

THE  
**Board of Trade Journal.**

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[No. 842

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. 165.

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

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Attention is called to the following notices :—

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**OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.**  
**BRITISH INDIA.**

The Directors of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders in London, up to noon on 24th January, for the supply of rotary converter plant. 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 21s. each, which will not be returned.

*Openings for British Trade.*

**BRITISH INDIA—continued.**

The Directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders, up to 11 a.m. on 30th January, for the supply of the roofwork for Matunga Carriage Works. 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. Tendere, marked "Tender for Roofwork for Matunga Carriage Works," should be enclosed in sealed envelopes and addressed to the Secretary at the above address.

**Roofwork.** Corporation of Bombay invite tenders for supplying and laying complete about 19 miles of steel main of 50 in. diameter between Nevada and Ghatkoper, in connection with the Bombay water supply. Tendere, in sealed envelopes endorsed "50 in. Tansa Main," will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, up to 18th February.\* Copies of the specification, form of tender, and bill of quantities can be obtained from Mr. H. J. Trivess Smith, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., Municipal Office, Bombay, on payment of 15 rupees (£1), which will be refunded on receipt of a *bona fide* tender.

**Steel Water Main.**

**CANADA.**

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) reports that a company has been formed in Ontario, with a capital of 1,000,000 dols. (about £205,500) for the manufacture and sale of india-rubber goods.

The name of the company may be obtained by British manufacturers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (27,499.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto also reports that the late manager of a tailoring company there, who is said to have a good connection and satisfactory references, is desirous of acting as agent for British manufacturers or shippers of dry and fancy goods. Should any British firm doing business in the above classes of goods be contemplating the establishment of a branch in Canada, he would be willing to undertake the management of such branch, and to invest capital in the concern.

The name and address of the enquirer may be obtained by British dry and fancy goods manufacturers and merchants on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. Any further communications should be addressed to the Imperial Trade Correspondent, P. O. Box 176, Toronto. (515.)

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

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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**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 regarding them may be obtained:—*

**Commercial Enquiries.**

**CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.**

An English correspondent, with ten years' experience of Western Canada, is shortly returning to British Columbia, and would like to take up the agency of a first-rate Sheffield manufacturer of **silver and electro-plated goods and cutlery.**

A Vancouver firm of importers and exporters of fish desire to secure agencies of United Kingdom firms for the sale of **fishing gear (deep water and sporting), preserved fish of all kinds, oilmen's stores, &c.**

A Toronto importer desires to get into touch with a United Kingdom manufacturer of high-grade **underwear** willing to appoint Canadian agents. He also desires to obtain agencies for **sweaters, scarves, gloves, &c.**

A company, recently established for the manufacture in British Columbia of vitrified impervious shale bricks, require additional *capital* for extensions, and would like to correspond with interested persons. English references offered.

**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 enquiry has been received at the Canadian Government City Trade Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., whence further information may be obtained:—*

**CANADIAN ENQUIRY.**

A Canadian correspondent, who controls an important deposit of **molybdenum**, wishes to get into correspondence with United Kingdom firms using this mineral.

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**AUSTRALIA.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia reports that, according to the local press, the Town Council of Ballarat propose to instal a sewerage system in the municipality. The septic tank method of sewage disposal is generally favoured, and it is estimated that the installation would cost about £80,000.

It is further stated in the local press that the ratepayers of Bendigo have approved of the scheme for a sewerage system in that town.

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

With reference to the notice on p. 6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 2nd January relative to the proposed New Parliament Buildings at Wellington, H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) has forwarded a copy of a New Zealand publication containing illustrations of the perspective and of the principal floor plan of the selected design. It is understood that tenders for the erection of the building will shortly be invited, and three months allowed for their receipt. It is not likely, therefore, that construction will be begun until April next.

The above-mentioned publication may be seen by British manufacturers and contractors interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(212.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that the principal of a firm of manufacturers' agents in Wellington is about to visit Great Britain with a view to securing further agencies for British manufacturers of the following goods, *viz.*:—*hardware, iron and steel, engineers' tools, canvas, cottons, cloth, twines, fishing lines, waste, oakum and collar checks.* The name and United Kingdom address of the gentleman (who is expected to reach London about the end of January) may be obtained by British manufacturers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(511.)

**EGYPT.**

The London Agent for the Egyptian War Office notifies that tenders are invited by that Department for the supply and delivery of *blankets, cotton sheets and towels* (XIV.—13-5); *cholera belts and "alamah" cloth* (XIV.—13-8); *cotton handkerchiefs, woollen lining for turbouches, leather hackles and woollen cummerbands* (XIV.—13-9); and *blue and khaki putties, gymnastic shoes, khaki puggarees, web braces, socks and jerseys* (XIV.—13-10). Firms who have not previously held a contract with the Egyptian War Office must enclose with their tender two references, one of which is to be a bank.

Tender forms and specifications, together with the necessary stamped paper, may be obtained from Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W., by whom tenders will be received up to 26th February, to remain open for 7 days from that date. The reference numbers should be quoted in all enquiries. Copies of the specifications may be seen by British makers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(908 ; 770.)

*Openings for British Trade.***SWEDEN.**

The Acting British Consul at Stockholm (Mr. F. V. Zetterlund) reports that tenders are invited by the Stockholm Waterworks for the supply of 50,000 kilogs. of lead, 3,000 kilogs. of cotton waste, 1,500 kilogs. of untarred piping yarn, and galvanised pipes and parts. Sealed tenders, marked "Anbud a bly," or as the case may be, will be received up to noon on 17th January\*, at "Stockholms Vattenledningsverks kontor, Torsgatan 30," Stockholm, whence copies of the specification may be obtained. *No special form of tender is required.*

Copies of the specification and form of contract (in Swedish), together with a sample of the piping yarn required, may be seen by British manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (769.)

The Acting British Consul also reports that tenders are invited for the supply of 75,000 aluminium cooking utensils, other aluminium goods, leather, &c., required for the Swedish Army. Tenders should be made out in Swedish if possible; *no special form of tender is required.* Sealed tenders will be received, up to noon on 25th January, at "Chefen för Armens Intendenturförrad," Stockholm, whence copies of the conditions and form of contract may be obtained. Copies of the form of contract may be obtained, and the conditions of tender and a list of the articles required (all in Swedish), together with sample cooking utensil, *seen*, by British manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (727.)

**NETHERLANDS.**

The "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" of 8th January notifies that tenders will be opened on 29th January, under the auspices of the Ministry of Colonies, at the offices of the "Maatschappij tot Nut van 'tAlgemeen, N.Z. Voorburgwal No. 212," Amsterdam, for the supply of cotton, linen and woollen cloth, metal goods and nails, weighing machines and scales, leather and indiarubber goods, drysaltery, glycerine, soap, &c. Complete specifications may be purchased from Gebroeders van Cleef, Hofspui No. 28A, The Hague.

**ITALY.**

The "Gazzetta Ufficiale" (Rome) of 8th January notifies that tenders will be opened on 6th February, at the offices of the Italian State Railways, Rome, for the construction of a further  $7\frac{1}{4}$  mile section of the railway in course of being laid between Rome and Naples. The upset price is put at 3,050,000 lire (£122,000). *See Note † on next page.*

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

*Openings for British Trade.*

**ITALY**—*continued.*

The "Gazzetta" of 9th January states that, no award having been made in respect of the contract for the construction of an outer sea-wall in Palermo Harbour, notice of which appeared on p. 723 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th September, tenders are again invited and will be opened on 6th February, simultaneously at the offices of the Italian Ministry of Public Works, Rome, and at the Prefecture of Palermo. *See Note †.*

**Breakwater  
Construction  
Material.**

NOTE †.—*Although the foregoing two contracts will probably be awarded to Italian firms, nevertheless the carrying out of the works may involve the purchase of some materials outside Italy.*

**AUSTRIA-HUNGARY (BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA).**

H.M. Consul at Sarajevo (Mr. F. G. Freeman) reports that sealed tenders will be received at the "Landesregierung," Sarajevo, up to 11 a.m. on 14th February, for the purchase of timber-felling rights in the forest areas of Crnagora, Slatinica-Racica, and Grusca-Rakitnica, in Herzegovina. Full particulars can be obtained on application to the "Forstwirtschaftlichen Departement der Landesregierung," Sarajevo. *Local representation is advisable.*

**Timber-felling  
Plant.**

*Although the foregoing rights will in all probability be awarded to local firms, the exercise of them may involve the purchase of some plant outside Austria-Hungary.*

(761.)

**BULGARIA.**

H.M. Legation at Sofia report that the Bulgarian Government have decided to order from abroad 5,000,000 silver coins of the nominal value of 5,000,000 francs (£200,000), 37,000,000 nickel coins of the nominal value of 4,000,000 francs (£160,000) and 60,000,000 bronze coins of the nominal value of 1,000,000 francs (£40,000). The designs of the coins are to be the same as for the last issue, but detailed terms of the contract have not yet been announced.

(49.)

**ROUMANIA.**

With reference to the notice on p. 65 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to a call for tenders by the General Directorate of the Baicoi-Constantza pipe line (under the Directorate of the Roumanian State Railways) for the supply, for the new pipe line, of Diesel motors and pumps, the British Vice-Consul at Bucharest (Mr. L. Schondorf) now reports that the time for the receipt of tenders has been extended to 10 a.m. on 12th/25th February.

**Diesel Motors ;  
Pumps.**

Firms wishing to tender should apply to the General Directorate of the Baicoi-Constantza pipe line for permission to do so, and, if permission be granted, will receive a *cahier des charges* in due course. *A deposit of 25,000 lei (£1,000) is required with each tender.*

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

(936 ; 609.)

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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**ROUMANIA**—*continued.*

The British Vice-Consul at Bucharest also reports that tenders are invited by the Roumanian Ministry of War for  
**Boots and Shoes.** the supply of 128,000 pairs of shoes, 12,000 pairs of boots for cavalry, and 16,000 pairs of boots for artillery regiments. *A deposit of 10 per cent. of the amount of the offer is required to qualify any tender.* Tenders, addressed to the "Ministère de la Guerre," Bucharest, will be opened on 28th February.

NOTE.—*It is understood that the above competition is limited to firms who may be invited to tender.* (563.)

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (PHILIPPINE ISLANDS).**

The Belgian Consul at Manila, according to the "Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels) of 11th January, points out that, owing  
**Cement.** to the very short time usually allowed by the Government authorities of the Philippine Islands for the submission of tenders in connection with the supply of cement, it has often been impossible for non-represented firms to compete for the contracts.

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**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.**

The "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin) of 24th December, states  
**Agricultural Machinery.** that an advance in the agricultural and forestry industries, apart from sugar cultivation, is only now beginning to take place in the Dominican Republic, so that there is at present an opportunity to secure a footing for the building up of trade in agricultural machinery and appliances. In order to promote trade it is essential to distribute catalogues (printed in Spanish) containing full particulars of the articles which it is proposed to sell.

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**REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS.**

The following information is from the report by the Acting British Consul-General for Honduras (Mr. J. P. Armstrong) on the trade and industry of the Atlantic Coast of the Republic, which will shortly be issued:—

There are openings for British trade in *cotton goods, cotton blankets, laces and embroideries, haberdashery, boots and shoes, hosiery, carpenters' and other tools, turnery, farming implements, motor launches, chinaware and enamelled ironware.*  
**Openings for Various Goods—**  
**See details in Italics.**

In view of the Government having taken over the Puerto Cortez—Pimienta Railway, there may be an opening for the sale of *steel rails, locomotives and general railway supplies.*

The general tendency to adopt more scientific methods in the banana planting industry will probably lead in the future to an opening for the sale of *steam and motor ploughs, disc harrows and other farming implements.*

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*Openings for British Trade.*

**COSTA RICA.**

With reference to the notice on p. 275 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st August, 1912, relative to a call for tenders for a concession for the construction and working for 50 years of an electric tramway between Alajuela and Grecia, with a branch line to San Pedro de Poás, H.M. Consul at San José (Mr. F. N. Cox) reports that, as only one tender (from a French firm) was received by the original closing date, an extension of time has been arranged, and tenders will now be received up to noon on 31st January\* at the "Dirección General de Obras Públicas," San José. The specifications are the same as before except that the gauge has been altered to 75 centimetres with rails weighing 14 kilogs. per metre, instead of the 1.067 metre (3 ft. 6 in.) gauge previously called for. Under the original specification the estimated cost of constructing the tramway was placed at 1,076,800 colons (about £103,200), while the installation of the hydro-electric power plant was placed at 655,803 colons (about £62,800).

All material required for the construction and equipment of the undertaking may be imported free of duty, and the Government guarantee interest, from the date of the opening of the tramway to public service, for a period of 25 years, at the rate 6 per cent. per annum on the capital invested, up to a total of 1,000,000 colons (about £95,700).

Further particulars and plans may be obtained from the "Dirección General de Obras Públicas," San José, at a cost of 25 colons (about £2 8s.) per set. The Purdy Engineering Co., of San José, who made the preliminary surveys, would also probably be prepared to supply plans, but it is not known what their charge would be.

A report on the proposed tramway, an estimate of traffic, and a translation of the call for tenders may be seen by British contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (16,458/12; 503/13.)

**VENEZUELA.**

The "Gaceta Oficial" of 21st December publishes the terms of a contract entered into between the Venezuelan Ministry of Public Works and the Compañía Anonima Gran Ferrocarril del Táchira, whereby the latter engage to extend their existing railway as far as Meseta de Carra de Perro. This extension must be completed by the end of 1913. Exemption from customs duties is granted on any material which it may be necessary to import for carrying out the work.

\* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and therefore this intimation will be of use only to firms having agents in Costa Rica.



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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**BRAZIL.**

The "Diario Oficial" of 21st December publishes a decree authorising the Sao Paulo—Rio Grande Railway Company to expend 5,620,000 milreis (about £375,000) on the purchase of 40 *passenger coaches*, 500 *goods wagons* and 20 *locomotives*.

**Locomotives and Rolling Stock.**

The "Diario" of 22nd December contains a decree ear-marking, in favour of the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs, an extraordinary credit of 40,000 milreis (about £2,770) for the purchase of a steam launch intended for the Inspector's Department at the Port of Santos.

**Steam Launch.**

The same "Diario" publishes a decree sanctioning, in favour of the Ministry of Communications and Public Works, a credit of 100,000 milreis (about £6,670) for the purpose of carrying out dredging operations from the São Francisco bar to Piranhas.

**Dredging Plant.**

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**URUGUAY.**

The "Diario Oficial" of 11th December publishes a decree granting to the Uruguay Central Railway Company a contract to construct, for account of the State, a section of railway, 75 miles long, from a point near Pampa Station to Cerro Papagay. Exemption from customs duty is granted on any material which it may be necessary to import for carrying out the work.

**Railway Material.**

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**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.**

The "Boletin Oficial" of 14th December publishes a decree notifying that the contract provisionally entered into between the Argentine Harbour Works Department and the concessionary company for constructing a commercial harbour in Arroyo Pareja will be approved provided certain amended clauses are agreed to with reference to dock and warehouse accommodation, railway connections, &c. The concessionary company must submit revised plans and specifications relative to the first section of the work within three months.

**Harbour Works.**

The "Boletin," containing full particulars of the amended clauses, may be seen by British contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

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**CHINA.**

A Glasgow firm of consulting engineers and naval architects are desirous of getting into touch with importing firms in China, and would either quote them direct for plant and machinery, or would act as their purchasing agents in the United Kingdom.

**Plant and Machinery.**

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Glasgow. (27,335.)

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## EXHIBITION.

### ITALY.

H.M. Consul-General at Genoa (Mr. W. Keene) has forwarded a copy of "L'Avvenire Agricolo" announcing that an International Exhibition of Industrial Motors will be held at Parma, Department of Emilia, during the coming summer. The competitive exhibition will be divided into three parts:—

**International  
Exhibition of  
Industrial  
Motors at Parma.**

1. An international competition of motors for deep ploughing.
2. An international competition of internal combustion motors burning heavy oils, intended for use in agriculture.
3. A national competition of internal combustion motors using petroleum or benzine, and adapted to agricultural use.

In the first competition there will be three contests, classified according to the depth ploughed, 6 to 10 inches, 10 to 14 inches, and over 14 inches. In the other two competitions (for internal combustion motors) motors must not be over 30 h.p.

Applications for entry to the competitions will be received, up to 31st May, by the Italian Touring Club, Via Monte Napoleone 14, Milan. The competitions will be held under the patronage of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce of Italy, the Italian Touring Club, and the Italian Federation of Co-operative Agricultural Associations.

The copy of "L'Avvenire Agricolo," containing a copy of the programme (in Italian) of the exhibition, may be seen by British manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (311.)

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

### Sea of Marmora Mined.

According to the "London Gazette" of 14th January, H.M. Minister at Sofia has telegraphed that all the littoral of the Sea of Marmora in the occupation of the Bulgarian military forces has been declared by the military authorities to be mined.

### Commercial Situation.

**Servia.**—On the authority of the German Consul in Belgrade, the "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin) of 3rd January states that, owing to the uncertainty of the political situation in the Balkans, business has become somewhat quieter. In all probability, had it not been for the questions awaiting settlement between Austria-Hungary and Servia, the improvement in the industrial situation which had already set in would have continued, as the Servian people were very optimistic in regard to the conclusion of peace. As a matter of fact the proceeds from the results of the abundant harvest of 1912 had not been by any means entirely utilised for the payment of outstanding claims when the war broke out, so there is a good deal of ready money still at the disposal of the Servian business community. Owing to the

*Countries Immediately Affected by the Balkan War: Notices to Shippers and Others.*

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uncertainty of the political situation, however, and the consequent unsatisfactory state of trade, they are forced gradually to draw on their reserves for current needs instead of being able to depend on their business from week to week. Even at the expiration of the extended Moratorium it is not anticipated that Servian merchants will be in a position to liquidate their debts very promptly, as it will practically then be at the commencement of what is usually the dull season.

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RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

**Reciprocal Protection of Industrial Property.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Convention between Russia and Japan for the protection by each of the Contracting Parties—on condition that its laws are complied with—of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks belonging to subjects of the other Party. The Convention takes effect on March 4th next and is to remain in force until the 10th/23rd June, 1916, and after that date until twelve months after its denunciation by either Party.

The Board of Trade have also received copy of a Convention between Russia and Japan for the reciprocal protection in China of Inventions, Designs and Trade Marks, belonging to subjects of either Party, which have been duly patented or registered at the proper Office of the other. This Convention also takes effect on March 4th next; it contains no provision as to its termination.

The complete text of the Conventions (in French) may be inspected by persons interested, on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 10,189/12.)

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FRENCH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

**Special Taxation of Foreign Suppliers.**

With reference to the notice on p. 653 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th December last relative to recent claims by the French Fiscal Authorities to impose a "patente" tax upon contracts placed by the French Government Departments and public bodies with foreign suppliers, the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris now point out that this tax, though nominally only one-quarter per cent. really amounts, with the "centimes additionels," to more than one-half per cent. of the total amount of the contract. (550.)

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NEW VENEZUELAN LAW *re* GRANT OF CONCESSIONS.

H.M. Minister at Caracas reports that a decree was published on 19th October last, defining the terms on which concessions may be granted in Venezuela. The text and translation of this decree may be seen by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 10,276.)

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### TRADE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

The following summary table has been prepared at the Board of Trade showing the total imports and exports of merchandise of the principal countries for which the particulars can be given up to October, 1912, inclusive, and referring in all cases to the same period, *viz.*, the ten months ended October. The corresponding figures for 1911 and 1910 are added for comparison:—

	Imports ( <i>see NOTE</i> ). Ten Months ended October.			Exports (Domestic) ( <i>see NOTE</i> ). Ten Months ended October.		
	1910.	1911.	1912.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia* ... ..	83,498,000	90,362,000	89,750,000	119,621,000	130,625,000	121,880,000
Germany ... ..	358,748,000	387,498,000	417,515,000	300,351,000	325,564,000	355,410,000
Belgium† ... ..	128,806,000	139,243,000†	147,960,000‡	103,403,000	111,534,000	121,757,000‡
France ... ..	226,963,000	265,124,000	259,102,000	203,879,000	197,420,000	215,175,000
Spain ... ..	32,086,000	32,737,000	33,352,000	31,105,000	30,910,000	33,937,000
Italy ... ..	104,903,000	111,842,000	116,428,000	67,826,000	72,008,000	76,869,000
Austria-Hungary... ..	96,470,000	105,015,000	113,553,000	82,338,000	83,063,000	89,191,000
Egypt ... ..	19,218,000	22,984,000	21,248,000	18,474,000	19,065,000	23,622,000
United States ... ..	270,085,000	263,651,000	314,846,000	291,306,000	340,909,000	383,403,000
Japan‡ ... ..	38,776,000	45,496,000	53,815,000	37,817,000	37,445,000	43,118,000
British India ... ..	70,322,000	77,695,000	86,886,000	116,337,000	123,255,000	135,290,000
Canada ... ..	73,778,000	84,720,000	107,943,000	44,444,000	43,462,000	53,350,000
British S. Africa‡	30,955,000	31,789,000	33,370,000	44,821,000	47,116,000	52,350,000
United Kingdom ... ..	458,805,000	463,854,000	506,983,000	356,268,000	374,724,000	402,617,000

\* European, Russo-Finnish, and Black Sea Frontiers.

† Value of principal articles only. ‡ Including bullion. § Exclusive of trade with Taiwan (Formosa), and, since September, 1910, of trade with Chosen (Corea). † See note † below.

A comparison of the total figures for the eleven months ended 30th November is possible for five countries, as follows, *viz.* :—

	Imports ( <i>see NOTE</i> ). Eleven Months ended November.			Exports (Domestic) ( <i>see NOTE</i> ). Eleven Months ended November.		
	1910.	1911.	1912.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Germany ... ..	396,382,000	431,364,000	452,545,000	332,383,000	360,617,000	394,447,000
Belgium* ... ..	141,023,000	151,957,000‡	159,465,000‡	114,217,000	122,972,000‡	134,275,000‡
France ... ..	233,468,000	290,551,000	297,620,000	225,183,000	219,086,000	240,390,000
United States ... ..	297,124,000	289,934,000	346,731,000	331,837,000	382,446,000	440,628,000
United Kingdom ... ..	515,421,000	521,407,000	568,288,000	393,166,000	415,711,000	445,975,000

\* Value of principal articles only.

‡ These figures are not comparable with those for 1910. Considerable quantities of cotton declared for home consumption and afterwards re-exported, for which deductions used to be made, are now included in the figures for "special trade."

The latest figures available as regards other countries from which returns are received by the Board of Trade are as follow:—

	Imports ( <i>see NOTE</i> ). Nine Months ended September.			Exports (Domestic) ( <i>see NOTE</i> ). Nine Months ended September.		
	1910.	1911.	1912.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Switzerland* ... ..	50,951,000	52,637,000	56,599,000	31,712,000	36,599,000	39,861,000
Mexico† ... ..	16,464,000	14,655,000	13,972,000	21,275,000	22,443,000	24,408,000
Australia‡ ... ..	43,480,000	49,637,000	57,397,000	45,121,000	47,141,000	48,597,000

\* Including bullion. † Including bullion and specie.

The values stated for the latest year shown in the foregoing statements are provisional and subject to rectification. In

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*Trade of Foreign Countries and British Possessions.*

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some cases all the values are those *declared* by importers or exporters, as in the United Kingdom; in others they are based on an official schedule of values which is subjected to revision after the close of each year, the values used in the current returns being those fixed in the latest completed revision. In general, the values so fixed represent the level of prices in the preceding year. The countries adopting the system of official values annually revised are:—Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Italy, Spain, and (for imports) Germany and Switzerland, but exports from Switzerland and Germany are returned at “declared” values. In 1910 and the first quarter of 1911 about one-third of the exports from Germany were returned at official values. *The figures in italics are based, wholly or mainly, on the prices of some earlier year than that under which they are shown.*

In the case of Russia, Germany, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Egypt, Japan, Canada, and the United Kingdom, the import figures given in the above summaries represent imports for home consumption. In all cases the export figures are intended to represent exports of domestic produce. In most cases, however, they include a certain amount of “nationalised” goods, *i.e.*, goods originally imported for consumption, and which, if dutiable, have been charged with duty, but which are subsequently re-exported.

For detailed particulars regarding the trade of the several countries, reference should be made to the “Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions, including figures received up to 31st December, 1912,” to be obtained (price 4½d., exclusive of postage), either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.; or The Clerk in Charge, H.M. Stationery Office, 23, FORTH STREET, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

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**BRITISH TRADE ABROAD.**

**Grenada.**—The following has been received from the Colonial Treasurer at Grenada (Mr. A. Ferguson):—

Although there is no doubt that direct personal investigation by competent travellers or representatives who know their business is the surest way of obtaining new orders, yet the small extent of trade not already in the hands of British firms scarcely justifies the expense of direct personal canvass in Grenada in respect of any distinct class of goods. Reliance may for the present continue to be placed on the efficiency of illustrated price lists and catalogues, a considerable number of which, both trade and general, reach the Colony from the United Kingdom, and in many instances result in new or increased business.

*British Trade Abroad.*

Owing to the bulk of the population being of the labouring and small peasant-owner class, the cheapest grades of goods are those most in vogue. Goods of British manufacture are as a rule preferred to American, unless the difference in price is too great, but, generally speaking, articles that look well have a readier sale than those less showy though of a more durable nature.

A remarkable extension of the cash-on-delivery trade has sprung up in the past two years, especially in small articles such as *boots and shoes*.

\* \* \* \* \*

**Hayti.**—The Acting British Consul-General at Port-au-Prince writes, for the information of British firms who may be desirous of sending catalogues to Hayti, that the language used in that country is French and *not* Spanish. Many letters from British merchants and manufacturers imply that they are under the impression that Spanish is the language used in Hayti. Some have sent catalogues in that language, which are of no use, while others express their regret at their inability to furnish them.

The Acting Consul-General adds that Spanish is the language used in the sister Republic—Santo Domingo—on the eastern side of the Island.

(505.)

\* \* \* \* \*

**Republic of Honduras.**—The following information is from the report by the Acting British Consul-General for Honduras (Mr. J. P. Armstrong) on the trade and industry of the Atlantic Coast of the Republic, which will shortly be issued:—

The import trade of the Atlantic Coast of the Republic of Honduras is almost entirely with the United States. The distance between New Orleans and any of the ports can be covered in three days, and the communications by steamer between these ports are tri-weekly. It is only natural, therefore, that the United States should have the largest share of the commerce of Honduras. The United Kingdom, however, supplies a few articles, such as *saddlery, leather goods* (not boots and shoes) *drugs, corrugated iron, tinned provisions, Scotch whisky, cotton goods, cambrics, heavy shirtings and cotton handkerchiefs*.

The activity displayed by American commercial agents or travellers is very marked; in every port they are to be seen, representing all lines of business. There are many articles in which British firms could successfully compete (see p. 119) were they willing to make their goods known by sending out agents. The ports on the north coast have sprung so rapidly into being with the construction of railways that no doubt their importance has not yet been realised. British merchants would be well advised to send out representatives to examine the trade possibilities, which, although at present comparatively small, are likely to grow rapidly and to be of great importance. American manufacturers are not only supplying that which British manufacturers could supply if they took an interest in the market, but they are gradually learning to manufacture goods after the British style. There is no doubt that British trade could, if it made an effort, regain a large part of the trade that it has lost. This is the opinion of a great number of merchants.

*British Trade Abroad.*

But an effort must be made. It is not sufficient just to send out catalogues in English; they must be printed in *Spanish*, otherwise they are of little value; and at the best of times catalogues, unless followed up by commercial travellers, are little more than an unattractive bait to merchants who have long been used to the misrepresentations in foreign catalogues.

*Terms of credit*, too, must be made attractive and such as to suit the exigencies of the local money market, which is entirely dominated by the banana crop. For example, when drought sets in or heavy winds blow down the crops, money is scarce and merchants are unable to meet their obligations punctually. American travellers watch and understand perfectly the embarrassments of their clients, and consequently arrange to meet them half-way.

*German competition*.—The trade of Germany with the Atlantic Coast of Honduras is small at present, but is likely to expand in view of the new steamship service opened up by the Hamburg-American Line between Hamburg and Puerto Cortez. In June last an experiment was made by the company in carrying bananas from Cortez to Hamburg. The venture was, it is said, a great success, and since then two other voyages have been made.

*Public works*.—Up to the present all contracts for public works, all concessions for railways, building of customs-houses, quays, &c., have usually been given to American contractors. The Government do not make public such contracts and indeed do not even initiate them, but generally wait until some enterprising contractor makes suggestions and submits prices. There is no reason why British firms should not receive a part of this business; they should make themselves known to the Honduran Government and appoint an agent in the capital to keep them informed of any likely business.

*Revolutions*.—In conclusion, Mr. Armstrong remarks that the importance and extent of political disturbances in Honduras have always been greatly exaggerated in the Press. These disturbances, he adds, in no way affect foreign capital, foreign property, or labour employed by foreign capital. Foreigners are absolutely secure from being molested so long as they keep aloof from political questions.

N.B.—The total imports into Honduras in 1910–11 were valued at £712,188.

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*Persia*.—The following information is from the report by Mr. W. J. Garnett, of H.M. Legation at Teheran, on the trade of Persia for the year ended 20th March, 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

During the year ended 20th March, 1912, the value of the total trade of Persia with foreign countries amounted to £19,819,863, as compared with £17,198,691 in the preceding year, an increase of £2,621,172 or 15·23 per cent.

Of the total trade the imports amounted to £11,404,169, or 57·54 per cent., and the exports to £8,415,694, or 42·46 per cent. In the preceding year the imports amounted to £9,690,153 and the exports to £7,508,538. The figures for the year under review exceed, therefore, those of the previous year by £1,714,016, or 17·68 per cent., as regards imports, and by £907,156, or 12·08 per cent., as regards exports.

*British Trade Abroad.*

Amongst the countries trading with Persia, classified according to the importance of their commerce, Russia heads the list both in imports and exports, Persia importing Russian goods to the value of £5,355,958, and exporting to Russia to the value of £5,685,596, making a total of £11,041,554, or 55·71 per cent. of Persia's whole trade, as compared with £9,635,707 in the previous year, an increase of £1,405,847.

It must be remembered that, except in the Kermaushah district, where Russian trade appears to be inconsiderable, there have been at no time such obstacles to trade in the north as there have been in the rest of Persia, and the roads have remained open for caravans to move freely along them. The presence of Russian troops in the north has doubtless had a quieting effect on the population, with its attendant advantages to trade, and it is to be anticipated that the Russian trade figures in 1912-13 will show another marked increase.

The British Empire stands second in the combined list of imports and exports with a total of £5,521,486, or 27·85 per cent., compared with £4,541,560 in the previous year, an increase of £979,926.

While British imports into Persia are, as usual, second on the list with £4,414,079, or 22·27 per cent. (in the previous year £3,793,303), exports from Persia to the British Empire amount to £1,107,407 (last year £748,257), or 5·58 per cent., surpassing for the first time those to Turkey, which were valued at £757,671 (previous year £800,054).

Turkey stands third on the combined list, Germany fourth with £431,029, whilst the fifth, sixth and seventh places are held by France and colonies (excluding Indo-China), Italy and Belgium with £281,595, £250,701, and £212,445 respectively. Italy rises from the eighth place to the sixth, Austria-Hungary sinking from the sixth to the eighth place.

It is remarkable that, in spite of the great dislocation of the trade routes during the year under review, in consequence of the internal disorders of Persia, British trade shows an increase on its previous figures. It is impossible, however, to expect such good figures for the year ending March 20, 1913. During the past six months the rebellion in the west and the complete chaos in the south have been sources of daily solicitude to H.M. Legation; at one time all the caravan roads were entirely closed, even the Bakhtiari or Lynch road from Ahwaz to Isfahan sharing for a number of weeks the common fate. The shore at Bunder Abbas was at one time reported to be littered with cases awaiting transport to the north; caravans were unable to leave Kerman where thousands of pounds' worth of carpets were held up; the road between Shiraz and Isfahan was entirely closed by robbers, and still appears to be in the same state. As regards Western Persia, all the roads were blocked to traffic during Salar ed Dowleh's rebellion, but even now, when the Pretender has been defeated and driven to the other side of Persia, the roads round Kermanshah remain as unsafe as before. Disorders in the west affect British trade entirely and hardly touch that of Russia.

British trade is making some headway in Kurdistan. A leading Persian merchant who sells cotton goods on commission for Manchester firms states that he can compete successfully with Russian



*British Trade Abroad.*

goods there when the roads are safe. He sells also some British woollen goods. Belgian loaf sugar has also some market in Kurdistan but cannot at present compete with Russian in price.

*Parcel Post.*—The latest returns show that traders in the United Kingdom are not making as much use as they might of the parcel post as a method for extending business with Persia. (In this connection, see the article on pp. 79-80 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal.")

The latest returns show that the United Kingdom sent 8,724 (as against 8,908 last year) ordinary parcels, and 6,437 registered parcels of the value of £15,295 (as against 13,080 of the value of £31,815 in 1911.) Germany in the same period sent more than eleven times as many ordinary parcels and £26,132 worth of registered goods. The number of Austro-Hungarian and Turkish packages was also enormous—38,614 and 31,370 respectively.

A Meshed correspondent writes that owing to the disturbed state of the country and the fact that caravans cannot pass without risk, the parcel post is now being extensively patronised, and most merchants and shopkeepers import their goods by this means. Although the postage adds considerably to the cost of the goods, they are at least sure of getting them, and in a comparatively short time. Parcels from the United Kingdom take about three weeks *en route*, or four weeks and sometimes more during the winter months.

The British merchant generally seems uninterested in this parcel post business, regarding it as insignificant, but German and other foreign business firms evidently find it profitable, and they often send catalogues to the Imperial Bank of Persia for distribution and are most anxious to forward samples whenever there may be a chance of business resulting. The Imperial Bank are always ready to assist merchants in this way and by any other means in their power (*vide* especially the penultimate paragraph of the article on pp. 79-80 of last week's "Journal").

The following list gives some indication as to the kind of articles imported at Meshed through the medium of the parcel post:—*Boots, cotton goods, woollen cloth, velvet, plush, chemicals, indigo (synthetic), haberdashery, clocks, cutlery, toys.*

The general opinion is undoubtedly that Persia is not the field for the European commercial traveller. The primary point in dealing with the native, apart from a fair knowledge of the language, is a thorough acquaintance with, and understanding of, his idiosyncrasies and peculiarities in trade dealings. Of course there is much to be said in favour of members of British firms coming to Persia for a short stay to get an insight into the business methods of the Persians, and, if necessary, when appointing agents, to explain the advantages of their goods over those of competitors. The adoption of agents in preference to the sending out of European representatives appears to be the best course for the British manufacturer to take if seeking to extend his trade to Persia.

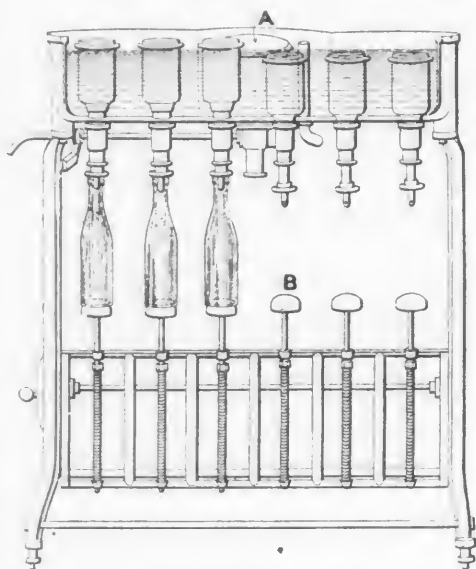
Catalogues of, and requests for assistance in introducing, articles of an advanced state of civilisation are constantly being received from home; applicants evidently do not realise that everything in Persia is still in a most undeveloped condition and likely to remain so for a long time to come.

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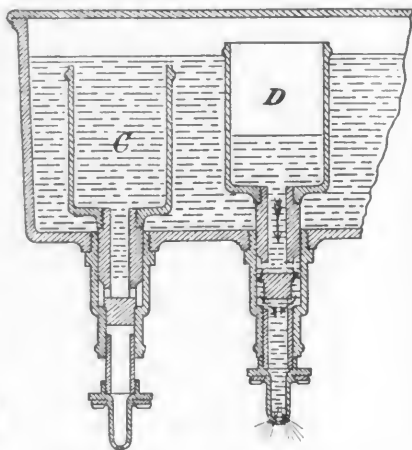
NOTICES UNDER THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES  
ACT, 1904.

The following are copies of Notices (Nos. 127 and 128) giving the result of the examination and testing of an arrangement of measures and of a weighing machine for use in trade that have been submitted to the Board of Trade under the provisions of Section 6 of the Weights and Measures Act, 1904:—

(127.)



COMPLETE ARRANGEMENT.



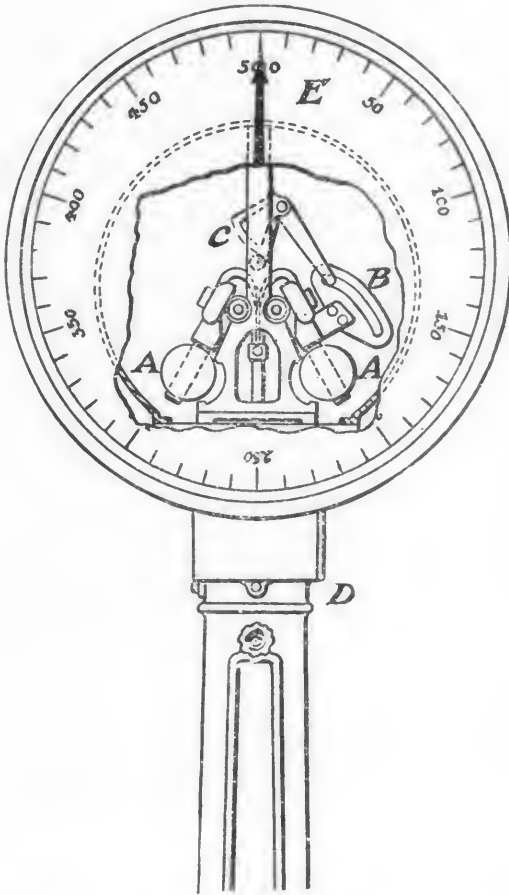
SECTIONAL VIEW OF MEASURES.

- A. Floating valve automatically maintaining level of liquid above brims of measures.
- B. Spring rests for bottles.
- C. Measure filled.
- D. Measure raised above level of liquid and discharged by pressure of underneath bottle.

The Board of Trade have examined and tested a pattern of an arrangement of measures in which the capacity is defined by the brim for milk and other liquids of the form herewith shown, submitted to the Department under Section 6 of the above Act, and have issued a certificate that the pattern is not such as to facilitate the perpetration of fraud.

*Notices under the Weights and Measures Act, 1904.*

(128.)



A, A. Loaded arms.

B. Slotted cam.

C. Sector arc.

D. Socket joint on pillar of platform.

E. Dial, which is actually graduated in lb. divisions, every 5 lb. being numbered.

The Board of Trade have examined and tested a pattern of a self-indicating platform weighing machine of the capacity of 500 lb. of the form herewith shown submitted to the Department under the provisions of Section 6 of the above Act, and have issued a certificate that the pattern is not such as to facilitate the perpetration of fraud.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL SITUATION AT SMYRNA.

The following information respecting the financial and commercial situation at Smyrna has been received from H.M. Vice-Consul at Smyrna (Mr. C. E. Heathcote Smith):—

Despite the successive wars Turkey has had to sustain since September, 1911, the Smyrna market at the beginning of December showed a greater steadiness than might have been expected. With the advent of the Balkan conflict a momentary crisis was approached, but the normal conditions that prevailed throughout the period of the Italian war soon set in again, and though money was tight, credits restricted, and dealers were forced to follow a somewhat hand-to-mouth policy, there were no bankruptcies of the slightest importance, and there was no panic, or even undue commotion, threatening the market. The banks are by now accustomed to the situation, and feel they have gauged just how far they can help their customers without running risks, while advances on merchandise have never been discontinued by them to merchants of any standing. The Smyrna export season starts in June, is at its fullest pressure in the succeeding months, and slackens off towards the middle of October. Naturally gold has to be largely introduced at this period, but being contraband of war there was less facility for bringing it from Europe or Constantinople this year. Consequently, the banks had not sufficient cash in their safes, and the price of exchange declined considerably, especially in the days of tension when the Balkan War was breaking out.

The normal exchange is 110 for sight cheque on London, and about 108 $\frac{1}{4}$  for three months' paper. At the beginning of December the exchange once more stood at these figures, but at the end of October the sight cheque on London stood as low as 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ , while three months' paper touched 104 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Such low rates had not been experienced for a great many years.

This drop in the exchange was one reason why the banks could not assist merchants, because banks were obliged to keep a cash reserve large enough to meet a possible run on their deposits; besides most banks had more advantage in investing in exchange than even in making advances to the market at the legal maximum of 9 per cent.

During the crisis all who had any ready money began to speculate in exchange, and the market, helped by this kind of investment, and the reduction of the export due to the prohibition on cereals and the high freights ruling, rose towards its present equilibrium.

The customs statistics showed encouraging results up till quite recently, that is, throughout the length of the Italian War. As was natural, food-stuffs did particularly well, and though at times cautious methods were followed, the totals do not fall behind those of previous years. In manufactured goods a decrease has been noticeable, though so far it is small, what may be called the "European" population of the town having shown no signs of a slackening consumption. The falling off, indeed, was mainly due to the banks refusing full assistance, and to Europe granting smaller credits to buyers. Now, however, that many shipping lines have discontinued their calls at Smyrna and other Turkish ports, and that sufficient time since the outbreak of the Balkan War has elapsed for the working off of previous orders, a

*Financial and Commercial Situation in Smyrna.*

sharp decline may be expected in all classes of "bazaar" goods—that is, the cheaper qualities of imports destined for the poorer inhabitants and the Turk of the interior—for, as is natural with the tremendous exodus since the beginning of the war, business up-country is at a standstill, and all orders have been cancelled.

A heavy blow fell on the transit trade when the seizure of Rhodes and the other islands caused all transit goods for that destination to become *ipso facto* re-exports, with a fresh duty to pay before they could enter Rhodes. Now, by the still more recent occupation of other islands by the Greeks, *nearly all goods for the archipelago will be subjected to a double duty by passing through Smyrna.* It is, of course, only dealers importing goods destined for transshipment, which never leave the lighters, who can escape these double dues, while all merchandise requiring handling, sorting, or other preparation, is now likely to be exposed to this second duty. The long-felt need for bonded warehouses now becomes a necessity if Smyrna is not to lose her entrepôt trade.

The wealth of the Smyrna district, *viz.*, its crops, proved exceptionally abundant in 1912, without, however, there being any record crops. *Cereals* and *fruit* did especially well. Shipments generally throughout the whole season (June to end of September) were made clear of forward engagements, and both the up-country producers and the agents at Smyrna made good profits. The *barley* market advanced from the outset, and the highest prices ever known were reached. *Beans*, too, proved an excellent crop, and were largely bought by the Continent. The previous two yields of the Smyrna fruits—*sultanas* and *figs*—had been under average, and there were no stocks on hand in May last. Consequently, there has been an active demand throughout the season, and prices were good. *Tobacco* was a small crop, and so far little has found its way on to the market.

It was in October that the crisis began, and the export of cereals was then prohibited. Fortunately the bulk of the produce had been already marketed, though the upland barleys still remained for shipment.

Now that winter field work should have begun, the great shortage of labour is looked on with some apprehension. Many who know the country well, however, believe that the women will literally put their hand to the plough, and that the area under cultivation in 1913 will not be found to have appreciably decreased. Produce such as *tobacco*, the culture of which depends more particularly on the number of hands available, is, however, likely to suffer. The probability of many Macedonian refugees, who are excellent workers, finding their home in this fertile district is also a factor, but presumably they will not arrive early enough to help materially in this winter's work.

Commercially, the future depends so entirely on political events that nothing can be forecasted, but the stability shown since September, 1911, is at least a hopeful sign. (C. 10,379.)



## TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

### UNITED KINGDOM.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have issued an Order, dated the 8th January ["Animals (Landing from Ireland) Amendment Order of 1913 (No. 3)"], amending in certain particulars Parts II. and III. of the "Animals (Landing from Ireland) Consolidation and Amendment Order of 1912."\* In accordance with the present Order certificates to move swine or cattle from the reception lairs may be granted after the expiration of twelve hours after the landing of the last animal of the cargo, instead of, as heretofore, after the expiration of fourteen days from the date of the departure from Ireland of the vessel in which the animals were conveyed.

The Order, which revokes the "Animals (Landing from Ireland) Amendment Order of 1913" (noted at page 82 of last week's issue of this "Journal"), may be seen by persons interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 375.)

### DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner copy of a Customs Memorandum (No. 1,700 B), dated 16th December last, extending the Customs regulations concerning the temporary admission of tourists' automobiles laid down in Memos. Nos. 1,571 B of 1910, and 1,619 B of 1911† to "Tourists' Motor Cycles" entering Canada, with effect from 1st January, 1913.

The deposit required with the personal bond in the case of a motor cycle, however, is only 10 dols., instead of 25 dols., as in the case of an automobile.

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 352 of the "Board of Trade Journal," of the 14th November last, relative to the importation of fodder, &c. from Great Britain under Customs Memorandum No. 1676B of 15th October, 1912, the Board of Trade have now received from H.M. Trade Commissioner copy of a further Customs Memorandum (No. 1702B), dated 19th December, 1912, extending for a further period of three months, from the 24th December, 1912, the prohibition of the importation into Canada of any hay, straw, fodder, feed stuffs or litter accompanying horses from Great Britain.

\* See the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 28th November, 1912, page 452. Part II. of this Order deals with the landing of swine from Ireland and Part III with the landing of cattle not intended for slaughter in the landing place.

† See the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 3rd March, 1910 (pp. 436-7), and of the 30th March, 1911 (p. 663).

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

A further Customs Memorandum (No. 1701B), dated 17th December last has been received notifying that an Order-in-Council was passed on the 10th December, 1912, which amends the Quarantine regulations of 30th November, 1909, and 19th August, 1911, with a view to assisting the Province of British Columbia in its endeavours to stamp out bovine tuberculosis in that Province.

The Order-in-Council provides for an additional Regulation to the effect that no common carrier shall receive for shipment, or carry into the Province of British Columbia any registered pure bred cattle, unless the same are accompanied by a Certificate signed by an Inspector setting forth that within 30 days, prior to the date of shipment, they have been submitted to and have passed the tuberculin test.

**COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt of copies of Customs By-Laws (No. 253-4), dated 11th and 13th November last, relative to the importation of certain parts of machine tools and "minor articles" into the Commonwealth, as follows:—

**Free  
Importation of  
certain Machine  
Tools and  
"Minor Articles."**

BY-LAW NO. 253.

Under this By-Law provision is made for the free importation of the undermentioned parts of machine tools, under Tariff heading 166, with effect from 23rd October, 1912:—

*For woodworking machines—  
Veneer taping.*

BY-LAW NO. 254.

This By-Law amends the By-Law of 14th September, 1908, relative to the free importation of "galoons similar to hat galoons" for boots, shoes and slippers, and provides for the free importation of such articles, under certain conditions, as follows:—

*For boots, shoes and slippers—*

Galoons, similar to hat galoons, subject to the conditions governing the entry of hat galoons under Tariff heading 434.

[*Note.*—Tariff heading 434 provides for the free entry into Australia of "minor articles," prescribed by Departmental By-Laws, for use in the manufacture of goods within the Commonwealth.]

The Board of Trade have received from the Commonwealth Department of Trade and Customs copy of the "Quarantine Act, 1912" (No. 15 of 1912), which was assented to on 6th November last.

This Act, which makes numerous amendments in the Quarantine Act of 1908, provides, *inter alia*, that if any imported animal is not suffering from any disease, the quarantine officer may, subject to the



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

regulations, permit the animal to leave the ship, or if it has been ordered into quarantine, the quarantine station under quarantine surveillance.

Any animal under quarantine surveillance shall continue thereunder for such period as is prescribed, and shall be treated and dealt with as prescribed, and the owner or person in charge of the animal shall during such period comply with the regulations and a quarantine officer may, at any time during such period, order the animal into quarantine.

Provision is also made for the appointment of a Director of Quarantine and of Chief Quarantine Officers for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act and regulations made thereunder.

Further provisions are made regarding—

Appointment of emergency quarantine grounds.

Precautionary measures to be taken by masters of vessels from a proclaimed place to prevent infection.

Proper mooring of vessels.

Delivery of health reports by masters of oversea vessels.

Power to order goods into quarantine.

Liability of master, owner or agent of any vessel ordered into quarantine for expenses of quarantine, or for cost of disinfecting goods, and

The cleansing and disinfecting of insanitary vessels, &c.

A copy of a Proclamation dated 8th November, 1912, has been received

**Appointment of  
Quarantine  
Stations.**

into Australia.

The places appointed are certain areas of the Zoological Gardens at Royal Park (Melbourne) and at Perth.

The Board of Trade have also received copy of a Substitute Notice

**Customs Decision  
regarding certain  
Butter  
Substitutes.**

(No. 96) dated 13th November, 1912, notifying, under section 139 of the Customs Act 1901-10, that the duty leviable on "deb" (De Bruyn) shall be the same as that chargeable on butter (*viz.*, 3d. per lb.) on importation into the Commonwealth.

[*Note.*—The importation of substitutes for butter is prohibited, unless the preparations are coloured and marked as prescribed by Customs regulations (sec. 52 (f) of the Customs Act 1901-10).]

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**

The "New South Wales Government Gazette" of the 27th November

**Pure Food Act:  
Amended  
Regulations.**

New South Wales.

last contains a Notice (No. 2642), dated 6th November, 1912, giving certain amended regulations, which have been made by the Board of Health, under the "Pure Food Act, 1908," of

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**NEW SOUTH WALES**—*continued.*

These regulations lay down standards for flour, bread, rice, meals, edible oil and fat, and potable water.

The same issue of the "Gazette" also contains a Notice (No. 2641), dated 6th November last, laying down additional regulations under the above-mentioned Act of 1908, respecting the cleansing of drinking vessels, &c. and the protection of food exhibited in windows for sale.

**Additional  
Regulations.**

The "Gazette" may be seen by British traders at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

**FEDERATED MALAY STATES.**

The Board of Trade have received a copy of the "Federated Malay States Government Gazette" of the 6th December last, which contains a Notification (No. 3,151) imposing an export duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on bees-wax exported from the States of Perak, Selangor and Negri Sembilan.

**Imposition of  
Export Duty on  
Bees-wax in  
certain States.**

The same issue of the "Gazette" also contains further Notifications (Nos. 3,157-9) prohibiting, under the various State Explosives Enactments, the importation, manufacture and sale of sand-crackers in the States of Perak, Negri Sembilan and Pahang.

**Prohibition of Importa-  
tion, &c. of Sand-crackers  
in certain States.**

**PROTECTORATE OF NORTHERN NIGERIA.**

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 469 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 22nd August last, respecting the "Explosives Proclamation, 1912," Northern Nigeria, the Board of Trade are now in receipt of a copy of certain rules which have been issued under that Proclamation regarding the landing, conveyance and storage of explosives in the Protectorate.

**Explosives Rules.**

Under these Rules it is provided that, unless the Collector of Customs or Chief Officer of Customs otherwise directs, all explosives when first imported must, immediately after being put on shore, be conveyed to an explosives magazine appointed by the Governor.

Explosives must not be shipped, or waterborne to be shipped, for conveyance by inland navigation, or brought for these purposes to any wharf, quay, jetty or other place, without the previous written permission of the Collector of Customs or Chief Officer of Customs, who may, in granting permission, impose such special conditions for the general safety as he may think fit.

Explosives must not be put on shore at places appointed or used for landing ordinary cargo, except by written permission of the Collector of Customs or Chief Officer of Customs, nor may explosives be landed at, brought into, or deposited on any quay, wharf, jetty, landing stage, shed, warehouse or other place without the special permission of such Customs' Officers for each consignment, and in the presence of an Officer of Customs.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***CYPRUS.**

A copy of an Order-in-Council (No. 528), dated 11th December, 1912, has been received which amends an Order-in-Council (No. 276) of the 8th April, 1897, regarding the prohibition of the importation of vegetables from certain countries into Cyprus.

**Importation of  
Seed Potatoes  
Permitted under  
Certain  
Conditions.**

Under the present Order-in-Council it is provided that potatoes, for seed purposes only, may, under certain conditions, be imported from any country into Cyprus. It is, however, provided that potatoes for such purposes may be imported only at the port of Larnaca, and shall be subject to such disinfection or other measures at the cost of the importer, for the prevention of plant or other disease, as the Director of Agriculture may direct, and that such importation shall be allowed only on the express condition that no claim of any kind shall be made against the Government for any loss or damage arising from such disinfection or other measures.

**RUSSIA—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

With reference to the notice at p. 37 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 4th January, 1912, respecting the lapse, as from the 1st January, 1913, of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of 1832 between Russia and the United States of America, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that it has been announced in the official "Commercial Gazette" of St. Petersburg that Russian goods are, as heretofore, to be admitted into the United States under the "minimum" rates of the United States Tariff of 1909, and that, pending special dispositions, United States goods will continue to be admitted into Russia at the "Conventional" Tariff rates. In the circumstances, no certificates of origin will be required in respect of goods imported into Russia from countries other than the United States.

(C. 274 and 315.)

**DENMARK (ICELAND).**

With reference to the notice which appeared at page 736 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 26th September last, respecting an Icelandic Bill providing for the levy of export duty on certain fish and fish products exported from Iceland, the Board of Trade are informed by H.M. Vice-Consul at Reykjavik that the Bill in question has received the Royal assent and is now in force.

(C.I.B. 409.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***GERMANY.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt of information from H.M. Commercial Attaché for Germany to the effect that the Prussian Minister of Finance has decided that wall paper sample books on stands (as generally supplied by manufacturers), on which it appears that Customs duty had been claimed on importation into Germany since early in 1912, are entitled to admission free of such duty under Section 6, paragraph 10, of the Customs Tariff Law of December 25th, 1902.

**Customs  
Treatment  
of Samples of  
Wall Paper.**

**FRANCE.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Director of the Calais Customs house has informed His Majesty's Consul-General at Calais that, with each lace-making machine, dutiable under No. 519 *bis* of the French Tariff at the rate of 5 francs per 100 kilogrammes, a number of "carriages and bobbins" corresponding to its number of "points" (say one set [*jeu*] of carriages and two sets of bobbins), and also supplementary or spare pieces to the number of 200 carriages and 400 bobbins, may be imported and assessed for duty at the rate applicable to the machine.

All carriages and bobbins in excess must be declared separately and pay duty as "detached parts of machines," according to kind.

(C. 202.)

The December "Monthly Circular" of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris draws attention to a French regulation relating to the interior metallic lining of tea chests, which was among the regulations laid down by the Ministerial Circulars mentioned at page 566 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 12th December last. It is stated that tea is often imported in chests lined with tin foil containing a considerable proportion of lead. The use of such packing is prohibited unless the tea is rigorously separated from the metallic lining by the interposition of sheets of stout paper, aluminium, or fine tin (*étain fin*). Importers of tea are allowed until the 1st January, 1914, to make the necessary arrangements for conforming to this rule.

**Regulation  
respecting Chests  
in which Tea is  
packed.**

**FRANCE (ALGERIA).**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a copy of a French Presidential Decree, dated the 27th December, providing that from the 1st January, 1913, until the 31st December, 1917, the municipal *octroi de mer* duties in Algeria are to be levied in accordance with the Tariff annexed to the Decree.

A copy of the Tariff, which is in all respects the same as that established for the year 1912, may be seen by British traders interested, on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 200.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***SWITZERLAND.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of two Decrees of the Swiss Federal Council, dated the 9th December, 1912, modifying in certain respects the provisions of the Ordinance of the 29th January, 1909 (issued under the Law concerning commerce in alimentary produce) which relate to (1) wine, (2) cider, and (3) spirits and liqueurs. The provisions in question are applicable to articles of the kinds specified, whether imported into or manufactured in Switzerland.

With regard to *wine*, the regulations define the beverage to which the term may be commercially applied, and lay down provisions respecting the commercial designations of wine (*i.e.*, relating to the country of origin, &c.), blending of wines of different origin or different vintages, the substances which may be employed in the cellar treatment of wine, the proportion of sulphates, sulphurous acid, and copper allowed in wine, preservatives and admixtures the use of which is prohibited, "*vin gallisé*," "*vin viné*," the conditions to which sparkling wine, vermouth, and non-alcoholic wine (*vin sans alcool*) must conform, &c., &c. It may be noted that sweet wines manufactured from dried grapes (currants, &c.) are to be considered as *artificial wine*, the importation and sale of which is prohibited by law.\*

The regulations regarding *cider* define the beverage to which this name may be commercially applied, and also the beverage which must be described as "*petit cidre*." It is prohibited to sugar cider and "*petit cidre*." The regulations relating to the cellar treatment of wine, the presence of sulphurous acid and copper in wine, &c., are made applicable also to cider. Other subjects dealt with are: the addition of citric or tartaric acid to cider, and the preparation of non-alcoholic cider (*cidre sans alcool*) and sparkling cider.

An extract from the prescriptions relative to *spirits and liqueurs* is appended:—

Spirits (*eaux-de-vie*) must contain at least 42 per cent. of alcohol by volume (degrees Gay-Lussac, determined at 15° C.) . . . . It is prohibited to add to spirits, with the object of making the alcoholic strength appear to be greater than it really is, substances which heighten their flavour, such as sulphuric acid, pepper, red pepper, &c.

Spirits and liqueurs must not contain artificial sweetening substances, harmful metallic compounds, harmful colouring materials, free mineral acids nor other harmful substances. Spirits and liqueurs may, however, be coloured by means of inoffensive colouring materials. Spirits may contain copper in a proportion of at most 40 milligrammes per litre, and traces of zinc. Spirits from stone fruits may contain prussic acid in a proportion of at most 50 milligrammes per litre. Potato spirit may not contain more than 0.15 per cent. by volume of alcoholic impurities (fusel) calculated on the absolute alcoholic content. It is lawful to add small quantities of sugar to spirits, except to those which are manufactured from stone fruit.

Under the names of cognac, rum, arrack, *eau de cerises* (kirsch), *eau-de-vie de prunes*, *eau-de-vie de marc*, *eau-de-vie de lie*, *de gentiane*, &c., may be designated only spirits manufactured exclusively from the primary materials from which they should normally be derived. These spirits must contain the specific substances which are obtained by the distillation of the materials used in their manufacture and by the process of maturing, and which give to the beverage its characteristic bouquet.

\* See the notice at p. 249 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 2nd May, 1912.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**SWITZERLAND—continued.**

Spirits to which crude or reetified alcohol and water have been added, before or after distillation, and those which, for any other reasons, do not contain a sufficient quantity of the specific products of distillation which give to the beverage its characteristic bouquet, must be declared and sold as blends (*coupages*) or imitation spirits (*caux-de-rie-facon*); e.g., the following descriptions must be used:—“cognac-coupage,” “rhum-coupage,” “kirsch-coupage,” or:—“cognac-facon,” “rhum-facon,” “kirsch-facon.”

In kirsch-blend (*kirsch-coupage* [*kirsch-facon*]), at least one-half of the alcohol must be derived from real kirsch; in other blends, the proportion of alcohol derived from the spirit which gives its name to the beverage must amount to at least one-quarter of the total quantity.

Spirits which do not comply with the conditions laid down for blends (imitation spirits), and those which are manufactured by means of ethereal oils, extracts, essences, &c. must be declared in wholesale and retail trade, and must be sold, as “artificial spirits”; e.g., the following descriptions must be used, “artificial cognac,” “artificial rum,” “artificial kirsch.”

The use of designations of origin and fancy names for blends (imitation spirits) and artificial spirits is prohibited.

Spirits and liqueurs which bear a particular designation of origin (e.g., French cognac, Jamaica rum, Dutch liqueur), must be the original and pure products imported from the regions specified.

The complete text of the regulations (in French) may be seen by British traders interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 153.)

**PORTUGAL.**

The “Diario do Governo” for the 4th January contains a Decree authorising, under certain conditions, the importation from the 15th January to the 31st July, 1913, of 85,000,000 kilogrammes of wheat for consumption in Portugal and the Azores. Wheat imported under the terms of this Decree is to be subject to Customs duty at the rate of 14 reis per kilogramme. (C. 382.)

**SPAIN.**

With reference to the notice which appeared under the head of “Proposed Tariff Changes” at page 26 of the “Board of Trade Journal” for the 4th July last, the “Boletin Oficial de la Direccion General de Aduanas” for the 30th December contains the text of a Law, dated the 24th December, Article 2 of which imposes a surtax, as from the 1st January, 1913, of 10 pesetas per 100 kilogrammes net weight (4s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt.) on the articles comprised in Nos. 635 to 643, both inclusive, of the Spanish Customs Tariff. These articles are as follows:—

- 635. Cocoa in the bean, not roasted, and cocoa husks, if the produce of Fernando Po, and imported directly therefrom.
- 636. Ditto, ditto, of other origin.
- 637. Cocoa, roasted, ground, cocoa in paste and cocoa butter.
- 638. Coffee in the bean, not roasted, if the produce of Fernando Po and imported directly therefrom.
- 639. Ditto, of other origin.
- 640. Coffee, roasted, ground; chicory, roasted or not, and other similar products.
- 641. Cinnamon of all kinds, and imitations thereof.
- 642. Pepper, cloves, and other spices, and imitations thereof.
- 643. Tea and imitations thereof, and “yerba mate” (Paraguay tea).

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

This surtax is to be levied in gold at the same time as the ordinary Customs duties. It is not to be levied on articles which, being included in a manifest or under direct bill of lading visé by a Spanish Consul, were despatched to Spain before the 1st January, 1913.

The same Article of the Law increases the additional duties levied on the undermentioned goods of extra-European origin, imported into the Peninsula or Balearic Islands from Europe or transhipped in a European port (Schedule III. of the Spanish Tariff\*).

[100 kilogs. = 220·46 lbs.; peseta = 9·6d.]

No. in Tariff.	Articles.	Rate of Additional Duty per 100 kilogrammes.	
		Former.	From January 1st, 1913.
		Pesetas (gold).	Pesetas (gold).
7	Cocoa ... ..	4·00	7·80
8	Coffee ... ..	4·50	9·00
9	Cinnamon ... ..	2·00	9·60
10	Cloves ... ..	3·50	12·60
11	Pepper ... ..	3·50	12·60
12	Tea ... ..	4·00	9·60

Article 4 of the Law provides that where sugar is added in preparing sparkling cider intended for export, the tax on the sugar shall be refunded, according to the amount of sugar added, as revealed by analysis. The sum so refunded, however, shall never exceed the amount of the tax on eight kilogrammes (17½ lbs.) of sugar for each hectolitre (22 gallons) of sparkling cider exported. (C. 383.)

With reference to the notice at p. 662 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 26th December respecting a Bill providing what coins, bank notes and cheques are to be accepted by the Spanish Customs at their full value, in payment of import and export duties. it appears from a notice in the "Boletín Oficial de la Dirección General de Aduanas" of the 30th December, that the Bill was enacted without alteration, and took effect on the 15th January. (For the terms of the Bill, see the above-mentioned "Journal" notice).

A Royal Decree published in the "Gaceta de Madrid" for the 31st December, provides that, until further orders, bills of exchange or cheques on *Brussels* will not be accepted in payment of import

\* See page 27 of Parliamentary Paper, Cd. 6,040.

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

and export duties, owing to the present monetary depreciation in that city in relation to the par equivalent of gold (*depreciacion respecto á la equivalencia par de la moneda de oro en Bruselas*).

The same Decree provides that Customs duties amounting to less than 10 pesetas, and duties assessed as the result of verbal declarations by passengers at Spanish ports, may continue, as heretofore, to be paid in silver with the surtax equivalent to the mean price of francs in the month preceding that in which payment is made.

(C. 384.)

**ITALY—BRAZIL.**

With reference to the notice at p. 87 of the "Board of Trade Journal," for the 14th July, 1910, relative to the prolongation, until the 31st December, 1912, of the Provisional Commercial Convention between Italy and Brazil, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Convention has again been prolonged until the 31st December, 1914.

**Further  
Prolongation of  
the Provisional  
Commercial  
Convention.**

(C. 130.)

**GREECE.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that, by a Greek Royal Degree of the 1st/14th December last, the importation into Greece of fish in brine (such as tunny-fish, mackerel, &c.) has been prohibited.

H.M. Minister at Athens, in forwarding the information, states that he has been assured that the prohibition does not apply to herrings or canned salmon.

(C. 367.)

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

With reference to the notice at p. 262 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 2nd May, 1912, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Circular of the United States Treasury Department, drawing attention to the following Sections of the Act approved 9th April, 1912, relating to white phosphorus matches:—

Section 1.—For the purposes of this Act the words "white phosphorus" shall be understood to mean the common poisonous white or yellow phosphorus used in the manufacture of matches and not to include the non-poisonous forms or the non-poisonous compounds of white or yellow phosphorus.

\* \* \* \*

Section 10.—On and after January 1st, 1913, white phosphorus matches, manufactured wholly or in part in any foreign country, shall not be entitled to entry at any of the ports of the United States, and the importation thereof is hereby prohibited. All matches imported into the United States shall be accompanied by such certificate



*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**—*continued.*

of official inspection by the Government of the country in which such matches were manufactured as shall satisfy the Secretary of the Treasury that they are not white phosphorus matches. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorised and directed to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary for the enforcement of the provisions of this Section.

Section 11.—After January 1st, 1914, it shall be unlawful to export from the United States any white phosphorus matches. Any person guilty of violation of this Section shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars and not more than five thousand dollars, and any white phosphorus matches exported or attempted to be exported shall be confiscated to the United States and destroyed in such manner as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall have power to issue such regulations to Customs officers as are necessary for the enforcement of this Section.

The regulations issued under this Act by the Treasury Department as regards imports of matches are as follows :—

1. Exporters to the United States shall state in their declarations on invoices that none of the matches covered by the invoice are white phosphorus matches. They shall also file with the Consul at the time of presenting the invoice for certification a certificate of official inspection by the Government of the country in which the matches were manufactured, which shall show that the matches are not white phosphorus matches.

2. The Consul shall verify the official character of the officer issuing the foreign certificate of inspection, and shall forward the certificate with the invoice to the Collector of Customs of the port at which importation is to be made.

3. Importers will be required to make affidavit at the time of entry, stating, according to the best of their information and belief, that the shipment contains no white phosphorus matches.

4. The appraiser will state in his return on the invoice whether or not the shipment contains any white phosphorus matches.

5. In the absence of proper foreign certificates of inspection, importers will be required to furnish upon entry a bond in a penal sum equal to the duties on the matches conditioned upon the production of such certificate within six months.

6. The Collector of Customs will not release any matches unless he shall be satisfied that they are not white phosphorus matches.

These regulations were to take effect on January 1st, 1913, and to govern all shipments arriving in the United States on and after that date.

A recent Circular of the United States Treasury Department contains copy of an Act, approved August 22nd, 1912, providing for the free entry of articles imported in order to be exhibited at Exhibitions to be held at New York by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange of New York.

The Act in question, together with the regulations, drawn up by the Treasury Department, laying down the conditions to which the free entry of such articles is subject, may be seen by persons interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

**Free Entry of  
Articles for  
Exhibition at  
New York.**

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—continued.**

With reference to the notice at p. 618 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 23rd March, 1911, respecting a decision of the United States Treasury Department to the effect that only machinery of a character which is used *solely* in the manufacture of jute is to be admitted as jute-manufacturing machinery at the rate of 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, under paragraph 197 of the United States Tariff, it may be noted that the Court of Customs Appeals in a recent decision as to the tariff classification of certain imported machinery expressed the opinion that the dutiable character of such imported machinery as claims entry as jute manufacturing machinery under paragraph 197 is properly to be determined by the usual and common or chief use of the article, and that it is *not* necessary that the imported machinery "should be of a character which is used solely in the manufacture of jute," in order to claim assessment as jute manufacturing machinery under paragraph 197.

The following is the substance of some Decisions affecting the classification of various articles under the United States Customs Decisions. Tariff Act of 1909, which have recently been issued by the Treasury Department at Washington:—

Articles.	Paragraph of the Tariff under which dutiable.	Rate of Duty.
1. DECISIONS OF THE BOARD OF GENERAL APPRAISERS AND THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
<i>Platinum caps</i> being parts of an apparatus for the manufacture of artificial silk from wood pulp, which caps are used in an acid precipitating bath wherein cellulose filaments are chemically changed and hardened, are employed for chemical uses as contemplated by the provisions of paragraph 653 of the Tariff ... ..	653	Free.
<i>Mill sweepings</i> , the wool contents being a negligible quantity, are entitled to admission as "paper stock" ... ..	644	Free.
2. DECISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEALS.		
<i>Blood pudding</i> , a preparation made of blood mixed together, flavoured with spices, and put up in casings, dutiable as meat, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for ... ..	286	25 % <i>ad val.</i>
<i>Barking or rossing machines</i> , large, power-driven machines used in stripping the bark from logs of wood, are not "machine tools," but are dutiable as manufactures of metal, not specially provided for ... ..	199	45 % <i>ad val.</i>
<i>Machine shears</i> , machines operated entirely by hand power, and used for shearing or cutting metal plates or bars, are not "machine tools" but are dutiable as manufactures of metal, not specially provided for ... ..	199	45 % <i>ad val.</i>
["Machine tools" connotes the application of power to an implement or tool in its use and operation other than hand power alone; and the multiplication of the manual power of the operator by mechanical devices is not such other motive power.]		

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**—*continued.*

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a notice, which appeared in the United States press, respecting a decision of a Reappraisal Board with regard to the dutiable value of certain earthenware imported into the United States.

**Appraisal  
of  
Earthenware.**

Earthenware of the kind in question is made only on order, and deliveries do not take place until several months after the order is placed. In this particular case, after the date of the placing of the order but before the date of delivery of the goods, the manufacturers notified a percentage increase in the prices of their product. There were consequently no goods of this particular character available for sale (*i.e.*, actual delivery) at the time of importation, except such as had been ordered prior to May 1st at the lower prices. The percentage increase was not included in the declared value of the goods when imported. The Reappraisal Board decided finally that the *sale price* (*i.e.*, the original price without the percentage increase) should be taken as the dutiable value of the goods. (C. 119.)

**PANAMA.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a Law (No. 19 of 1912), enacted by the National Assembly of Panama and dated 8th November, for the encouragement of the cotton manufacturing industry in the Republic.

**Customs  
Privileges in  
Favour of the  
Cotton  
Manufacturing  
Industry.**

This Law authorises the Executive to accord certain privileges to individuals or companies who formally make application therefor. Among these privileges is included the importation, free of all duty, for a period of ten years, of machinery destined exclusively for the manufacture of yarns (*hilados*) and tissues of cotton, and the free importation of primary materials for the same industry (cotton and *hilazas*) so long as they are not produced in the country in quantities sufficient for the needs of manufactories. (C. 297.)

**PROPOSED EXCISE REGULATIONS.****LABUAN.**

A Bill was introduced into the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements on the 29th November last for the purpose of making better provision for collecting a revenue of Excise upon tobacco in the Settlement of Labuan.

**Proposed Excise  
Regulations  
respecting  
Tobacco.**

For particulars, *see* under "Proposed Tariff Changes" on p. 134.

## EXCISE REGULATIONS.

### CEYLON.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 196-7 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 25th April last, relative to proposals for the introduction of an Excise system in Ceylon, the Board of Trade are now in receipt of a copy of the Excise Ordinance, No. 8 of 1912, which consolidates and amends the law relating to the import, export, transport, manufacture, sale and possession of intoxicating liquor, and of intoxicating drugs, in Ceylon.

The Board of Trade have also received a copy of the Ceylon Excise Regulations. "Government Gazette" of the 13th December last, which contains an Excise Notification (No. 1), dated 12th December, 1912, laying down certain regulations to be observed under the above-mentioned Ordinance.

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### FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 666 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 26th December last respecting a proposed amendment of the excise laws relating to issue of toddy licences in the Federated Malay States, the Board of Trade are now in receipt of a copy of the Excise Enactment (No. 18 of 1912) which was passed at a meeting of the Federal Council on the 27th November last.

The provisions of the Enactment are practically identical with those of the draft proposals referred to in the above-mentioned issue of the "Board of Trade Journal."

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## SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT

### CONGO STATE.

According to the General Report on the Congo State for 1912, prepared by the Belgian Ministry of the Colonies, the plans in respect of the 3rd section of the Kambove-Bukama railway are finished. Permanent way work has been started at Kambove, and a second gang of platelayers will shortly commence operations from the Bukama end.

The proposed line from the Lower Congo to Katanga would have involved the construction of a line 773 kilometres (271 miles) long between Bukama and Lukengo on the Sankuru. It is suggested, however, that this line would have little practical value, so that a further proposal has been made to carry on surveying operations for the construction of a line south of the Kasai-Sankuru railway. This line, which would have a length of 1,900 kilometres (1,180 miles), would leave the Congo railway at Dolo, cross the Kwango close to parallel 4° 30', and the Kasai near its confluence with the Lulua, and would then pass close to Luebo and Luluabourg, crossing the Sankuru near the 7th parallel, and terminate at Bukama. The line in question

### *Shipping and Transport.*

would be of great importance in the development of the territory to the south of the Congo.

The work on the 3rd section of the line in course of construction from Lualaba to Lake Tanganyika is being proceeded with as rapidly as possible. On 1st May, 1912, surveying operations had been carried out over a distance of 175 kilometres (nearly 109 miles) and the permanent way laid over a length of 128 kilometres (79 miles).

As regards the Mayumbe Railway, rails have been laid as far as the 105th kilometre, that is to say 2 kilometres from Benza Masola, and it was expected to complete 114 kilometres (71 miles) before the end of 1912.

(C. 9,581.)

## MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY. SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa has forwarded small samples of carborundum rock found in the Namaqualand District of the Cape Province, which he has received from the Mines Department at Cape Town.

The samples may be seen by British manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(25,918.)

### RUSSIA.

According to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 8th January, the amount of pig iron placed on the Russian market during the first ten months of 1912 only increased by 500,000 pounds as compared with the corresponding period of 1911, *viz.*, 32,800,000 pounds as against 32,300,000 pounds. The total amount sent off from the works during 1912 is estimated at 39,000,000 pounds, as against 38,900,000 in 1911. It is anticipated that no less than 45,000,000 pounds of pig iron will be required for the Russian markets in 1913.

The following table shows the amount of iron ore and ferrous sulphide despatched from the Donetz district up to 31st October, as contrasted with the corresponding ten months in 1911:—

Description.	Jan. to Oct., 1911.	Jan. to Oct., 1912.	Increase + or Decrease —.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Krivoirog ore ... ..	253,400,000	236,600,000	+ 33,200,000
Nikopol manganese ... ..	10,000,000	11,700,000	+ 1,700,000
Caucasus manganese ... ..	1,300,000	2,200,000	+ 900,000
Kertch ore ... ..	200,000	1,300,000	+ 1,100,000
Ferrous sulphide ... ..	1,200,000	1,200,000	...
Total ... ..	266,100,000	303,000,000	+ 36,900,000
Of which —			
Sent abroad ... ..	52,600,000	36,400,000	— 16,200,000
For home markets ... ..	213,600,000	266,600,000	+ 53,000,000

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

The amount of iron ore of all kinds for dispatch during 1913 is estimated at 400,000,000 pounds, as against 361,000,000 pounds in 1912, or an increase of 39,000,000 pounds.

1,000 pounds = 16 tons (about).

The official "Viestnik Finansov" (St. Petersburg) of 29th December publishes a report, issued by the Statistical Committee attached to the South Russian Metal and Machinery Traders' Association, showing the results obtained from 1908 to 1911, inclusive, from the sales of agricultural machinery and appliances and certain metal goods to a number of zemstvos. Out of a total number of 370 zemstvos, information was obtained in respect of 310 zemstvos relative to agricultural machinery and tools and other farming implements, 244 zemstvos as to roofing iron, and 105 zemstvos as to assorted iron. It should be noted that with few exceptions both roofing and assorted iron are sold to those zemstvos which deal in agricultural machinery. The following is the value of the sales effected during the years 1908-11, as reported to the Committee:—

Year.	Agricultural Machinery and other Farming Implements.	Roofing Iron.	Assorted Iron.	Total value of Sales.
	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.
1908 ...	6,954,000	2,587,900	473,100	10,015,000
1909 ...	9,924,700	2,838,600	287,600	13,050,900
1910 ...	11,767,700	3,248,000	492,400	15,508,100
1911 ...	12,056,500	3,918,900	437,500	16,412,900

Rouble = 2s. 1½d.

**GERMANY.**

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 8th January publishes statistics showing a record production of pig iron in Germany during 1912. The total output last year amounted to 17,852,571 metric tons, as against 15,557,030 metric tons in 1911, or an increase of nearly 15 per cent. The following table shows the average daily output and the annual production of pig iron in Germany since 1909:—

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.
Average daily output ...	32,651	40,530	42,560	48,911
Annual production ...	12,917,653	14,793,325	15,557,030	17,852,571

(X. 5,024.)

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

According to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 9th January, the German metal industries attained a high degree of prosperity in 1912. The manufacturing industries were very busy and the volume of trade done was excellent. These conditions still exist, although the outbreak of hostilities in the Balkans, which was intensified by the dispute between Austria and Servia, caused a little set-back. In these circumstances buyers are maintaining somewhat of a reserve, but, in consequence of the large number of orders in hand, not to such an extent as to hamper business. As regards single metals, there was an increased consumption over 1911 of 25,000 metric tons of copper in Germany, due to the great development of the German electrical industries. There was a shortage of lead owing, *inter alia*, to strikes in Spain and political troubles in Mexico; otherwise the demand was active and trade good. The consumption of lead in Germany in 1910, 1911 and 1912 amounted to 210,400 metric tons, 229,700 metric tons, and 229,000 metric tons, respectively. The zinc trade improved during the year, and prices remained firm. The German production of zinc in 1912 is estimated at 268,000 metric tons, as against 246,450 metric tons in 1911. The demand for tin was also very large, which led to a shortage in production. The production in Germany for 1912 is estimated at 12,000 metric tons as against 12,412 metric tons in 1911, and the consumption at 21,000 metric tons and 19,300 metric tons, respectively.

Metric ton = 2,204.6 lbs.

The "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin) of 2nd January states that, according to a report issued by the Kiel Chamber of Commerce, shipbuilding yards in Germany during 1912 were kept busy with the construction of both mercantile and war vessels. More and more business is being done in turning out merchant vessels propelled by oil motors. Several yards turned out a number of vessels of this description, and further orders for this type of vessel are in hand. It seems likely, continues the "Börsen-Zeitung," that, owing to the thoroughness with which German shipbuilders have gone into the question of oil-propelled vessels, Germany will secure a lead in this particular line of industry. Some fear is expressed as to the risk in introducing this new mechanical principle owing to the great dependency of Germany on foreign countries for the supply of oil. It is, however, suggested that a use will be found in this direction for crude petroleum. Coal tar oil is already being used for driving motors, and there is no doubt that greater use will be made of this by-product of coal, providing the railway authorities can be induced to lower the rates on this material. Shipbuilders expect to be very busy during the present year owing to the considerable number of orders for war vessels, in view of which more workmen have been engaged. Increased wages and enhanced cost of material have militated against the financial results being as good as the amount of work executed would lead one to expect.

**Shipbuilding Industry**

at Kiel in 1912:

**Use of Oil Motors.**

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***GERMAN EAST AFRICA.**

H.M. Vice-Consul at Dar-es-Salaam (Mr. N. King) reports, under date 25th November, that there is a rumour current to the effect that gold has been discovered in the neighbourhood of Tanga, but nothing is yet known as to the size or value of the deposits. (C. 103.)

**Rumoured  
Discovery of Gold.****BELGIUM.**

According to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 11th January, the figures relating to the Belgian pig iron industry in 1912 have just been published, showing that 2,344,910 metric tons were produced, as against 2,106,120 metric tons in 1911, an increase of 238,790 metric tons, or about 11 per cent. Since the beginning of 1912 the prices of Belgian pig iron have risen by more than 30 per cent.

Metric ton = 2,204·6 lbs.

**YARNS AND TEXTILES.****FRANCE.**

The British Vice-Consul at Croix (Mr. A. Faulkner) has furnished the following particulars of the quantities of textile materials passed through the testing houses of Amiens, Le Cateau, Fourmies, Reims, Tourcoing, and Roubaix during the year 1912, as compared with the two previous years:—

	1910.	1911.	1912.
	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.
Combed wool ... ..	67,924,591	67,957,177	75,303,034
Wool yarns ... ..	23,344,786	22,531,504	23,060,223
„ noils and various... ..	17,491,610	16,618,950	20,131,062
Cotton and flax ... ..	10,719,003	9,732,732	12,065,569
Silk ... ..	69,107	57,442	51,568
Total... ..	119,549,097	116,897,805	130,611,456

Kilog. = 2·2046 lbs.

(660.)

**AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.****UNITED KINGDOM.**

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 11th January, 1913, were as follows:—

**Corn Prices.**

Wheat ... ..	30s. 3d.
Barley ... ..	23s. 4d.
Oats ... ..	19s. 2d.

For further particulars see p. 163.



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

A statement is published on p. 164 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 11th January, 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 9th January, 1913, was 123,195 (including 232 bales British West Indian and 27 bales foreign East African), and the number imported during the two weeks ended 9th January was 455,982 (including 232 bales British West Indian, 767 bales British West African, 1,547 bales British East African, and 27 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 9th January was 19,014, and during the two weeks, 40,399.

For further details see p. 163.

**AUSTRALIA.**

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Brisbane (Mr. M. Finucan) has furnished, under date 5th December, the following particulars relative to wheat production in Australia:—

**Wheat Produc-  
tion: Estimates  
for Coming  
Season.**

During the last few weeks the shipment of the surplus of last season's wheat production has been practically completed, a total of over 40 million bushels in the form of wheat and flour having been exported from the Commonwealth during the season. In view of the recent improvements in crop prospects a similar export may be looked for during 1913. The **South Australian** crop will probably amount to 19 to 20 million bushels, that of **New South Wales** to 20 to 23 million bushels, **Victoria** to about 24 million bushels, and **Western Australia** to about 7 million bushels.

The yield of these States, together with that of **Queensland** and **Tasmania**, promises a total yield for the Commonwealth of from 72 to 76 million bushels, as against 71½ million bushels for the past season. Moreover, the quality of the crops gives promise of being equal to that of the past season.

The market is now in a state of transition, but, adds Mr. Finucan, prices look like being lower later in 1913. (856.)

**FEDERATED MALAY STATES.**

The Acting Commissioner of Trade and Customs at Kuala Lumpur has furnished the following official statistics showing the exports of cultivated rubber from the Federated Malay States during the month and eleven months ended November, 1912, as compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year:—

**Rubber Exports.**

*Agricultural and Forest Products.*

	November, 1911.	November, 1912.	Jan.-Nov., 1911.	Jan.-Nov., 1912.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Perak ... ..	625,822	944,709	4,942,676	9,292,617
Selangor ... ..	1,190,835	1,512,419	9,360,161	16,116,889
Negri Sembilan ... ..	285,403	637,393	3,211,623	5,509,808
Pahang ... ..	2,257	16,952	33,011	104,772
Total ... ..	2,104,317	3,111,473	17,547,471	31,024,086

**RUSSIA.**

H.M. Commercial Attaché for Russia (Mr. H. Cooke) reports that an All-Russian Chamber of Agriculture was opened in St. Petersburg on 14th/27th December last. The Chamber has been formed for the defence of agricultural interests in Russia generally, while the zemstvos and agricultural societies will continue to serve local interests. Among the first duties of the Chamber will be the promotion of measures tending to raise the quality of Russian produce exported to foreign countries. (C. 285.)

**GERMANY.**

H.M. Consul at Nuremberg (Mr. S. Ehrenbacher) has furnished the following official statistics of the Bavarian vintage in 1912, as compared with the previous year:—

		1911.	1912.
Area ... ..	acres	£0,831	51,028
Yield ... ..	galls.	15,695,101	12,654,896
Value ... ..	£	2,027,206	1,295,240

The 1912 vintage in the Palatinate of Bavaria ranks amongst the better years as regards quantity, but the quality is only average. In Middle Franconia the yield of new wine is higher, but in Swabia and Lower Franconia both the quantity and quality of the vintage are inferior to those of the previous year. (C. 270.)

**GERMAN EAST AFRICA.**

H.M. Vice-Consul at Dar-es-Salaam (Mr. N. King) reports, under date of 18th November, that, according to the local press, it is estimated that the coffee plantations in the Meru district should produce a crop of from 1,600 to 1,800 cwts. this season. Although this may seem a small quantity, it should be borne in mind that only six of the plantations are productive, and those but partly so. A crop twice as large may be expected in 1913, and in the following year one five times as large, provided that the plantations continue to progress, and that others become productive.

The Vice-Consul adds that the market price of coffee has reached the fairly high level of 65 pf. (about 7½d.) per lb. (C. 9.)

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that the Government Bureau at Washington has issued the following revised figures relating to the United States crops in 1912, as compared with 1911:—

	1911.	1912.
Winter wheat ... .. Bushels	430,000,000	392,919,000
Spring wheat ... .. "	191,000,000	330,348,000
Maize ... .. "	2,531,000,000	3,124,746,000
Oats ... .. "	922,000,000	1,418,337,000
Barley ... .. "	160,240,000	223,824,000
Rye ... .. "	33,119,000	35,664,000
Buckwheat ... .. "	17,549,000	19,249,000
Flax seed ... .. "	19,370,000	28,073,000
Potatoes ... .. "	292,737,000	430,647,000
Hay ... .. Short tons (of 2000 lbs.)	54,916,000	72,691,000
Tobacco ... .. lbs.	905,109,000	963,855,000

(220.)

**MEXICO.**

With reference to the notice on p. 95 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 14th April, 1910, and to previous notices relative to the guayule rubber industry in Mexico H.M. Consul-General at Mexico City (Mr. C. E. W.

Stringer) has forwarded a translation of an article, which was published in the local press, on the production of guayule rubber. It appears that the guayule shrub is a perennial plant, which spreads very rapidly both by seeds and shoots, and flourishes on poor, rocky, and chalky soils in the northern parts of Mexico. The plant reaches its maximum value in about 10 years, when it will contain from 5 to 7 per cent. of rubber. There are various processes for extracting the rubber from the plant, but the one generally employed consists in crushing the stems to a dust; during this operation the rubber coalesces and forms small balls, which are afterwards boiled, with the addition of an alkali, to remove the woody particles.

The exports from Mexico in 1910-11 under the head of guayule amounted to 5,152,915 kilogs., valued at £1,204,370. In addition, 7,429,125 kilogs. of extracted rubber (or guayule), valued at £2,163,000, were exported during that year.

The translation of the article may be seen by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (27,387.)

Kilog. = 2.2046 lbs.

**JAPAN.**

H.M. Commercial Attaché as Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) reports that the total yield of loofahs in Japan for 1912 amounts to about 2,500,000 firsts and the same number of seconds, of which 4,200,000 were produced in Enshiu, 600,000 in Joshu, and the balance in Boshu. The crop was a failure in Kiushiu this year. (27,430.)

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### UNITED KINGDOM.

According to a report in the "Board of Trade Labour Gazette" for January\*, based on statistical returns from trade unions and employers, employment continued good in December. In the engineering and some other trades it was affected by the usual holiday suspensions, and in the North of England there was some interruption arising from the strike on the North-Eastern Railway, especially in coal and iron mining and in the iron and steel industries. There was a seasonal decline in the building, woodworking, and printing trades.

It is reported by the Labour Exchanges that there was a continuance of the large demand by employers for workmen of all classes in the shipbuilding trade, and that in the engineering and metal trades there was still a scarcity of workers in some districts. In the case of women the demand exceeded the supply in the cotton, woollen and worsted trades, and in laundry work.

The upward movement in wages continued.

Compared with a year ago, there was an improvement in nearly all the principal industries, and especially in the pig iron, iron and steel, engineering, printing, and brick trades.

Trade unions, with a net membership of 894,297, reported 20,938 (or 2.3 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of December, 1912, compared with 1.8 per cent. at the end of November, 1912, and 3.1 per cent. at the end of December, 1911.

### NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) has forwarded a copy of a report on the Danish methods of manufacturing casein, by Mr. G. Pedersen, Dairy Instructor to the New Zealand Department of Agriculture, who made a special visit to Europe to study the question.

The report states that, taking everything into consideration, the outlook for the establishment of a casein industry in New Zealand appears to be good, especially as the demand in Europe and the United States has increased to such an extent that casein now has to be imported from Argentina.

The report may be seen by British manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (210.)

### GERMANY.

According to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 7th January, this is the first occasion for a long time that the German leather trade can look back with real satisfaction on a past year's working. During the first few months of 1912 trade had not entirely recovered from the depression in 1911. Customers were not eager about placing orders and business was only carried on to a limited scale. There was not much fluctuation in prices, and although tanners attempted to force up prices they

\* For list of principal contents, see p. 159.

*Miscellaneous.***GERMANY—continued.**

were not altogether successful, as there was only a moderate demand, and by no means a shortage in production. Matters remained in this unsatisfactory state for tanners until the summer, when a greater influx of orders enabled them to make a firmer stand and to refuse to cut prices any further. As stocks with merchants were somewhat low and the demand increased owing to the continuous damp weather, the latter were compelled to go more into the open market. Business consequently became very active, and, as it appeared that the improvement would continue, leather manufacturers refused to be bound by long contracts. Subsequent events proved that they acted wisely. Business remained excellent right up to the close of the year, and in most cases profits were higher than usual. There is a constant increase in the demand for manufactured leather, which is attributed not only to the development of the motor vehicle industries, but also to the increasing adoption of western European fashions and mode of living in Asia and Africa. Unfortunately the supply of hides does not keep pace with the demands of tanners, so that a still further rise in the price of leather will probably have to be reckoned with.

According to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 9th January, there was a large increase in the amount of capital invested in industrial enterprises in Germany during the last quarter of 1912 when contrasted with the third quarter, the figures amounting to 308,736,000 marks and 230,845,000 marks, respectively.

The total amounts of capital invested since 1909 are shown in the following table:—

	Marks.		Marks.
1909 ...	1,113,994,000		1911 ... 1,194,128,000
1910 ...	1,240,057,000		1912 ... 1,359,620,000

The following are the approximate amounts, in marks, invested in the more important branches of industry during the fourth quarter of 1912:— Metals and machinery, 67½ millions; electro-technical, 37 millions; mining, foundries, &c., 33½ millions; transport, 29½ millions; foodstuffs, 24½ millions; chemical industries, 13½ millions; electricity and gas, 13 millions; textiles, 11 millions.

Mark = 11·81.

**AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.**

According to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 5th January, the economic situation in Hungary improved very considerably during the first half of 1912. The results of the harvests were above the average, and prices on the whole were higher. Hungarian industries were very busy. With the outbreak of hostilities in the Balkan countries, however, the economic situation was very adversely affected. The immediate consequences were restricted credit, dearer money and the withdrawal of bank deposits and savings. This brought about a

*Miscellaneous.*

decline in the manufacturing industries, especially the textile branches, and many serious bankruptcies were recorded. The withdrawal of foreign capital also weakened the markets. It was again found that stocks of merchandise kept in Hungary are relatively small. In consequence of the difficulties experienced in issuing fresh capital, 748,000,000 kronen (£31,166,660) only were issued, as against 1,276,000,000 (£53,166,660) in the previous year.

**MONACO.**

The Board of Trade have received information, through the Foreign Office, from H.M. Embassy at Paris, that the 9th International Zoological Congress is to be held at Monaco from 25th to 30th March next. The work of the Congress will cover the whole field of zoology and biology, together with all branches of systematic and applied zoology, cytology, biological oceanography, &c.

A copy of the provisional programme (in English) of the Congress may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 9,373.)

**MEXICO.**

The Acting British Vice-Consul at Mazatlan (Mr. G. E. S. Watson) reports that the proprietors of a soap factory in that town are completing the erection of a glycerine extracting plant capable of producing an output of 2,600 tons per annum of soap lyes; the firm expect shortly to be producing 80 per cent. crude glycerine. (557.)

**HAYTI.**

The Acting British Consul-General at Port-au-Prince (Mr. E. D. Watt) has forwarded a copy of the official "Moniteur" of 7th December containing the text of a 40 years' concession granted to a Belgian Syndicate for the formation of an agricultural bank, styled the "Crédit Foncier et Agricole de la République d'Haïti," with a capital of 5,000,000 francs (£200,000). The new bank may engage in all banking operations, excepting those specially reserved for the National Bank of Hayti, but its principal business will be the granting of first mortgages on industrial or agricultural establishments and their products, and the lending of money to municipalities, &c. for the construction of public works and assisting in the development of agriculture and public improvements.

Within three months from its constitution the bank must place a loan of 5,000,000 francs (£200,000) at the disposal of the Government for public works, the 6 per cent. interest thereon being guaranteed by the gold surtax on import duties. (C. 140.)

## 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 December, 1912, containing also preliminary figures for the year 1912, 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. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  per copy.

Attention is further called to the fact that three volumes of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1911 have been issued, and may be purchased\* at a cost of 5s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  for the first volume, 3s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  for the second, and 3s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  for the third. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1907-1911, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country, and in the second volume details as to Customs revenue, transshipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom. The third volume (supplement) contains a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

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

### BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"\* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important articles which appear in the January issue:—State of the Labour Market in December; Employment, Wages, Prices and Disputes in 1912; Census of Production—Final Report; Workmen's Compensation; Trade Unions in Germany in 1911; Recent Conciliation Cases.

### FOREIGN OFFICE REPORT.

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

**No. 5,034. Trade of Bangkok (Siam) in 1911-12. Price 4d.**

Rice industry.	Shipping and navigation.
Teak exports.	Railways and public works.
Local trade conditions.	Map.

\* 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 The Clerk in Charge, H.M. Stationery Office, 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

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*Government Publications.*

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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. 743. Uganda, 1911-12. Price 5d.**

**OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.**

*Imports and Exports (United Kingdom and Certain Foreign Countries).* H.C. 417. Price  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Return showing the value of the goods, wholly or mainly manufactured, imported from the United Kingdom into France, Germany, Belgium and Holland in the years 1881 and 1911, respectively; and the value of goods, wholly or mainly manufactured, exported to the United Kingdom from each of these countries in the same years.

*Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. Departmental Committee on Irish Inland Fisheries. Minutes of Evidence, Appendices and Index.* [Cd. 6545.] Price 4s. 6d.

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## FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications received and filed for reference at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade during the week ended 11th January, 1913, 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.

- Baking Industry in France in 1912.  
*"Bulletin des Halles"* (Paris), 4th Jan.
- Sugar Production in U.S.  
*"Bradstreets"* (New York), 28th Dec.
- Honey Production in Russia and U.K.  
*Daily Consular Reports* (Washington), 19th Dec.
- Olive Oil Production in Turkey.  
*Daily Consular Reports* (Washington), 20th Dec.
- Crop Report of Bohemia for 1912.  
*"Nachrichten für Handel"* (Berlin), 3rd Jan.
- Bananas: World's Production and Consumption.  
*Daily Consular Reports* (Washington), 26th Dec.
- Agricultural Development of Russia in 1911.  
*Austrian Consular Report* (Vienna), Dec.
- Cattle Trade in Russia in 1912.  
*"Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta"* (St. Petersburg), 4th Jan.
- Sugar (Raw) Manufacture in Louisiana in 1912.  
*"Nachrichten für Handel"* (Berlin), 6th Jan.
- Grain Crops of Kiev.  
*"Nachrichten für Handel"* (Berlin), 3rd Jan.
- Sugar Production (Estimated) of Europe in 1912-13.  
*"Nachrichten für Handel"* (Berlin), 31st Dec.
- Meat Exports from Roumania.  
*"Nachrichten für Handel"* (Berlin), 3rd Jan.

#### Machinery and Engineering.

- Shipbuilding at German Yards.  
*"Frankfurter Zeitung,"* 7th Jan.
- Belts: Protecting from Stray Oil.  
*"Engineering and Mining Journal"* (New York), 28th Dec.
- Oil Engines: Comparative Estimates.  
*"Iron Age"* (New York), 26th Dec.
- Steel Arches in Africa: Descriptions.  
*"Engineering News"* (New York), 26th Dec.
- Concrete Dykes and Bank Protection.  
*"Engineering News"* (New York), 26th Dec.
- Water Supplies: Report on Supplying San Francisco.  
*"Engineering News"* (New York), 26th Dec.

#### Machinery and Engineering—continued.

- Machinery Industry of Brünn.  
*German Consular Report* (Berlin), Nov.
- Agricultural Machinery, Openings in Moldavia.  
*"Nachrichten für Handel"* (Berlin), 3rd Jan.
- Gas Engine Power: Example of Low Cost.  
*"Iron Age"* (New York), 26th Dec.
- Ball Bearings: Analysis of.  
*"Iron Age"* (New York), 26th Dec.
- Foundry Furnace: Design of Open Hearth.  
*"Iron Age"* (New York), 26th Dec.
- Motor Vehicle Trade of Brazil.  
*Austrian Consular Report* (Vienna), Dec.
- Machinery Industry of Shanghai.  
*"Nachrichten für Handel"* (Berlin), 6th Jan.
- Motor Vehicle Trade of Yucatan (Mexico).  
*"Nachrichten für Handel"* (Berlin), 6th Jan.

#### Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- Coal Market of Rhenish-Westphalia.  
*"Börsen-Zeitung"* (Berlin) 7th Jan.
- Cyanide Practice in Dakota.  
*"Engineering and Mining Journal"* (New York), 28th Dec.
- Steel: Commercial Case Carbonising.  
*"Iron Age"* (New York), 26th Dec.
- Coal: Coking of at Low Temperature.  
*"Engineering News"* (New York), 26th Dec.
- Coal and Iron Markets of Belgium.  
*"Börsen-Zeitung"* (Berlin), 6th Jan.
- Petroleum Industry of Roumania in 1912.  
*"Nachrichten für Handel"* (Berlin), 6th Jan.
- Petroleum Wells in Centre of U.S.A.  
*"Nachrichten für Handel"* (Berlin), 31st Dec.
- Coal Market of Upper Silesia.  
*"Börsen-Zeitung"* (Berlin), 8th Jan.
- Mining in Leghorn District in 1911.  
*French Consular Report* (Paris), No. 1,023, 12th Dec.
- Coal Syndicate (German): Allotment Figures for 1913.  
*"Frankfurter Zeitung,"* 4th Jan.
- Mining in Brazil in 1911.  
*Austrian Consular Report* (Vienna), Dec.
- Tin Production of Bolivia.  
*"Bulletin Commercial"* (Brussels), 4th Jan.

*Foreign and Colonial Publications.*NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—*continued.***Railways, Shipping and Transport.**

- Shipping Lines between Italy and Brazil.  
 "Sole" (Milan), 7th Jan.  
 Railway Construction in German East Africa.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 4th Jan.  
 Railway Working in China.  
 "Handelsmuseum," (Vienna), 2nd Jan.

**Textiles and Textile Materials.**

- Textile Markets of France.  
 "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin), 7th Jan.  
 Woollen (Mixed) Trade of Shanghai.  
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 31st Dec.  
 Wool Trade of Bremen in 1912.  
 "Textil Zeitung" (Berlin), 7th Jan.  
 Silk Market of Europe.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 6th Jan.  
 Cotton Industry of India.  
 "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 19th Dec.  
 Silk Markets in Italy in 1912.  
 "Sole" (Milan), 4th Jan.

**Eri Silk.**

- "Tropical Agriculturist" (Colombo), Nov.

**Cotton Industry of Leghorn District in 1911.**

- "French Consular Report" (Paris), No. 1,023, 12th Dec.

**Commercial, Financial and Economic.**

- U.S.A. Industrial Development.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 7th Jan.  
 German Industries and Banking in 1912.  
 "Handelsmuseum" (Vienna), 2nd Jan.  
 Algeria: Industrial Development in 1911.  
 "German Consular Report" (Berlin), Nov.  
 French Colonies: Industrial Development in 1912.  
 "Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris), 3rd Jan.

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

- Colombia: Hints to Traders.  
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 6th Dec.  
 Russia: Industrial Development in 1911.  
 "Austrian Consular Report" (Vienna), Dec.  
 German Industrial Development in 1912: Frankfurt Chamber of Commerce Report.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 8th Jan.  
 Financial Situation in Russia in 1911.  
 "Austrian Consular Report" (Vienna), Dec.  
 New Caledonia: Industrial Development in 1912.  
 "Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris), 4th Jan.  
 Leghorn: Industrial Development in 1911.  
 "French Consular Report" (Paris), No. 1,023, 12th Dec.  
 German Reichsbank Working in 1912.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 4th Jan.  
 Moldavia: Hints to Traders.  
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 31st Dec.

**Miscellaneous.**

- Leather and Leather Goods; Openings in China.  
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 3rd Jan.  
 Electric Current: Effect on Concrete.  
 "Engineering News" (New York), 26th Dec.  
 Paper Industry in Germany.  
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 19th Dec.  
 Cement Tiles: Manufacture in Germany.  
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 26th Dec.  
 Paper Trade of Shanghai.  
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 6th Jan.

**OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.****British India—**

- Rail-borne Trade of Bombay, 1911-12.  
 Catalogue of Photographic Collection at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun (Corrected to 1st November, 1911).

**Victoria—**Post Office Directory, 1913.**Germany—**Statistics of the German Empire. Vol. IV., 1912 (in German).**Austria—**Year Book of Austrian Industry, 1913. Vols. I. and II.; Supplement—Industrial Companies and Statistics (in German).**Brazil—**The New Brazil: its Resources and Attractions.**Uruguay—**Statistical Annual, 1909-10 (in Spanish).**Argentina—**Pablo Basch's National Guide to the Republic, 1913 (in Spanish).

## STATISTICAL TABLES.

### Cotton Returns.

**Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 2 weeks ended 9th January, 1913 :—**

	Week ended 9th Jan., 1913.		2 Weeks ended 9th Jan., 1913.		Week ended 9th Jan., 1913.		2 Weeks ended 9th Jan., 1913.	
	IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.			
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American ... ..	91,614	379,622	1,449	13,391				
Brazilian ... ..	8,352	8,352	522	672				
East Indian ... ..	412	5,265	1,147	4,258				
Egyptian ... ..	19,610	56,214	15,635	21,512				
Miscellaneous ... ..	3,207*	6,529†	261	566				
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>123,195</b>	<b>455,982</b>	<b>19,014</b>	<b>40,399</b>				

\* Including 232 bales British West Indian and 27 bales foreign East African.

† Including 232 bales British West Indian, 767 bales British West African, 1,547 bales British East African, and 27 bales foreign East African.

NOTE.—Cotton "in transit" or "for transhipment under bond," if described as such in the ships' reports, was not included in this return prior to 3rd November, 1911, but has been included since that date.

### Corn Prices.

**Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,\* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 11th January, 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.
<b>Week ended 11th January, 1913 ... ..</b>	30	3	28	4	19	2
<b>Corresponding Week in—</b>						
1906 ... ..	28	5	24	11	18	4
1907 ... ..	26	1	24	1	17	5
1908 ... ..	35	5	27	1	18	5
1909 ... ..	32	8	27	1	17	5
1910 ... ..	33	8	24	11	17	7
1911 ... ..	30	8	23	10	17	2
1912 ... ..	33	1	33	0	20	8

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

### Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of Agricultural Produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended 11th January, 1913, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 11th Jan., 1913.	Correspond- ing week in 1912.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves ... ..	Number	16	1,505
Sheep and lambs ... ..	"	—	1,906
Swine ... ..	"	—	—
Horses ... ..	"	33	37
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Cwts.	168,224	106,027
Mutton " " " " " " " " " "	"	124,591	139,351
Pork " " " " " " " " " "	"	8,736	10,265
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen) ... ..	"	22,195	13,377
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon ... ..	Cwts.	63,065	93,158
Beef ... ..	"	913	747
Hams ... ..	"	9,091	11,679
Pork ... ..	"	2,138	2,675
Meat, unenumerated, salted ... ..	"	1,056	1,794
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned) ... ..	"	7,587	9,674
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter ... ..	Cwts.	99,355	99,284
Margarine ... ..	"	26,844	20,576
Cheese ... ..	"	42,411	35,624
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums ... ..	"	420	—
" cream ... ..	"	167	733
" condensed ... ..	"	27,920	24,451
" preserved, other kinds ... ..	"	653	46
Eggs ... ..	Grt. Hndr.	350,734	350,360
Poultry ... ..	Value £	16,953	18,649
Game ... ..	"	4,657	853
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen) ... ..	Cwts.	10,861	6,057
Lard ... ..	"	40,682	48,754
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat ... ..	Cwts.	2,003,400	1,805,300
Wheat-meal and flour ... ..	"	199,500	86,800
Barley ... ..	"	361,200	637,500
Oats ... ..	"	179,000	156,400
Peas ... ..	"	88,708	177,159
Beans ... ..	"	53,950	24,930
Maize or Indian corn ... ..	"	1,093,800	682,400
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples ... ..	Cwts.	69,797	110,567
Apricots and peaches ... ..	"	47	482
Bananas ... ..	Bunches	84,551	168,702
Cherries ... ..	Cwts.	—	—
Currants ... ..	"	—	—
Gooseberries ... ..	"	—	—
Grapes ... ..	"	515	506
Lemons ... ..	"	9,595	26,026
Oranges ... ..	"	174,900	147,415
Pears ... ..	"	1,763	454
Plums ... ..	"	—	19
Strawberries ... ..	"	—	—
Unenumerated ... ..	"	784	1,838
Hay ... ..	Tons	780	1,035
Straw ... ..	"	122	18
Moss Litter ... ..	"	2,033	1,332
Hops ... ..	Cwts.	7,947	5,155
Locust beans ... ..	"	3,508	103,197
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions ... ..	Bushcls.	139,442	129,606
Potatoes ... ..	Cwts.	237,734	5,309
Tomatoes ... ..	"	17,785	17,589
Unenumerated ... ..	Value £	11,488	11,063
Vegetables, dried ... ..	Cwts.	29,592	15,801
" preserved by canning ... ..	"	6,016	15,002

### **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 The Clerk in Charge, H.M. Stationery Office, 23, Forth Street ; in Dublin to Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street ; or to the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

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. :—

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

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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 :—

238. Workmen engaged in the making of laminated or other springs for vehicles or for use as parts of the products of a mechanical engineering establishment.

Application for a modification of Decision 9.

239. Workmen engaged in armature winding.

Reconsideration of Decision 288 (3) by which "Contributions are not payable in respect of workmen engaged in armature and coil winding, including the assembling and insulation of commutators and collectors, whether mica or other insulators."

240. Workmen employed in a forging establishment.

The Umpire has been asked to reconsider Decision 223, by which "contributions are not payable in respect of workmen employed in forging (not being drop forging) establishments, other than those who are engaged either in the upkeep and maintenance of machinery and buildings, or in the machining or fitting of forgings."

241. Workmen employed by a firm of Timber Merchants and Manufacturers, and engaged in sawing and cross-cutting wood for parquet floor blocks.

Application for reconsideration of Decision 678 (2).

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 January 31st, 1913.

Notice is further given that the Umpire proposes to give his decision on the above applications on or after February 3rd, 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.

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

## 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:—**

1241. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of sheet metal ranges for ships. (Application 230.)

1242. Workmen employed wholly or mainly in the preparation of stone for use in insured trades by scabbling, scrapping or sawing machinery.

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

1243. Workmen engaged in constructing or repairing ordinary agricultural drainage systems (exclusive of large works of construction).

1244. Boys employed by a firm of metal seal and box fastener manufacturers, and engaged in attending the presses used for cutting and forming the same.

*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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