

THE Board of Trade Journal.

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[No. 913

The Offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are at **73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.**—registered telegraphic address, "**Advantage, Stock, London;**" Code, **5th Edition A.B.C.**; telephone number, **Central 12807**. A statement of the objects and work of the Branch will be found on p. 544.

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OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Secretary of State for India in Council invites tenders for the supply of railway wheels and axles. The conditions of contract may be *obtained*, on application to the Director-General of Stores, India Office, Whitehall,

**Railway Wheels
and Axles.**

Openings for British Trade.

BRITISH INDIA—*continued.*

London, S.W., and tenders are to be delivered at that office by 2 p.m. on 3rd June. A copy of the specification may be seen by United Kingdom makers of railway wheels and axles at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 12,036.)

The East Indian Railway Company is prepared to receive tenders for the supply and delivery of red and white lead. The specification may be seen at, or obtained from, the Company's Offices, 29, and 30, Nicholas Lane, London, E.C. Tenders are to be sent to the Secretary, at the above address, marked "Tender for Red and White Lead," not later than 11 a.m. on 3rd June. The charge for each specification is £1 1s., which will not be returned.

The Directors of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders up to 11 a.m. on 11th June, for the supply of the following:—
Laminated Springs ; *laminated springs, &c. ; steel tyres ; brass hinges ;*
Steel Tyres ; Hinges ; *handles, &c. ; ramps ; Sheffield tools, &c. ; lamp*
Handles ; Tools ; *glasses, &c. ; wicks, lubricating pads, &c. ; grind-*
Lamp Glasses, &c. ; *stones ; steelwork for bridges ; spare parts of*
Grindstones ; *carriages and wagons.*
Bridgework.

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. Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for Laminated Springs, &c." or as the case may be, should be enclosed in separate envelopes, and addressed to the Secretary at the above address.

The Directors of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited, are prepared to receive tenders for the supply of (1) about 2,250 tons of *cast-iron sleepers and fittings*, and (2) about 45 tons of *cast-iron chairs*, in accordance with the specifications which may be seen at the offices of the Company, 91, York Street, Westminster, London, S.W. The charge for specification No. 1 is £1 1s., and for No. 2 is 10s. 6d., which will not be returned. Tenders, marked "Tender for Sleepers" or as the case may be, must be sent to the Secretary, at the above address, not later than 2 p.m. on 16th June.

CANADA.

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

A company in Quebec desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of slot machines. See
Slot Machines. *Note? on next page.* (C.I.B. 11,972p.)

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

A trader in Montreal desires catalogues of United Kingdom makers of machines for making concrete blocks; also of concrete, steel and radial brick chimneys (heating and ventilating). *See Note* †. (C.I.B. 11,972*q.*)

A trader in Toronto wishes to receive catalogues from United Kingdom makers of refrigerating and ice-making machinery. *See Note* †. (C.I.B. 11,972*r.*)

A trader in Vancouver desires catalogues of United Kingdom manufacturers of blocks and tackle, buckets, derrick fittings, dredges, dredging pumps, and pile drivers. *See Note* †. (C.I.B. 11,972*s.*)

An agent who is about to commence business in Winnipeg as representative of a French firm of kid glove manufacturers wishes to secure the agency of United Kingdom manufacturers of hosiery and underclothing. *See Note* †. (C.I.B. 11,906; 7,512.)

A company in Montreal wishes to receive quotations from United Kingdom manufacturers of satin, which is being purchased by the trade in Canada at 19½ cents. (about 9¾ l.) per yard, 24 in. wide, delivered at Montreal, duty, freight, and all other charges paid. The demand for this material is in bright colours, such as cerise, Copenhagen blue, emerald green, &c.

The company would prefer to secure an agency, but if necessary, and terms are acceptable, they would be prepared to purchase outright.

A sample of the satin required may be *seen* by United Kingdom satin weavers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. *See Note* †. (C.I.B. 12,305.)

Note †.—The names and addresses of the enquirers may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned articles on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. Any further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at St. John, New Brunswick (Mr. W. E. Anderson), reports that a firm of hardware merchants in that city wishes to communicate with United Kingdom exporters of coal tar.

The name of the company may be obtained by United Kingdom exporters of coal tar on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. Any further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the Imperial Trade Correspondent, 162, Prince William Street, St. John, New Brunswick. (C.I.B. 12,418.)

* * * * *

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

Reports have been received from H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada and the Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto notifying the incorporation of companies and the inception of enterprises, &c., which may afford opportunities to manufacturers in the United Kingdom, as follow:—

Bye-laws have been passed by the ratepayers of a city in Alberta for *market extensions*, 20,000 dols. (about £4,100); *sewer extensions*, 100,000 dols. (about £20,500); and *extension of water-works*, 250,000 dols. (about £51,400). *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 11,912.)

A company in Ontario, with a capital of 2,000,000 dols. (about £411,000), carrying on the business of engineers, **Shipbuilding and Contractors' Plant.** dredgers, contractors, shipbuilders, &c. has recently been granted a Dominion charter giving it more extensive powers. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 11,874.)

A company with a capital of 1,000,000 dols. (about £205,500) has been incorporated in Ontario to carry on business as timber merchants, saw mill proprietors, &c. The company also proposes to establish a veneer wood factory. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 11,873.)

A company has been formed in Ontario with a capital of 3,000,000 dols. (about £616,600) to carry on the business of brewers, maltsters and distillers. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 11,875.)

A company has been incorporated in Quebec Province with capital of 100,000 dols. (about £20,500), to manufacture, buy, and sell, pulp and pulpwood. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 11,972.)

With reference to the notice on page 166 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 23rd October, 1913, relative to a call for tenders by the Ontario Ministry of Lands for the right to cut pulpwood on a certain area in the district of Temiskaming, the Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto reports that the contract has been awarded to a Toronto firm; the price has not been made public. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 11,869.)

Tenders are now being invited for a similar concession in another area of the Temiskaming District. (C.I.B. 11,876.)

A garage is being erected in Alberta for which repairing machinery will be required. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 11,972c.)

An Ontario company is erecting a boiler and engine-house and may require equipment. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 11,972f.)

Steam Machinery.

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

A saw-mill is being erected in Ontario and may require equipment.

Saw Mill Plant.

See Note†.

(C.I.B. 11,972g.)

A trader in Montreal has purchased a site for a planing mill, and will probably require machinery. *See*

**Woodworking
Machinery.**

Note†.

(C.I.B. 11,972h.)

The factory of a glue manufacturing company in Ontario has been destroyed by fire and will be rebuilt.

Equipment for Glue Factory.

See Note†.

(C.I.B. 11,972m.)

Plans are in progress for the erection of a machine shop in Quebec Province, and equipment will probably be required.

Machine Tools.

See Note†.

(C.I.B. 11,972n.)

Plans have been drawn up for the erection of a rake and shovel factory in Quebec Province. *See*

Rake and Shovel-making Plant.

Note†.

(C.I.B. 11,972o.)

Two lumber companies in Ontario contemplate the erection of circular saw mills. *See Note†.*

Saw Mill Plant.

(C.I.B. 11,972 a & b.)

A foundry company in Ontario proposes erecting a factory, and may require machinery. *See Note†.*

Foundry Plant.

(C.I.B. 11,972d.)

A firm in Ontario contemplates the purchase of a 30 h.p. 3-phase motor. *See Note†.*

Electric Motor.

(C.I.B. 11,972e.)

An Ontario company contemplates the erection of a grain elevator. *See Note†.*

Grain Elevator.

(C.I.B. 11,972h.)

A Dominion company proposes to purchase equipment for an oil-refinery to be erected in Ontario. *See Note†.*

Oil Refining Plant.

(C.I.B. 11,972i.)

A canning company in Ontario contemplates the installation of a filtering plant. *See Note†.*

Filtering Plant.

(C.I.B. 11,972j.)

Note†.—The names of the companies, &c. to which the foregoing notices relate may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers desirous of supplying plant, &c. on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

* * * * *

The following enquiry has been received at the Canadian Trade-Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., whence further information may be obtained:—

(C.I.B. 12,455.)

A manufacturers' agent in Montreal, already representing United Kingdom firms, seeks a few agencies in hardware and novelties.

Hardware ; Novelties.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne, (1) up to 3 p.m. on 30th June, for the supply of 95 *common battery switchboards* (Schedule No. 1,044); and (2) up to 3 p.m. on 7th July, for the supply of *zincs, leads, coppers and other battery materials* (Schedule No. 1,037).

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

Copies of the specifications, conditions and forms of tender may be *obtained** from the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General at Melbourne. Preliminary deposits may be paid at the office of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W.

Copies of the specifications, &c., together with a drawing in the case of (1), may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 12,243.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that tenders are invited by the Victorian Railways Commissioners for the supply and delivery of (1) a 10-ton *hand crane* with tools and accessories, and (2) *steel channel bars* for trucks, cars and tenders.

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c. may be *obtained** from the Victorian Railway Offices, Spencer Street, Melbourne. Sealed tenders will be received, up to 11 a.m. on 22nd July, by the Secretary at the above address. *Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of ½ per cent. of the total amount of the offer.*

Copies of the specifications and forms of tender, together with a drawing in the case of (2), may be *seen* by United Kingdom crane builders and manufacturers of steel channel bars at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (C.I.B. 12,245.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner further reports that tenders are invited by the Electric Supply Committee of the City of Melbourne for the supply and delivery of 2,500 yards of *lead-covered cable* and 60 *steel tramway poles*. Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c., may be *obtained* from Messrs. McIlwraith, McEacharn & Co., Billiter Square Buildings, London, E.C., on payment of 5s. each, which will be returned on receipt of a *bonâ fide* tender. Sealed tenders will be received by them up to noon on 3rd June.

A copy of the specification and form of tender may be *seen* by United Kingdom makers of cable and tramway poles, respectively, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (C.I.B. 12,244.)

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

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

According to a report from the Sydney Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, tenders are invited by the New South Wales Government Railways and Tramways Department for the supply and delivery of a booster set with accessories to be used for charging a battery of 288 cells.

Booster Sets.

Copies of the specification, conditions and form of tender may be obtained* from the office of the Electrical Engineer, New South Wales Government Railways and Tramways, 61, Hunter Street, Sydney, N.S.W., on payment of 2s. 6d. each. Tenders, made out on the proper form, will be received by the Chief Commissioner for Railways and Tramways, Phillip Street, Sydney, N.S.W., up to noon on 8th July. Tenders must also be accompanied by a deposit on the following scale:—£5 for tenders not exceeding £200; £10 for tenders over £200 but not exceeding £500; £15 for tenders over £500 but not exceeding £1,000; £20 for tenders over £1,000 but exceeding £2,000; and 1 per cent. of the value of the offer if above £2,000.

Local representation is necessary.

A copy of the specification and form of tender may be seen by United Kingdom makers of hooster sets at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 12,242.)

NEW ZEALAND.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Auckland (Mr. A. J. Denniston) reports that the Auckland City Council is calling for tenders for the supply and erection in the City Power Station of (1) three 750 kilowatt direct current mixed pressure turbo-generators (Contract V.); and (2) one 1,500 kilowatt 3-phase turbo-generator, including plant and sub-station equipment (Contract VI).

Turbo-Generators.

Specifications, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained† from the City Electrical Engineer, King's Wharf, Auckland, N.Z. Tenders will be received at the Town Clerk's Office, Auckland, N.Z., up to 4 p.m. on 6th August.

It is expected that a copy of the specification, drawings, and form of tender will shortly be received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where they will be available for inspection by United Kingdom manufacturers of electrical machinery.

(C.I.B. 12,509.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Dunedin (Mr. W. T. Monkman) reports that the Borough Council of Milton has under consideration three schemes for providing the borough with a water supply, two of them

Water Supply Works.

* See Note at foot of previous page.

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

Openings for British Trade.

NEW ZEALAND—continued.

by gravitation, and the third involving the use of a suction-gas pumping plant. The question will be submitted to the ratepayers, and it is probable that one of the gravitation schemes will be authorised at a cost of about £15,000. (C.I.B. 12,252a.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Dunedin also reports that tenders are now being invited for the extension of the medical school at the Otago University, Dunedin, at an estimated cost of £15,000.

Building Material and Accessories.

The proposed loan of £50,000 for a town hall which the Dunedin Corporation had under consideration (see p. 6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 2nd April last) has now been postponed for about two years. (C.I.B. 12,252b.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothorn Holland) reports that, according to the "Cape Provincial Gazette" of 30th April, the Municipality of Robertson, Cape Province, intends to take a poll of the ratepayers with a view to raising a loan of £10,000 for the installation of an electric lighting scheme. (C.I.B. 11,893.)

RUSSIA.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is informed by the Russian Consulate-General in London that an auction sale of timber from the State forests in the Jarensky district of the Government of Vologda will be held at the town of Vologda on 1st/14th July. Further particulars may be obtained from the Administration of State Domains and Agriculture, Vologda.

A copy of the Decree authorising the sale, containing some additional particulars (in English), may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 12,410.)

With reference to the notice on p. 397 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 20th November, 1913, relative to the extension of the grain elevator system in Russia, H.M. Embassy at St. Petersburg reports that, according to the "Vyestnik Finansov" (St. Petersburg) of 27th April 10th May, the State Bank intends to proceed during the present building season with the erection of grain elevators at Moscow, Rybinsk, and Nijni-Novgorod, of a capacity of 3,000,000 pounds, 2,000,000 pounds, and 1,500,000 pounds, respectively.

It is stated that the elevator at Moscow will be one of the largest in Russia, and will be equipped with all the latest technical improvements in machinery, &c. (C.I.B. 12,088.)

1,000 pounds = 16 tons (about).

Openings for British Trade.

RUSSIA—*continued.*

H.M. Consul-General at Moscow (Mr. C. Clive Bayley) reports that it is stated in the local press that the Council of Ministers has authorised the town of Nijni-Novgorod to raise a loan of 1,180,000 roubles (about £124,000) for the construction of an electric power station and the installation of electric light in the town.

The loan is subject to the usual proviso that all orders for material and equipment must be given to Russian firms, unless special authority to make purchases outside Russia is obtained from the Ministers of the Interior and of Commerce. (C.I.B. 11,980.)

NORWAY.

The British Vice-Consul at Bergen (Mr. D. E. S. Filliter) reports that a scheme is under consideration for the erection of a wood-pulp mill and paper factory near Trondhjem. The scheme provides for the harnessing of two waterfalls supplying about 1,100 h.p. The wood-pulp mill will have an annual capacity of 6,000 tons and the paper factory an annual capacity of 4,000 tons of printing paper. The estimated cost is placed at 1,180,000 kroner (about £65,500).

An address to which communications in this connection may be sent may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers desirous of supplying plant, &c. on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 12,290.)

SWEDEN.

H.M. Consul at Stockholm (Mr. W. A. Churchill) reports that tenders are invited by the Karlsborg Ammunition Factory for the supply of 14,600 kilogs. (32,187 lbs.) of brass bolts of diameter 36 mm. and length 1.5 metres.

Sealed tenders will be received, up to noon on 3rd June, at "Styresmannen för ammunitionfabriken," Marieberg, Stockholm. No special form of tender is required, but *local representation is advisable.*

A translation of the notice inviting tenders, containing further particulars, may be obtained by United Kingdom makers of brass bolts on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 12,106.)

BELGIUM.

H.M. Consul-General at Antwerp (Sir E. C. Hertslet) reports that tenders will be received by the Municipal Authorities of that city as follows:—(1) Up to 14th June for the supply and delivery, in two
Briquettes;
School Furniture.

Openings for British Trade.

BELGIUM—continued.

lots, either or both of which can be tendered for, of 7,500 and 4,600 metric tons of briquettes, respectively; deposits of 8,000 frs. (£320) and 4,000 frs. (£160), respectively, are required to qualify any tender.

(2) Up to 8th June for the supply and placing of school furniture for the Municipal Schools at Antwerp; the estimated cost is placed at 19,820 frs. (about £793), and a deposit of 1,300 frs. (about £52) is required to qualify any tender.

Copies of the *cahiers des charges* may be obtained from the Hôtel-de-Ville, Antwerp, on payment of 50 centimes (5d.) each in the case of (1), and 1 fr. (10d.) each in the case of (2). Tenders must be sent in sealed envelopes by registered post to the Burgomaster, Hôtel-de-Ville, Antwerp.

Copies of the *cahiers des charges* (in French) may be seen by United Kingdom makers of briquettes and school furniture, respectively, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 12,584; 12,405.)

SPAIN.

With reference to the notice on p. 278 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th November, 1913, relative to a projected competition of plans for the construction of a railway from Saragossa to Caminreal, it appears from the "Gaceta de Madrid" of 15th May that the Royal Assent has been given, authorising the "Ministerio de Fomento" to present to the Cortes a bill announcing a competition for plans for a normal-gauge railway between these two towns.

Railway Material.

ITALY.

The "Gazzetta Ufficiale" (Rome) of 20th May publishes a Royal Decree (No. 393 of 3rd May), authorising the grant of a concession to the "Società Italiana Ferroviaria Anonima Costruzioni ed Esercizi," of Milan, for the construction and working of a railway from Massalombarda, through Imola, to Castel del Rio.

Railway Material.

The same issue of the "Gazzetta" contains a notice inviting tenders for the supply of material and accessories required for the construction of a conduit for drinking water to be obtained from Morgia Sfarinata. Tenders will be received, up to 10th June, by the "Municipio de Pescocostanzo," in the Province of Aquila. The upset price is put at 101,381 lire (about £4,050).

Conduit for Water Supply.

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

Openings for British Trade.

MOROCCO.

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier reports that tenders are invited by the Special Committee of Public Works for the construction of a stone lighthouse and adjoining buildings (but not including the lantern) at Sidi Bou Afi, near Mazagan. Tenders, accompanied by certificates of competency, will be received by "M. le Président du Comité Spécial des Travaux Publics, Dar En Niaba," Tangier, up to 11 a.m. on 6th August. The estimated value of the contract is placed at 214,755 frs. (£8,590) and a deposit of 3,500 frs. (£140) is required to qualify any tender. The contractor must elect domicile in the neighbourhood of the works.

A copy of the *cahier des charges* (in French) may be seen, and copies of the form of tender to be used obtained, by United Kingdom lighthouse builders at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 12,487.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Hardware, Enamelware, Earthenware, See notice on p. 503.
Glassware, Paper, Leather Goods, &c.

CHILE.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul at Antofagasta (Mr. H. W. W. Bird) on the trade of that district in 1913, which will shortly be issued:—

A Bill has been before Congress for some time and has been finally passed authorising the Municipality of Antofagasta to raise a loan of £200,000, to be guaranteed by the Chilean Government. It is intended to cover the loan by increasing local taxation for a period of years. The money is to be utilised as follows:—£136,000 for *street paving*; £30,000 for the erection of a *market place*; £20,000 for the *construction of a road* to the sporting club; £4,000 for improvements in Mejillones; £8,000 for *rubbish incinerators*; and £2,000 for the erection of *public baths*.

Tenders for carrying out these works will be invited by means of announcements in the Antofagasta and Santiago newspapers.

BRAZIL.

With reference to the notice on p. 100 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9th April last relative to proposed harbour works at Porto Alegre, H.M. Consul at that place (Dr. T. C. Dillon) reports that the President of the State of Rio Grande do Sul signed a contract on 18th April with a French company for the execution of the works at a cost of £1,240,000.

Accessories
for
Harbour Works.

Openings for British Trade.

BRAZIL—continued.

The work is to be begun on 1st January next and finished by 1st January, 1919; it includes excavation work and filling in and dredging; also the provision of granite paving, rain water sewers, iron fencing, railway tracks, 8 warehouses, 26 electric cranes, electric power distributing system, &c.

The text of the Decree (in Spanish) approving the contract, containing further particulars of the work to be carried out, may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers and contractors interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 12,000.)

The "Diario Oficial" of 26th April publishes a Decree, No. 10,851 of 15th April, authorising an expenditure of 1,046,823 milreis by the "Compagnie Auxiliaire de Chemins de Fer au Brésil" on the installation of automatic brakes in 101 locomotives, 150 carriages, and 910 wagons. The maximum cost for each locomotive is to be 1,921 milreis, and for each carriage or wagon, 766 milreis.

Automatic Brakes.

The "Diario Oficial" of 3rd May contains a Decree, No. 10,872 of 29th April, authorising an expenditure of 1,128,527 milreis on 20 kiloms. (12 miles) of line just outside Lages on the branch of the Central Railway of Rio Grande do Norte between Lages and Macaó.

Railway Material.

Milreis = 1s. 4d.

URUGUAY.

It is stated in the "Review of the River Plate" (Buenos Aires) of 1st May that a Government project is shortly to be submitted to the Uruguayan Legislature authorising the establishment of a cotton mill to work in connection with a cotton growing colony. The organiser of the scheme, Señor F. Cornellas, is said to be in Paris endeavouring to form a company with a capital of 6,000,000 frs. (£240,000) for the exploitation of this industry. The installation of the mill will involve an expenditure of about £85,000.

Plant for Cotton Mill.

ARGENTINA.

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Buenos Aires has forwarded copies of a pamphlet, recently issued by the Argentine Ministry of Public Works, containing the conditions for the supply of Portland cement to, and its acceptance by, that Department when required for use on national works.

Standard Specifications for Portland Cement for National Works.

A few copies of this pamphlet (in Spanish) are available for distribution and may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers of Portland cement on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 11,589.)

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

A Manchester firm, manufacturing special lubricants for motor cars and also for motor boats, wishes to communicate with agents for motor cars and accessories, and with merchants, &c. doing business in stores for motor boats in Argentina.

Communications regarding this enquiry should be addressed to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Manchester. (C.I.B. 7,692.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXHIBITIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Notification has been received of the Brewers', Maltsters', Distillers', Mineral Water Manufacturers', Licensed Victuallers', Caterers' and Allied Traders' 36th Annual International Exhibition and Market, to be held at the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, from 31st October to 6th November, 1914. Particulars may be obtained from Messrs. Dale, Reynolds & Co., Ltd., 46, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

(C. 3,865.)

NETHERLANDS.

H.M. Consul at Amsterdam (Mr. J. J. Broderick) has forwarded particulars of an International Bakery Exhibition to be held in Amsterdam from 16th June to 16th July, 1914, under the auspices of the Master Bakers' Union of Amsterdam. The Exhibition will comprise all machines, parts of machines, and tools used in the bakery industry, as well as the raw materials, finished products, packing material, shop utensils, lighting appliances, table ware, means of conveyance, weighing and measuring machines, analytic apparatus, menus, labels, advertising, safety and hygienic appliances for factories and workshops, fuel, &c.

According to the regulations of the Exhibition, applications for space should have been submitted before 1st May, 1914, but H.M. Consul states that, as ample space is still available, the closing date for the receipt of applications has been postponed until further notice.

The Exhibition Committee is endeavouring to obtain special rates over the Netherlands railways for the transport of exhibits and the remission of import duties on exhibits from abroad which are to be re-exported at the close of the Exhibition.

Copies of the regulations and form of application for space have been forwarded by H.M. Consul, and may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.; or to the Exhibitions Branch of the Board of Trade, 28, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

(Ex. 5,131.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

According to a communication recently addressed to the Foreign Office by the American Ambassador in London, an aeroplane race round the world is being promoted by the Management of the Panama-Pacific Exhibition to be held in San Francisco next year. It is expected that the race will begin in May, 1915, starting from and finishing at the exhibition grounds. It is stated that a sum of 150,000 dollars (about £30,800) has been deposited by the Exhibition Management in a New York bank for the purpose of providing suitable prizes for the winners of the race

**Panama-Pacific
Exhibition:
Aeroplane Race
Round the World.**

*Exhibitions.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—continued.**

in question, and it is expected that other prizes will be offered in addition to those provided by the Exhibition Management.

It is understood that Mr. Arnold Kruckman, who is chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics of the Exhibition, will arrive in the United Kingdom at an early date for the purpose of conferring with interested persons in this country. (Ex. 5,327.)

NEW CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is informed by the Foreign Office that unsalaried British Vice-Consulates have been established at Puerto Plata, Sanchez, and Monte Christy, and that Messrs. M. Doorly, C. McFadzean, and J. A. Thomen have been appointed to the respective posts. (C.I.B. 12,527.)

MORATORIUM IN GREECE.

With reference to the notice on p. 382 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 14th May and to previous notices relative to the Moratorium in Greece, H.M. Minister at Athens has now telegraphed, under date 19th May, to the effect that "new Decree suspends executions against rural property only, in New Greece, Macedonia and Epirus, until 13th September, and imprisonment as a means of execution throughout the Kingdom until 13th January." Exceptions to above suspensions are identical with those of Decree of 18th January (see p. 641 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th March). In Macedonia and Epirus proceedings in bankruptcy are suspended until 13th July. (C.I.B. 11,990.)

PATENTS GRANTED IN BRAZIL FOR INDUSTRIAL INVENTIONS.**Proof of Actual Working in Brazil Required.**

With reference to the notice on p. 76 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 8th January last relative to the necessity of supplying the "Directoria Geral de Industria e Commercio da Secretaria de Estado dos Negocios da Agricultura, Industria e Commercio," Rio de Janeiro, with documents to prove the actual working in Brazil of industrial inventions for which privileges have been given by patents granted from 1898 to 1911, H.M. Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro (Mr. D. R. O'Sullivan-Bears) reports the publication of a Notice in the "Diario Official" of 21st April prolonging, until 21st October, the time during which such documents will be received. If these proofs are not furnished by the date mentioned the patent will be declared null and void, in accordance with the law which regulates the granting of patents. (C. 4,178.)

BLOCKADE OF DOMINICAN PORT.

The "London Gazette" of 26th May states that the Foreign Office has received a telegram from H.M. Charge d'Affaires at Santo Domingo reporting that a blockade of Puerto Plata has been established by the Government of the Dominican Republic under a Presidential Decree of 9th May.

CEREAL CROP PROSPECTS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

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

A condition promising an average yield being represented by 100, the condition of crops in certain countries on 1st May was as follows:—

Wheat—Spain 110; Roumania 115.

Winter Wheat—United States 112.

Rye—Spain 110; Denmark 106; Netherlands 105; Roumania 115.

Barley—Spain and Roumania 110; Japan 106.

Oats—Spain and Roumania 110.

The condition of cereals in Belgium, Russia and Sweden was good, and in Italy and Algeria, average.

OPEN PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, COREA AND SIAM.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has received, through the Foreign Office, copies of a new list, as revised to May, 1914, by H.M. Representatives at Peking and Tokio, of treaty ports, ports of call, and places open to foreign trade in the Far East.

Copies of the list, which is practically identical with that published on pp. 336-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 8th August, 1912, with the addition of Hankow, as noted on p. 732 of the "Journal" for 26th September, 1912, and of Kalgan, Dolon-nor, Kwei-huating, Taonanfu, Chih-feng, Lungkow and Hulutao, as noted on p. 229 of the "Journal" of 22nd January, 1914, may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 4318.)

TRADE CONDITIONS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

GENERAL.

Austria-Hungary (Moravia).—According to a French Consular Report dated 12th May, published in the "Moniteur Officiel du Commerce" (Paris) of 21st May, trade generally in Moravia, and above all the woollen trade, has improved considerably this year. Trade in hosiery yarns is also better, and the dyeing industry has naturally profited by the improved condition of the woollen trade. In several branches of the iron industry, and in the manufacture of malt, better business is now being done. The building trade is also more active than last year, and has resulted in an all-round improvement in the carpentry, metallurgical, brick-making, tile and cement trades.

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Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

Belgian Congo (Katanga).—The following information is from the report by H.M. Vice-Consul for the Katanga (Mr. F. W. Manners) on the trade of that district in 1913, which will shortly be issued:—

The year 1913 witnessed a steady amelioration in business in the Katanga. The volume of trade may not have increased greatly, but the business done has been of a sound character. Merchants have learnt the lesson of the collapse which occurred in 1911–1912, and their trading during the past year has, broadly speaking, been confined to good accounts and in stocks that experience has shown to be readily saleable; the stocks carried have been prudently limited in quantity. In 1912 there were 15 bankruptcies, several of them for large amounts; in 1913 there were five, all of them unimportant.

Considering the proved richness of the Katanga in minerals and the fact that many of the mineral areas will soon be entering upon the period of exploitation, and considering also that the present commercial situation may be considered as purged and upon a sound basis, there is no doubt that the territory is now entering upon a period of prosperity that should be of many years' duration. United Kingdom merchants should make as prompt efforts as possible to establish themselves firmly in a market which, from general indications, should be a valuable one to them.

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Dominican Republic.—H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Santo Domingo recently made a tour of the Republic, and he reports, under date 23rd March, that, everywhere during his journey in the north, he heard complaints as to the restriction of business owing to the unsettled political situation. Imports have, however, kept well up to the average, and the commercial travellers he met seemed agreeably surprised by the orders they had received. It is believed that credit is very bad in some of the smaller towns, and money is scarce.

The country suffers from the system of open credit which is largely used by certain Continental firms. Under this system the commission houses receive goods from the manufacturers, and in return export coffee, cocoa and tobacco to cover their debts. Similarly, the commission houses advance money to the planters to be repaid in produce. Many of these firms and planters are continually in debt and have to supply these commodities regardless of the market price. A tendency is noticeable to break away from this system and sell the produce through commission houses in New York, where better prices are obtained.

United Kingdom trade continues to be hampered by high freight rates, which is particularly unfortunate in a country where price is considered more than quality. Germany suffers from the same disability, but has nevertheless obtained a fair share of the trade, partly by the credit system mentioned above, but chiefly by more pushing methods.

It is necessary for the representatives of United Kingdom firms to visit the various merchants and so become personally acquainted with the needs of the different districts. The larger importers, having

Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

once established profitable lines, are slow to change unless it can be clearly shown that a new article will yield a larger margin of profit. Some of the smaller merchants and commission agents showed a disposition to make a trial of United Kingdom goods. Many classes of United Kingdom goods, *e.g.*, hardware, enamelware, earthenware, glass, paper and leather goods, including boots and shoes, are quite unknown in most of the towns.

United Kingdom exporters would probably be well advised to transact their business through firms in the larger towns. Although there are firms in such towns as La Vega, Moca, and San Francisco de Macoris, which import direct, credit is not as a rule good in those places.

(C. 2,572.)

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IRON AND STEEL.

Germany.—The "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 22nd May states that at a recent meeting of the Pig Iron Syndicate the following particulars of the market were given:—Home trade in foundry pig iron is quiet, as buyers have placed their orders for the first half of the year. No change has taken place in the foreign market. It is expected that the sales of the Syndicate during May will be as large as those for April. The meeting decided that sales for the third quarter of 1914 should be made at unchanged prices, reserving the right to the Syndicate management to conform to British quotations for pig iron when offered at a cheaper rate than German pig iron.

(X. 5,024.)

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United States of America.—H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports, under date 4th May, that the steel industry of the United States appears to be in a depressed state, and it is uncertain when a general buying movement will develop. It is assumed that if the railways are permitted to increase their freight rates 5 per cent., as they desire to do, they will depart from their policy of restricting purchases to the lowest possible limit. The small demand from the transport companies has constituted the chief drawback in the industry, and is resulting in curtailment of mill operations.

(C. 4,259.)

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LEATHER.

Germany.—According to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 22nd May, the reserve, which for some weeks has been maintained by leather buyers, is still shown, and only necessary supplies are being purchased, large contracts being very rare. Sales are therefore very limited. Prices of raw material remain high, and it is not at all improbable that the autumn will bring with it a fresh hardening of prices, especially if supplies become scarcer before that time.

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*Trade Conditions in certain Countries.***TEXTILES.**

France.—According to the “*Börsen Zeitung*” (Berlin) of 20th May, prices for domestic and foreign wool remain unchanged. Buyers show little inclination to operate for forward delivery. Buyers of tops, noils and waste are also holding off. The demand for yarns is poor; manufacturers, though in need of supplies, are unwilling to contract at present prices. Trade in woollen and half-woollen woven goods is very quiet. The export trade is restricted, and few orders are being received from South America. In knitted goods there is not much doing. Only for fancy articles has there been a fair demand.

In the silk goods trade manufacturers in Lyons have been well employed; prices still tend in favour of sellers, but have not yet reached the equivalents of prices of the raw material.

In the cotton industry, also, larger contracts for fancy articles have been made. Cotton yarns have been less in demand, as buyers are unwilling to pay the increased prices.

Favourable reports are received regarding the linen trade. It should be added, however, that neither spinners nor manufacturers are satisfied with prices offering, especially as the price of raw material has again advanced, and as, moreover, it is reported that the quality of Russian flax is by no means satisfactory. Trade in the jute industry is quieter, and prices are lower. (X. 5,004.)

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Germany.—H. M. Vice-Consul at Leipzig (Mr. R. M. Turner) reports that, according to the local press, at the beginning of this year opinion was divided regarding the prospects of the German worsted spinning industry. During the first four months of the year, however, business has shown a steady improvement, and most mills have the normal amount of orders. Evidence of the improved conditions is afforded by the increased imports of raw material, and by the increase in the exports of woollen textiles to 64,238 double centners during the first quarter of this year as compared with 57,106 double centners during the corresponding period of 1913. The home market is also said to have shown a decided strengthening in its purchasing power. The exports of worsted yarns increased by over 25 per cent., the Russian, Austrian, and also some of the Scandinavian markets being stronger. It is not considered that the Mexican troubles will have such unfortunate results as the Balkan war. Despite the increasing use of silk and artificial silk, the prospects of the worsted branch are considered satisfactory.

It is expected that the price of merino wool will continue to rise. There is a larger demand from the United States than was expected, and the liveliness of the London April auctions makes it appear very improbable that there will be a reduction in the price of either wool or yarns. (C.I.B. 11,694.)

Double centner = 220.46 lbs.

PANAMA CANAL REGULATIONS.

Payment of Tolls and Bills for Services Rendered.

The following is a short summary of an Executive Order, signed by the President of the United States on 16th April, establishing regulations relative to the payment of tolls and of bills for supplies, repairs, towage and other services furnished to vessels by the Panama Canal:—

(1) The payment of tolls and of bills for services rendered to vessels is to be made to the Collector at either Balboa or Cristobal, but deposits for tolls may be made with the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Collector of the Panama Canal (*see* Regulation No. 6).

(2) All payments are to be made in lawful money of the United States, but drafts may be accepted as provided in Regulation No. 5.

(3) Tolls are to be paid before the vessel is allowed to enter any lock of the Canal. Bills for services rendered must be paid before clearance papers are issued at the port of departure.

(4) A certificate that the vessel is entitled to pass through the locks may be issued to the officer in charge of the operation of the locks and, if desired, to the master of the vessel by the Auditor of the Canal. Before a vessel can clear from the Canal, the Auditor must be furnished with all statistics regarding cargo and passengers required by the regulations made by the Governor of the Canal, or satisfactory arrangements must have been made to furnish the same through an agency on the Isthmus. When this has been done and all bills paid the Auditor will so certify to the port captain charged with the duty of clearing the vessel.

(5) Unless the Governor of the Canal considers payment in cash is necessary for Canal purposes, drafts on banks in the United States under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency and otherwise satisfactory to the Governor of the Canal may be accepted, provided the payment of such drafts is secured by the deposit of high-grade bonds under the following conditions with the official designated by the Governor of the Canal:—

Bonds will be accepted only from steamship companies having frequent sailings through the Canal or from the agents of several vessels or steamship companies. The bonds deposited by any one agency or company must be sufficient to cover the tolls on a minimum number of vessels, as fixed by the Governor of the Canal. Bonds of the United States, the Philippines, Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia will be accepted at their par value. If otherwise satisfactory to the Governor of the Canal, bonds which are legal investments for savings banks in the States of New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, or New Jersey will be accepted at 90 per cent. of their market value, but not exceeding 90 per cent. of their par value.

The Governor of the Panama Canal may refuse to accept coupon bonds and may limit exchanges of bonds by depositors.

(6) Steamship companies or agencies may make deposits to the official credit of the Collector of the Panama Canal with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, to be applied in payment of tolls. The official receiving the deposit will forward direct to the Auditor of the Panama Canal at Balboa a copy of the

Panama Canal Regulations.

receipt specifying the vessel or vessels the tolls on which are to be charged against the deposit. The Auditor may be notified of the deposit by cable at the request and cost of the depositor. The Auditor of the Canal will issue monthly a certificate of the amount of tolls and fees charged against deposits, which amount will then be drawn by the Collector of the Canal.

(7) A refund of any excess amount deposited in payment of tolls will be made when the depositor ceases to act for the vessels passing through the Canal, or when, on notice to the Governor, the amount is to be withdrawn. Applications for refund must be made to the Auditor of the Panama Canal.

(8) The Governor of the Panama Canal may prescribe such additional detailed regulations as may be necessary and proper.

(M. 13,025.)

MINERAL OIL INDUSTRY OF THE CAUCASUS.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul at Batoum (Mr. P. Stevens) on the trade of that district in 1913, which will shortly be issued:—

It will be seen from the following table that, owing to the large falling-off in the output of the Baku, Cheleken, and Maikop oilfields, the production of petroleum in the Caucasus in 1913 showed a decrease of 211,387 tons as compared with the previous year:—

Oilfield.	Production.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-).
	1912.	1913.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Baku	6,758,054	6,290,323	- 467,731
Island of Cheleken	209,677	129,032	- 80,645
Surachani	500,000	629,032	+ 129,032
Grozni	1,018,389	1,129,032	+ 80,643
Maikop	115,161	96,774	- 18,387
Other sources	662,880	838,581	+ 175,701
Total	9,324,161	9,112,771	- 211,387

The decline in Russian production is attributed principally to the strikes at, and the exhaustion of, the wells in the Baku area. Had the strikes not occurred and lasted so long the Baku Petroleum Association estimates that the production of crude oil in 1913 would probably have exceeded the 1912 yield by 322,580 tons. It should be remembered, however, that the results spoken of were obtained during a period of excessive activity, with the price of oil very high and unusually intensive drilling operations in course of progress. The number of feet drilled in 1913 was 219,625 against 192,423 in 1912.

Mineral Oil Industry of the Caucasus.

Examination of the figures of the production of the fields at and near Baku, as for instance those of Balachani, its surrounding areas and Bibie-Eybat, which have been showing signs of exhaustion for some years past, shows a further reduction in the output in 1913. A comparison drawn between the output of the Grozni fields and production of crude oil at Surachani shows that these two areas still contain considerable supplies of oil, and the prospects of further expansion of production in these areas in 1914 is fairly promising.

Although progress in prospecting on new oil-bearing lands was made during the year, it is too soon yet to arrive at any conclusions as to the possibilities of the two areas which have come under exploitation, and as to whether they are likely to contribute materially towards augmenting the supplies of oil from fresh sources in 1914. Petroleum prospecting work in Gouria was not very successful, but three derricks are being erected preparatory to commencing boring operations. A black thick oil, not heavy, has been met with in the district, and it is just possible that now drilling operations are to be taken in hand prospects in this locality may be more promising than they were in 1913. The exploratory work done during the year on the Taman peninsula was not attended with results of a very promising character.

According to a review of the petroleum industry in 1913, published by the Baku Petroleum Association, the following changes took place in the production of crude oil during the year as compared with the figures of 1912. In order to show the leading position Russia held in the oil industry of the world in 1901 the figures of the production of that year are also given; of course, they are only approximate, but in view of the enormous importance which oil has assumed within comparatively recent years, they are of some interest:—

Country.	1901.	1912.	1913.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
United States	8,951,000	29,161,000	31,984,000
Russia	10,984,000	9,324,000	9,113,000
Mexico ... ..	...	2,450,000	2,968,000
Roumania	226,000	1,774,000	1,839,000
Dutch East Indies	613,000	1,452,000	1,645,000
Austria-Hungary	451,000	1,177,000	1,016,000
Other countries	484,000	1,709,000	1,919,000
Total	21,709,000	47,047,000	50,484,000

According to these figures, the world's production advanced in 1913 over 1912 by about 7·4 per cent., whereas Russian production decreased by about 2·3 per cent.

CENSUS OF GERMAN SILK INDUSTRY IN 1910.

A Supplement to No. 33 of the "Nachrichten für Handel, Industrie und Landwirtschaft," (Berlin), contains figures relating to the census of production of the German silk industry for the year 1910, from which the following summary has been prepared. Corresponding figures of the previous census, *viz.* for the year 1907 are given, as far as possible, for purposes of comparison:—

	1907.	1910.
Spinning—		
Spinning establishments No.	41	43
Spinning spindles "	69,950	84,932
Quantity of spun silk yarn lbs.	2,457,000	2,523,596
Doubling—		
Doubling spindles No.	65,318	75,440
Quantity of twisted or double silk produced—		
Thrown silk lbs.	546,000	86,677
Spun silk "	1,209,000	2,237,397
Artificial silk "	18,000	531,614
Total production lbs.	1,773,000	2,855,688
Value of products	£1,165,000	£1,427,400
Weaving—		
Weaving establishments... .. No.	335	343
Looms owned by silk weaving firms at end of year—		
In factories No.	39,558	49,005
In workers' homes "	1,853	4,197
Quantity of yarns used in weaving for account of the above establishments—		
Thrown silk yarn lbs.	5,040,000	5,974,167
Spun silk yarn "	1,849,000	1,865,798
Artificial silk yarn "	147,000	308,196
Other yarns (wool, mohair, alpaca, &c)... .. "	955,000	930,560
Cotton yarn, including mixtures other than silk mixtures "	12,169,000	13,933,232
Total production lbs.	20,160,000	23,011,953
Value of yarns used	£7,190,000	£7,381,100
Value of tissues made for account of the above weaving establishments—		
Velvet and plush (including velvet ribbons)—		
Wholly of silk	£2,663,000	£97,200
Partly of silk		£2,421,200
Cotton velvet	£361,000	£630,700
Upholstery and furnishing fabrics—		
Wholly of silk	£10,527,000	£45,100
Partly of silk		£39,700
Other fabrics, wholly or partly of silk		£11,637,300
Total	£13,551,000	£14,871,200

CARPET INDUSTRY OF TURKEY-IN-ASIA.

The following particulars of the carpet industry in Turkey-in-Asia have been received from H.M. Vice-Consul at Smyrna (Mr. C. E. Heathcote-Smith):—

Turkey carpets have never been made in European Turkey but are made at some 26 centres scattered over Asiatic Turkey, of which ten are in Konia Province, seven in Aidin Province, three in Broussa Province, two each in Angora and Aleppo Provinces, and one each in Sivas and Adana Provinces.

Excepting that the yarn is now machine-spun, none but hand labour enters into the various operations connected with the making of a Turkish carpet. In the olden times it was purely a home industry, and special designs were handed down from generation to generation as precious family heirlooms. These designs are still used by numerous families in various centres, but the requirements of modern markets have caused carpet-making to be systematised, so that carpets are now usually made to order from designs which are either copies of antique originals or else new conceptions worked out by European designers.

Amongst the best-known centres of the carpet industry the following may be mentioned:—Oushak, which produces a heavy carpet, often with a "Turkey red" ground; this carpet is very popular in the United Kingdom and is usually known as the Smyrna carpet. Demirdji and Ghiordes also produce heavy carpets, but they are usually woven in lighter colours and are especially in demand in Continental markets. Sivas and Konia produce the finest carpets, *i.e.*, those with the greatest number of knots to the square inch; Coula, Melas, Sparta and Kutahia are noted for the finer weaves in classical oriental designs, both Persian and Anatolian. Some districts produce two or three grades of carpets, but at Sivas the finest quality carpets are exclusively made.

Six of the largest carpet manufacturing and yarn spinning firms in Asia Minor combined in 1907, and a powerful company, with a capital of over £1,000,000, now to a large extent controls the production of carpets in Anatolia. There are also two important private firms, as well as numerous native manufacturers who deal mostly in the Oushak qualities.

The exports of carpets from Turkey have increased very rapidly during recent years, the value of the exports in 1910 from Smyrna, according to the Customs statistics, being £735,000. The United Kingdom is credited with having taken £530,000 worth of these, but a large quantity must have been subsequently transhipped, particularly to the United States. It is noteworthy that the increase is greatest in the cheaper grades of carpets.

With regard to the future of the industry, although there is technically nothing to prevent Turkey carpets being manufactured in any other part of the world, yet it is unlikely that the industry will ever naturalise itself in the West to any appreciable extent. There are several reasons which account for this belief. In the first place labour, which is nearly all female, is likely to remain cheap for many years to come in Anatolia, and hand-made carpets with hundreds of thousands of knots to the square yard demand, first and foremost, cheap labour. Even a skilful weaver cannot earn more than 2s. 6d. a day in Anatolia, and the average

Carpet Industry of Turkey-in-Asia.

earnings are about 1s. a day. Sentiment also plays a large part in the popularity of the Turkey carpet, and even perfect "Turkey carpets" if made outside Anatolia would be considered spurious. Indeed "perfect" carpets are not aimed at: the Moslem idea that it is offending to Allah to claim perfection for any human handiwork found its expression in the ancient carpets by some small defect being always voluntarily introduced. Nowadays, too, weavers are discouraged in many cases from producing rugs of so mathematically accurate a design that they would be indistinguishable from machine-made carpets. The associations of artistic romance and ancient beliefs that attach to the Turkey carpet make it unlikely that its manufacture could be started in Western countries with success.

In addition, it is evident that the development reached in the organisation of the Turkey carpet industry in Anatolia further militates against the likelihood of the premier industry of the Ottoman Empire being faced with a rival manufacture elsewhere. Labour long trained in carpet making, native wool and spinning factories in the country, the accumulated knowledge of generations—all these tend to make the Turkey carpet industry a factor of importance in the commercial future of Turkey. Temporary crises may adversely affect Anatolia in these coming years, but it may be safely assumed that the carpet industry is based on a sound and lasting foundation.

(C. 3,210.)

THROUGH GOODS TARIFF FROM JAPAN TO MANCHURIA.

With reference to the notice on p. 456 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 21st May relative to Japanese trade with Manchuria, it may be noted that a copy has been received, from H.M. Embassy at Tokio, of the Protocol of the Conference held there in April, 1913, in connection with through passenger and goods traffic between Japan and Manchuria, together with a copy of the tariff for the conveyance of goods under the Manchurian—Japanese through traffic arrangements which came into force on 1st January, 1914.

This tariff applies to goods conveyed by the following routes:—

(a) Between the stations of the Chinese Eastern and Japanese Railways *via* Pogranichnaya—Vladivostok—Tsuruga, K'uan-ch'eng-tzu—Dairen—Moji (Kobe), and K'nan-ch'eng-tzu—Antung—Fusan—Moji.

(b) Between the stations of the Ussuri and Japanese Railways *via* Vladivostok—Tsuruga.

(c) Between the stations of the Chinese Eastern and Chosen (Corea) Railways *via* K'uan-ch'eng-tzu—Antung.

(d) Between the stations of the Ussuri and Chosen (Corea) Railways *via* Pogranichnaya—K'uan-ch'eng-tzu—Antung.

The over-sea conveyance of the goods sent *via* Vladivostok—Tsuruga is effected by the Russian Volunteer Fleet and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, *via* Dairen—Moji (Kobe) by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and *via* Fusan—Moji by steamers of the Japanese Railway.

The copy of the Protocol and Tariff (in English) may be consulted by United Kingdom shippers and exporters at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 3,844.)

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of a Bill to prohibit the importation and manufacture of matches made with white phosphorus in the Dominion of Canada, with effect from 1st January, 1916.

**Proposed
Prohibition of
Importation, &c.
of Phosphorus
Matches.**

No person may use white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches, nor shall it be lawful to import into Canada matches made with white phosphorus, and matches so made shall be included amongst the goods enumerated and described in Schedule C (Prohibited Goods) to the Customs Tariff, 1907.

No person may use, sell or offer or expose for sale, or have in his possession for the purpose of sale, any matches made with white phosphorus.

Any person who is manufacturing, or proposing to manufacture, matches by way of trade may present a petition to the Commissioner of Patents praying for the grant of a compulsory licence to use any process patented at the time of the passing of the Act for the manufacture of matches without white phosphorus.

The Commissioner of Patents, after considering any representations that may be made by the patentee, or his legal representatives, or any person claiming an interest in the patent, may order the patentee or other interested party to grant a licence to such petitioner on such terms as he may consider just—provided that the Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, and shall on the request of any one of the parties to the proceedings, call in the aid of an assessor, specially qualified, and hear the case wholly or partially with his assistance.

An order of the Commissioner of Patents directing the grant of a licence shall, without prejudice to any other method of enforcement, operate as if it were in a deed granting a licence and made between the petitioner and patentee and such other persons claiming an interest in the patent as aforesaid.

The Bill defines "white phosphorus" to mean the substance usually known as white or yellow phosphorus. (C. 4,293.)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

With reference to the notice which appeared on pp. 330-3 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 7th May last respecting certain proposed amendments in the Customs Tariff of the Union of South Africa, the Board of Trade have now received from H.M.

Trade Commissioner in South Africa copy of a detailed Statement, with explanatory memorandum, of the alterations in the Customs Tariff as submitted to Parliament by the Union Minister of Finance.

The principal changes proposed to be effected were notified in the "Journal" notice referred to above, but the detailed Statement now received amplifies, in the case of certain articles, the particulars previously given, as shown in the following statement:—

Proposed Tariff Changes.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

Rates of Import Duty.

Articles.	Present Tariff.		Proposed Tariff.	
	Duty.	Rebate upon Goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.	Duty.	Rebate upon Goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cheese	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>	14d. per lb.	0 0½
" factory-made from skimmed milk			6d. "	—
Clothing, second-hand, for sale per coat, vest, trousers, cloak, mantle or shawl, each	2 0	—	2 0 or 25 % <i>ad val.</i> (whichever shall be the greater).	—
(The italicised words are new.)				
Cocoa--				
Raw <i>per lb.</i>	0 1	—	See below.	See below.
Ground or manufactured, unsweetened ... <i>per lb.</i>	0 2	0 0½		
Cocoa and milk, chocolate and milk, coffee and milk <i>per lb.</i>	0 2	0 0½		
Cocoa butter and cocoa paste <i>per lb.</i>	0 2	0 0½		
Cocoa beans, raw	See above.	See above.			Free	—
Cocoa nibs and shells <i>per lb.</i>			0 1	—
Cocoa mass, paste or slab, unsweetened, and cocoa butter <i>per lb.</i>			0 1½	—
Cocoa or chocolate unsweetened, including cocoa beans, roasted and crushed; cocoa and chocolate mixed with milk or other food substances... .. <i>per lb.</i>			0 2 or 10 % <i>ad val.</i> (whichever is the greater).	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
Tea—				
(a) In bulk <i>per lb.</i>	0 4	—	0 4	—
(b) In packages of less than 10 lbs. .. <i>per lb.</i>			0 5	—
Printed matter—				
(a) Advertising, including catalogues, price lists, almanacs, calendars, labels, posters and show cards	25 % <i>ad val.</i> or 2d. per lb. (whichever shall be the greater).	3 % <i>ad val.</i>	See below.	See below.
(b) Account and cheque books, printed stationery and forms, company reports, scrips, share				

Proposed Tariff Changes.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

Rates of Import Duty.

Articles.	Present Tariff.		Proposed Tariff.	
	Duty.	Rebate upon Goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.	Duty	Rebate upon Goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.
Printed matter— <i>contd.</i>				
certificates and promissory notes, cards (Christmas, New Year, birthday, post and pictorial), directories, guide books and handbooks relating to South Africa, and boxes, cardboard, and bags, paper, printed upon	25 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>	See below.	See below.
Lithographs, picture post-cards, and enlargements or reproductions of the same			25 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
Newspapers or supplemental editions or parts thereof, partly printed and intended to be completed and published in South Africa			Free	
Christmas Annuals, holiday and other special numbers or editions of South African newspapers, magazines or periodicals			25 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
Rules papers			15 % ..	3 % ..
Letter headings, cards, account and invoice headings, printed, lithographed or embossed ...			25 % ..	3 % ..
Wrapping papers, including browns, printed ...	See above.	See above.	25 % ..	3 % ..
Blotting papers			15 % ..	3 % ..
Envelopes, printed, lithographed and embossed, with exception of what is known technically as " <i>s de die</i> "			25 % ..	3 % ..
Account books			25 % ..	3 % ..
Bank cheques, drafts, promissory notes, bills of exchange and similar forms			25 % ..	3 % ..
Labels, printed or lithographed... ..			25 % ..	3 % ..
Catalogues or price lists of Colonial firms printed and posted abroad to individuals in South Africa			25 % ..	3 % ..
			or 3d. per lb (whichever shall be the greater).	

Proposed Tariff Changes.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

Rates of Import Duty.

Articles.	Present Tariff.		Proposed Tariff.	
	Duty.	Rebate upon Goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies	Duty.	Rebate upon Goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.
Printed matter— <i>contd.</i>				
Catalogues or price lists of foreign firms addressed to importers, merchants or manufacturers ...			Free	—
Ad advertising matter, printed, lithographed or embossed, including printed paper bags of every description ...	See above.	See above.	25 % <i>ad val.</i> or 3 <i>l.</i> per lb. (whichever shall be the greater)	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
Advertising invoice forms and similar stationery usually issued gratis or at a nominal charge ...			Do.	3 % "
Bioscopes, magic lanterns, cinematographs, phonographs, gramophones, and records therefor ... <i>ad val.</i>	15 %	3 %	25 %	3 %
Blankets and sheets, or rugs, cotton or woollen, or manufactures of cotton and wool commonly used as cotton or woollen blankets or rugs, and cotton quilts, the single article in pairs or in the piece: and coats, jackets or other apparel made of blanketing or baize, not elsewhere enumerated ...	25 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>	See below.	See below.
Blankets and sheets or rugs, cotton, <i>hair</i> or woollen, or manufactures of cotton, <i>hair</i> , or wool, commonly used as blankets or rugs: and padded quilts and coats, jackets, or other apparel made of blanketing or baize, not elsewhere enumerated ... (The italicised words are new.)	See above.	See above.	25 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
Glycerine, refined, not in bulk ... <i>ad val.</i>	15 %	3 %	25 %	3 %
Hair, hog, camel and badger, for broom or brushmaking <i>ad val.</i>	Not specially tariffed.	Not specially tariffed.	3 %	The whole duty

Proposed Tariff Changes.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

Rates of Import Duty.

Articles.	Present Tariff.		Proposed Tariff.	
	Duty.	Rebate upon Goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.	Duty.	Rebate upon Goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.
Cooperage—				
Staves in the rough ...	3 % <i>ad val.</i>	The whole duty.	}	Free
Hoop iron or hoop steel, shaped or fashioned ...	15 % ..	3 %		
Vats for the manufacture of wines ...	3 % ..	The whole duty.		
Dye-nuts, gambia, myrobalans, sumach, valonia, and dyestuffs for leather; and alum ...	Free		See below.	
Dyestuffs for leather; and tanning substances for leather, including alum ...	See above.	—	Free	—

"Proof spirits" are defined to mean spirits which at a temperature of 51° F. weigh twelve-thirteenths part of an equal measure of distilled water.

Goods made or mixed up of more than one article liable to duty, and not chemically forming another distinct substance, are chargeable with the full duty payable on the article charged with the highest rate of duty and as if such article formed the whole composition.

Pure commercial leather free from adulteration must not contain more than 3 per cent. of *mineral or ash*, nor should it yield on analysis glucose, dextrine, molasses, or any organic matter other than pure tannins, fats, oils, wax and stearine, which are essential to the manufacture of leather.

The *rebate of duty* at present allowed upon certain goods, the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies (*viz.*, Canada, Australia and New Zealand) when imported into the Union is proposed to be continued.

The proposed rebates are, for the most part, the same as those previously allowed—*viz.*, 3 per cent. *ad valorem* in the case of goods subject to *ad valorem* rates of duty only, and a fixed rebate, varying with the article, in the case of a few of the goods subject to specific rates of duty.

In the case of a few articles (*viz.*, second-hand clothing, cigars, cigarettes, and certain alcoholic liquors) subject to alternative or mixed rates (*i.e.*, either *ad valorem* or specific or *ad valorem* and specific) no rebate of duty is allowed.

The full text of the proposed Tariff may be consulted by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 4,241.)

*Proposed Tariff Changes.***SPAIN.**

The "Gaceta de Madrid" for the 14th May contains the text of a Bill which proposes to establish a special tax on salt. The Bill provides that from the 1st January, 1915, salt destined for consumption in Spain, the Balearic Islands, and the Canary Islands shall be subject to a tax, called "Impuesto sobre la sal," at the rate of 20 pesetas per 100 kilogrammes net weight (8s. 1½d. per cwt.), but that salt destined for use in meat and fish preserving establishments is to pay only 10 pesetas per 100 kilogrammes net weight. The tax, which is to be applicable to (1) salt obtained by evaporation of saline waters of any origin, (2) rock salt, pure or mixed with other substances, (3) salt obtained by industrial processes, whether as a principal product or as a bye-product, is to be levied on salt produced in Spain, the Balearic and Canary Islands, and on imported salt. Salt destined for exportation, for the feeding of cattle, for manure, and for use in industries producing articles not of the nature of alimentary substances, is to be exempt from the tax subject to the observance of special regulations. Draw-back of the tax is to be accorded in respect of the salt used in preparing meat, fish and other alimentary products for exportation.

(C. 4270.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

With reference to recent notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the restriction on the importation of animals from Ireland into Great Britain, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have now issued an Order ["Animals (Landing from Ireland) Amendment Order of 1914 (No. 13)"] which revokes the Orders issued earlier in the year and provides that cattle, sheep, goats or swine put on board at *Ballina, Bellast, Coleraine, Dundalk, Drogheda, Larne, Londonderry, Milford, Mulroy, Newry, Portrush, Sligo and Westport* may be landed only at the Irish Animals Landing Places at *Ayr, Barrow-in-Furness (Ramsden Dock Station and Ramsden Dock Basin), Fleetwood, Glasgow, Greenock, Heysham, Stranraer* and at the *Wallasey Lairage (Birkenhead)* if intended for slaughter within the landing place or for movement out of the landing place after 10 hours' detention.

Cattle, sheep, goats or swine put on board at *Dublin, Rosslare, Waterford or Wexford*, if not intended for slaughter but for removal from the Landing Place after 96 hours' detention, may be landed at the Irish Animals Landing Places at *Bristol (Cumberland Basin), Fishguard, Holyhead and Silloth*, and, if for slaughter within the

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

Landing Place within 96 hours after landing, at the Woodside Lairage (Birkenhead), and at the Irish Animals Landing Places at Bristol (Avonmouth Dock), Cardiff, Deptford and Manchester.

Cattle, sheep, goats or swine put on board at *Greenore* may be landed at any Landing Place or part thereof in Great Britain.

The Order contains provisions respecting the licences, &c. required and the other restrictions on the movement of animals referred to above. (C. 4,307.)

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of a Customs Memorandum (No. 1783 B), dated 30th April, 1914, notifying that the following articles are added to the list of goods which may be delivered ex-warehouse, without duty, as ships' stores:—

Fuel oil, and
Gas oil.

(C. 4,354.)

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

With reference to previous Notices issued in the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the evidence given before the Inter-State Commission for Tariff Investigation, the Board of Trade have now received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia further detailed Reports from the "Melbourne Age" regarding the evidence given in connection with the following articles:—

**Inter-State
Commission for
Tariff
Investigation:
Reports of
Evidence.**

Costumes, mantles, blouses and other articles of ladies' apparel.
Waterproof clothing.
Soap.
Cotton seed and other oils for soap-making.
Beaver boards.
Horse-shoe nails.
Cast-iron and steel pipes.
Paints and paint oils.

(C.I.B. 12,248.)

RHODESIA.

The Board of Trade have received certain information from their Imperial Trade Correspondent at Bulawayo regarding the invoice values for ready-made clothing consigned to Rhodesia.

**Consignments of
Ready-Made
Clothing.
Decision as to
Invoice Values.**

It is pointed out that the Rhodesian Administration is under Agreement with the Union of South Africa to conform, as far as possible, to its regulations and interpretations of the Customs Tariff.

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

In the case of ready-made clothing which is made up in England to the order of South African agents from materials supplied by them it is held by the Commissioner of Customs for the Union of South Africa that the actual cost of such materials and making-up does not represent the "true current value in the open market in the United Kingdom" for the reason that if such articles were sold in the United Kingdom a profit would be added by the sellers of the completed garments, and the price obtained would be the "true current value" for Customs purposes.

After extensive enquiries it has been decided that an addition of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. would, on the average, represent such profit, and this addition is, accordingly, made to the invoiced value of the cloth plus making.

The practice of the Union with respect to the framing of invoices and interpretation of "current values" (a) is being followed in the Territory of Rhodesia.

Customs Examining Officers call upon importers to produce invoices showing the cost to them of all goods imported. When material is purchased by their agents and is sent to another firm to be converted into ready-made clothing, and thence to a firm of packers, the Examining Officers expect the importers to produce the invoices—

- (a) for the cloth,
- (b) for the making-up, and
- (c) for packing charges.

In the event of the whole of the material purchased, or the whole of the garments made therefrom, not being shipped at one time or to one firm, the Examining Officers accept the invoice of the London agents as to the cost of such "split parcels" without insisting upon the production of the original invoices—subject to occasional verification by Government representatives from the books and vouchers of such agents. In the event of the agents not having shown the "current value" on the invoice, the $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. referred to above is added to the actual cost of the goods.

In the event of London agents purchasing *completed* ready-made clothing, the supplier's invoice is accepted without details as to the cost of material and making-up.

(C.I.B. 11,898.)

GIBRALTAR.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of the "Copyright Ordinance, 1914" (No. 4 of 1914), which regulates the detention and forfeiture of copies infringing copyright, and provides penalties for importing, selling or otherwise dealing in such copies in Gibraltar.

(a) See the "Board of Trade Journal" for 18th September (p. 695), 9th October (p. 80), 30th October (p. 242), 20th November (p. 405), and the 27th November, 1913 (p. 461).

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***GIBRALTAR** *continued.*

The Ordinance came into force on the 8th May, 1914, and, as regards the importation of copyright works, provides, under section 2, that "copies made out of Gibraltar of any work in which copyright subsists which, if made in Gibraltar, would infringe copyright, and as to which the owner of the copyright gives notice in writing by himself or his agent to the Colonial Secretary, that he is desirous that such copies should not be imported into Gibraltar, shall not be so imported, and shall, subject to certain prescribed conditions, be deemed to be prohibited imports, and if any such copies shall be imported or brought into Gibraltar contrary to the provisions of this section, such copies shall be forfeited and may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Colonial Secretary may direct."

The Board have also received copy of the Regulations, dated 8th May last, made by His Excellency the Governor in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of the above-mentioned Ordinance.

**Regulations under
"Copyright Act, 1914."**

(C. 4109)

RUSSIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the following decisions respecting the application of the Russian Customs Tariff to various goods on importation into Russia have been notified in recent Customs Circulars:—

[Rouble (100 copecks) = 2s. 1½d.; pound = 36 lbs. avoirdupois; funt = 0.903 lb. avoirdupois.]

Article.	Tariff No. under which dutiable.	Rate of Duty.
<i>Steel knobs (pushes)</i>		Rbbs. cop.
If not in wrought form	152 (1)	Pound 2 55
If cut, or in polished form	153 (1)	" 4 20
<i>Cotton tulle, with admixture of tinsel wire or thread exceeding 20 per cent.</i>	148 (6)	Funt 10 80

Gramophone records may in future be delivered by the Customs authorities direct to the consignees without previous submission to the Central Censorship Administration. (C. 4314; C. 4397.)

NETHERLANDS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a Decree of the Dutch Minister of Finance, dated the 2nd May, which determines the duty applicable under the Dutch Tariff to various articles on importation into the Netherlands. Some of these decisions are noted below:—

**Customs
Decisions.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NETHERLANDS—*continued.*

[1 florin (100 cts.) = 1s. 8d.; 100 kilogs. = 220 46 lbs.]

Articles.	Rate of Duty.
<i>Artificial leather or leather board (bindersboard)</i> —consisting of a mixture of cellulose and a small quantity of leather waste—impregnated with paraffin and colouring matter, compressed into plates, dutiable as “Paper of all kinds”	5 % <i>ad val.</i>
<i>Wrapper leaf for cigars</i> , prepared mainly from cellulose with an admixture of some constituent parts of tobacco—classified with “Paper of other kinds”	5 % ..
<i>Pig troughs</i> of cast cement, gravel and sand, classed with “Earthenware, pottery”	5 % ..
<i>Advertisements or show cards</i> framed, even without glass—classd with “Furniture”	5 % ..
<i>Printed stamps or labels for closing envelopes, &c., and advertisement stamps</i> , gummed or not, loose, in series, or packed in envelopes, even if evidently intended to be collected by children	Free
<i>Smoking-ovens or smoking-houses for preparing meat</i> —consisting of iron boxes which are heated by gas and in which the meat is smoked over smouldering sawdust—intiable as “Ironwork” ...	5 % <i>ad val.</i>
<i>Visible plugs for boilers</i> , with couplings appertaining to them, classed as parts of steam machinery	Free
<i>Automatic apparatus for keeping driving belts at the right tension</i> —consisting of expanding rollers, bearings, levers and other parts—classd (except as regards the anchor plates, bolts and screws, nuts and rings) as “Factory machinery”	Free
<i>Automatic draught regulators for factory chimneys</i> —classd as “Factory machinery”	Free
<i>Apparatus for opening and closing doors of water-tight compartments in vessels</i> , consisting of force-pump, press-cylinders, press-chambers, and piping, worked by hydraulic power—classd as parts of ships	Free
<i>Machines for cutting out material</i> , not constructed to be driven exclusively by mechanical power, and used for making edge decorations in felt, cotton, paper, leather, &c.—dutiable in accordance with the principal component part	5 % <i>ad val.</i>
<i>Semi-automatic and self-registering apparatus</i> which prepares various kinds of lemonade by means of syrup, water, and carbonic acid, and fills glasses with fixed quantities of the preparation—for use in refreshment rooms—dutiable in accordance with the principal component part	5 % ..
<i>Furniture castors</i> , having three pins or hooks at the sides of the head—dutiable in accordance with the principal component part..	5 % ..
<i>Pieces of perfumed soap</i> in the shape of animals, figures, fruits and bonbons—classd as “Perfumed soap”	Fls. cts.
<i>Preserving salt</i> (a mixture of benzoate and phosphate of soda with 40 per cent. of chloride of sodium) classd as “crude salt,” and subject to an excise duty on every 100 kilogs. of	100 kilogs. 4 00
	3 00

(C. 4,318.)

FRANCE.

The French “Journal Officiel” for the 16th May contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 10th May, which provides for the duty-free admission into France, during the year 1914, of 10,000 oxen from the French colonies of Senegal and Upper-Senegal-Niger, and of 1,000 bovine animals from French Guinea. Such animals must, however, be imported direct, and must be accompanied by a certificate of origin.

(C. 4,284.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRANCE (MARTINIQUE).

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 16th May contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 3rd May, providing that salted shad for bait, which has been denatured under Customs control, in order to render it unfit for human consumption, may be imported into Martinique free of Customs duty. Denaturation is to take place at the expense of importers.

[The former rates of duty applicable to all salted shad on importation into Martinique, were 50 francs and 25 francs per 100 kilogs. under the "General" and "Minimum" Tariffs respectively.

(C. 4,285.)

GREECE.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Royal Decree was published in the Greek Official Gazette of the 2nd May applying, as from that date, the "Conventional" rate of the Greek Customs Tariff to goods proceeding from Roumania, on condition of reciprocity.

(C. 4,363.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

With reference to the notice at page 28 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 3rd October, 1912, respecting an Act of the United States Congress prohibiting the admission into the United States of certain adulterated grain and seeds unfit for seeding purposes, a Circular of the United States Treasury Department, dated the 18th April, 1914 (T. D.

34393) contains the joint regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Treasury for the enforcement of the Act in question. These regulations contain definitions of the terms clover, dodder, millet, rape, sorghum and Kafir corn, and a list of the plants which are to be regarded as weeds; also provisions as to the drawing of samples of seeds which are offered for importation, and the forwarding of such samples to the various seed laboratories for examination. A copy of regulations Nos. 8-12 is appended:—

REGULATION 8.—EXAMINATION OF SEEDS—DELIVERY IN BOND.

Seeds offered for importation into the United States from any foreign country, of which samples are taken for examination by the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be admitted only after the samples have been examined and pronounced to be neither adulterated nor unfit for seeding purposes within the meaning of the Seed Importation Act of August 24, 1912: *Provided, however,* That the Collector of Customs may deliver to the consignee shipments which have been sampled on the execution of a bond in a penal sum equal to the invoice value of the seeds, together with the duty thereon, if any, conditioned upon the redelivery thereof to the collector when demanded by him for any reason within 30 days

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

from the date of entry. Form Cat. No. 3393 may be slightly modified and used for this bond, and should be drawn to cover also any re-cleaning that may become necessary.

REGULATION 9.—RELEASE OR RECLEANING OF SHIPMENT.

If the Secretary of Agriculture shall inform the collector that the seeds are not in violation of the Act, the collector shall no longer detain the shipment under that said Act, but if the seeds are found to be in violation thereof, the collector shall permit the importer to reclean the seeds under bond at the expense of the importer.

REGULATION 10.—SAMPLES OF RECLEANED SEEDS.

The collector of customs shall draw and forward to the Secretary of Agriculture or his representative a sample of the recleaned seeds, together with a sample of the screenings or other refuse removed from the seeds in the course of cleaning, accompanied by a statement of the amount of both the recleaned seeds and of the screenings, and the same procedure shall be followed with respect to such sample of the recleaned seeds as upon the original sample.

REGULATION 11.—EXPORTATION OF SHIPMENT.

If the Secretary of Agriculture shall inform the collector that the sample of the recleaned seeds is not satisfactory, or if the importer shall decline to reclean any shipment of seeds which the Secretary of Agriculture has found to be in violation of the said Act, the collector shall refuse delivery of the shipment and require it to be exported under customs supervision.

REGULATION 12.—DISPOSITION OF REFUSE FROM RECLEANING.

The collector of customs shall cause the screenings or other refuse removed from the seeds in the course of recleaning to be exported or ground or otherwise treated so as to render the seeds contained therein incapable of germination before the seed will be released to the owner or consignee.

A copy of the "Seed Importation Act," together with the complete text of the present regulations, 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.

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

**Customs
Decisions.**

Iron or steel drums, of either United States or foreign manufacture, which have been used for the shipment of coconut oil from the United States may be re-imported into the United States free of duty under paragraph 104 of the Tariff, on compliance with the regulations which have been issued by the Treasury Department. [T.D. 34,364.]

Celluloid in sheets which have been advanced beyond the condition of unpolished sheets by subjection to hydraulic pressure are dutiable at the rate of 40 per cent. *ad valorem* under paragraph 25 of the Tariff. [T.D. 34,394.]

Cashmere goat hair, and so-called *cashmere wools* (the short hair of the fleece of the Cashmere goat) are dutiable at the rate of 15 per cent. *ad valorem* under paragraph 305 of the Tariff. [T.D. 34,410.]

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

CHILE-BOLIVIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a Commercial Traffic Convention between Bolivia and Chile, as published in "El Comercio" for the 26th March, which was signed on the 6th August, 1912, and has recently been ratified.

By this Convention the Government of Chile guarantees free transit through its territory of merchandise which is disembarked in Chile and is destined for Bolivia, or which proceeds from Bolivia and, being destined for foreign countries, is embarked at any of the principal ports of the Republic of Chile.

The full text (and translation) of the Convention, which also states the conditions under which the transit of the goods in question is to be permitted, 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. 4,233.)

JAPAN.

With reference to the notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 19th March (pages 717-719) and the 23rd April (pages 211), respecting certain changes in the Japanese Customs Tariff, the Board of Trade are informed by H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.), that he has been notified by the Inspector General of Customs at that port that the following corrections should be made in the text of the Law by which the Tariff charges in question were effected:—

Tariff No. ad 338	"Filter bags for gas holders" should read " <i>Bags for filling gases.</i> "
462 (12) A2 cl	"Pipes without a join, with diameter less than 16 centimetres" should read " <i>Seamless, not exceeding 16 centimetres in inside diameter.</i> "

(C. 4,287.)

EXCISE TARIFF CHANGES.

BRITISH GUIANA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of the "Tax Ordinance, 1914" (No. 5 of 1914), which provides for the imposition of various taxes in the Colony of British Guiana during the financial year ended 31st March, 1915.

**Amended
Excise Duties.**

Excise Tariff Changes.

BRITISH GUIANA—*continued.*

The Ordinance provides, *inter alia*, for the imposition of certain excise duties on spirits, spirituous compounds and matches, and amends, in certain respects, the duties hitherto leviable on such articles, with effect from the 7th March, 1914, as shown in the following statement:—

Articles.	Rates of Excise Duty.	
	Old Rates.	New Rates.
Rum—the produce or manufacture of the Colony or of any country outside the British Empire—taken or sold for consumption in the Colony.	Dols. cts.	Dols. cts.
<i>per proof gallon</i>	3 00	(a) 3 00
Unless such rum is taken by or sold for consumption to any holder of a retail spirit licence for the sole purpose of being sold by him by retail in quantities of not more than one quart (unless otherwise permitted by the Commissary of Taxation) and in a retail spirit shop kept by him under a licence when these shall be paid... <i>per proof gallon</i>	2 15	(a) 2 15
[Rum may be taken out of bond for the purpose of being used exclusively in any laboratory or in the preservation of specimens of natural history for any public museum, and, subject to certain prescribed conditions, shall be exempt from duty.]		
Compounds manufactured by a compounder under the provisions of the Bitters and Cordials Ordinance, 1890, other than medicinal preparations made from or containing spirits, and removed from his licensed premises for consumption in the Colony <i>per proof gallon</i>	(c) 2 50	(c) 2 50
Compounds passed by the Comptroller of Customs as medicinal preparations made from or containing spirits so manufactured and removed	(b)	(b)
All other spirits manufactured in the Colony taken or sold for consumption therein <i>per proof gallon</i>	(e) 2 50	(a) (c) 2 50
Matches manufactured in the Colony, <i>per case containing 10 gross of boxes of not more than 100 matches in each (d)</i>	3 50	4 40
[A drawback of the excise tax is allowed on duty-paid matches exported.]		

(a) In addition, a surtax of 5 per cent. of such duties is leviable.

(b) A duty equal to the duty for the time being imposed upon like articles imported into the Colony or taken out of bond for consumption therein.

(c) No allowance for under proof.

(d) And at a corresponding rate on any number of matches greater, equal to or less than 144.0.0 if not packed, or however packed or put together.

The Ordinance also lays down regulations for the most part the same as those previously in force regarding the acreage tax, tonnage and light duties, stamp and licence duties, and storage rents leviable in the Colony, with effect from 1st April, 1914, until the 31st March, 1915, unless otherwise enacted by the Combined Court. (C. 4.415.)

*Excise Tariff Changes.***RUSSIA.**

With reference to the notice at pages 600-601 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 5th March respecting the exemption from Excise duty in Russia of imported paraffin prepared from materials other than petroleum, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a recently published Russian Customs Circular notifies that, in future, the certificates which must be produced to prove that the paraffin was not made from petroleum will be accepted either if they are issued directly by a Chamber of Commerce or if they are issued by the consignors and also vouched for by a Chamber of Commerce or by the local Mayor. In either case the certificate must be duly witnessed by a Russian Consul. (C. 4313.)

**COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS'
REGULATIONS.**
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

With reference to the notice at page 419 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 25th May, 1911, respecting the temporary duty-free admission into the United States, in accordance with the Agreement between the United Kingdom and the United States relative to commercial travellers' samples,* of dutiable samples brought by commercial travellers of the United Kingdom, a Circular of the United States Treasury Department, dated the 2nd May (T.D. 34,421), notifies that, in view of the considerable delay which is caused by the requirement that formal entry of the samples must be made, collectors of Customs are authorised to permit examination and appraisalment on the dock of samples brought by commercial travellers from Great Britain and Ireland when valued at not more than 500 dollars and accompanied by a descriptive list certified by an American Consul, as required by the above-mentioned Agreement.

The procedure is to conform as nearly as practicable to Article 615 of the Customs Regulations of 1908 governing the examination and collection of duties on articles in passengers' baggage. If it is necessary to send any such samples to the appraiser's stores for more careful appraisalment than can be made on the dock, the examination and delivery thereof is to be made as expeditiously as possible. The duties may be deposited with the deputy collector in charge on the dock and a stipulation entered into by the importer to produce the evidence of the exportation of the samples within six months from the date of entry thereof. Upon the production of the evidence of exportation, the amount deposited may be refunded.

If the traveller elects to give a bond in the prescribed form for the amount of duty leviable, such bond must be filed at the Customs house and cannot be accepted on the dock.

* See the notice at page 623 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 29th December, 1910.

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

BELGIAN CONGO (KATANGA).

The following information is from the report by H.M. Vice-Consul for the Katanga (Mr. F. W. Manners) on the trade of that district in 1913, which will shortly be issued:—

Communications in Central Africa are spreading rapidly. The railway from the south to Bukama has been actively pushed forward during 1913. In June the section from Elisabethville to Kambove was handed over to the exploiting company, and a regular service both for passengers and for the rich ore of the Kambove copper mine has since been maintained. The journey takes about seven hours, and a dining car is provided on all passenger trains, which go in each direction twice a week.

On the final stretch from Kambove to Bukama the rails are laid for a distance of 30 miles, while the levelling is finished for 65 miles. Construction is also being carried on from the Bukama end, the material arriving from the north, but it is not possible to say at present when the line will be finished. When Bukama is reached by the railway it will be possible to effect transport from Elisabethville, and indeed from Cape Town, to Boma without carriers, the whole distance being covered by rail and water.

The point of intersection with the railway now being built east from Lobito Bay is not yet decided upon. For the present it is fixed at a point on the line 73 miles north of Kambove. No construction has yet been commenced from there towards the western frontier.

The railway under construction in the Lukuga Valley between Kabalo on the River Luabala and Lake Tanganyika was expected to be finished at the same time as the German Dar-es-Salaam-Ujiji Railway. Sickness amongst the native labourers has, however, caused delay, and 26 miles of line were still unfinished at the end of 1913. The line is designed to form a connecting link in the Trans-African system.

TURKEY IN ASIA.

The following information is from the report by the British Vice-Consul at Haifa (Mr. P. Abela) on the trade of that district in 1913, which will shortly be issued:—

Many rumours have been circulated concerning the impending construction of a harbour at Haifa. An Imperial trade has already been issued granting the concession to the Hejaz Railway Company. A French group, it is reported, is to undertake the construction of the harbour, and negotiations are in progress between them and the Hejaz Railway authorities. Nothing definite, however, is yet known.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul at Galveston (Mr. C. A. S. Perceval) reports that, if sufficient cargo is offered, one of the vessels of the Seeborg Steamship Company of Mobile, Alabama, will touch at Galveston each month from Mobile to load for Kingston, Jamaica, whence she will go

**New Cargo
Service to
Jamaica.**

*Shipping and Transport.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—continued.**

to a Mexican or Central American port for cargo, returning thence to a Gulf port in the United States. The first vessel of this line to arrive in Galveston left that port for Jamaica on 28th April with a cargo of flour. (M. 13,806.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (PANAMA CANAL ZONE).

H.M. Minister at Panama reports that a current with a speed of 3 to 4 miles an hour has been found to exist at the lower ends of the Miraflores and Gatun locks when the gates of these locks are opened for the passage of vessels. The current, which is due to the difference in density of the salt and fresh waters on the two sides of the gates, forces its way into the locks, but it will probably cause no inconvenience to shipping, as it is only temporary and can be met by manipulation of the towing locomotives. (C. 4,619.)

**Counter-Current
Discovered at
Miraflores and
Gatun locks.**

H.M. Minister also reports that a salt water spring has been discovered in Miraflores lake, which was thought to contain only fresh water, and the storage basin constructed for the supply of water from the lake to Panama and Balboa is now useless; water for these cities will now have to be obtained from the Chagres river. (C. 4,619.)

**Salt Water
Spring in
Miraflores Lake.**

H.M. Consul at Colon (Mr. H. O. Chalkley) reports that the Panama Canal Administration has accepted the tender of a United States firm for the construction of two colliers at a price of 987,500 dols. (about £203,000) each, equipped ready for service, to be utilised for the conveyance of coal to the Panama Canal coaling depôts.

**Conveyance of
Coal to Canal
Depôts.**

The vessels are to be approximately 500 ft. long, 62 ft. in beam and 39 ft. 6 ins. deep, with a cargo capacity of 12,000 tons of coal. It is expected that they will be placed in commission early in 1916. (C.I.B. 12,164.)

CHINA (LEASED TERRITORY OF LIAOTUNG).

The Acting British Consul at Dairen (Mr. R. Boulter) reports that, from 1st July next, the Kwantung Governor-General will impose an annual tax of 30 sen (about 7½d.) per registered ton on all vessels registered in Kwantung Province. The tax is to be paid in two equal instalments in September and March.

The Acting British Consul remarks that the proposals to introduce this new tax naturally met with opposition from the owners of vessels registered in Dairen, and some shipowners have threatened to change the port of registry of their vessels to Hong Kong or Singapore before the tax comes into force. If, however, there is a continuance of the shipping activity which has been noticeable at Dairen during the last two years the tax should not be too heavy for the shipowners. During 1913 forty-five vessels, with a gross tonnage of 160,913 tons, were purchased from abroad and registered at Dairen. (M. 12,624.)

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

RUSSIA.

The "Torgovo Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (St. Petersburg) of 22nd May publishes the subjoined table, showing the quantity of orders received by the Russian "Prodameta" Iron and Steel Syndicate during January-April, 1914, the figures for the corresponding months of 1912 and 1913 being given for the purposes of comparison:—

	1912.	1913.	1914.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Sheet iron	5,031,985	5,699,332	6,066,271
Girders	10,009,927	3,903,167	5,968,458
Sleepers (metal)	794,836	1,089,659	1,513,569
Hoop iron	2,296,303	2,117,890	2,861,839
Strips or bands	1,199,683	1,233,620	1,615,034
Section iron	15,589,440	16,103,467	19,601,426
Rails (light)	598,845	630,488	1,182,922
" (heavy)	13,708,035	10,337,807	11,196,202
Rims	906,933	1,596,473	960,965
Axles	314,371	758,280	425,066
Total	50,450,358	44,475,183	51,391,822

1,000 pounds = 16 tons (about).

DENMARK (GREENLAND).

H.M. Legation at Copenhagen reports that, according to the local press, coal has recently been discovered in Greenland, at a point near the Umanak Fjord. The coal is said to be of poor quality, but it is hoped that there will be a sufficient supply to satisfy the needs of Greenland. (C. 4,350.)

FRANCE (MADAGASCAR).

H.M. Consul at Antananarivo (Mr. T. P. Porter) has forwarded the following figures of the exports of graphite from Madagascar during the month of March, 1914:—

Ports of Shipment.	Month of March.	Three Months ended March.
	Metric tons.	Metric tons.
Tamatave	299	1,284
Vatomandry	304	555
Mananjary	65	149
Mahanoro	—	49
Total	668	2,037

Metric ton = 2,204.6 lbs.

(C.I.B. 12,390.)

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***ROUMANIA.**

H.M. Minister at Bucharest reports that the petroleum companies and the Roumanian Government have come to an agreement as regards the price of petroleum for the State Railways and for use in local industries. The price of petrol for factories is fixed at 150 francs (£6) per ton, and the price of residues for use on the State Railways and in factories at 52-50 francs (£2 2s.) per ton instead of 190 francs (£7 12s.) and 75 francs (£3) a ton, the respective prices ruling recently.

This compromise is to remain in force for two years, and should remove the danger of any retaliation by the Government, either by raising freight rates or by the imposition of an export tax.

(C. 4,282.)

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

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns, in the week ended 23rd May, 1914, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.					
	Wheat	...	...	...	33s. 0d.
	Barley	...	...	...	25s. 10d.
	Oats	...	...	...	19s. 0d.

For further particulars see p. 542.

A statement is published on p. 543 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 23rd May, 1914, as well as of the imports during the corresponding week of 1913.

**Imports of
Agricultural
Produce.**

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 21st May, 1914, was 72,117 (including 283 bales British West Indian, 742 bales British West African, 103 bales British East African, and 43 bales foreign East African), and the number imported during the twenty-one weeks ended 21st May was 2,208,737 (including 4,758 bales British West Indian, 6,708 bales British West African, 11,031 bales British East African, and 2,084 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 21st May was 9,556, and during the twenty-one weeks, 206,612.

For further details see p. 542.

FRANCE.

The "Journal Officiel" (Paris) of 20th May publishes the final results of the cereal production of France in 1913, from which the following figures are taken:—

**Cereal Crop
Results in 1913.**

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

—	Area under	Production of Grain.		Production	Total Value
	Cultivation.	Production of Grain.	of	of	of Grain
	1,000	1,000	1,000 metric	1,000 metric	1,000
	hectares.	hectolitres.	quintals.	quintals.	francs.
Wheat	6,542.2	113,119.9	86,919.1	175,294.3	2,345,442
Wheat and rye...	123.1	1,994.3	1,490.6	3,335.0	34,053
Rye	1,175.7	17,426.9	12,714.8	31,646.9	251,387
Barley	760.2	16,251.3	10,437.6	14,412.8	217,087
Oats	3,979.3	109,651.1	51,826.0	91,483.2	989,167
Maize	451.4	8,795.1	5,664.4	—	109,223

Hectare = 2.47 acres; hectolitre = 2.75 Imperial bushels;
metric quintal = 22.946 lbs; 1,000 francs = £40.

TURKEY-IN-ASIA.

H.M. Vice-Consul at Smyrna (Mr. C. E. Heathcote Smith), writing under date 4th May, has forwarded the following particulars of the crop results and prospects in that district:—

Sultanas.—Weather conditions for the 1914 crop have not been unfavourable, rain having been fairly plentiful, and the vines seem to be in a fair condition. Locusts are abundant, however, and growers are apprehensive as to the damage this pest may cause. It is further believed that the two years' full bearing in 1912 and 1913 may possibly render the coming yield less plentiful.

Figs.—The prospects for this year are good, and hopes are entertained of a satisfactory yield, the fruit so far being in good condition.

Tobacco.—The 1913 crop was a record one in quantity, but was not of the best quality. Sowings for 1914 are considerably smaller than in 1913, and this is attributable in some measure to the fear of locusts.

Beans.—Sowings for 1914 are slightly in excess of those for 1913, and the growth so far is satisfactory.

Olives.—The 1912-13 crop was a complete failure, whilst that for 1913-14 was excellent, being only slightly inferior to the bumper crop of 67,000 to 70,000 tons in 1911-12. The quality of the oils was good, and in view of the large yield, low prices were expected. As demand has been keen, however, sales have been effected at high levels, ranging up to £47 5s. c.i.f. United Kingdom.

Valonia.—The 1913 yield was small, compared with the bumper yield of the previous year. Better grades are somewhat more in demand, although the market was at first lifeless. The prospects of the next crop are so far satisfactory.

The Vice-Consul adds that sporadic efforts are now being made to fight the locust pest, but there are swarms in advancing stages of growth in many districts of the Province, and it is impossible to estimate what damage may be done to crops, as the locusts may remain in the uncultivated districts.

(C.I.B. 11,700.)

Agricultural and Forest Products.

CUBA.

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Havana reports that the Cuban sugar crop of 1913 amounted to 2,428,537 tons, about 30 per cent. larger than the previous largest in the history of the island, but owing to low prices throughout the year its value was less than in 1912, being about £23,000,000. Owing to the low prices of 1912, also, many of the mill-owners and planters were unable to repay their loans.

Five new mills will be in operation in 1914, and economies are constantly being made in the cost of production, but prices will probably again be low, owing to the uncertainty created by the reduction of the duties on sugar in the United States.

The tobacco crop of 1913 was larger than that of 1912, and was again of excellent quality. The tobacco industry is in a thoroughly prosperous condition, and in 1913 about 165,000,000 cigars were exported, of which 59,000,000 were sent to the United Kingdom.

(C. 4312.)

BRAZIL. PERU. BOLIVIA.

H.M. Consul at Pará (Mr. G. B. Michell) reports that the quantity of rubber exported from Pará, Manáos, Iquitos, and Itacoatiara, *viá* Pará, during the month of April, 1913 and 1914, was as follows:—

—	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.	Caucho.	Total.
April, 1913—	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.
To United States ..	388,779	36,221	353,339	357,249	1,135,588
To Europe	905,763	154,195	284,986	1,043,960	2,388,904
Total	1,294,542	190,416	638,325	1,401,209	3,524,492
April, 1914—					
To United States ...	701,365	160,993	541,216	1,055,209	2,458,783
To Europe	660,959	84,344	149,317	516,714	1,411,334
Total	1,362,324	245,337	690,533	1,571,923	3,870,117

Kilog. = 2.2046 lbs.

(C.I.B. 12,386.)

JAPAN.

The Acting British Consul at Shimonoseki (Mr. M. Paske Smith) reports that an experimental shipment of 5,500 tons of raw sugar arrived at Moji from Cuba on 17th April to the order of the Mitsui Company. The demand for raw sugar in China has caused great activity in the Japanese sugar refining industry of late years, and the refineries at Moji and Osaka have obtained a large share of the trade, especially in the lower grades.

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

This is the first appearance of Cuban sugar in Japan, as hitherto all the sugar required for refining has been imported from Formosa, Java, and the Philippines. The Cuban growers are understood to be trying to find fresh markets, partly on account of the bumper crop which was gathered last season, and partly in an endeavour to break away from the control of the American Sugar Trust. The opening of the Panama Canal, too, will shorten the distance by one-half for vessels trading between Cuba and Japan.

This shipment is to be followed by two other trial shipments, and it will be interesting to see whether, given a better raw sugar such as the Cuban sugar is, the Japanese refineries will be able to turn out a higher grade sugar to compete with the high grades of the Hong Kong refineries.

(C.I.B. 10,733.)

MISCELLANEOUS.**NEWFOUNDLAND.**

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at St. John's (Mr. H. W. Le Messurier) reports that during the seal fishery just closed twenty steamers were employed, and the total catch was 233,718 seal pelts, valued at 498,086 dols. (about £102,400), as compared with a yield of 272,965 pelts, worth 493,845 dols. (about £101,500) in 1913. (C.I.B. 12,059.)

FALKLAND ISLANDS (SOUTH SHETLANDS).

According to a review of the whaling industry in the South Shetlands, forwarded by the Acting British Consul at Christiania (Mr. H. C. Dick), there were nine companies fishing in that region during the season 1912-13. Of these seven were Norwegian, with one land station, nine floating factories and 26 whalers. The total production of oil was 204,700 fat barrels* as compared with 145,400 fat barrels in 1911-12, the Norwegian share being 172,200 fat barrels in 1912-13 as compared with 123,400 fat barrels in the previous season.

According to the same authority, the world's production of whale oil in 1913 is estimated at 135,000 tons as compared with 133,000 tons in the previous year. The catch made by Norwegian vessels yielded 105,000 tons in 1913 as compared with 86,700 tons in 1912. (M. 11,939.)

* There are approximately 6 fat barrels to a ton.

*Miscellaneous.***FRANCE.**

With reference to the notice on page 557 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th February, and to previous notices relative to the crisis in the French sardine industry, the British Consular Agent at Lorient and Hennebont (Mr. H. Joubert) reports that the sardines have made their appearance off the coast of Morbihan, but the factories remain closed. The canners have posted notices at all the ports to the effect that, on the re-opening of the factories, they will purchase sardines by weight; this, of course, is directly contrary to the decision arrived at by the fishermen.

The fishermen at some ports have decided to use drag nets on condition that the canners maintained the minimum price and the "mixed commission," and continued to buy the fish by auction and per thousand. At the same time the fishermen ask the canners to undertake not to employ or fit out any steam vessels, and to buy all fish, no matter how abundant it might be. It is feared that the canners will not accept these conditions.

An official of the Department of the Merchant Marine is on the spot studying the question. (C.I.B. 12,172.)

FRENCH WEST AFRICA.

H.M. Consul-General at Dakar (Captain C. Braithwaite Wallis) has forwarded the following preliminary figures of the trade of French West Africa in 1913:—

The total value of the imports into French West Africa (*i.e.*, Senegal, Upper Senegal and Niger, French Guinea, Ivory Coast and Dahomey) amounted to 151,574,300 francs in 1913, as compared with 134,781,982 francs in 1912. About half of these imports were received by Senegal, the figures for that colony being 88,070,795 francs in 1913, as compared with 67,859,907 francs in 1912.

The following table shows the values of some of the principal articles and classes of merchandise imported into Senegal and French Guinea in 1913, complete figures for the other colonies not being yet available:—

Merchandise	Senegal.	French Guinea.
	Francs.	Francs.
Cotton (issues other than "Guinea lot")	18,874,372	8,996,045
Guinea cloth	2,665,148	250,373
Miscellaneous cotton goods	4,676,524	639,917
Rice	4,626,616	266,250
Coal	10,778,623	257,908
Flour	1,312,000	260,471
Biscuits	1,409,211	56,940
Kolas	4,689,364	94,728
Sugar	5,420,267	227,235
Tobacco	1,958,613	380,083
Machinery, hardware, and metal goods	5,299,745	1,961,399
Metals	3,700,286	1,297,249

*Miscellaneous.***FRENCH WEST AFRICA—continued.**

Exports in 1913 from French West Africa were valued at 126,203,269 francs, as compared with 118,567,231 francs in 1912. Senegal was the chief exporting colony, with a value of 72,937,825 francs, French Guinea coming next with 16,644,752 francs, Dahomey third with 16,477,473 francs, and the Ivory Coast fourth with 16,401,815 francs. The chief exports from French West Africa in 1913 were ground-nuts valued at 59,891,540 francs, rubber valued at 15,247,781 francs, palm nuts valued at 15,118,225 francs, and palm oil valued at 7,097,403 francs. (C. 4,257.)

25 francs = £1.

PORTUGAL (ANGOLA).

With reference to the notice on p. 39 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 2nd October, 1913, relative to a new law regarding whale fishing in the waters of Portuguese Colonies, H.M. Consul-General at Louanda (Mr. H. Hall Hall) reports the publication, in the "Boletim Oficial de Angola" of 14th March, of new regulations made under this law to control whale fishing off the coast of Angola.

Whaling concessions will, in future, only be granted to Portuguese subjects, but the existing rights of foreign concessionaires are not affected. The number of concessions to be granted in the Colony is limited to eleven, and no concessionaire may work more than four whaling vessels. All concessionaires, including those at present working with floating stations, must have a shore station for the disposal of the whales. Foreign concessionaires must in future have a local representative.

The whaling season begins on 1st May and ends on 31st October, and whaling is strictly prohibited outside this period. The shore or floating stations must not work beyond this period either.

The "Boletim," containing the text of these Regulations (in Portuguese), may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (M. 12,136.)

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

H.M. Consul-General at Lourenço Marques (Mr. E. MacDonell) reports that Porto Amelia was destroyed on 16th April by a cyclone, accompanied by an abnormally high tide, when many natives and some Indians lost their lives. Many Europeans have removed to Ibo, which will probably become the seat of government. All the lighthouses and buoys at the port were demolished. (C. 4,176.)

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

Attention is further called to the fact that three volumes of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1912 have been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 5d. (post free 5s. 11d.) for the first volume, 4s. 1d. (post free 4s. 7d.) for the second, and 3s. 1d. (post free 3s. 6d.) for the third. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1908-1912, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country, and in the second volume details as to Customs revenue, transshipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom. The third volume (supplement) contains a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

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

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the May issue:—The Labour Market in April; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Unemployment Insurance; Co-operation in Agriculture in 1912; Tenants' Co-operative Housing Societies; State Subventions to Unemployment Funds in Denmark; Minimum Wages for Women and Minors in America; Expenditure of Trade Unions on Unemployed Benefits.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

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

No. 5,268. Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Porto Alegre (Brazil) in 1913. Price 2½d.

Imports of hardware.	Cattle breeding.
Shipping and navigation.	Finance and banking.
Local industries.	Map.

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

Government Publications.

No. 5,269. Budget for 1914 and Finances of Paraguay. Price ½d.

No. 5,271. Trade of the Consular District of Shimonoseki (Japan) in 1913. Price 1d.

Coal exports.

Railway communications.

No. 5,273. Trade of Swatow (China) in 1913. Price 1½d.

Yarn and piece-goods trade.

Shipping.

Sugar exports.

Map.

No. 5,274. Shipping and Navigation of the Port of Antwerp in 1913. Price 2d.

Port improvements and additions.

Passenger communications.

Shipbuilding.

Inland navigation.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Egypt. No. 1 (1914). Reports by his Majesty's Agent and Consul-General on the Finances, Administration, and Condition of Egypt and the Sudan in 1913. [Cd. 7,358.] Price 7½d.

This is the annual report for 1913 on the progress of the various Administrative Departments of the Egyptian Government. It contains among other matters particulars relating to finance, agriculture, public works, education, local government, public health, and justice. An appendix dealing with British trade with Egypt in 1913 is included.

The report on Egypt is followed by a report on the finance, communications, agriculture, public works, education, public health, &c., of the Sudan during 1913.

Banking and Railway Statistics. Ireland (December, 1913). [Cd. 7,380.] Price 3d.

This is the half-yearly report on the banking and railway statistics of Ireland, issued by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, and deals with the period July-December, 1913. The deposits and cash balances in joint stock banks amounted on 31st December, 1913 to £62,142,000 (excluding £2,636,000 in Government and other public accounts in the Bank of Ireland), as compared with £57,651,000 at the corresponding period in 1912, being an increase of £4,491,000. The estimated amount in the Post Office Savings Banks in Ireland on 31st December, 1913, was £13,167,000, as compared with £12,824,000 on the corresponding date in 1912. The receipts of Irish railways during the year 1913 amounted to £4,618,598, an increase of £263,781, or 6·1 per cent., as compared with the receipts during the year 1912.

*Government Publications.***FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.**

The following Reports of H.M. Diplomatic and Consular Officers which have been issued in the Annual and Miscellaneous Series since the 1st January, 1914, may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications (see list on Cover).

The titles of the Miscellaneous Series are printed in italic type.

No.	Place.	Price.	No.	Place.	Price.
EUROPE—			ASIA		
Belgium and Colonies:			China:		
5274	Antwerp, 1913	2s.	5273	Swatow, 1913	1½d.
5260	Belgian Congo, 1912	3½d.	Japan:		
France and Colonies:			5271	Shimonoski, 1913	1d.
5256	Algeria, 1912	7d.	Persia:		
5252	Dunkirk, 1912	2s.	5264	Arabistan, 1912-13	1½d.
5249	French Congo, 1911-12	3s.	5267	Bahrein Islands, 1912-13	3½d.
Germany and Colonies:			5263	Bunder Abbas, 1912-13	3½d.
5244	Danzig, 1910-12	4½d.	5255	Bushire, 1912-13	5s.
5246	Samoa, 1912	1d.	5254	Isfahan, 1912-13	4d.
Greece:			5266	Kerman, 1912-13	1½d.
5258	Thessaly, 1912	4d.	5261	Persia, 1912-13	1½d.
Netherlands and Colonies:			5257	Shiraz, 1912-13	3s.
5245	Surinam, 1910-12	3½d.	Siam:		
Norway:			5251	Bangkok, 1912-13	3½d.
5250	Norway (Supplementary), 1912... ..	2s.	NORTH AMERICA—		
Portugal and Colonies:			United States:		
5265	Portugal (Supplementary), 1912	1d.	5253	Hawaii, 1912-13	4½d.
686	<i>Report on a Journey made from Chinde to Tete</i>	½d.	SOUTH AMERICA—		
Russia:			Argentina:		
5259	Abad-vostok, 1912	7d.	5243	Buenos Aires, 1912-13	8½d.
Turkey:			687	<i>Report on the Wine and Fruit Industries of Ar- gentina</i>	1½d.
5247	Smyrna, 1912-13	4½d.	Brazil:		
AFRICA			5262	Para, 1910-12 and part of 1913... ..	2½d.
Morocco:			5268	Porto Alegre, 1913	2½d.
5248	Morocco, 1912	5d.	Paraguay.		
			5269	Budget for 1914	½d.

TREATY SERIES.

The following numbers of the Treaty Series, issued by the Foreign Office since 1st January, 1914, may also be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications (see list on Cover):—

No.		Price
France.		
2	Parcel Post Agreement between the United Kingdom and France	2½d.
5	Agreement between the United Kingdom and France respecting the Delimitation of the Frontier between the British and French Possessions from the Gulf of Guinea to the Okpara River	8½d.

Government Publications.

Treaty Series—continued.

No.		Price.
Spain.		
3	Exchange of Notes between the United Kingdom and Spain renewing, for a further period of five years, the Arbitration Agreement signed at London, February 27th, 1904	3d.
Italy.		
4	Exchange of Notes between the United Kingdom and Italy renewing, for a further period of five years, the Arbitration Agreement signed at Rome, February 1st, 1904	4d.
United States.		
1	Exchange of Notes between the United Kingdom and the United States of America respecting the Rendition of Fugitive Criminals between the State of North Borneo and the Philippine Islands or Guam	4d.
6	Agreement between the United Kingdom and the United States of America, renewing for a further period of five years the Arbitration Convention signed at Washington, 4th April, 1908.	3d.
7	Treaties, &c. between the United Kingdom and Foreign States—Accessions, Withdrawals, &c.	4d.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.

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

No.	Place.	Price.
Annual—		
780	British Guiana, 1912-13	4d.
781	Entomological Research Committee, 1912-13	1d.
782	Southern Nigeria, 1912... ..	44d.
783	Jamaica, 1912-13	34d.
784	British Honduras, 1912	24d.
785	Northern Nigeria, 1912	54d.
786	Malta, 1912-13	54d.
787	Uganda, 1912-13	5d.
788	Mauritius, 1912	34d.
789	Straits Settlements, 1912	54d.
790	Trinidad and Tobago, 1912-13... ..	64d.
791	East Africa Protectorate, 1912-13	8d.
792	Grenada, 1912	3d.
793	Leeward Islands, 1912-13	4d.
794	St. Lucia, 1912-13	24d.
795	St. Vincent, 1912-13	3d.
796	Bermuda, 1912... ..	14d.
Miscellaneous—		
87	Ceylon: Report on the Results of the Mineral Survey	14d.
—	Cyprus: Report on the Prevention of Malaria	24d.
88	Imperial Institute Reports—V. Oil-Seeds, Fats, and Waxes	84d.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

- Tinctor Market in Gothenburg.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),
11th May.
- Butter Trade in Siberia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 16th May.
- Cereal Trade of Germany.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),
11th May.
- Beetroot Cultivation: Nitrate as a
Manure.
"Bulletin des Halles" (Paris), 19th
May.
- Butter Trade in Russia.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),
13th May.
- Tobacco Cultivation in Trans-Caucasus.
"Vestnik Finansov" (St. Petersburg),
10th May.
- Wine Production in Portugal.
"Bulletin de l'Algérie" (Paris), 15th
May.
- Coffee Market: General.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 14th May.
- Crop Prospects in Algeria.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),
18th May.
- Lemon Crop of Sicily.
"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),
1st May.
- Maise Cultivation in South Africa.
"South African Agricultural Journal,"
(Pretoria) April.

Machinery and Engineering.

- Flood Prevention.
"Engineering News" (New York),
7th May.
- Electricity Supply in South Africa—
Future Demand.
"South African Mining Journal"
(Johannesburg), 25th April.
- Irrigation in South Africa: Growing
Demand for Machinery.
"South African Mining Journal"
(Johannesburg), 18th April.
- Electricity for Pumping.
"Engineering News" (New York),
7th May.
- Standardising Motors for Machine Tools.
"Iron Age" (New York), 7th May.
- Oil Engines in South Africa: Increasing
Use.
"South African Mining Journal"
(Johannesburg), 18th April.
- Load Tests on Sand and Clay Soils.
"Engineering News" (New York),
7th May.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- Coal Syndicate in Germany: Operations.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 15th May
(X. 5,014.)
- Coal Industry in Central Germany.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 14th May.
- Tin Resources of Bolivia.
"Iron Age" (New York), 7th May.
- Manganese Trade in Transcaucasus.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),
11th May.
- Quartz Mining in Colombia (Second
Article).
"Engineering and Mining Journal"
(New York), 9th May.
- Coke Market in Upper Silesia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 19th May
(X. 5,013.)
- Steel Castings: Dynamic Properties.
"Iron Age" (New York), 7th May.
- Mining Industry in British Columbia.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 8th
May.
- Mineral Industry in Poland in 1913.
"Moniteur officiel" (Paris), 14th
May.
- Iron Industry in Upper Silesia.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 16th May.
- Coal Production in the Caucasus in 1913.
"Vestnik Finansov" (St. Peters-
burg), 10th May.
- Coal Exports from Upper Silesia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 16th May
(X. 5,013.)
- Streams in Rolled Brass and Bronze Bars.
"Iron Age" (New York), 7th May.
- Iron Plate Market in Germany.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 19th May.
(X. 5,027.)
- Mining on the Rand in 1913.
"South African Mining Journal"
(Johannesburg), 25th April.
- German Steel Works Union: Operations.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 13th May.
- Iron and Coal Market in Belgium.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 18th May.
- Pig Iron Production in United States in
April.
"Iron Age" (New York), 7th May.
- Petroleum Trade in China.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),
13th May.
- Tube Market in Upper Silesia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 13th May.
- Modern Blast Furnace Output.
"Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 14th
May.
- Wire Syndicate in Germany: Operations.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 14th May
(X. 5,048.)

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

- Railway Earnings in Germany in April.
 "Reichsanzeiger" (Berlin), 18th May
 (X. 5,042.)
- Georgian Bay Canal.
 "Monetary Times" (Toronto), 1st
 May.
- Inland Shipping and Navigation of
 France.
 "Economete Français" (Paris), 16th
 May.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

- Woolen Market in Germany.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 16th May
 (X. 5,049.)
- Cotton Production in Shantung (China).
 "Textil Zeitung" (Berlin), 19th May.
- Sisal Hemp Cultivation in the West Indies.
 "Agricultural News" (Barbados), 25th
 April.
- Cotton Goods Trade in Trebizond.
 "Textil Zeitung" (Berlin), 19th May.
- Textile Market in France.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 12th May.
 (X. 5,004.)
- Silk Market: General.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 18th May.
 (X. 5,055.)

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

- Brazil: Trade and Commerce of São
 Paulo, 1914-13.
 "Messager de Sao Paulo" (São Paulo),
 20th April.
- United States: Bank Clearings for April.
 "Broadstreets" (New York), 9th
 May.
- Germany: Labour Market in April.
 "Deutscher Reichsanzeiger" (Berlin),
 15th May. (X. 5,038.)

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

- Turkey: Trade and Commerce of Armenia
 in 1913.
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),
 23rd April.
- Finland: Industrial Development.
 "Mercator" (Helsingfors), April.
- Germany: Report of Chemnitz Chamber
 of Commerce
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 18th May.
- United States: Failures during the first
 four months of 1914.
 "Broadstreets" (New York), 9th
 May.
- Canada: Bank Returns for March.
 "Monetary Times" (Toronto), 1st
 May.

Miscellaneous.

- Irrigation in Tunis.
 "Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris), 18th
 May
- Fishing Industry of Altona in 1913.
 "Jahresbericht der Fischereidirektion
 u. Altona," 1913.
- Sulphate of Ammonia Trade in Japan.
 "Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels),
 16th May.
- Motor Fuel Question in South Africa.
 "South African Mining Journal"
 (Johannesburg), 18th April.
- Hide and Skin Market in Madras.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),
 13th May.
- Experiments on the Conduction of Heat
 by Fireproof Building Materials.
 "Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 14th
 May

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- British India**—Annual Statement of the
 Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of
 British India in 1912-13: Vol. 11.—Trade
 by Countries and Ports.
- South Africa**—
 Report for 1913 of South African Trades
 Commissioner in London.
 Durban Chamber of Commerce, Report
 for 1913.
 Transvaal Land Owners' Association,
 Report for 1913-14.
- Jamaica**—Handbook for 1914.
- Argentina**—Agricultural Statistics, 1912-13
 (in Spanish).
- Austria-Hungary**—Year Book of Austrian
 Industry, 1914 (in German).

- Belgium**—Reports of Belgian Secretaries of
 Legation: No. 8, Water-Power Re-
 sources of Sweden; No. 9, Swiss Federal
 Insurance Legislation (in French).
- Chile**—Statistical Summary (in Spanish and
 French).
- China**—Year Book for 1914.
- Corea**—Results of Three Years Administra-
 tion since Annexation.
- Japan**—Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade,
 Report for 1913.
- Netherlands**—State Insurance Bank, Report
 for 1912 (in Dutch).
- Spain**—Mineral Statistics for 1912 (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 21 weeks ended 21st May, 1914 —

	Week ended 21st May, 1914.	21 Weeks ended 21st May, 1914.	Week ended 21st May, 1914.	21 Weeks ended 21st May, 1914.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	31,001	1,618,429	5,438	91,068
Brazilian	11,529	151,283	1,285	10,131
East Indian	10,160	85,489	2,050	21,510
Egyptian	16,246	286,159	783	76,467
Miscellaneous	3,181*	67,307†	—	7,436
Total	72,117	2,208,737	9,556	206,612

* Including 283 bales British West Indian, 742 bales British West African, 103 bales British East African, and 43 bales foreign East African.

† Including 4,758 bales British West Indian, 6,708 bales British West African, 11,031 bales British East African, and 2,084 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 23rd May, 1914, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
Week ended 23rd May, 1914	33 0	25 10	19 0
Corresponding Week in—			
1907	31 4	24 0	20 8
1908	33 5	24 6	18 8
1909	42 6	26 3	21 0
1910	31 3	21 4	17 10
1911	32 8	25 0	19 5
1912	37 2	31 1	23 7
1913	32 10	25 3	19 11

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

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of **Agricultural Produce** imported into the **United Kingdom** in the week ended 23rd May, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 23rd May, 1914.	Correspond- ing week in 1913.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	28	207
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	194	90
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Owts.	182,252	131,248
Mutton " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	108,018	213,003
Pork " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	8,406	4,270
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	11,431	13,268
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Owts.	98,557	90,388
Beef	"	223	177
Hams	"	15,901	17,037
Pork	"	7,527	6,189
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	2,769	2,293
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	21,627	15,473
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Owts.	71,281	77,264
Margarine	"	30,676	28,575
Cheese	"	25,322	46,008
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	500	148
" condensed	"	19,143	21,982
" preserved, other kinds	"	40	142
Eggs	Grt. Hundr.	503,106	408,356
Poultry	Value £	45,879	5,504
Game	"	1,310	267
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Owts.	4,212	2,914
Lard	"	21,332	64,899
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Owts.	1,120,600	2,353,000
Wheat-meal and flour... ..	"	149,600	297,500
Barley	"	265,500	172,500
Oats	"	211,900	393,000
Peas	"	12,020	16,190
Beans	"	9,950	5,460
Maize or Indian corn	"	755,906	154,900
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Owts.	39,782	40,264
Apricots and peaches	"	36	6
Bananas... ..	Bnnches	173,539	236,285
Cherries	Owts.	10,419	893
Currants	"	—	—
Gooseberries	"	54	117
Grapes	"	426	242
Lemons	"	14,138	16,963
Oranges	"	90,791	117,604
Pears	"	1,150	2,972
Plums	"	—	—
Strawberries	"	1,633	182
Unenumerated	"	1,460	1,799
Hay	Tons	296	1,382
Straw	"	13	67
Moss Litter	"	1,408	2,266
Hops	Owts.	88	1,297
Locust beans	"	—	4,500
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	126,933	145,647
Potatoes... ..	Owts.	246,633	293,433
Tomatoes	"	35,937	31,191
Unenumerated	Value £	20,837	16,272
Vegetables, dried... ..	Owts.	1,017	1,802
preserved by canning	"	4,872	10,079

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

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

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

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

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

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

For particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom, see notice on p. 499.

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

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

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

Dominion of Canada	17, Victoria Street, S.W.; also 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. (Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner).
Commonwealth of Australia. ...	72, Victoria Street, S.W.
New South Wales	123-5, Cannon Street, E.C.
Victoria	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.
Queensland	409, West Strand, W.C.
South Australia	85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Western Australia	15, Victoria Street, S.W.
Tasmania	56, Victoria Street, S.W.
Dominion of New Zealand	13, Victoria Street, S.W.
Union of South Africa	Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C.

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

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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

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

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

NATIONAL INSURANCE.

Unemployment Insurance.

SPECIAL EXTENSION ORDER (UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE) RULES, 1914.
DATED 21st MAY, 1914.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by Section 113 (1) of the National Insurance Act, 1911, the Board of Trade hereby make the following rules for the conduct of inquiries with regard to Special Orders proposed to be made under Section 103 of the Act:—

(1) The inquiry shall be opened at such time and place as may be fixed by the person appointed by the Board of Trade to hold the inquiry (in these rules referred to as "the Commissioner"), and notice of the time and place so fixed shall be sent by post by the Board of Trade to all persons who have sent to the Board of Trade any objection to the draft Special Order: Provided that the non-receipt of such notice by any such person shall not invalidate the proceedings or render necessary an adjournment of the inquiry.

(2) The Commissioner may adjourn the inquiry from time to time as he sees fit, and may hold adjourned sittings at any place which he thinks necessary for the convenience of persons who objected to the draft Special Order.

(3) The Commissioner may give such directions as he thinks necessary as to the order in which any portions of the draft Special Order and the objections thereto shall be considered, and as to the order in which the parties appearing at the inquiry shall be heard.

(4) If any person who has not made objections to the draft Special Order in accordance with Section 113 (1) claims to be heard at the inquiry, the Commissioner may require him to state his objection in writing in the manner provided by the Ninth Schedule to the National Insurance Act, 1911.

(5) If the objections to any draft Special Order made by more than one person appearing at the inquiry appear to the Commissioner to be the same in substance, he may select any person whom he considers representative of the largest number of persons affected by the draft Special Order to state such objections, and to call evidence (if required) in support of such objections. Any other person making the same objections may be heard subsequently by consent of the Commissioner.

(6) The Commissioner may stop any statement which appears to him to be irrelevant to the draft Special Order or objection under consideration, or to involve unnecessary repetition of arguments already fully stated.

(7) Subject to the provisions of Section 113 (1) and to the foregoing rules, all the proceedings shall be conducted in such manner as the Commissioner may direct.

(8) These rules may be cited as the Special Extension Order (Unemployment Insurance) Rules, 1914, and shall come into force on the date hereof.

Signed by order of the Board of Trade this 21st day of May, 1914.

H. LLEWELLYN SMITH,

Secretary to the Board of Trade.
