

THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. LXXXV.]

May 21, 1914.

[No. 912

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. 485.

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

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Tarboouch Lining, Puggaree Khaki, &c.—Egyptian Contract offering	14th May, 1914	373
"Salino-Sodico"—a Beet Sugar Residue—from Bilbao	7th " "	356
Maize Waste from Spain	" " "	356
Flannette, Blankets, Sheets, and Cloth for Clothing—		
Egyptian Contracts offering	" " "	304
Seeds of "Tagasaste" Bush from Canary Islands	30th April, "	285
Sacking woven from Paper Yarn in Argentina	23rd " "	210
Paper—Argentine Contract offering	" " "	184
Felt Filter Bag—Montreal enquiry	16th " "	116
Foreign Cotton Vests Sold in Bushire District	19th March "	738
Manganese Ore from Asia Minor	" " "	737
Kaolin from South Africa	5th " "	605
Raisins from Azerbaijan (Persia)	" " "	609
Wheat of 1913-14 Season from Western Australia	26th Feb., "	553
Antimony Ore and Regulus from Chungking	19th " "	495
Trunk and Bag Lining—United States Enquiry	" " "	446
Foreign Hosiery and Overalls sold in South Africa: }		
Samples forwarded by H.M. Trade Commissioner	29th Jan., "	263
Turpentine Oil (Unrefined) and Soft Gum from Smyrna	15th " "	159
Foreign Earthenware, China and Glass sold in South Africa: }		
Special samples forwarded by H.M. Trade Commissioner }	4th Dec., 1913	504
"Kieselguhr" from Chile	" " "	530

Attention is called to the following notices:—

Work of the Commercial Intelligence Branch	485
Register of firms in the United Kingdom who may desire to receive Confidential Information relative to openings for trade	444
List of H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions	485
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications , &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	481
List of Trade Enquiry Offices in London of the Self-Governing Dominions	486

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence at Calcutta (the Board of Trade Correspondent for British India) reports that tenders are invited by the Madras Corporation for the supply and delivery of two

**Motor
Fire Engines.**

Openings for British Trade.

BRITISH INDIA—continued.

petrol-driven motor fire engines each with a pumping capacity of 250 gallons a minute.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Engineer, Works Department, Madras, and sealed tenders, accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300 (£20), will be received, up to noon on 1st June,* by the President, Corporation of Madras, Ripon Buildings, Madras.

A copy of the specification and conditions of tender may be seen by United Kingdom makers of motor fire engines at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 11,761.)

The Directors of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders in London, up to noon on 2nd June, for the supply of (1) *metals*; (2) *spring and ferrule steel*; (3) *bolts, nuts, rivets, &c.*; and (4) *wood screws, nails, pins, &c.* Tenders must be made on forms, copies of which, with specification, can be obtained at the offices of the Company, Gloucester House, 110, Bishopsgate, London, E.C., on payment of £1 each in the case of (1) and 10s. each in the other cases, which will not be returned.

**Metals; Spring
and Ferrule Steel;
Bolts, Nuts, &c.;
Wood Screws,
Nails, &c.**

CANADA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) reports that a company in Ontario may shortly be purchasing some hand printing machines for small work.

The name and address of the company may be obtained by United Kingdom makers of hand printing machines on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 11,193.)

**Hand Printing
Machines.**

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) reports that an electrical and mechanical engineer, with a good connection throughout Canada, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom electrical and mechanical engineering firms desirous of transacting business in Canada.

The name of the enquirer may be obtained by United Kingdom engineering firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. Any further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the Imperial Trade Correspondent, P.O. Box 176, Toronto. (C.I.B. 11,218.)

* * * * *

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

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

The following enquiries have been received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 11,802.)

A Toronto firm is desirous of purchasing disc metal-bound tags, and invites offers from United Kingdom manufacturers. A sample tag may be seen at the Trade Commissioner's Office.

Disc Metal-bound Tags.

An Ontario company asks to be placed in correspondence with United Kingdom importers of raw Burley tobacco.

Tobacco.

A firm of hardwood manufacturers in New Brunswick is about to inaugurate the manufacture of wood dowels, and would be pleased to receive enquiries from United Kingdom importers.

Wood Dowels.

Note.—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at St. John's (Mr. H. W. Le Messurier) has forwarded a copy of the "Train-Ferry Syndicate Act," which was passed in the recent session of the Newfoundland Legislature.

**Railway
Material.**

Under this Act the Newfoundland Railway and Train-Ferry Syndicate, Limited, is permitted to construct and work a railway across the Isthmus of Avalon from some port in Trinity Bay to Little Southern Harbour or some other port in Placentia Bay, with the right to put in a train-ferry slip in connection therewith at some point at or near Burin; and also to construct and work a railway from Humbermouth, Bay of Islands, to South-West Arm, Green Bay, with a branch therefrom to White Bay.

The Isthmus of Avalon Railway must be completed within four years of the date of the Act, and all constructional material, machinery, and supplies will be admitted free of duty during a period of 20 years. (C.I.B. 10,315.)

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, up to noon on 7th July, for the supply of (1) 70 tons of galvanised iron and steel wire, and 10,500 jointing sleeves (Schedule No. 1031); and (2) telephone switchboard parts (Schedule No. 1034).

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

**Galvanised Wire ;
Jointing Sleeves ;
Switchboard
Parts.**

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

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. 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. 11,755.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that tenders are invited by the Victorian Railways Commissioners for the supply and delivery of three air-cooled petrol engine sets and equipment of about 8 b.h.p. each for railway inspection cars.

Petrol Engine Sets.

Copies of the specification, form 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total amount of the offer.*

A copy of the specification and form of tender may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of petrol engine sets at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (C.I.B. 11,752.)

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is informed by the High Commissioner in London for the Australian Commonwealth that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Perth, as follows:—

- Accumulators, Telephone Instruments, Measuring Instruments, Copper Wire and Tape, Binders and Jointing Sleeves.**
- (1) Up to 3 p.m. on 1st July for the supply, delivery and erection at Perth of 360 accumulators and a power board. (Schedule No. W.A. 344.)
 - (2) Up to 3 p.m. on 22nd July for the supply and delivery of bells, buzzers, condensers, protectors, and other telephone instruments and parts. (Schedule No. W.A. 348.)
 - (3) Up to 3 p.m. on 22nd July for the supply and delivery of various measuring instruments. (Schedule No. W.A. 352.)
 - (4) Up to 3 p.m. on 22nd July for the supply and delivery of 4 miles of indiarubber-covered copper wire. (Schedule No. W.A. 361.)
 - (5) Up to 3 p.m. on 5th August for the supply and delivery of 10 tons of hard drawn copper wire. (Schedule No. W.A. 355.)
 - (6) Up to 3 p.m. on 5th August for the supply and delivery of copper binders, jointing sleeves, and copper tapes. (Schedule No. W.A. 356.)

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

* 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.

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 High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W., where also preliminary deposits may be paid. Copies of the specifications, &c. may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 12,023.)

Underground Electric Railway Material; Bridgework. See notice on p. 468.

SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothorn Holland) reports that tenders are invited by the Johannesburg Municipal Council for the supply of a four or six cylinder motor car of not less than 30 h.p. and of the limousine landaulette type, required for the use of the Mayor of Johannesburg. *Early delivery is essential.*

Copies of the specification and form of tender may be obtained* from the Gas, Electric Supply and Tramway Department, Municipal Council of Johannesburg,

Sealed tenders, on the proper form, marked "Tender for Motor Car," will be received by the Town Clerk, Municipal Offices, Plein Square, Johannesburg, up to noon on 29th June.

A copy of the specification, form of tender, &c., may be seen by motor car manufacturers in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 11,888.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that tenders are invited by the Johannesburg Municipal Council for the supply and delivery of 300 oil lamps for sanitary vehicles. Copies of the specification and form of tender may be obtained* from the Office of Controller of Stores, Municipal Offices, Johannesburg, where also a sample lamp may be seen.

Sealed tenders on the proper form, marked "Contract 868—Oil Lamps," will be received by the Town Clerk, Municipal Offices, Plein Square, Johannesburg, up to noon on 26th June.

A copy of the specification and form of tender may be seen by United Kingdom makers of oil lamps at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (C.I.B. 11,883.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that, according to the Rhodesia Agricultural Journal, the local commercial representative of the British South Africa Company, speaking at the recent Agricultural Union Congress at Bulawayo, announced that the Company intended to erect in Salisbury, without loss of

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

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

time, an adequately equipped oil-mill to work in conjunction with the bacon factory.

The Rhodesian Department of Agriculture has been distributing seed of improved varieties of ground nuts for the last three years, and there should now be a considerable quantity available in the country. A further important aspect of the oil-mill is the oil-cake by-product, which will be a great boon to dairy farmers and stockmen generally.

(C.I.B. 10,529.)

According to information received by H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa from the Commissioner of Customs and Excise at Pretoria, the Town Council of Germiston, Transvaal, has decided to raise a loan of £400,000 for municipal works, of which sum £85,000 is intended for *tramway construction*, £142,320 for *sewerage works*, £7,500 for *abattoir extension*, and £39,960 for *storm-water drainage*.

(C.I.B. 11,206.)

A further report from the same source states that a company has been formed in Maritzburg with the object of manufacturing wattle extract in solid form. It is estimated that the cost of installing the necessary plant would be £20,000 and that the cost of dealing with 6,000 tons of raw material per annum would be £3,000.

(C.I.B. 11,206.)

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The Registrar of Imports and Exports at Singapore (the Board of Trade Correspondent for the Straits Settlements) reports that tenders are invited by the Government of Perlis for drilling a single deep bore through the tertiary rocks at Buki Arang for the purpose of testing the oil and coal bearing rocks of the State of Perlis. A diamond core drill, with a core diameter not less than 1½ inches, is to be used.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Adviser to the Government of Perlis, Perlis, Malay Peninsula, *viâ* Penang, by whom also tenders will be received up to noon on 1st July.

A copy of the announcement inviting tenders, which contains the conditions of the contract and some further particulars, 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. 11,758.)

MALTA.

A Maltese agent who is now on a visit to this country, and who already represents United Kingdom firms, is desirous of securing further agencies for *china* and *earthenware* goods, *Manchester goods*, and *biscuits*. Communications in this connection, quoting the reference number 6,361, should be addressed to the Statistical and Information Department, London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C.

(C.I.B. 11,477.)

Openings for British Trade.

EGYPT.

H.M. Consul at Cairo (Mr. A. D. Alban) reports that tenders* are invited by the Egyptian State Railways and Telegraphs Administration for the supply and delivery of 55 or 110 metric tons of best yellow infusible grease for wagon axle boxes, for one or two years respectively.

Grease.

Copies of the specification, containing form of tender and form of bank guarantee, may be purchased, price 2s. each, from Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

Sealed tenders addressed to the General Manager, Egyptian State Railways and Telegraphs, Cairo, will be received by him up to 10 a.m. on 10th July. The tenderer must forward by 30th June to the Superintendent of Stores, Egyptian State Railways and Telegraphs, Cairo, a sample of the grease it is proposed to supply.

A provisional deposit equal to 5 per cent., or a bank guarantee of 10 per cent., of the value of the offer is required to qualify any tender.

A copy of the specification may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of lubricants at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 11,613.)

H.M. Consul also reports that tenders are invited by the Egyptian Ministry of Finance for the manufacture and delivery of 8,000 screw piles required by the Survey Department as an initial supply.

Screw Piles.

Copies of the specification and form of tender may be obtained from Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., as above.

Sealed tenders, accompanied by a sample pile, will be received by the Survey Department, Giza, Egypt, up to noon on 30th June.

A provisional deposit equal to 2 per cent., or a bank guarantee of 10 per cent., of the value of the offer must accompany each tender. The tenderer must be a person residing in Egypt, or must have a representative in that country, and must give in his offer an address in Egypt at which notices may be served upon him.

A copy of the specification and form of tender, together with a drawing, may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of piles at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above.

(C.I.B. 11,614.)

The London Agent for the Egyptian War Office notifies that tenders are invited by that Department for the supply of 1,475 mild steel galvanised soil buckets, 1,405 four-gallon mild steel galvanised pails, and 650 office or Windsor chairs, with spare seats and sticks.

Galvanised Buckets and Pails; Chairs.

Firms who have not previously held a contract with the Egyptian

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

Openings for British Trade.

EGYPT—continued.

War Office must enclose with their tender two references, one of which must be a bank.

Copies of the conditions and form of tender may be *obtained* from the office of Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W., by whom sealed tenders will be received up to noon on 30th June, and will remain open for 7 days. Enquirers should quote the Reference No. M.E. 1914/29.

Copies of the specifications and conditions of tender may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers of buckets and chairs, respectively, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 11,784.)

RUSSIA.

H.M. Embassy at St. Petersburg reports that the Council of Ministers has approved the raising of a loan by the town of Kiev of a nominal value of 25,000,000 roubles (about £2,640,000) to purchase and develop the existing tramway system in that town. (C. 3,918.)

H.M. Embassy also reports that the municipal authorities of St. Petersburg intend, subject to the sanction of the Government, to raise a new loan of 68,000,000 roubles (about £7,178,000) towards carrying out the proposed scheme of supplying the city with water from Lake Ladoga. (C. 3,918.)

H.M. Consul at Riga (Mr. V. H. C. Bosanquet) reports that the Council of Ministers has approved the raising by the town of Vilna of a loan of 4,045,000 roubles (about £427,000) to be devoted to the installation of an electric tramway in the city. The loan has not yet received Imperial sanction. (C.I.B. 10,870.)

The "Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels) of 16th May states, on the authority of the Belgian Legation at St. Petersburg, that the Government has authorised the preliminary works in connection with the construction of a new railway line from Alexandrov-Gai to Tchartchaj. This line, which will be about 1,100 miles in length, will join up the cotton producing district of Khiva with the cotton manufacturing centres of Russia.

Plans for a branch line from Tokno to Novki, which the Olonetz Railway Company has submitted with a view to connecting St. Petersburg with the Volga, are being examined by the Ministry of Ways and Communications.

A committee has been formed, under the presidency of M. Tchoukine, to study the question of fitting all goods wagons in Russia with automatic brakes. The work of providing and fitting these brakes would be spread over a period of six years.

Openings for British Trade.

NORWAY.

The Acting British Consul at Christiania (Mr. H. C. Dick) reports that tenders are invited by the Norwegian Naval Authorities at Horten for the supply of about 1,500 tons of coal (Newcastle or Scotch), about 250 tons of coke, and about 350 tons of cinders (foundry coke), to be delivered free at Karljohansven (Horten) as soon as possible.

Copies of the specifications and conditions of contract may be obtained from "Marinens Intendantur," Horten, Norway, where also sealed tenders, marked "Anbud paa kul og koks," will be received up to 1 p.m. on 26th May. No special form of tender is required. *Local representation by a resident agent (not necessarily a Norwegian) is required, but exceptions to this rule may be made in the case of well-known firms or if satisfactory guarantees are given.*

A copy of the specification and conditions of tender (in Norwegian) may be seen by United Kingdom coal and coke exporters at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 11,560 : 11,698.)

SWITZERLAND.

The "Fenille Fédérale Suisse" of 13th May contains the text of an eighty-years' concession, which has been awarded to a syndicate represented by M. le Dr. E. Mory of Adélboden and M. R. Zehnder-Spörry, for the construction and working of a narrow-gauge electric railway from Frutigen to La Lenk *viâ* Adélboden. The line, which is to be single-track and to have a gauge of 1 metre, has to be completely finished and ready for working within 30 months from the date of commencement of the work. The cost of construction is estimated at 5,000,000 francs (£200,000).

ITALY.

The "Gazzetta Ufficiale" (Rome) of 14th May publishes a decree (No. 371) authorising the Municipal Tramway Board of Turin to construct and work a new line of electric tramways from that city to the borough of Monte Rosa.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In his report on the trade of Hungary in 1913, which will shortly be issued, H.M. Consul-General at Budapest (Mr. W. G. Max Müller, C.B.) states that there is a steady increase in the importation of ready-made boots and shoes. The high cost of production of footwear in Hungary makes the import duty of no avail as a protection to the home industry, and the value of the boots and shoes imported last year reached the amount of £1,667,000.

Openings for British Trade.

GREECE.

H.M. Consul for the Piræus (Mr. W. J. Norcop) reports that tenders are invited by the Greek Government for the
Cigarette Paper. supply of cigarette paper in rolls required by the Greek Tobacco Monopoly during the three years commencing 1st/14th August, 1914. The minimum quantities required in each year will be 3,500 rolls of 2,000 metres (2,180 yards) each.

Copies of the conditions of tender may be obtained from "M. le Chef de la Section des Monopoles, Ministère des Finances," Athens, by whom also sealed tenders, accompanied by samples, will be received up to 31st May/13th June. A certificate of the deposit of 20,000 frs. (£800) with the Greek Treasury or the Greek National Bank is required to qualify any tender.

A copy of the Greek Government Gazette of 17th/30th April, containing the conditions of tender (in French), may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of cigarette paper at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 11,561.)

H.M. Consul for the Piræus states, in his report on the trade of that district in 1913, which will shortly be issued.
Earthenware. that earthenware is imported into the Piræus chiefly from France, but the lower classes prefer German and Italian products owing to their cheapness. Coffee cups are almost entirely imported from the Netherlands: the United Kingdom is represented in toilet sets.

Road, Tramway, &c. Construction;

Flour and Oil Mills; Gas Engines; See article on pp. 453-5.

Building Material; Hardware; &c.

Railway Material; See notice on p. 470.
Harbour Works.

BULGARIA.

H.M. Vice-Consul at Sofia (Mr. W. B. Heard) reports that tenders are invited by the Bulgarian State Railway Authorities for the supply and delivery of about
Rails, Fishplates, Points and Crossings, &c. 3,403 metric tons of rails, 155 metric tons of fishplates, 643 metric tons of subplates, also bolts, dog spikes and spring washers, as well as 72 sets of points and crossings. The estimated value of the contract is 879,019 frs. (£35,120).

Copies of the *cahier des charges*, drawings, &c. may be obtained on payment of 5 frs. (4s.) in the case of the rails, &c. and 15 frs. (12s.) in the case of the points and crossings, from the "Direction Générale des Chemins de fer de l'Etat Bulgare," Sofia, where also tenders will be received up to 3 p.m. on 27th May/9th June. Each offer must be accompanied by an undertaking to furnish a deposit of 5 per cent. of the amount of the tender in the event of it being declared successful.

Only actual manufacturers will be allowed to submit tenders, and

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

firms who have not previously supplied materials to the Bulgarian State Railways must enclose a certificate by a railway company for whom they have satisfactorily executed a similar contract.

A copy of the *cahier des charges* and form of tender (in French), together with drawings, may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of railway material at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. See *Note*†.

(C.I.B. 11,559.)

H.M. Vice-Consul also reports that the Bulgarian State Railway Authorities invite tenders for the supply and delivery of 12,000 metric tons of Cardiff coal for locomotives (see p. 762 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th March last). Further particulars may be obtained from the "Direction Générale des Chemins de fer de l'Etat Bulgare," Sofia, where also tenders will be received up to 21st May/3rd June.

A copy of the *cahier des charges* (in French) may be seen by United Kingdom coal exporters at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. See *Note*†.

(C.I.B. 11,559.)

Note†.—*Local representation is necessary.* A list of agents established at Sofia may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

ROUMANIA.

The British Vice-Consul at Bucharest (Mr. L. Schondorf) reports, on the authority of the local press, that the Roumanian State Railways Authorities are studying projects and plans for the purchase of 42 railway passenger coaches of the large type, as well as 100 open and 200 closed goods wagons.

Tenders will shortly be invited for the above, but only from firms who have permission to tender. The Vice-Consul suggests that United Kingdom manufacturers desirous of tendering should make *immediate* application to the "Direction Générale des Chemins de Fer," Bucharest, for permission, and, on securing it, send a representative to Bucharest armed with full power to make offers on the day of the adjudication.

(C.I.B. 11,417.)

TURKEY-IN-ASIA.

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

There is a good demand for ploughs in Tripoli-in-Syria and United Kingdom manufacturers should send travellers to that market to push the sale of their machines. The establishment of shops for the repair of agricultural machinery would meet a much-felt want.

**Agricultural
Implements.**

Openings for British Trade.

TURKEY-IN-ASIA—*continued.*

Paper for wrapping round oranges and lemons is now supplied by Austria-Hungary, done up in reams of 480 sheets, and packed in bales of 40 reams. This kind of paper, of which Tripoli imports annually some £2,500 worth, might, according to the Vice-Consul, quite well be imported from the United Kingdom if manufacturers were to take the matter up seriously.

**Paper for
Wrapping
Oranges and
Lemons.**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul-General at New York (Sir C. W. Bennett, C.I.E.) reports that a firm in that city wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom makers of high-grade architectural bronze work, such as doors, grilles, &c. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 11,703.)

**Architectural
Bronze Work.**

H.M. Consul-General also reports that a company in New York wishes to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of machinery and accessories for making boots and shoes. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 11,775.)

**Boot and Shoe
Machinery.**

Note†.—The names and addresses of the enquirers may be obtained by United Kingdom makers of bronze work and boot and shoe machinery, respectively, on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Any further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to the British Consulate-General, New York.

ECUADOR.

With reference to the notice on p. 38 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 3rd July, 1913, relative to the grant of a concession for a railway from Huigra to Cuenca, it is noted that the "Registro Oficial" (Quito) of 2nd March publishes the text of a contract concluded between the Government of Ecuador and the firm of Orenstein and Koppel of Berlin for the construction of the line in question. Under the terms of the contract the Ecuadorean Government reserves the right to invite tenders for the supply of the necessary permanent way material and rolling stock in either Europe or the United States.

BRAZIL.

With reference to the notice on p. 72 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 8th January relative to a call by the Brazilian "Directoria do Patrimonio Nacional" for offers for the purchase of the effects of the old Brazilian Lloyd Company, Limited, which include the floating material (i.e. fleet of steamers, &c.), breakwaters, workshops, buoys, mooring apparatus, movable and real

**Sale of Effects of
Brazilian
Lloyd Company,
Limited.**

Openings for British Trade.

BRAZIL—continued.

effects owned by the Company in Rio de Janeiro as well as in the various States of the Republic, it is notified that, no tenders having been received under the prescribed conditions within the period specified, the "Diario Oficial" of 16th April announces a new call for tenders, and offers will now be received, up to 2 p.m. on 30th May,* at the "Directoria do Patrimonio Nacional," Rio de Janeiro. *To qualify any offer, it must be accompanied by a document showing that a sum of 100,000 milreis (about £6,670) has been deposited either in Rio, or with the Delegation of the Brazilian Treasury in London. Local representation is necessary.*

The "Diario," containing a list of the fixed and floating effects owned by the Company in question, may be *seen* by United Kingdom firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where an English translation of the notice calling for tenders may also be *seen*.

JAPAN.

With reference to the notice on p. 590 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 4th September, 1913, relative to the formation of the "Nippon Seima Kabushiki Kaisha" (Japanese Hemp Manufacturing Company), H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) reports that representatives of this company are now on a visit to London with a view to getting into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of plant suitable for their works.

The names and London address of the representatives of the company may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers of hemp machinery on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 11,320.)

JAPAN (COREA).

The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul-General at Seoul (Mr. A. H. Lay) on the trade of Corea in 1913, which will shortly be issued:—

Owing to the gradual extension of gold mining in Corea, there is an increasing demand for commodities used in the development of mining properties, and in regular use in their working, such as iron and steel, chemicals, machinery, mining candles, pipes and piping, shovels, &c.

The Kapsan copper mining concession comprises an area of approximately 4,000 square miles, known as Kapsan district, in South Hamkyong Province, 67½ miles from the open port of Songchin on the east coast. The concession was granted to an American company in June, 1908. Since 1909 continuous development work has been carried on. Preparations are being made to

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

Openings for British Trade.

JAPAN (COREA)—continued.

place the property on a producing basis, and it is proposed to erect smelting machinery to treat 100 tons of copper ore daily. The present plant consists of pumping and hoisting machinery only, the boilers being of British manufacture and the rest of the machinery American.

The name of the company referred to may be obtained by United Kingdom makers of mining and smelting plant, &c. on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

EXHIBITION.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Notification has been received to the effect that an exhibition entitled the Coventry and Warwickshire Ideal Homes, Arts, Crafts and Industrial Exhibition is to be held in the Drill Hall, Coventry, from 2nd to 17th October, 1914. Particulars may be obtained from Messrs. Hamiltons, Ltd., Exhibition Offices.

Bayley Lane, Coventry.

(C. 1,345.)

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 170,895 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,"

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES:

Confidential Information—continued.

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.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The term of office of the Advisory Committee for the Imperial Institute having expired, the Committee has been re-appointed with the following membership:—

Lord Emmott, Lord Allerton, Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, Sir A. E. Bateman, Sir Owen Phillips, and Mr. George Miller (appointed by the Board of Trade); Sir Cecil Clementi Smith and Mr. C. Alexander Harris (appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies); Sir John Hewett and Mr. F. C. Drake (appointed by the Secretary of State for India); Sir Sydney Olivier (appointed by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries); Sir T. H. Holland (appointed by the Government of India); Sir Thomas Skinner (appointed by the Government of the Dominion of Canada); Captain R. H. Muirhead Collins (appointed by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia); and the Hon. Thomas Mackenzie (appointed by the Government of the Dominion of New Zealand).

The Representative of the Union of South Africa will be appointed later.

RAILWAY EMPLOYMENT (PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS) COMMITTEE.

The President of the Board of Trade has appointed a Committee to enquire into the working of the Railway Employment (Prevention of Accidents) Act, 1900, and to report what amendments, if any, are necessary.

The following are the members of the Committee:—Sir William Collins, K.C.V.O., M.D. (Chairman), Mr. G. N. Barnes, M.P., Mr. Oliver Bury, Sir Alfred Ewing, K.C.B., Mr. Walter Hudson, M.P., Mr. W. F. Marwood, C.B., and Sir Robert Turnbull, M.V.O.

Mr. S. G. Spencer, of the Board of Trade, will act as Secretary to the Committee.

TRADE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

The following summary table has been prepared at the Board of Trade showing the total imports and exports of merchandise of the principal countries for which the particulars can be given up to February, 1914, inclusive, and referring in all cases to the same period, viz., the two months ended February. The corresponding figures for 1913 and 1912 are added for comparison:—

	Imports (see NOTE). TWO MONTHS ended FEBRUARY			Exports (Domestic) (see NOTE). TWO MONTHS ended FEBRUARY.		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia*	15,627,000	18,324,000	24,407,000	20,554,000	17,894,000	20,356,000
Germany	81,375,000	92,161,000	89,751,000	64,548,000	78,139,000	79,530,000
Belgium	27,778,000*	30,225,000	30,308,000	21,445,000†	22,380,000	22,316,000
France	56,204,000	56,724,000‡	61,166,000	35,836,000	39,220,000	39,765,000
Spain	6,415,000	8,385,000	7,411,000	6,779,000	6,668,000	6,356,000
Italy:	21,705,000	22,846,000	22,374,000	14,283,000	15,154,000	15,151,000
Austria-Hungary... ..	23,326,000	21,648,000	22,663,000	15,742,000	17,030,000	16,681,000
Egypt	4,171,000	4,682,000	4,662,000	7,543,000	6,860,000	6,756,000
United States	57,870,000	65,204,000	62,998,000	82,683,000	86,543,000	77,766,000
Japan‡	10,571,000	12,395,000	12,595,000	6,928,000	9,209,000	10,472,000
British India	17,458,000	20,698,000	21,999,000	27,345,000	30,267,000	31,223,000
Canada	16,618,000	21,728,000	16,335,000	7,883,000	8,680,000	9,409,000
Australia	13,652,000	12,619,000	12,982,000	12,130,000	12,529,000	13,767,000
British S. Africa	6,575,000	6,633,000	6,757,000	3,839,000	5,179,000	4,833,000
United Kingdom	106,361,000	110,527,000	110,233,000	77,967,000	85,618,000	89,668,000

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

† Value of principal articles only.

‡ Including silver bullion.

‡ Including bullion.
(Formosa) and Chosen (Corea).

‡ Exclusive of trade with Taiwan.

A comparison of the total figures for the three months ended 31st March, 1914, is possible for five countries, as follows, viz.:—

	Imports (see NOTE). THREE MONTHS ended MARCH.			Exports (Domestic) (see NOTE). THREE MONTHS ended MARCH.		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Germany	129,596,000	133,641,000	134,675,000	101,591,000	120,153,000	124,227,000
Belgium	42,251,000*	47,047,000	48,152,000	35,182,000*	35,690,000	37,475,000
France	84,125,000	85,432,000	92,704,000	59,760,000	65,481,000	65,071,000
United States	90,698,000	97,588,000	100,983,000	124,869,000	124,761,000	116,084,000
United Kingdom	156,638,000	163,193,000	167,632,000	118,621,000	127,508,000	133,587,000

* Value of principal articles only.

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

	Imports (see NOTE). TWELVE MONTHS ended DECEMBER.			Exports (Domestic) (see NOTE). TWELVE MONTHS ended DECEMBER.		
	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Switzerland	69,716,000	76,056,000	74,333,000	50,089,000	54,104,000	54,826,000
Mexico	19,609,000*	18,982,000*	19,068,000*	15,387,000	17,928,000	16,110,000
Argentina†	73,562,000	76,971,000	84,271,000	64,940,000	96,073,000	96,701,000

* Including bullion and specie.

† Including silver bullion.

Trade of Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

Note.—The foregoing figures are exclusive of bullion and specie, except where otherwise stated.

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

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

For detailed particulars regarding the trade of the several countries, reference should be made to the “Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions, including figures received up to 11th May, 1914,” to be obtained (price 4½d., post free 6d.), 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.

WORK OF THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH IN 1913.

The following Return (H.C. 202) has been issued by the Board of Trade showing the number of Annual and other Reports received from (1) His Majesty's Diplomatic and Consular Officers, and (2) His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Trade Correspondents in the Dominions and British Possessions, which have been dealt with by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, and published or communicated to Traders during 1913, with comparative figures for 1911 and 1912:—

(i.) Reports from H.M. Diplomatic and Consular Officers.

Reports from Places in—	"Annual" and "Miscellaneous" Series of Diplomatic and Consular Reports, edited at the Foreign Office and Board of Trade, and published by the Foreign Office.*			Occasional (Special) Reports published in the "Board of Trade Journal."						Occasional (Special) Reports utilised for Circulars to Firms on the "Special Register" of the Commercial Intelligence Branch.†			Total.					
	1911 1912 1913			Notices of Calls for Tender.			Other.			Total.			1911	1912	1913	1911	1912	1913
				1911	1912	1913	1911	1912	1913	1911	1912	1913						
Europe ...	80	78	73	349	253	204	665	770	789	1,014	1,023	993	357	275	188	1,451	1,376	1,254
Africa ...	22	20	26	77	108	89	72	85	101	149	193	190	80	56	47	251	269	263
Asia ...	63	62	62	13	4	8	181	156	140	194	160	148	124	114	80	381	336	290
America, North ...	17	18	17	—	8	3	121	215	208	121	223	211	67	46	22	205	287	250
America, Central, and West Indies... ..	5	10	12	6	4	9	78	47	82	84	51	91	31	31	23	120	92	126
America, South ...	22	17	19	16	14	15	163	187	205	179	201	220	175	101	79	376	319	318
Pacific Islands ...	2	4	3	—	—	—	1	—	5	1	—	5	1	—	2	7	4	10
Total ...	211	209	212	461	391	328	1,281	1,460	1,530	1,742	1,851	1,858	838	623	441	2,791	2,683	2,511

* Annual Reports from Vice-Consulates, which were published as parts of the Reports of the several Superintending Consulates or Consulates-general, are not separately enumerated. Consular Reports from the Colonies of European Countries are included under the Continent in which the places to which they relate are situated.

† The "Special Register" is a record kept at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the names of British firms desirous of receiving confidential information respecting trade opportunities abroad. (See p. 444)

Work of the Commercial Intelligence Branch in 1913.

(ii.) Reports from H.M. Trade Commissioners and the Trade Correspondents in the Dominions and British Possessions.

Reports from Places in—	"Annual" and "Miscellaneous" Series of Diplomatic and Consular Reports, edited at the Foreign Office and Board of Trade, and published by the Foreign Office.*				Occasional (Special) Reports published in the "Board of Trade Journal."				Occasional (Special) Reports utilised for Circulars to Firms on the "Special Register" of the Commercial Intelligence Branch.				Total.			
	Notices of Calls for Tender.				Other.				Total.							
	1911	1912	1913		1911	1912	1913		1911	1912	1913			1911	1912	1913
Europe ...	—	—	—	—	4	5	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Africa ...	—	—	—	—	66	76	148	151	88	103	131	151	239	222	346	
Asia ...	—	—	—	—	29	13	19	29	9	5	8	9	38	20	28	
America, North and Central, and British West Indies... †	—	—	—	—	180	347	164	228	227	257	430	227	257	430	155	
Australia, New Zealand, and British Islands in the Pacific ... ‡	—	—	—	—	88	139	193	220	123	139	142	123	139	142	391	
Total ...	—	—	—	—	367	580	827	632	447	501	717	447	501	717	1,079	
Grand total ...	211†	209‡	212§	726	1,648	2,040	2,357	2,374	1,285	1,127	1,158	1,285	1,127	1,158	3,870	4,294

* See Note * on previous page.

† Excluding a Special Report by H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada on the "Trade of the Dominion of Canada," covering the period from 1st July, 1906, to 31st March, 1910 (published in April, 1911), and Reports by H.M. Trade Commissioners for Canada, Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand (published together in May, 1911).

‡ Excluding Reports for the year 1911 by H.M. Trade Commissioners for Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand (published separately in 1912).

§ Excluding Reports for the year 1912 by H.M. Trade Commissioners for Canada, South Africa, and New Zealand (published separately in 1913).

|| See Note † on previous page.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

GENERAL.

Morocco.—H.M. Vice-Consul at Saffi (Mr. G. H. Selous) reports that it is a common complaint amongst merchants in Morocco that United Kingdom firms, when negotiating for the establishment of agencies in that country, are inclined to offer terms which are exceedingly onerous for the prospective agent considering that the market is only just beginning, or has yet to be made, for many classes of goods; thus it is said that the home firm throws all the risks of the enterprise on the agent instead of sharing therein. On the other hand, the spirit of enterprise shown by German firms has led to several classes of German goods finding a footing in the Moroccan market. (C.I.B. 11,013.)

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Turkey (Adrianople).—H.M. Consul at Adrianople (Major L. L. R. Samson, C.M.G.) reports that that district as a whole appears to be slow in recovering from the effects of the war, and a general feeling of uneasiness prevails, coupled with a belief, the origin of which it is difficult to trace, that the political future of the Vilayet is not yet assured. This feeling exists amongst all classes and all nationalities outside the Government officials and the army, and pessimistic views are expressed everywhere. The Turkish population, who have undoubtedly been the worst sufferers from the war, appear dazed by their misfortunes, and the local officials experience much difficulty in rousing them from the apathy into which they have sunk. Their apprehension has been so marked that numbers of them have refused to proceed with the winter sowings lest they should be unable to reap the result of their labours. Happily, however, with the approach of spring this feeling seems to be vanishing, and there is every reason to believe that the next quarter will witness a marked return of confidence amongst the Turkish rural population. The commercial classes—Greeks, Jews, and Armenians—are naturally suffering from the existing commercial depression, which is felt most acutely in Adrianople itself. The prosperity of that town depends entirely on the state of the surrounding agricultural districts, which have of course produced practically nothing during the past year. Moreover, the Treaty of Constantinople has deprived Adrianople of the important agricultural districts of Kossnkavak, Ortakeni, Sonlli, and Mustapha Pasha, whose commerce has hitherto centred in that town. The commercial outlook is considered so unfavourable that certain of the smaller capitalists have already migrated elsewhere. Their number would be larger but for the fact that the majority of them have their capital locked up in advances made to agriculturists, and they are unable to realise it until agricultural conditions improve. A satisfactory feature of the situation is that the Turkish peasant does not repudiate responsibility for loans made to him before the war, but accepts it and will undoubtedly discharge his indebtedness when circumstances permit him to do so.

The distribution of seed, ploughs, and horses to Moslem villagers by the local authorities has enabled a certain amount of winter sowing to be carried out. It seems, however, certain that much of the seed distributed has not been sown for various reasons, the chief of

Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

which is the apprehensiveness which has existed amongst the rural population as to a possible renewal of hostilities. A considerable divergence of opinion exists as to the actual extent of the land on which grain has been sown. The official view is that this amounts to one-third of that of a normal year, whilst other calculations place it at one-tenth of the usual area. H.M. Consul, however, considers that one-seventh probably represents the correct figure, for whilst certain districts already show signs of a fair crop, others, and in particular those bordering on the frontier, have hardly been sown at all. Spring sowings will be of a more extensive nature, the Government having imported a large quantity of barley seed for distribution to the peasants in whom, as already stated, a return of confidence is noticeable.

So far as H.M. Consul can judge, without making a general tour of the Vilayet, nothing approaching misery of a wide-spread nature exists. The chief needs of the peasants are cattle and horses. The decrease of the cattle disease which prevailed during the last quarter of 1913 will render possible the importation of new stock, whilst it is to be hoped that during the summer the authorities may be in a position to distribute building material for houses in districts where wood is non-existent.

(C. 3,618.)

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Turkey (Constantinople).—The "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 14th May states, on the authority of the German Consul-General at Constantinople, that no important or lasting improvement has taken place there in the industrial situation. At times there seems to be a brisker buying activity and more enterprise shown, but the old state of commercial lethargy, so characteristic of Constantinople during the war, soon creeps in again. The supplies of retailers, which were gradually disposed of during the war, are now being supplemented by new orders, but a much stronger commercial impulse is needed, and this may be hoped for when foreign relations become more normal. The boycotting of certain of the native merchants by the Mussulman population has acted most disadvantageously against the interests of trade. Although the boycotting may lately have relaxed to some extent in the capital, the policy, according to the latest reports, is still being vigorously pursued in the provinces. The economic situation has been made more acute by the opposition of the provinces of European Turkey, which had been temporarily occupied by the Bulgarians, against the Greek population. Often Greek buyers, afraid of being compelled to leave their property, have tried to protect their goods by having them transferred to foreign firms in Constantinople. Native notaries are, however, forbidden to undertake such transfers. All business between the Capital and European territories is interrupted, payments are completely suspended, and a return to normal conditions cannot yet be expected.

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*Trade Conditions in certain Countries.***HARDWARE.**

Germany (Upper Silesia).—The "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 16th May states that the hopes which were entertained this spring of a revival in many branches of the Upper Silesian hardware industry were only realised to a very limited extent. In building and furniture fittings, and especially in ironwork used in building, orders were, comparatively speaking, very small, and prices weak. Only absolutely necessary supplies of keys, files, hasps and nails have been purchased, while prospects for rivets are very unfavourable. Trade in anvils and vices was rather flat, but in horse-shoe iron better business has been done. In nuts and screws trade has been fairly normal. Trade in the chain industry is uneven, as a number of works are complaining of insufficiency of work, whilst others have more than they can cope with; prices are being seriously affected by British competition. Machine-tool and machine-screw works, as well as those works producing small ironware for railway construction and shipbuilding, have for the most part been doing normal business. A development of the situation in the wire goods industry is still being awaited; consequently, only supplies for immediate use are being purchased. So far as the export trade is concerned, the smaller varieties of Upper Silesian hardware, such as screws, nuts, &c., have met with most success in Denmark and Sweden. Confidence in the future of the Upper Silesian hardware industry is strengthened by the receipt of larger foreign orders, which pay well, especially if the goods are required promptly. In most branches of the industry, however, keen competition and the increasing cost of production leave little room for profit on selling prices, so that at the present time it cannot be said that the industry is flourishing.

(X. 5,036.)

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HIDES AND LEATHER.

United States of America.—H. M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to "Dun's Review," the situation in the leather industry, as regards the supply of hides, continues serious, and, in spite of the generally quiet market and restricted operations on the part of tanners, there has been no weakening in prices of domestic hides and little influence shown on the values of foreign varieties. The general curtailment of production has undoubtedly prevented prices of hides from reaching prohibitive levels on the one hand, and maintained a firm market for most kinds of leather on the other.

The greatest decrease in the supply of hides has been in the country markets where the take-off of suburban butchers and farmers is sold, although no statistics of the actual decrease are available. In the regular packing houses, however, every animal slaughtered is accounted for, and in these there has been a continual decrease. The imports of cattle hides are also steadily decreasing.

The high price of leather at the present time as compared with a decade ago is ascribed to a considerable decrease in the supply of domestic cattle, accompanied by a large increase in population.

(C. 4,056.)

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*Trade Conditions in certain Countries.***IRON AND STEEL.**

Belgium.—According to the "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 12th May, the situation in the Belgian iron and steel industry is still as unsatisfactory as ever. Export prices have continually been declining, and limitations in production are the order of the day. The pig-iron production for the first four months of the year showed a decrease as compared with the corresponding period of 1913, the respective figures being 814,030 metric tons and 846,170 metric tons. At present, however, trade is being carried on at former prices, but the recent reduction in the price of German pig-iron for castings cannot fail to affect the Belgian market. Export trade in half-finished products was more briskly contested. Very few new over-sea orders for rails have been taken, but on the other hand business in iron girders has developed more strongly. Sheets are being persistently neglected. The previous unsteadiness of the bar-iron market has been still further accentuated by ruinous competition.

* * * * *

Germany (Upper Silesia).—*Pig-iron.*—According to the "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 12th May, all the Upper Silesian blast furnaces are at present in operation, although the pig-iron consumption has decreased owing to the diminished activity of the steel works. For this diminished consumption, however, the exportation to Russia, which formed about one-fifth of the total Upper Silesian pig-iron export trade during the first quarter of 1914, affords some compensation to the furnaces producing special varieties of pig-iron, spiegeleisen and ferro-manganese. In spite of this, however, large supplies of pig-iron have accumulated at most of the blast furnace works. The production of steel and special pig-iron for use in the Martin process has been continually rising, whilst the production of basic pig and pig-iron for puddling has diminished. The production of pig-iron for castings and hematite pig-iron during the first quarter of 1914 was about the same as during the corresponding period of the previous year.

COMMERCIAL SITUATION IN THE PIRÆUS.

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

The commercial importance of the port of the Piræus has greatly increased, and will continue steadily to do so. Although the war, which cost Greece £15,179,000, has greatly affected the commercial prosperity of the country in general, the trade and industry of the port of the Piræus has not suffered to any great extent. There is a great activity in all quarters to develop trade, and the acquisition by Greece of new territory will prove a powerful attraction for foreign and local capital to be used in the development of the agricultural and industrial resources of the country. Extension

Commercial Situation in the Piræus.

of existing railways and the construction of new lines will necessarily be undertaken, as well as irrigation works, and the construction of roads, tramways and electric installations in many towns. The enlargement of the port of the Piræus, for which plans have already been made and submitted to the Government, will no doubt be carried out, as will also a large number of other important works which are under Government consideration. The agricultural districts in Macedonia, Epirus and the Islands offer openings for a good trade in *machinery, flour mills, oil mills and gas motors for working small plants*, as well as in *electric tramways and motor omnibuses for carrying mails and passengers* in districts where there are no railways, &c. The business that can be done in Greece is very important and of great value, and United Kingdom engineers and firms should do their utmost to secure at least part of these orders. Goods should be brought direct to the buyer's notice by advertisements, and by efficient representatives, who could explain the working of the machines and help buyers to obtain what is suited to their needs. Credit may be given against security to *bonâ-fide* agriculturists or proprietors of industrial establishments. United Kingdom machinery, implements and all kinds of goods and articles have always received a marked preference in Greece, but the better methods adopted by foreign competitors, who have a thorough knowledge of trade conditions in Greece, tend to diminish the opportunities of United Kingdom firms.

The statistics of the textile trade in 1913 will probably show that there was a considerable falling-off during the year in the value of imports as compared with previous years. This is due more to the very natural curtailing of credits by exporters than to the reduction in the amount of trade during the period of the war, because, strange as it may appear, the total trade in textiles was brisk during this period. The great number of people who crowded into Greece during the war, chiefly into the capital, from Turkey and Egypt, seems to have more than replaced the trade which was lost owing to the war, and the retail stores did a brisk business during the whole period, obtaining their supplies from the local wholesale merchants. This has had a very good effect on the local textile market, as the heavy stocks which were held by the wholesale merchants were much reduced and in many cases almost exhausted, the imports during this period being correspondingly smaller than usual; consequently it is safe to say that the textile market at the Piræus is now in a stronger and healthier condition than previous to the war.

The outlook is good. Trade is already getting brisk, and when the political situation is definitely cleared up there can be little doubt that there will be a boom in the textile trade in Greece.

In fact, better times are expected from trade all round, and the Greek market is worth much more attention than it gets from United Kingdom manufacturers, and it would be well worth their while to study the requirements and to cater for them more fully than they do at present.

A boom is also expected in the building trade in the near future, and there will, consequently, be a good demand for *building materials* and general *hardware*.

Commercial Situation in the Piræus.

An opportunity also now occurs to meet Italian and Austro-Hungarian competition in *textiles*, which was getting serious, as merchants at the Piræus are more than ever inclined to prefer the goods of United Kingdom manufacture. A closer study of the designs and colouring required, and a better attempt to meet the requirements of the market rather than to induce the market to accept designs and colourings manufactured for other markets, are necessary.

Methods of Business.—The commission usually paid to agents in the Piræus district for the sale of Manchester and Bradford goods is 1 to 1½ per cent. and 5 to 10 per cent. for machinery and motor cars. The commission is due only on goods actually paid for, and applies to all orders, whether placed through the agent or direct. A local agent incurs no responsibility unless he acts contrary to instructions.

The credit usually given by foreign firms through agents is four to six months, and a discount of 2½ per cent. is usually allowed for cash payments.

Prompt and punctual delivery of orders is very essential, as local merchants have the habit of waiting to the last moment to give orders, and should there be any delay in delivery acceptance is often refused.

Commission business is in the hands of persons who are energetic, but who, in some cases, do not present the necessary guarantees of solvency. For this reason H.M. Consul is of opinion that the following measures should be taken :—

(1) Agents should be only entrusted with the collection of sums of money in special instances, and then only when they can furnish sufficient guarantees.

(2) When orders are despatched, the firm should ask that the orders be signed by the merchant who orders the goods, as otherwise it is easy for disputes to arise as to quality, &c.

(3) Bills of lading should be sent through a bank, to be delivered on payment for the goods, or in exchange for a draft, signed by the merchant.

In the last instance, and in case of non-payment, proceedings could be taken, and also application could be made to the court to declare the merchant bankrupt.

As a general rule the above steps should be taken; there are, however, several commission agents in whom full confidence can be placed.

Commercial travellers are not required to go through any formalities in order to be able legally to exercise their calling in Greece, nor are they required to take out a licence, provided they come and go merely as bearers and receivers of orders. Agents of British firms resident and trading in Greece are, however, required to take out trade licences.

Certificates of origin are not required on the importation of British goods into Greece.

JAPANESE TRADE WITH MANCHURIA.

Remarkable Increase in Imports *viâ* Antung.

With reference to the notice on pp. 128-130 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th October last relative to the possible effect upon the trade between Japan, Corea and Manchuria of the reduced customs duties at Antung, H.M. Consul-General at Seoul (Mr. A. H. Lay) reports that, according to the local press, this lowering of the barriers to commerce between Japan and Manchuria in combination with reduced railway charges for through freight has, in less than a year, brought about an immense increase of through traffic over the Corean Railway. The enterprising merchants of the Osaka region made a number of trial consignments, and during the second half of 1913 over 3,000 tons of cotton goods, one of the most important articles of export to Manchuria, which formerly practically all went by sea, were forwarded by this route.

The merchants of Dairen are complaining that these concessions on the Antung route have hit them very hard and threaten to ruin them, but it is pointed out that the first consideration is the development of the trade between Japan and Manchuria generally, and that, if it is found possible to reduce the freight rates to Dairen by sea and by the South Manchurian Railway, the traffic will most probably divide itself between the two routes. [This reduction has now taken place as regards cotton goods, see p. 354 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 7th May last.] It is a question how far the development of the overland trade will go, but it is very unlikely to monopolise all the goods traffic and ruin the prosperity of Dairen. For one thing the only market of the trans-Corean route is to the north, whereas Dairen is a seaport and has a vast hinterland.

The value of the goods forwarded from Japan to Manchuria *viâ* the Corean Railway during the four months following the customs reduction, *i.e.*, June-September, 1913, was 1,770,700 yen, an increase of over 1,601,800 yen over the figures for the corresponding period of 1912. Cotton tissues amounted to 1,311,300 yen, and accounted for 1,252,600 yen of this large increase, the other principal items being various textiles, paper, and saké. Since the reduction of the Customs duties, sugar, both raw and refined, has made its appearance in the returns. During the same period the value of the exports from Manchuria to Japan by this route increased only from 131,118 yen to 191,869 yen.

The value of the Japanese cotton goods imported into Dairen in 1913 was 26,058 yen, as compared with 23,484 yen in the previous year and 15,750 yen in 1911; the trade is therefore still growing, but at a much slower rate than formerly.

In considering the relative prospects of the Dairen and the Antung routes it must not be forgotten that the former at present possesses certain advantages. For example, there is still room for reductions in the sea freight but small possibility of any further reduction in the railway tariff; the customs procedure at Dairen is easy, whereas it is tiresome and difficult at Antung; the complete monetary organisation existing at Dairen is lacking at Antung; and, finally, there are no warehousing facilities at Antung and Mukden such as there are at Dairen. The time occupied in transit from Osaka to Mukden *viâ* Antung is about 157 hours, as compared with 160 hours *viâ* Dairen.

AUSTRALIAN CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

Necessity for Strict Observance by British Firms.

Recent advices to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade from Australia emphasise how important it is that British firms exporting goods to the Commonwealth should comply strictly with every detail of the Australian Customs Regulations. Of primary importance to United Kingdom manufacturers are (1) the Regulations as to the Certificates of Origin which accompany goods, in order that they may be entitled to entry under the Preferential Tariff, and (2) The Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act, 1905, and the Regulations issued thereunder.

(1) With regard to the certification of goods, H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) states that in view of complaints he has received, it is desirable that the attention of manufacturers and others making shipments to the Commonwealth should be called to the fact that the slightest informality in the matter of observance of the Regulations may involve delay in the delivery of the goods.

The Regulations as to the form of Certificate of Origin required for the entry of goods under the United Kingdom Preferential Tariff have already been published in the "Board of Trade Journal,"* but for convenience of reference a copy of the form of certificate as at present prescribed is appended. The certificate is to be written, printed, or stamped on the invoice, or, attached thereto, and shall, in the latter case, show such particulars of the goods as will satisfy the Officer of Customs that the certificate and invoice refer to the same goods.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE TO BE PRODUCED WITH ENTRY AND INVOICES OF ANY IMPORTED GOODS CLAIMED TO BE ENTERED UNDER THE PREFERENTIAL TARIFF AS BEING THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

I, (*full name of person signing the certificate*), the ("*manufacturer*" or "*supplier*" as the case may be) of the articles included in this invoice, amounting to £ _____, and dated _____ of goods supplied to (*name of purchaser*) do hereby declare that I have the means of knowing and I hereby certify as follows:—

1. That the said invoice is in all respects true and correct;
2. That every article mentioned in the said invoice has been either wholly or partially produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom;
3. As regards those articles only partially produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom—
 - (a) That the final process or processes of manufacture have been performed in the United Kingdom;
 - (b) That the expenditure in material of British production and or British labour (*calculated subject to the qualification hereunder*) in each and every article is not less than one-fourth of the factory or works cost of such article in its finished state;

* See the issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" for 25th May, 1911 (pp. 395-9), and 24th October, 1912 (pp. 184-5).

Australian Customs Regulations.

4. That in the calculation of such proportion of British production or British labour none of the following items has been included or considered :—Manufacturer's profit or the profit or remuneration of any trader, agent, broker, or other person dealing in the article in its manufactured finished condition ; cost of outside packages or any cost of packing the goods thereinto ; any cost of conveying, insuring, or shipping the goods subsequent to their manufacture ;
- *5. With regard to any bottles, flasks or jars being containers of goods mentioned in the invoice, that such bottles, flasks or jars are of British manufacture, and if purchased from bottle exchanges have distinctive marks or features which enable me to certify to their British origin.

WITNESS..... SIGNATURE.....
 Dated at this day of 19 .

*If clause 5 cannot be certified to, the certifier should strike it out.

Certificate of Authorised Agent.—When the certificate is signed by some person *on behalf of* a manufacturer or supplier such person must state that he is duly authorised to do so. In such case the certificate shall be in the following form :—

I, (full name of person signing the certificate) hereby certify that I am (insert words "partner," "manager," "chief clerk," or "principal official," giving rank, as the case may be) of (name and address of manufacturer or supplier) the ("manufacturer" or "supplier" as the case may be) of the articles included in this invoice amounting to £ , and dated , of goods supplied to , and do hereby declare that I am duly authorised to make and sign this certificate on behalf of the said (name of manufacturer or supplier), that I have the means of knowing and do hereby certify as follows :—(then as in the Form above.)

The following additional regulations should be noted :—

(1) Amendment of Preferential Certificate allowed in certain cases.—In the case of goods wholly produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom, there is no objection to manufacturers eliminating clauses 3 (a) and (b) and 4 from the declaration, and altering clause 2 to read :—

"That every article mentioned in the said invoice has been wholly produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom."

In cases where goods are put up in bottles, flasks, or jars, clause 5 of the present declaration must be included, and would then become clause 3.

In the case of manufacturers who do not deal in goods put up in bottles, flasks, or jars, there is no objection to their eliminating clause 5 and the footnote from the declaration printed on the invoices.

(2) Preferential Treatment of Goods Manufactured wholly in the United Kingdom.—Goods in which the *whole* of the manufacturing processes are performed in the United Kingdom are entitled to preference, notwithstanding that the proportion of the value

Australian Customs Regulations.

produced by British labour is less than that prescribed for goods partially manufactured in the United Kingdom.

(3) Direct Shipment of Goods from the United Kingdom for Entry at Preferential Rates.—It is to be observed that in order to entitle goods to entry at preferential rates they must be shipped *direct* from the United Kingdom to Australia. Goods are however treated as shipped direct, even though they are transhipped at a port outside the United Kingdom, provided that that they are not landed at such port for any other purpose than for transfer to another vessel.

Particular attention is directed to the necessity of having the signature to the certificate witnessed. The witness need not necessarily be a magistrate, notary, or other public official, but may be any person competent to sign as a witness to signatures on ordinary business documents.

In instances where manufacturers' invoices accompany suppliers' invoices, and it is clear from the marks and numbers or other evidence on the documents that the manufacturer was aware the goods were destined for Australia, the Preference certificate must be made on the manufacturers' invoice, if entry is claimed under the United Kingdom Preferential Tariff.

(2) With regard to the Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act of 1905, a case where goods were held up in bond, until their marking had been altered so as to comply with the Act, has been reported by the Board of Trade Correspondent in Adelaide (Mr. J. K. Sammel).

The goods in question were of German manufacture, as the invoice showed, and the name of the manufacturers, followed by the word "Germany," was printed on a plate fastened to each article. The wording on the plate was, however, in English, and the plate bore the name "London" at the foot. It was held by the Collector of Customs that the English wording appearing on the plates was, in the absence of qualification as to the country of manufacture, an infringement of the Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act, 1905. In this particular instance delivery of the goods was allowed on a definite statement of origin, *i.e.*, "made in Germany," being applied to the plate, or on the elimination of the word "London" thereon, but it was stated that the concession was not to be regarded as a precedent.

[By Section 10 of the Commerce Act of 1905 it is provided that the importation of all goods to which a *false* trade description is applied is *prohibited*, and the goods shall, if imported, be *forfeited*—provided that the Comptroller-General of Customs (or on appeal from him, the Minister of Trade and Customs) may, if he is satisfied that any goods which have been seized as forfeited were not knowingly imported in contravention of the above-mentioned Act, permit the importer to correct the false trade description, and may, when the correction has been made to his satisfaction, order the release of the goods, subject to the payment by the importer to the Customs of the expenses of the seizure, and thereupon the forfeiture shall be remitted.]

Further, the importation of the following goods is prohibited, unless there is applied to such goods a "trade description" in

Australian Customs Regulations.

accordance with the provisions laid down in Part II. of the Regulations issued under the Act :—

- (a) Articles used for food or drink by man, or used in the manufacture or preparation of articles used for food or drink by man :
- (b) Medicines or medicinal preparations for internal or external use ;
- (c) Manures ;
- (d) Apparel (including boots and shoes), and the materials from which apparel is manufactured :
- (e) Jewellery ;
- (f) Agricultural seeds ; and plants.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch is ready to furnish any information available as to the requirements regarding the trade description to be applied to any particular class of goods, so far as they come under the provisions of the Commerce Act Regulations, in response to written enquiries from British manufacturers.

Numerous decisions under the Commerce Act and Regulations have, from time to time, been issued by the Commonwealth Department of Trade and Customs, the principal of which have been notified in the " Board of Trade Journal."

The Commerce Act and Regulations issued thereunder may be consulted by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 8,113.)

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

RUSSIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Russian Ministry for Agriculture and Land Organisation has drawn up a Bill which proposes *inter alia* to prohibit the exportation from Russia of butter containing more than 16 per cent. of water.

**Bill to Fix
Proportion of Water
in Exported Butter.**

(C. 4,070.)

SPAIN.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" for the 12th May contains a Spanish Royal Decree authorising the Minister of Finance to submit to the Cortes a Bill for the reduction of the existing Customs duty on fresh sardines and tunny-fish. The Bill, the text of which is printed in the "Gaceta," proposes that No. 614 of the Spanish Customs Tariff shall be amended to read as follows :—

**Proposed
Reduction of
Customs Duty on
Fresh Sardines
and Tunny-Fish
in Bulk.**

Proposed Tariff Changes.

SPAIN—*continued.*

Classification.	Proposed Rates of Duty.	
	First Tariff.	Second Tariff.
614a. Sardines and tunny-fish, fresh, or with only so much salt as is indispensable for their preservation, <i>in bulk</i>	Pesetas. <i>Per 100 kilogs.</i> 10	Pesetas. <i>Per 100 kilogs.</i> 8
b. Other fish, fresh, or with only so much salt as is indispensable for their preservation, and sardines and tunny-fish, <i>packed</i>	36	24

[100 kilogs. = 220.46 lbs. ; peseta = 9.61.]

At present, all fish, fresh, or with only so much salt as is indispensable for their preservation, pay 36 pesetas and 24 pesetas under the first and second Tariff, respectively. Products of the United Kingdom are dutiable under the second Tariff. (C. 1,219.)

The same issue of the "Gaceta" contains a further Bill which provides for an increase of the tax on alcohol and alcoholic products produced in or imported into Spain. As regards imported products, it is proposed that the special tax (which is levied in addition to Customs duty) on alcohol, spirits, liqueurs, and industrial products with alcoholic

base shall be increased from 25 to 35 pesetas per hectolitre of liquid of whatever alcoholic strength.

The increased duty, if enacted, is to come into operation on the 1st January, 1915. (C. 1,219.)

The "Gaceta de Madrid" for the 13th May contains a Bill providing for the reduction of the internal tax on sugar and glucose produced in Spain and the Balearic Islands from 35 to 25 pesetas per 100 kilogs. net in the case of sugar, and from 17 to 12 pesetas per 100 kilogs. net in the case of glucose. It is proposed that the rates of drawback on the amount of

duty paid on the sugar used in the manufacture of exported sugared products shall be reduced from 18 to 12.50 pesetas per 100 kilogs. net in the case of chocolates, sweets, preserves, fruits in syrup, jams, jellies and syrups, and from 6 to 4 pesetas per 100 kilogs. net in the case of natural fruit extracts and sweet biscuits.

The Bill also makes provision for the reduction of the Customs duty on sugar, glucose, liquid caramel and other similar products (Tariff No. 634) from 80 to 60 pesetas per 100 kilogs. net.

The Bill, if enacted, will come into operation on the day following the date of its promulgation as Law.

[100 kilogs. = 220.46 lbs. ; peseta (100 centimos) = 9.61.]

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, copy of an Order-in-Council, dated 4th April last, laying down certain Regulations made by the Governor-General in Council in accordance with the provisions of section 26 of the Adulteration of Food Act (cap. 133, revised Statutes of Canada, 1906).

**Regulations
under
Adulteration of
Food Act.**

The following regulations governing the employment of preservatives shall apply to foods intended for domestic consumption:—

Foods intended for export may contain preservatives, provided that, both in specific character and in amount, such preservatives do not conflict with regulations in force in the country to which export is made.

It is forbidden to add any preservative whatever to milk, or any other preservatives than those named in Class I. to foods especially intended for the use of infants or invalids.

CLASS I.

Preservatives which may be used without declaration of their presence, provided that such use does not conflict with any other statutory regulations:

Common salt.	Vinegar.
Sugar.	Acetic acid.
Saltpetre.	Spices.
Wood smoke.	Alcohol.

CLASS II.

Preservatives which may be used until further notice, provided that no more than one kind of preservative substance, named in the list, shall be added to any one kind of food, or to any mixture of two or more kinds of food; that the amount of preservative shall not exceed the maximum amount herein named and that the presence of the preservative shall be declared on the label.

Regarding this class of preservatives, it is to be noted that toleration of their use is dependent upon the fact that available evidence concerning their physiological action is not considered sufficient to prove that under the prescribed regulations they are harmful to health in such a degree as to bring them under section 3 (*f*) of the Adulteration Act, which reads as follows:—

“Food shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this Act if it contains any added poisonous ingredient, or any ingredient which may render such an article injurious to the health of the persons or cattle consuming it.”

Should satisfactory evidence of the harmfulness to health of any of the preservatives named in Class II. be forthcoming, such preservatives would immediately fall under the condemnation of the Adulteration Act, and foods containing such preservatives would be declared to be adulterated.

1. *Boric acid* (boracic acid) or borax.

Limit: 1 part in 400 in cream.

1 „ 200 in butter and other foods.

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

2. *Benzoic acid* (benzoate of soda).
Limit: 1 part in 1,000 parts.
3. *Salicylic acid*.
Limit: 1 part in 5,000 parts.
4. *Sulphurous acid* (bisulphite of soda, potash or lime).
Limit: 1 part in 10,000 parts in beverages.
1 " 2,000 " solid foods.
5. *Saccharin*.
Limit: 1 part in 1,500 parts in beverages.
1 " 700 " solid foods.

[*Note.*—This substance shall not be used to take the place of sugar in any food in which sugar is employed as a source of nutriment, or for its feeding value. Where sugar is used only as a sweetener, saccharin may replace it under the conditions defined above.]

CLASS III.

Preservative substances which are prohibited from use in foods:

- Formaldehyde (formalin).
- Beta-naphthol.
- Abrastol (asaprol).
- Hydrofluoric acid.
- Fluorides.
- Fluo-borates.
- Fluo-silicates or other fluorine compounds.

(C. 1,080.)

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

The Board of Trade have received copy of an Ordinance (No. 1 of 1914), dated 27th March last, which amends the Customs Ordinance of 1906 regarding goods in transit through the Nyasaland Protectorate. The Ordinance amends section 10 (b) of the principal Ordinance by providing that where goods in transit to such places beyond the Protectorate as the Governor may by notice in the "Gazette" direct shall have been certified by the Customs Authorities of such places as having been imported from the Protectorate into such places, such certificate shall be evidence that the conditions prescribed in this subsection have been complied with, as if such goods had been conveyed through two or more Transit Stations.

[*Note.*—The original Ordinance provides that goods imported in course of transit to places beyond the Protectorate shall not be conveyed otherwise than through some two or more of the Customs Stations marked in Schedule III. of the Ordinance as "Transit Stations," and any such goods conveyed to any other Customs Stations or place, except as permitted by the Ordinance, shall be liable to the same Customs duties as if they were imported for home use or consumption.]

(C. 4,266.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

JAMAICA.

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Law (No. 12 of 1913) relating to copyright in Jamaica.

Importation, &c. of Copyright Works. Under this Law it is provided that if any person knowingly:—

- (a) makes for sale or hire any infringing copy of a work in which copyright subsists; or
- (b) sells or lets for hire, or by way of trade exposes or offers for sale or hire any infringing copy of any such work; or
- (c) distributes infringing copies of any such work either for the purpose of trade or to such an extent as to affect prejudicially the owner of the copyright; or
- (d) by way of trade exhibits in public any infringing copy of any such work; or
- (e) imports for sale or hire in the island any infringing copy of any such work

he shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable on summary conviction to certain prescribed penalties.

Further, if any person knowingly makes, or has in his possession, any plate for the purpose of making infringing copies of any work in which copyright subsists, or knowingly and for his private profit causes any such work to be performed in public without the consent of the owner of the copyright, he shall also be guilty of an offence, and be liable on summary conviction to certain prescribed penalties.

The Copyright Protection Act, 1858 (22 Vic., Cap. 21), and the Literary and Artistic Works Copyright Law, No. 39 of 1906, are repealed. (C. 3,936.)

LEEWARD ISLANDS:—ANTIGUA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of the "Customs Tariff Amendment Ordinance, 1914" (No. 1 of 1914), which amends the Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1905, regarding the duty leviable on the under-mentioned articles imported into the Presidency of Antigua, with effect from the 31st March, 1914:—

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.	
	Old Rates.	New Rates.
Rum of all kinds per proof gallon	s. d. 4 4	s. d. 5 0
Flour, wheaten per barrel or bag of 196 lbs.	6 8	8 4

Note.—Provision is made under the Customs Preferential Tariff Ordinance No. 7 of 1912 that the duties leviable on wheat-flour—the produce of the United Kingdom, Canada and Newfoundland—shall be *four-fifths* of the above-mentioned duties on importation into the Presidency. (C. 4,040.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRITISH GUIANA.

The regulations under the Preferential Tariff at present in force in British Guiana limit the preferential treatment of United Kingdom goods to such goods as are shipped "direct" therefrom to the Colony.

Application of Preferential Tariff to Goods shipped via Barbados from the United Kingdom: Decision as to "Direct" Shipments.

The Board of Trade are informed by the Acting-Comptroller of Customs at Georgetown that goods transhipped at Barbados for British Guiana on a through Bill of Lading from the United Kingdom are, at the present time, treated as "direct" shipments for the purpose of the above-mentioned Regulations, and that, in such cases, the Certificate of Origin prescribed for "Direct"

shipments will be required to be furnished to the Customs Authorities for the entry of goods at preferential rates of duty. Under the head of "Port of ultimate destination" in the Certificate, it is desirable to state in such cases "Demerara *via* Barbados."

The Acting-Comptroller of Customs however, adds that new Preferential Regulations are now awaiting the sanction of the British Guiana Legislature, and that when these become effective goods transhipped at Barbados on a through Bill of Lading from the United Kingdom will *not* be entitled to entry under the British Preferential Tariff into the Colony.

(C.I.B. 11,284.)

NEW HEBRIDES.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a Proclamation, dated 5th February last, which has been issued jointly under the New Hebrides Customs Regulation of 1912 by the Resident Commissioners for His Britannic Majesty and for the French Republic, and which provides that the following specific rates of duty shall be leviable on the undermentioned articles on importation into the New Hebrides, with effect from the 1st March, 1914:—

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.		
	£	s.	d.
Coffee, raw per 100 kilos. (net)	12	0	0
Cocoa, "	4	3	2
Vanilla (in the pod) "	32	0	0
Allspice, fresh (pimento) "	16	0	0

Note.—A kilo = 2.2046 lbs. (avoirdupois).

(C. 4,000.)

EGYPT.

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" for the 2nd May contains the following revised Valuation Tariff for use in assessing import duties on cotton yarns. The Tariff was to come into force on the 1st May, and is to remain in operation for a period of three months (*i.e.*, until the 31st July), or until denunciation:—

Revised Valuation Tariff for Cotton Yarns.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

EGYPT—continued.

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

Articles.	Valuation per kilogramme.	
	Former.	Revised.
Cotton single yarns, grey and bleached, and knittings, from India—	<i>Millièmes.</i>	<i>Millièmes.</i>
Nos. 4 to 12 	60	58
Nos. 14 to 20 	76	75
Cotton single yarns, grey and bleached, and knittings, from other countries—		
Nos. 4 to 12 	70	70
Nos. 14 to 20 	84	84
Cotton sewings, grey or bleached, from India 	92	90
Cotton sewings, grey or bleached, from other countries 	92	92
Cotton doubled yarns, grey and bleached, No. 40/2 	105	105
Cotton cable yarns, No. 20 	105	105
Turkey red cotton single yarns 	82	82
Other coloured cotton single yarns 	107	107
Classed, mercerised or prepared yarns, grey, bleached or dyed, from India or from other countries 	<i>ad valorem</i>	<i>ad valorem</i>

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

NEW GREEK TERRITORIES (ÆGEAN ISLANDS).

With reference to recent notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting a Greek Law (No. 200) of the 2nd/15th April, which establishes the Customs régime applicable to goods imported into the new Greek Territories, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Greek Official Gazette of the 29th April contains a Royal Decree applying the provisions of Articles 3-9 of the Law in question to the Ægean Islands.

(C. 4,059.)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

With reference to the notice at pages 210-11 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 23rd April respecting the Regulations issued under the Argentine Law which imposes a special tax on medicinal and veterinary specialities, mineral waters, and articles for toilet use, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a Decree, dated the 18th April and published in the Argentine "Boletín Oficial" for the 22nd April, which provides that the privilege granted (by Article 9 of the Regulations) to importers to retain, without stamping them, certain articles which are subject to the tax in question is to continue as long as the articles are in the hands of importers, whether they have been acquired directly from foreign factories or from other importers inscribed in the registers kept by the Argentine Inland Revenue Administration.

(C. 4,165.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—*continued.*

With reference to the notice at pages 486-487 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 19th February, respecting a Law imposing inland revenue duties on alcoholic beverages (except wines) manufactured in or imported into the Argentine Republic, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of the Regulations giving effect to the Law in question, which were promulgated in the "Boletín Oficial" of the 16th April.

These Regulations require importers of alcoholic beverages to state in the Customs manifests and applications for clearance (*parciales*), which are delivered to the Inland Revenue Administration, the quantity and kind of the receptacles, the quantity in litres, graduation and denomination of the beverage, and the category in which it is classed for inland revenue purposes. The importer is also required to deliver to the proper office, together with the Customs manifest and application for clearance, the certificate of analysis of the National Chemical Office (or of some other institution recognised as competent for the purpose), in respect of each parcel of alcoholic beverages which is declared in the documents.

Inland revenue stamps may be sent abroad in order to be affixed to the receptacles of alcoholic beverages which it is intended to import into the Republic. The stamps must be affixed to the mouths of tin or glass receptacles with strong gum or glue; they must be similarly affixed to wooden receptacles, and, in addition, five small tacks must be used to nail them on, one at each corner and one in the centre.

Alcoholic beverages imported in bottles, glass jars, or tins which have not been taken out of the cases in which they were cleared through the Customs, and which importers or wholesale importers sell to wholesale traders, may remain in the condition in which they were originally packed (*en su acondicionamiento de origen*), and importers will not be required to affix the proper stamp to each unit. Such cases must, however, have a control band (*precinto*) affixed when in circulation, and the stamps (for the units) must be placed in envelopes within the cases.

Wooden receptacles which contain alcoholic beverages, whether imported or of national manufacture, must have the proper tare either painted or branded upon them.

Samples of alcoholic beverages, intended for gratuitous distribution, may be exempted from the payment of the duty imposed by the Law, provided that they are labelled "Free samples" (*Muestras gratis*) and that such exemption is previously applied for in every case. The maximum capacity of receptacles for samples intended for gratuitous distribution is fixed at ten centilitres.

A complete translation of the 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.

(C. 4,164.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

AUSTRALIA.

With reference to the notice on p. 117 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th April, 1913, relative to the proposed improvement of the suburban railway system of Sydney, H. M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) has forwarded an extract from the local press which states that the Minister of Public Works intends to ask Parliament to pass a Bill early next session to authorise the construction of an underground railway through the city, at an estimated cost of £1,800,000. A large amount of preliminary work such as surveying and boring has, however, been carried out in anticipation of the early passage of the Bill.

In order to connect North Sydney with the proposed new underground railway a bridge will be built across the harbour from Milson's Point to Dawe's Point, a design for which has been recommended by the Public Works Committee for adoption.

This proposed bridge will be the third largest in the world as regards length of span and the first as regards headway for shipping. It will consist of nickel steel cantilevers supporting centre girders, also of nickel steel. The shore arms of the cantilevers will be 500 ft. long and the cantilever arms 520 ft., the length of the centre girder being 560 ft. The main piers supporting the cantilevers will be 1,600 ft. apart, and the total length of the steelwork will be 2,600 ft. A minimum headway of 156 ft. at high water is provided for over the whole fairway.

Provision is made between the main girders for four lines of electric railway, and a roadway 35 ft. wide. Outside the main girders on the eastern side is a motor roadway 18 ft. wide, and on the western side a footway 15 ft. wide.

The approaches to the bridge will consist of steel arch spans, of the three hinge spandrel braced type. At the end of the arch spans on the southern end the roadway will be carried on a viaduct and between retaining walls until the natural surface is reached.

The bridge is estimated to cost £2,750,000, to which should be added £250,000 to provide for power, rolling stock and electrical equipment.

It is stated that owing to the cost of importing material and also the cost of the work turned out by private firms in Australia, the New South Wales Government is making enquiries with a view to deciding whether it would not be cheaper to erect its own works for the manufacture of the material required for the railway and bridge.

A copy of a supplement to the "Australian Mining Standard" (Sydney) of 12th March, containing a full description of the proposed bridge, may be seen by United Kingdom bridge builders, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 10,463.)

Shipping and Transport.

RUSSIA.

H.M. Consul at Batoum (Mr. P. Stevens) reports that, according to the local press, a new line of passenger and cargo steamers is to be started shortly between Novorossisk and Batoum, calling at all the intermediate ports on the Caucasian coast of the Black Sea. The Russian Steam Navigation and Trading Company is said to be running the service. (M. 12,916.)

NETHERLANDS.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul-General at Rotterdam (Mr. E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G.) on the trade of the Netherlands in 1913, which will shortly be issued:—

A considerable development of the Dutch mercantile marine took place in 1913, and not a single vessel was lost that year out of a fleet of some 400 steamers. The **Shipping Developments at Rotterdam in 1913.** Royal Dutch Steamship Company (Koninklyke Nederlandsche Stoomboot Maatschappij) and the Royal West Indian Mail Service (Koninklyke West Indische Maildienst) have both extended their services. The former company's boats were to commence in the spring to run weekly instead of fortnightly between Rotterdam and St Petersburg. The company's vessels made over 100 calls at Rotterdam during the past year. The latter company has recently opened a tri-weekly service from Amsterdam and Rotterdam to Barbados, Venezuela, Curaçoa, Colombia and Colon (see p. 250 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 30th October, 1913). Three steamers of 2,800 tons each were built at Rotterdam for Messrs. Wambersie and Zoon for the transportation of bananas from Central America to Rotterdam. The same firm and Messrs. van Nievelt, Goudrian and Co. are jointly negotiating with the Dutch Government with the object of establishing a line between Rotterdam and British Guiana for the transportation of West Indian bananas. The Holland Steamship Company (Nederlandsche Stoomboot Maatschappij) and the Shipping and Coal Company (Scheepvaart en Steenkolen Maatschappij) have opened a weekly line from Amsterdam to Newcastle (see p. 755 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 25th September, 1913). The Holland-America Line (Holland-Amerika Lyn) increased its fleet by three, *viz.*, the "Noorderdyk" of 7,166 tons, the "Oosterdyk" of 8,251 tons and the "Westdyk" of 8,261 tons. The steamship "Statendam" of 32,500 tons is still in course of construction. During 1913 the Rotterdam Lloyd (Rotterdamsche Lloyd) added three cargo steamers of 4,999 tons, 6,803 tons and 6,926 tons respectively, and launched the mail steamer "Insulinde" of 9,816 tons. The cargo-boat "Djemba" is still under construction.

Shipping and Transport.

GREECE.

With reference to the notice on p. 212 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 23rd April, and previous notices, relative to the proposed linking of European and Greek railway systems, H.M. Consul for the Piræus (Mr. W. J. Norcop), in his report on the trade of that district in 1913, which will shortly be issued, states that a second line, 181 kiloms. in length, is under consideration, which, leaving Larissa, will also join, *via* Tirnovo and Diskati, the Salonica-Monastir line, which it would meet at Verria, about 80 kiloms. from Salonica. The opening up of these lines is considered an essential condition to the general development of Greece.

Another project being studied is a line about 200 to 300 kiloms. long, crossing Epirus from east to west. This line will unite the Ægean to the Ionian Sea.

The Harbour Board is studying the practical means of enlarging the port of the Piræus. At present vessels discharge in the stream, and passengers have to land in boats with their baggage. It is proposed to build a new custom-house, moles and jetty heads, and erect special appliances of a modern type for discharging cargoes at the quays.

Kilometre = .621 mile.

TURKEY-IN-ASIA.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Vice-Consul at Beirut (Mr. H. C. Hony) on the trade of that district in 1913, which will shortly be issued:—

The only new feature in the shipping trade was the increase of Italian shipping caused by the running of two competing lines, calling weekly; each of these lines sends two steamers, one from the north and one from the south. It is doubtful whether both these lines will continue running when Rhodes and the Archipelago have been evacuated by the Italians.

The Roumanian Maritime Service has lately started a bi-monthly service of steamers from Galatz along the Syrian coast to Alexandria; this line chiefly carries wood of Austro-Hungarian origin, and sometimes Roumanian flour.

The vessels of the German Levant Line are calling more frequently than before at Beirut, while those of the Prince Line are becoming rarer every year.

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

RUSSIA.

The Acting British Consul-General at Odessa (Mr. J. Lowdon) has forwarded a copy of a report published by the Russian Society of Mineowners, containing figures of the production, imports, and exports of coal and coke, iron and steel, manganese, &c. According to this report, the production of "mineral fuel" in Russia in 1913 amounted to 2,223,000,000 pounds, as compared with 1,904,449,905 pounds in 1912, and the production of pig iron amounted to approximately 282,800,000 pounds in 1913, as compared with 256,265,882 pounds in 1912.

The report, which is in Russian, may be *seen* by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 3,928.)

1,000 pounds = 16 tons (about).

GERMANY.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 12th May contains particulars of the working of the German Coal Syndicate during 1913, from which it appears that the past year was chiefly noticeable for the continued rapid increase in the output and export trade, the tightness of capital and the decline in prices. The large increase in the pig-iron production in 1913 affected the coal industry considerably. The coal and briquette market was very favourable during the first half of the year, with the result that the sales showed a considerable increase over 1912. Business in coke, however, was not absolutely satisfactory, for though during the first few months sales were very brisk there was a sharp decline during the second half of the year.

(X. 5,014.)

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 13th May states that the improvement which has been experienced in the German machinery industry during the past few years was not maintained during 1913. A great part of the 1912 orders extended into 1913, and the influx of orders during the first half of 1913 was fairly considerable, but there was a large decrease in the booking of orders from June onwards. Home prices dropped, whilst the average prices obtained for deliveries abroad maintained the slight upward tendency. Although the money market was easier last year, this circumstance did not produce much improvement in trade. Noteworthy is the impression which has lately found its way into banking circles that German industry must for the present pursue its further development on the lines of perfecting its internal organisation, and that therefore any further increases of capital for employment in industrial undertakings are to be opposed. This impression would bring about a considerable contraction in the home sales in machinery, and would also affect in a more marked degree the sale of the products of the machinery industry abroad. In that case the endeavours which have

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

GERMANY—*continued.*

been made to develop the German export trade would assume greater significance for the machinery industry. According to recent statistics, the orders for internal trade in the machinery industry have gone back in the last few months, while for foreign trade, after a temporary set back, they again show a small increase. Extraordinarily sharp competition was felt in the machinery industry, which was a contributory cause in bringing about selling prices which were barely sufficient to cover the cost of production. The upward movement in profits did not continue to the same extent as in 1912, and towards the end of the year a great slackening of orders, together with a reduction of selling prices, was noticeable in almost every branch of the machine construction industry. (X. 5,040.)

YARNS AND TEXTILES.

ITALY.

According to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 26th April, there was some improvement in the Italian cotton industry in 1913 when compared with the previous year, which may be attributed principally to the founding of the Cotton Institute. This improvement, however, did not result in greatly increased profits, as the average dividend paid by the weaving mills, with a total capital of about 100 million lire, was only 3.97 per cent. against 3.80 in 1912, whilst only one of the spinning mills was able to pay a dividend at all. It should be borne in mind, however, that the improvement in 1913 did not take place until late in the year.

A further recovery in the industry is confidently expected this year. The prompter conditions of payment introduced by the Institute have reacted favourably on the usual payment practices in the trade. Weavers and wholesale dealers now realise that payments must be prompt, and so only necessary supplies are ordered. The spinning mills are supplied with work for four months to come, and weaving mills are busily employed. Conflicting reports are given of the coloured stuffs weaving industry. The export trade has again increased, but on the other hand the home consumption leaves much to be desired, partly because of the smaller quantity of material required by present day fashions and partly on account of the prompter conditions of payment.

25 lire = £1.

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 16th May, 1914, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	32s. 7d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	26s. 3d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	18s. 11d.

For further particulars see p. 483.

A statement is published on p. 484 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 16th 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 14th May, 1914, was 88,686 (including 699 bales British West African, 1,866 bales British East African, and 312 bales foreign East African), and the number imported during the twenty weeks ended 14th May was 2,136,620 (including 4,475 bales British West Indian, 5,966 bales British West African, 10,928 bales British East African, and 2,041 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 14th May was 13,414, and during the twenty weeks, 197,056.

For further details see p. 483.

AUSTRALIA.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Brisbane (Mr. M. Finucan) reports that a Texas cotton planter has recently arrived in Queensland, and is prospecting for land on which to commence cotton cultivation. He has been much impressed by the Darling Downs, which he compared favourably with the black lands of Texas. This planter is convinced that cotton can be profitably grown in Queensland by white labour, and suggests the adoption of the co-operative system, after the manner of the butter factories. It is said that some 25 other Texas farmers are prepared to emigrate to Queensland in order to take up cotton growing there.

**Proposed Cotton
Cultivation
in Queensland
on Co-operative
System.**

(C.I.B. 10,469.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Trades Commissioner in London of the Union of South Africa notifies that the Department of Agriculture, Pretoria, has telegraphed to him to the effect that this season's prospects for the export of maize are more favourable than last season's and the quality is better. There is, however, no prospect of any improvement in this season's oat crop.

**Prospects of the
Maize and Oat
Crops.**

(C.I.B. 11,917.)

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**

The following figures of the exports of cultivated rubber from the Straits Settlements during the month of April, 1914, are from telegraphic information received by the Malay States Information Agency in London, the corresponding figures for April, 1913, being added for purposes of comparison:—

	1913.	1914.
	Tons.	Tons.
April	762	1,548
January-April	3,187	5,717

These figures include transshipments of rubber from various places in the neighbourhood of the Straits Settlements, such as Borneo, Java, Sumatra and the Non-Federated Malay States, but do not include rubber exports from the Federated Malay States.

RUSSIA.

H.M. Embassy at St. Petersburg reports that the following notice was published in the "Novoe Vremya" (St. Petersburg) of 16th/29th April:—

**Denial of
Rumoured State
Grain Monopoly.**

"In certain papers there has appeared detailed information respecting a Bill for the institution by the State of a grain monopoly alleged to have been drawn up by the Ministry of Finance. We are authorised to state that all rumours respecting the proposed introduction of a State grain monopoly are devoid of foundation. This question has not only not been worked out, but has not even been raised in the Ministry of Finance." (C. 3,978.)

ARGENTINA.

H.M. Legation at Buenos Aires reports that the first trial shipment of grapes from Argentina to the United Kingdom left Buenos Aires on 17th April. The fruit, which is stated to be of first-class quality, comes from the vine-growing district of the Province of Mendoza, and the consignment consists of 1,336 boxes of about 7 kilogs. each, and 200 boxes of about $3\frac{1}{4}$ to 4 kilogs. each. The fruit is packed in skeleton boxes, and is laid within wooden shavings.

Should this trial shipment prove a success, there is a possibility of a large trade in grapes between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom.

Kilog. = 2.204 lbs.

(C.I.B. 11,769.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED KINGDOM

According to a report in the "Board of Trade Labour Gazette" for May*, based on 5,863 statistical returns, viz., **Labour Market in April.** 3,123 returns from trade unions (relating to 991,874 members), and 2,740 returns from employers (relating to 1,273,572 workpeople), employment in April continued good on the whole, and showed little general change from the previous month. The coal mining, engineering, and ship-building trades were still well employed, but there was some decline in pig-iron, iron and steel, and tinplate manufacture. There was a further seasonal improvement in the building and brick-making trades.

It was reported by the Labour Exchanges that there was a continuance of the demand for labour in the shipbuilding industry. In the building trades there was a scarcity in some districts, and painters were in general demand in the provinces. There was also a deficiency of women in the clothing trade.

Compared with a year ago, employment showed a decline, which was especially marked in the pig-iron, iron and steel, and engineering trades. On the other hand, the tinplate trade was much more active than in April, 1913.

* For list of principal contents, see p. 477.

The following statement shows the quantity and value of fish landed on the English and Welsh, Scottish, and Irish Coasts during the month and four months ended April, 1914, as compared with the corresponding periods of the year 1913:—

—	Month of April.				Four Months ended April.			
	1913.		1914.		1913.		1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
England and Wales—								
Fish, excluding shell fish	852,975	653,406	935,444	755,142	2,819,983	2,574,139	2,997,108	2,681,799
Shell fish	—	31,443	—	31,618	—	99,537	—	104,071
Total value	—	684,849	—	786,760	—	2,673,676	—	2,785,870
Scotland—								
Fish, excluding shell fish	348,383	155,937	252,314	154,511	1,714,759	775,562	1,828,634	808,289
Shell fish	—	7,200	—	7,475	—	22,733	—	24,528
Total value	—	163,197	—	161,986	—	798,295	—	832,817
Ireland—								
Fish, excluding shell fish	15,557	11,454	36,443	16,797	211,583	96,465	199,688	70,088
Shell fish	—	789	—	641	—	3,373	—	2,903
Total value	—	12,243	—	17,438	—	99,838	—	72,991

NOTE.—The above figures are subject to correction in the annual returns.

*Miscellaneous.***RUSSIA.**

H.M. Consul at St. Petersburg (Mr. A. W. Woodhouse) reports that the Ninth International Congress of Applied Chemistry will be held at St. Petersburg from 8th to 14th August (new style) under the patronage of H.I.M. the Emperor of Russia. Full particulars regarding the Congress may be obtained by United Kingdom firms on application to the Bureau of the Ninth International Congress of Applied Chemistry, Winter Palace, Place No. 8, St. Petersburg.

(C.I.B. 11,016.)

H.M. Consul-General at Moscow (Mr. C. Clive Bayley) reports that, owing to gradual extension of the railway system and the improved means of communication, Moscow is gradually superseding Irbit as the centre of the fur trade, and foreign dealers prefer to purchase their skins through their Moscow representatives rather than to put up with the inconvenience of visiting a fair situated on the Siberian frontier 70 miles from any railway station.

This year's fair at Irbit, held in February and March, was, however, satisfactory, although fur transactions opened under very unfavourable conditions. The general inactivity of the world's fur market, the almost universal decline in prices, the number of old stocks on hand, and the comparatively large quantity of fur brought to the Irbit fair, all seemed to point to disastrous results for sellers, especially of squirrel and ermine. Fortunately, however, there was a good demand from abroad for the lighter kinds of squirrel (used as an imitation of Russian polecat) and Russian dealers began to buy up the darker sorts, so that in the course of a fortnight the larger part of this fur was sold.

The total turnover in fur amounted to 7,553,000 roubles, as compared with 7,435,000 roubles in 1913, of which 2,747,950 roubles were credited to squirrel, against 2,173,000 roubles in 1913. Ermine was sold to the value of 1,030,000 roubles, as against 979,750 roubles last year; fox to the value of 764,800 roubles, as against 701,000 roubles last year; hare to the value of 510,000 roubles, arctic fox to the value of 455,500 roubles, kolinsky to the value of 413,000 roubles, polecat to the value of 320,000 roubles, cat to the value of 220,000 roubles, and Chinese and Mongolian sable to the value of 92,000 roubles.

The amount of squirrel brought to the fair was 5,900,000 skins, an increase of 1,500,000 on 1913; sables however decreased from 11,000 in 1913 to 5,000. Dark squirrel sold at 45-50 copecks, and light and medium Siberian at 36-43 copecks; Chinese sables were bought at 60 roubles, and Mongolian at 100 roubles, but little trade was done in them owing to their abnormal price. Apart from the greatly diminished sales of sable, the final results of the fair show that it was more successful than last year's from the seller's point of view.

100 copecks = 1 rouble = 2s. 1½d.

(C.I.B. 10,548.)

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.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Commercial Intelligence. H.C. 202. Price ½d.

This is a Return showing the number of annual and other Reports received from (1) His Majesty's Diplomatic and Consular Officers, and (2) His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Trade Correspondents in the Dominions and British Possessions, which have been dealt with by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of

* 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.

Trade, and published or communicated to traders during 1913, with comparative figures for 1911 and 1912 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper No. 153 of 1912).

See tables on pp. 448-9.

Foreign Trade. Return showing for the last year for which figures are available:—(a) The value of all articles imported into the United Kingdom from the United States of America, Germany, France, Austria, Russia, Italy, Spain, China, Japan, and the Argentine, respectively: (i) free of duty, (ii) subject to duty; (b) The value of all articles imported into the United States of America, Germany, France, Austria, Russia, Italy, Spain, China, Japan, and the Argentine respectively, from the United Kingdom: (i) free of duty, (ii) subject to duty. H.C. 225. Price ½d.

Inter-Imperial Trade. Return showing for the last year for which figures are available:—(a) The value of all articles imported into the United Kingdom from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and British South Africa, respectively: (i) free of duty, (ii) subject to duty; (b) the value of all articles imported into Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and British South Africa, respectively, from the United Kingdom: (i) free of duty, (ii) subject to duty. H.C. 226. Price ½d.

Passenger Movement from and to the United Kingdom. April [Cd. 7,285-III.] Price ½d.

Return showing for the month of April, and for the four months ending April, in each of the years 1913 and 1914:—

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

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

East India (Census). General Report of the Census of India, 1911. [Cd. 7,377.] Price 4s. 8d.

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—			AFRICA		
Belgium and Colonies:			Morocco:		
5260	Belgian Congo, 1912 ...	3½d.	5248	Morocco, 1912 ...	5d.
France and Colonies:			ASIA		
5256	Algeria, 1912 ...	7d.	Persia:		
5252	Dunkirk, 1912 ...	2d.	5264	Arabistan, 1912-13 ...	1½d.
5249	French Congo, 1911-12 ...	3d.	5267	Bahrein Islands, 1912-13 ...	3½d.
Germany and Colonies:			5263	Bunder Abbas, 1912-13 ...	3½d.
5244	Danzig, 1910-12 ...	4½d.	5255	Bushire, 1912-13 ...	5d.
5246	Samoa, 1912 ...	1d.	5254	Isfahan, 1912-13 ...	1d.
Greece:			5266	Kerman, 1912-13 ...	1½d.
5258	Thessaly, 1912 ...	1d.	5261	Persia, 1912-13 ...	1½d.
Netherlands and Colonies:			5257	Shiraz, 1912-13 ...	3d.
5245	Surinam, 1910-12 ...	3½d.	Siam:		
Norway:			5251	Bangkok, 1912-13 ...	3½d.
5250	Norway (Supplementary), 1912... ..	2d.	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	Vladivostok, 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:		
			5262	Pará, 1910-12 and part of 1913... ..	2½d.

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.
3	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.
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	½d.

*Government Publications.***Treaty Series—continued.**

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

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

- Pastoral Industries of Russia.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 21st April.
- Cotton Cultivation in Asiatic Russia.
"Quinzaine Coloniale" (Paris), 10th
 May.
- Cherries: Commercial Uses.
"Bulletin des Halles" (Paris), 9th
 May.
- Citrus Fruit Cultivation.
"Rhodesia Agricultural Journal"
 (Salisbury), April.
- Tobacco Cultivation in Bessarabia (Russia).
"Torgoro - Promyshlennaya Gazeta"
 (St. Petersburg), 10th May.
- Cocoa: World's Production and Con-
 sumption.
"Economiste Français" (Paris), 2nd
 May.
- Timber Development in Tambov Govern-
 ment (Russia).
"Pravitelstvennoi Iyestnik" (St.
 Petersburg), 6th May.
- Sheep Breeding and Wool Production in
 German South West Africa.
"Tropenpflanzer" (Berlin), May.
- "Salad" Cultivation (Intensive) in the
 Netherlands.
"Moniteur Officiel" (Paris), 7th May.
- Cocoa: Fermentation.
"Quinzaine Coloniale" (Paris), 10th
 May.
- Rubber Market—1st Quarter, 1914.
"Tropenpflanzer" (Berlin), May.
- Agricultural Situation in Algeria.
"Bulletin de l'Algérie" (Paris), 1st
 May.
- Crop Prospects in Austria-Hungary.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),
 8th May
- Plantation Rubber: Classification.
"Quinzaine Coloniale" (Paris), 10th
 May.
- Castor Oil Bean Cultivation.
"Rhodesia Agricultural Journal"
 (Salisbury), April.
- Wine and Cider Production in France in
 1913.
"Economiste Français" (Paris), 2nd
 May.

Machinery and Engineering

- Transmission Chains (2nd Article).
"Metallurgie" (Paris), 13th May.
- Water Power in Italy.
"Journal des Tarifs" (Paris), 7th
 May.

Machinery and Engineering—continued

- Motor Cars: Openings in Hong Kong
 and Cuba.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 22nd April.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- Asbestos Production in Russia.
"Textil Zeitung" (Berlin), 12th May.
- Work of the American Pig Iron Associa-
 tion.
"Iron Age" (New York), 30th April.
- Iron and Steel Products: Openings in
 Sicily.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 28th April.
- Oil Fields of Peru (2nd Article).
"Deen To-Day" (Lima), December.
- Rhenish Westphalian Coal Syndicate:
 Operations.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 11th May
- Aluminium in Rail Steel.
"Iron Age" (New York), 30th April.
- Mining Concession Laws of Norway.
"Engineering and Mining Journal"
 (New York), 2nd May.
- Contractable Core for Rolling Tubes.
"Metallurgie" (Paris), 13th May.
- Re-Heating Furnaces.
"Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 7th
 May.
- German Tube Syndicate: Operations.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 9th May.
 (X. 5,025.)
- Pyritic Smelting.
"Engineering and Mining Journal"
 (New York), 2nd May.
- Sheet Iron Market in Upper Silesia
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 9th May
 (X. 5,027.)
- Lead Production of United States in 1913.
"Iron Age" (New York), 30th April.
- Mineral Industries of Italy (2nd Article).
"Metallurgie" (Paris), 13th May.
- Quartz Mining in California (1st Article).
"Engineering and Mining Journal"
 (New York), 2nd May.
- Iron Market in Rhenish Westphalia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 9th May.
 (X. 5,028.)
- Mild Steel Production in Germany in
 1st Quarter, 1914.
"Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 7th
 May.
- Coal Syndicate in Germany: Operations
 in 1913.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 12th May.
 (X. 5,014.)

*Foreign and Colonial Publications.*NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS *continued***Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued**

- Nickel Industry in Norway.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 8th May.
- Mineral Analysis of Ores.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 2nd May.
- Roasted Iron Market in Upper Silesia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 8th May (X. 5,026)
- Steel Production in Electric Furnaces.
"Iron Age" (New York), 30th April.
- Coal Production in China.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 8th May.
- Magnetic Separation of Blends from Pyrites.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 2nd May.
- Iron in Germany in April.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 8th May (X. 5,021)

Railways, Shipping and Transport

- Elimination of Railway Signals.
"Engineering News" (New York), 30th April.
- Working of the Roumanian Railways in 1913.
"Journal des Transports" (Paris), 30th May.
- Shipping on the Rhone.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 10th May.

Textiles and Textile Materials

- Woolen Industry in Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 10th May (X. 5,019)
- Silk Industry in the United States.
"New Yorker Handels Zeitung," 2nd May.
- Embroidery Trade in Switzerland in 1st Quarter of 1914.
"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 29th April.
- Silk Market—General.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 11th May (X. 5,055)

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

- Germany—Dresden Chamber of Commerce Report for 1913.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 11th May.
- Germany—Posen Chamber of Commerce Report for 1913.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 8th May.
- Germany: Trade of North Germany.
"Moniteur Officiel" (Paris), 7th May.
- Spain: Trade in 1913.
"Handelsmuseum" (Vienna), 7th May.
- Straits Settlements: Trade in 1913.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 6th May.

Miscellaneous.

- Trade Marks in China.
"Handelsmuseum" (Vienna), 7th May.
- Sulphite Manufacture.
"Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Montreal), 1st May.
- Porcelain and Earthenware Industry in Switzerland.
"Moniteur Officiel" (Paris), 7th May.
- Sulphite Wood Pulp Manufacture.
"Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Montreal), 1st May.
- Paper Syndicate in Spain.
"Handelsmuseum" (Vienna), 7th May.
- Cinematographs in Various Countries.
"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 15th April.
- Iron Impurities in Paper.
"Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Montreal), 1st May.
- Cigarette Production and Consumption in Denmark in 1913.
"Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels), 9th May.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.**British India—**

- Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) in 1912-13.
- Annual Statement of the Seaborne Trade and Navigation of Burma in 1912-13.
- Report for 1912-13 of the Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa.

Canada—

- Report of Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education.
- Department of Railways and Canals. Report for 1912-13.

Australia—

- COMMONWEALTH Summary of Commonwealth Statistics of Transport and Communication, 1903-1913.

Australia—continued.

- NEW SOUTH WALES—Post Office Directory for 1914.
- NEW ZEALAND—Report for 1912-13 of the Wellington Harbour Board.
- EGYPT—Annual Return of Shipping, Cargo, and Passenger Traffic in Ports of Egypt, and Suez Canal Transits in 1913.
- ARGENTINA—Year Book of the City of Buenos Aires, 1912.
- UNITED STATES—
Department of Agriculture—Farmer's Bulletins: No. 577. Growing Egyptian Cotton in the Salt River Valley, Arizona; No. 581. The World's Corn Crop.

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 20 weeks ended 14th May, 1914.—

	Week ended 14th May, 1914.		20 Weeks ended 14th May, 1914.	
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	70,438	1,587,498	11,999	85,630
Brazilian		139,754	10	8,846
East Indian	8,458	75,329	50	19,460
Egyptian	6,046	269,913	1,276	75,684
Miscellaneous	3,744*	61,126†	79	7,436
Total	88,686	2,136,620	13,414	197,056

* Including 699 bales British West African, 1,866 bales British East African, and 312 bales foreign East African.

† Including 4,475 bales British West Indian, 5,966 bales British West African, 10,928 bales British East African, and 2,011 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 16th May, 1914, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
Week ended 16th May, 1914	s. d. 32 7	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 18 11
Corresponding Week in—			
1907	29 7	24 3	20 5
1908	33 8	25 9	18 10
1909	42 8	27 0	20 11
1910	31 10	21 8	17 8
1911	32 6	25 4	19 2
1912	37 8	31 2	23 7
1913	32 10	25 4	19 9

* 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 16th May, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 16th May, 1914.	Correspond- ing week in 1913.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	2	142
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	191	152
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Cwts.	214,500	176,578
Mutton " " " " " " " " " "	"	161,405	75,967
Pork " " " " " " " " " "	"	11,222	3,812
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	17,096	10,706
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Cwts.	95,981	75,897
Beef	"	276	271
Hams	"	20,293	14,944
Pork	"	3,958	5,017
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	2,674	2,235
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	6,335	38,417
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Cwts.	72,330	72,496
Margarine	"	27,222	25,861
Cheese	"	38,579	34,223
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	228	98
" condensed	"	23,550	15,888
" preserved, other kinds	"	13	114
Eggs	Grt. Hndr	386,188	376,969
Poultry	Value £	19,902	2,069
Game	"	14	101
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	2,686	1,673
Lard	"	31,996	32,629
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Cwts.	1,375,700	1,819,100
Wheat-meal and flour... ..	"	206,300	205,100
Barley	"	194,500	178,200
Oats	"	234,300	637,800
Peas	"	20,800	30,720
Beans	"	160	4,650
Maize or Indian corn	"	760,700	618,200
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Cwts.	67,307	27,437
Apricots and peaches	"	20	2
Bananas... ..	Bunches	162,379	71,970
Cherries	Cwts.	1,814	124
Currants	"	11	—
Gooseberries	"	163	131
Grapes	"	1,223	135
Lemons	"	20,024	5,339
Oranges	"	95,835	114,864
Pears	"	5,307	1,342
Plums	"	—	—
Strawberries	"	73	15
Unenumerated	"	1,846	274
Hay	Tons	95	1,687
Straw	"	41	5
Moss Litter	"	1,444	2,015
Hops	Cwts.	849	2,436
Locust beans	"	17,080	—
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels	47,333	131,654
Potatoes... ..	Cwts.	132,336	233,336
Tomatoes	"	27,584	37,009
Unenumerated... ..	Value £	18,145	11,783
Vegetables, dried... ..	Cwts.	1,982	1,120
" preserved by canning	"	6,206	7,253

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

Canada and Newfoundland...	H.M. Trade Commissioner, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. Telegraphic Address, "Britecom."
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, "Auster."

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. 144.

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.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911. PART II.—

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Decisions by the Umpire.

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

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

1452. Workmen employed by pipe founders, and engaged wholly or mainly in machining the faces or flanges or other parts of cast-iron pipes. (Application 299.)

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

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

