

THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. LXXXIV.]

January 15, 1914.

[No. 894

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. 174.

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

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OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Secretary of State for India in Council invites tenders for the supply of wheels and axles. The conditions of **Wheels and Axles.** contract may be obtained on application to the Director-General of Stores, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., and tenders are to be delivered at that office by 2 p.m.

*Openings for British Trade.***BRITISH INDIA**—*continued.*

on 27th January. A copy of the specification may be seen by United Kingdom makers of wheels and axles at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London E.C.

(C.I.B. 585.)

CANADA.

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

Commercial Enquiries.

(C.I.B. 638.)

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Montreal correspondent who will shortly be in London desires to secure agencies for **goods saleable to milliners.**

Enquiry is made by a correspondent at Montreal for names of United Kingdom manufacturers of **novelties and specialities** from whom he could obtain up-to-date articles.

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

* * * * *

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

(C.I.B. 854.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A Midlands company manufacturing **haulage gears, winders, winches, hoists,** and other machinery for use by collieries, mines, railways, &c. wishes to arrange for their sale in Canada.

A London firm wishes to get into touch with Canadian exporters of **pine and other building lumber.**

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A commission agent in Hamilton, Ontario, asks to be placed in communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of **silk art shades for electric lamps,** of which he seeks supplies.

An Ontario company manufacturing **engines and boilers** is desirous of getting into touch with English manufacturers of similar goods who may wish to enter into an arrangement for the sale of their specialities in conjunction with the company's own manufactures.

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

* * * * *

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) reports that an agent in that city wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of **sluice-gates,** with a view to undertaking their representation.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

The name and address of the enquirer may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers of sluice gates on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Any further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the Imperial Trade Correspondent, Mr. F. W. Field, P.O. Box 176, Toronto. (C.I.B. 287.)

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that tenders are invited by the Victorian Railways Commissioners, as follows:—

**Iron Forged
Billets;
Transformers.**

(1) Up to 11 a.m. on 4th March* for the supply and delivery of best *Yorkshire iron forged billets*

for new engines.

(2) Up to 11 a.m. on 11th March* for the supply and delivery of a 15 *k.w. transformer*, a 20 *k.w. transformer* and six 30 *k.w. transformers*, together with *fuses and oil*.

Sealed tenders should be addressed to the Secretary, Victorian Railways Offices, Spencer Street, Melbourne, from whom copies of the specifications and forms of tender may be obtained. A deposit of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the value of the offer is required in the case of (1), and of £2 in the case of (2). *Local representation is necessary.*

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c. may be seen by United Kingdom makers of iron forged billets and transformers, respectively, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 812.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that tenders are invited by the Electric Supply Committee of the City of Melbourne for the supply and delivery of (1) about 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons of *bare hard-drawn copper cables*, and (2) 2,500 *house cut-out boxes* and 500 *replacement wedges*. Sealed tenders will be received, up to noon on 21st January in the case of (1) and 24th January in the case of (2), by Messrs. McIlwraith, McEacharn & Co., Billiter Square Buildings, London, E.C., from whom also copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c. may be obtained on payment of 5s. each, which will be returned on receipt of a *bonâ fide* tender. A deposit of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the amount of the offer must accompany each tender, either in cash or by bank draft.

Copies of the specifications and forms of tender, together with blue prints, may be seen by United Kingdom makers of the above-mentioned articles, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (C.I.B. 813.)

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

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

H.M. Trade Commissioner further reports that tenders will be received by the Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne, up to 3 p.m. on 7th April, for the supply and delivery of 60 non-polarised relays. (Schedule No. 996.) *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 811.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Hobart (Mr. A. H. Ashbolt) reports that tenders will be received by the Deputy Postmaster-General, Hobart, Tasmania, up to noon on 2nd March, for the supply and delivery of 200 common-battery telephones. (Schedule No. T. 104.) *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 820.)

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

For copies of the specifications, conditions and forms of tender, application should be made to 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 and forms of tender may be seen by United Kingdom makers of telephone instruments and material at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia has also furnished the names of seven firms at Sydney, New South Wales, who desire to obtain catalogues and prices from United Kingdom manufacturers of the following articles:—*Fancy goods and travelling requisites; electrical material and appliances; china and glassware, leather goods, jewellery, watches and clocks; furniture and furnishing drapery; moulding machines (hand or power), pneumatic foundry equipment and blacksmiths' supplies (foundry trade literature is also required); office appliances; fancy china vases, grotesque china figures and novelties generally.*

The names of the enquirers may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. Any further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Commissioner for Australia, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W. (C.I.B. 216.)

Plant for River Improvement Works;
Concrete Mixers, Pile Drivers, See notice on p. 152.
Steam Launches, Dredgers, &c.

Openings for British Trade.

NEW ZEALAND.

Electrical Power Plant and Material; Pleasure and Commercial Motors; Cycle Cars. See notices on pp. 154-5.

SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothorn Holland) reports a press announcement to the effect that the Paarl Town Council has approved the plans and specifications for the proposed electric light installation and water reservoir. Tenders are now to be invited for the electric installation, which it is estimated will cost £35,000, and the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade hope shortly to receive a copy of the plans, specifications, &c., which will be available for inspection by electrical engineers in the United Kingdom. (C.I.B. 918.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that a firm in Johannesburg desires to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of flat white papers for printers, stationers and account-book makers. The name and address of the firm may be obtained by United Kingdom paper manufacturers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Any further communications should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa, P.O. Box 1,346, Cape Town. (C.I.B. 379.)

MALTA.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies notify that sealed tenders, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the Director of Contracts, Valletta, up to 11 a.m. on 29th January, for the supply of stationery for the service of the Government of Malta.

Forms of tender, specifications and conditions may be *obtained*, and samples of stationery *seen*, on application at the office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W. (C.I.B. 654.)

FIJI.

Railway Material. See notice on p. 153.

EGYPT.

H.M. Consul at Cairo (Mr. A. D. Alban) reports that tenders are invited by the Egyptian Ministry of Finance for the supply and delivery of 480 oak filing sections and 264 oak index cabinets. Sealed tenders, made out on the proper forms, will be received, up to noon on

Openings for British Trade.

EGYPT—*continued.*

26th February, at the "Economat Central du Ministère des Finances," Cairo, whence copies of the *cahier des charges* and forms of tender can be obtained. A deposit of 2 per cent. of the amount of the offer, or a bank guarantee (from an approved bank) of an amount equal to 10 per cent. of the offer, must accompany each tender.* The cabinets are to be similar to those at the "Economat Central," and a sample of the cabinet it is proposed to offer must accompany the tender.

A copy of the *cahier des charges* may be seen by cabinet makers in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 954.)

H.M. Consul also reports that tenders are invited for the supply of 450 kilogs. of fine quality trunk leather suitable

Leather.

for making carbine buckets, required by the Egyptian Coast Guard Administration during the year 1914. Sealed tenders, made out on the proper forms and accompanied by samples, will be received, up to noon on 31st January,† by the Director of Stores, Coast Guard Administration, Alexandria, from whom also copies of the specification, &c. can be obtained.

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 specimen form of tender may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (C.I.B. 955.)

EGYPT (SUDAN).

The Inspecting Engineer in London to the Sudan Government (Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G.) notifies that tenders for

Sacks.

the supply and delivery of 25,000 small sacks, 36 × 22 ins., will be received, up to noon on 20th February, by the Assistant Secretary, Stores Section, Sudan Government, Khartoum. No special form of tender is necessary, but a sample sack must accompany each tender.

Full particulars can be obtained and samples seen at the offices of Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.

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

(C.I.B. 999.)

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

† 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 Egypt who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

NORWAY.

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) reports that tenders are invited by the Norwegian State Railways Authorities* for the supply of the following:—220,000 *dog spikes* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ inch); 74,000 metres of *rails*, together with *fishplates and bolts*; 130 *Decauville trucks*; 250 *Decauville wheel sets*; 650 *wheel bearings*; 175 *stone trolleys*; 55 *points*; 1,000 metres of *steel wire rope*; 20 *hoisting wheels*; 12 *swing cranes* and 18 *crab cranes*.

Sealed tenders, marked "Anbud paa skinnemateriel og kraner," will be received, up to the end of January, at "Overingeniörens kontor, Norges Statsbaner," Kongsberg, where further particulars may be seen. No special form of tender is required, but *local representation by a resident agent (not necessarily a Norwegian) is essential.*

(C.I.B. 876.)

H.M. Consul also reports that, according to the local press, the authorities of a town in Norway have voted the sum of 172,000 kr. (about £9,555) as a first instalment towards the construction of new water works about 8 kiloms. (5 miles) outside the town. It is stated that it will be easy to extend the water works later on by a pumping station connected with the pressure station. The instalment now voted is said to include the intake and also the laying of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of 14-inch pipes.

The name and address of the engineers stated to have planned the work, and the address of the corporation, may be obtained by United Kingdom contractors on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 875.)

NETHERLANDS.

The "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" of 6th January notifies that tenders will be opened on 28th January, under the auspices of the Netherlands Ministry of Colonies, at the "Koloniaal Etablissement, Westerdoksdijk," Amsterdam, for the supply of *cotton and woollen goods; copper, iron, lead, and zinc goods; weights; water closets; leather goods; linoleum; caustic soda; china clay; oils; candles, &c.*

Specifications and further particulars of the goods required may be purchased from Gebroeders van Cleef, Hofspui No. 28a, The Hague.

With reference to the notice on p. 728 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 25th September, 1913, relative to the sale of the warehouses, &c. vacated by a petroleum company at Flushing, the British Vice-Consul at that place (Mr. P. de Bruyne) reports that an asphalt factory will

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

Openings for British Trade.

NETHERLANDS—continued.

probably be established on the site by the "Nederlandsche Petroleum en Asphalt Maatschappij." The company will have a capital of 2,750,000 frs. (£110,000), and will produce asphalt, refined oil, naphtha, and gasoline under license from the Inter-Ocean Oil Company of New York, with whom a 10-year contract has been made for the supply of crude oil. (C.I.B. 59.)

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

H.M. Consul-General at Lourenço Marques (Mr. E. MacDonell) reports that tenders for the supply of 1,350 tons of *steel rails*, 41,250 *metal sleepers*, 7,500 pairs of *fishplates*, 33,000 *bolts*, and four sets of *points and crossings* will be received, up to 3 p.m. on 23rd February*, by the "Secretaria da Inspeccao das Obras Publicas da Provincia de Moçambique," Lourenço Marques, whence further particulars may be obtained. A deposit of 900 milreis (about £169) is required to qualify any tender. (C.I.B. 937.)

SPANISH PORTS IN NORTH AFRICA.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 6th January states that the "Junta de Fomento de Melilla" has been authorised to invite a competition of plans relative to the construction of a wharf at Melilla. All proposals are to be received at the offices of the "Junta de Fomento," Melilla, by the 20th January, and are to be accompanied by a deposit of 5,000 pesetas (about £185). Local representation is essential.

The "Gaceta," containing particulars as to the construction of the wharf, size, capacity, &c., may be seen by United Kingdom contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY (BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA).

Railway Material. See notice on p. 153.

ROUMANIA.

The British Vice-Consul at Bucharest (Mr. L. Schondorf) reports that tenders are invited by the "Régie des Monopoles de l'Etat Roumain" for the supply and delivery of tin plates required for the Tobacco and Powder Monopolies. The sheets are to be delivered in 100 boxes of 56 sheets each 28 x 20 inches and weighing from 98—100 lbs. net per box, and 250 boxes of 200 sheets each 19 x 16 inches and weighing 100—103 lbs. net per box. A deposit of 5 per cent. of the value of the offer must accompany each tender.

* 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 Portuguese East Africa who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

ROUMANIA—continued.

Sealed tenders, marked "Offre pour l'adjudication des feuilles en fer blanc du 9 Février, 1914," will be received, up to 10 a.m. on 9th February, by the "Direction Générale, Régie des Monopoles de l'Etat," Bucharest, whence copies of the specification may be obtained.

(C.I.B. 952.)

With reference to the notice on p. 69 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 8th January relative to a Roumanian Bill for new railways, &c., it is now stated in the "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 8th January that, of the credit of 428,615,481 lei voted by the Roumanian Parliament, the following are the chief allotments:—195,600,000 lei are to be expended on the construction of new lines, of which 68,000,000 lei are for the double-track railway Bucharest-Karakal-Craiova; 36,750,000 lei on the Tandarei-Hirschowa-Constanza railway; 20,000,000 lei on the Kobadin-Dobruitsch-Baltschik line; 9,000,000 lei on the line from Kobadin to Silistria and 13,700,000 lei on the Dorohoi-Grenze railway. 10,000,000 lei have been set aside for the purchasing of rolling stock for the above lines; 153,572,000 lei for improvements in the existing railway system; and 68,640,000 lei for the completion of the following lines:—Medschidia-Tultscha-Faurei-Tecutsch, Buhaeshti-Roman-Sinaia-Moreni-Petrotschitza, Krasna-Husch, Obor-Pantelimon, Constanza-Techirgiol; 4,661,981 lei for the completion and putting into working order of the following lines:—Bucharest-Oltenitza, Ploiest-Slobozia, Giurgiu-Blegescht, Tandarei, Slobozia, Iloiaia-Harlau, Tunnel Bereshti; and 5,500,000 lei for the construction of a petroleum pipe line. The expenditure, which is to be spread over a period of seven years, is to be distributed in the following manner:—80,000,000 lei are to be expended during the first year, and 60,000,000 lei at the most during each of the remaining six years.

Lei = 96d.

MEXICO.

H.M. Minister at Mexico City reports the publication in the "Diario Oficial" of 25th November of a contract between the Ministry of Fomento and Señor Faustino Vega authorising the latter to fish in the territorial waters between Punta Hor and El Ubero, on the east coast of the territory of Quintanà Roo, between the 19th and 20th parallels of north latitude. The concessionaire is also empowered to establish a factory for canning the products of the fisheries at any spot he may select within the zone. The concession is to remain in force for a period of 10 years from 18th November.

(M. 298.)

URUGUAY.

The "Diario Oficial" (Montevideo) of 10th December contains a copy of an "ad referendum" contract entered into between the Secretary of State of the Uruguayan Department of Public Works and the Uruguayan

Railway
Construction.

Openings for British Trade.

URUGUAY—*continued.*

Railway Company, whereby the company, in conjunction with the State, undertakes to construct the following railway lines:—A line from Montevideo, joining the State railways at the port of Carmen and the Midland Railway at the nearest point, a line from Olmos to link up with the Montevideo and Carmen line, and a line from San Carlos to Rocha.

ARGENTINA.

With reference to the notices on p. 276 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st August, 1912, and pp. 178-9

Irrigation Plant. of the issue of 25th April, 1912, relative to irrigation schemes in Argentina, H.M. Consul-General at Buenos Aires (Mr. H. G. Mackie) reports that a project is under consideration to make a storage dam in the valley of the river Marapa, in the Province of Tucuman, to hold 22,000,000,000 gallons of water, which would increase the dry season flow of the river to 1,694 gallons per second, and would irrigate 37,500 acres. A high level canal has also been designed to take its water from the Cadillal dam, for irrigating the area lying to the north-west of Tucuman. This canal would also give 4,500 h.p. at a low cost. Dams have also been projected on the rivers Calera and San Ignacio.

All the water of the river Sali as it flows past Tucuman is taken at that town for the irrigation of the surrounding district, but there is a copious flow lower down the river, and a large canal is accordingly being designed to irrigate the lower portion of the Department of Leales. Several surveys are in progress with a view to the drainage of "salinas," or salt marshes, in the neighbourhood of the river, and the drainage work will shortly be commenced.

(C. 9.299.)

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,

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information—continued.

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,"* 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.

EXHIBITION.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The Board of Trade have been notified that a Leather Industries Exhibition will be held from 18th to 28th March next in the International Exhibition Buildings, Shepherd's Bush, London, W., under the auspices of the London Chamber of Commerce (Fancy Leather Section). The Exhibition will be under the management of Messrs. William Glass & Co., Saracen's Head Chambers, Snow Hill, London, E.C., from whom further particulars may be obtained.

(C. 9,903.)

CONTINENTAL EARTHENWARE AND GLASSWARE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Exhibition of Samples at the Board of Trade.

An assortment of Continental earthenware, china and glass selling in the South African market, which has been collected by H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothorn Holland), is now on view at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where it may be inspected by United Kingdom manufacturers. Persons who have already seen these samples and desire any further information, or who wish to make any statement, regarding them are invited to do so.

BRITISH TRADE WITH RHODESIA.

Visit to London of Imperial Trade Correspondent.

Mr. E. C. Baxter, Controller of Customs at Bulawayo, the Correspondent of the Board of Trade for Rhodesia, who is now on a visit to London, will attend at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., on 21st and 22nd January, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., and will be pleased to see British manufacturers and traders who may desire to consult him regarding trade conditions and openings in Rhodesia.

Applications for appointments with Mr. Baxter should be made promptly to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above.

(C.I.B. 25,428.)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Advisory Committee to the Board of Trade on Commercial Intelligence was held at 7, Whitehall Gardens, S.W., on 13th January. Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, K.C.B., presided, and there were also present Lord Rotherham, Lord Joicey, Sir F. Forbes Adam, Sir Hugh Bell, Mr. Henry Birchenough, Mr. T. Craig-Brown, Mr. G. H. Cox, Mr. F. C. Drake (India Office), Sir Algernon Firth, Mr. C. A. Harris (Colonial Office), Mr. A. J. Hobson, Sir H. W. Just (Colonial Office), Mr. E. H. Langdon, Mr. Algernon Law (Foreign Office), Mr. Stanley Machin, the Hon. T. Mackenzie (New Zealand), Mr. W. H. Mitchell, Mr. E. Parkes, M.P., Sir Albert Spicer, M.P., Mr. G. J. Stanley (Board of Trade), Mr. T. Worthington, and Mr. Percy Ashley (Secretary).

The Committee decided that special Commercial Missions should be despatched at an early date to investigate the conditions and prospects of British Trade in Siberia and China, and among other matters considered were the collection of samples of foreign goods competing with United Kingdom manufacturers in the Self-Governing Dominions, and questions relating to the work of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

ADOPTION OF THE METRIC CARAT AS A STANDARD WEIGHT.

With reference to the notice which appeared at p. 592 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 12th June last, the Board of Trade desire to call attention to the fact that by an Order in Council, dated the 14th October last (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1913—No. 1,118), new denominations of weight of the metric carat of 200 milligrams and its multiples and sub-multiples were authorised for use in trade on and after the 1st April next, and Board of Trade standards have accordingly been made and duly verified.

Copies of the Order in Council can be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from the Sale Agents mentioned on the cover of this "Journal," at the price of 1d. each, or may be seen (together with certain further particulars relating to the subject) at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(R/ST. 77.)

INSURANCE AGAINST WAR RISKS ON GOODS FOR SMYRNA.

H.M. Vice-Consul at Smyrna (Mr. C. E. Heathcote Smith) reports that all Smyrna mines have not yet been removed, so that it is still desirable to cover war risks. (C.I.B. 690.)

TRADE CONDITIONS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

GENERAL.

France.—*Suggestions to traders.*—H.M. Consul at Dunkirk (Mr. P. C. Sarell) in his report on the trade of that district in 1912, which will shortly be issued, after urging upon shipowners and traders interested the probable advantage to themselves of a personal visit to that port, which is less than 50 miles from Dover and can be reached in six hours from London, further suggests that possibly a few minutes spent at the Consulate (which is in the immediate neighbourhood of the docks and the Chamber of Commerce) might assist the visitor in his examination of the possibilities of the port. It is too often the custom, he writes, for merchants and others to avoid the Consul altogether in their visits to foreign ports, but to correspond with him; rather should visits to Consuls be substituted wherever possible for correspondence with them.

"The following striking instances seem, to some extent," continues Mr. Sarell, "to indicate the attitude of the public towards the Consular Service; they occurred at Dunkirk within the last few months, and may here be noted without indicating the identity of the persons or institutions concerned. In the first instance a delegation representing one of the great local administrations of London visited Dunkirk for the purpose of examining the conditions prevailing at the port, and, after their departure, the local authorities communicated with the Consul on the subject of their visit, and were, not unnaturally, astonished to find that the Consul knew nothing whatever about the visit, although it was purely one connected with trade and merchant shipping. In another case a similar organisation procured an introduction to the British Consul at Dunkirk from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and instructions were duly sent to the Consul, simultaneously with the despatch to the organisation concerned of the introduction requested, to place himself at their disposal for the purpose of furthering the objects of the visit so far as the Consul should be able so to do in conformity with the general instructions and practice of the Consular service. In course of time, instead of receiving the expected visit from his fellow-countrymen, the Consul received an enquiry from one of the French administrations visited by the party, asking him for the names and qualifications of the gentlemen concerned, because, as it appeared, communications had been difficult owing to the ignorance of English on the one hand and of French on the other of the two parties to the interview in question. In due course the Consul was informed by his official superiors that his expected visitors had not had time to avail themselves of the official introduction furnished to them by the Secretary of State at their request.

*Trade Conditions in Foreign Countries.***GENERAL**—*continued.*

"It must be obvious that the measure of the usefulness of a Consul is, of necessity, the measure of the extent to which the public will consent to make use of him. No amount of attention or activity on the part of Consuls can be of any avail if the public deliberately ignore the machinery provided, both in London and abroad, for the purpose of furnishing them with information and of promoting the general interests of British trade, and have recourse to sources of information which must necessarily be tainted with local or personal interests or prejudice."

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Spain.—H.M. Consul at Malaga (Mr. H. M. Villiers, M.V.O.), in calling attention to the serious effect on the trade and commerce of Malaga of the closing of the "Banco de Hispano Americano," suggests that British firms trading with Malaga should endeavour to be indulgent as regards collections there in order to retain their trade, and also cautious in granting credit. (C. 275.)

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CHEMICALS.

Germany.—In a review of the chemical industry during the year 1913, the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 5th January states that, as a result of the Balkan War, the explosive and gunpowder trade received a decided impetus last year. Another direct result of the war was the greatly increased consumption of high-percentage mineral acids, but the high prices of the necessary raw materials, such as iron-pyrites, Chile saltpetre, coal, &c., prevented the supply keeping pace with the demand. Trade in muriatic acid followed on much the same lines last year as in 1912, the prices obtained leaving much to be desired. There has been a brisk demand for sulphate, but the sale of potassium chloride has suffered, because of the introduction of more competition. Soda products have not found ready markets in 1913, and in these products also foreign competition was responsible for further weakening in prices. The tone of the superphosphate market has become very flat, and does not show signs of improving. Keener foreign competition has been responsible for a decline in the sales of artificial manures, the year's figures comparing not at all favourably with those for the previous year.

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GLASS.

Belgium.—The "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 8th January states that the month of December was a very quiet one for the Belgian window-glass industry. There was very little doing in the market, China being the only buyer of importance. Many restrictions have been placed on the production of window-glass by means of closing down furnaces, and in this direction the policy pursued by the Belgian Window-Glass Syndicate seems to be directed towards securing that the production shall, under no circumstances, be allowed to exceed the demand. At present in the Belgian window-glass industry, 22 of the 35 furnaces are active.

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

Belgium.—The “*Börsen Zeitung*” (Berlin) of 6th January states that, though the situation in the Belgian iron industry is very discouraging, no further reductions in prices have been notified. Orders have been steadily decreasing, and the outlook for the future is dark, as no immediate improvement in the state of affairs is anticipated. Trade in pig-iron, as well as in half-finished products, is quiet, and prices remain constantly weak. Small hope is entertained of a revival in the near future of the iron-girder trade, but negotiations are proceeding for the supply of extensive quantities of steel rails. The position of the metal-sheet industry still continues cheerless, although a considerable number of small orders for fine metal-sheets have been booked. Prices of bar-iron are again weakening. Trade in mild steel has lately brightened up considerably, and the works are now quite busy. Prices in the coal market are unsatisfactory, every kind of commercial coal being affected. Although the spell of cold weather recently experienced has increased the demand somewhat, it appears as if prices in the coal market have not yet touched bottom.

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LEATHER.

Germany.—The “*Frankfurter Zeitung*” of 7th January contains a report on the leather industry in 1913, in which it is stated that taken all round the past year was favourable to most branches of the industry. The first nine or ten months of the year produced very satisfactory results, but the last two or three months showed a decided weakening of trade. The prices for hides, and in consequence, for finished leather articles, advanced continuously from January to October, until they reached an exceptionally high point, without any slackening of, and in spite of the lull in demand towards the end of 1913. It is expected that the raw material market will again become firm during the present month. In any case it is the general opinion that the trade conditions of last year will not be repeated. During the past year the boot and shoe industry had small cause for self-congratulation, as prices were uncertain and fluctuating. Credit conditions did not improve very much during 1913.

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TEXTILES.

International.—*Woolens.*—The “*Frankfurter Zeitung*” of 3rd January contains a review of the woollen markets during the past year, in which it is stated that, although as far as production goes the year 1913 has been favourable, there was during the latter part of the year a lack of new markets in which to dispose of the produce. Prices were high, but the very high cost of raw material, out of all proportion to the prices of woollen products, had the result of curtailing profits. Although the past year cannot be described as a bad one for the woollen industry, yet the results obtained were not so good as in 1912. The year, too, has been a difficult one for commerce, importers having to contend with severe competition, as a result of which prices were very keenly cut.

Trade Conditions in Foreign Countries.

Sheep shearings have been smaller, as is shown by the fact that Australia produced about 300,000 bales less than in 1912, and also about 50,000 bales less than in 1912 were shipped from the River Plate. With the exception of Austria, the European wool markets have been affected very little by the unsettled political situation. This was shown by the January 1913 auction in London, at which an advance in prices of 5 per cent. was made. Since then prices of wool have not undergone any serious fluctuation. In the spring some varieties were sold at low prices, and a quiet tone prevailed throughout the summer months. In the autumn the main sheep-shearings resulted in brisk trade, which was in strong contrast to the situation on the Continent. At the end of the year trade generally was quiet.

Under the new United States Tariff Law wool has been imported into that country free of duty since the 1st December last. It is probable that the exports of all kinds of woollen goods from Europe to the United States of America will increase considerably as a result of this, and it may also safely be predicted that American trade with oversea markets will be strengthened. The report states that a pessimistic view of the prospects for 1914 need not be taken, although the year promises to be by no means an easy one for the woollen industry.

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International.—Silk.—The "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 5th January states that it is reported from Milan that prices for silk remain fairly firm, and, with the exception of a few special lines where great enterprise is being shown, the market is very quiet. Manufacturers are now receiving more orders for certain articles, which is due to the fact that agents are being able to dispose of their supplies. There is no change in the prices for finished products. From Zürich it is reported that prices for raw silk are firmer, but buyers are showing a certain amount of reserve, as it is generally felt that the satisfactory state of affairs may not be lasting. Sales have lately not been very extensive in Lyons, although the export demand has been greater. The tendency for Near East raw silk has been firmer, but buyers are still holding back. The situation in the raw silk industry in Crefeld is unaltered.

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Germany.—The "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 9th January states that, though manufacturers and spinners are exhibiting no great anxiety to buy, prices for German wool are remaining quite firm. Better prices are being obtained for noils and waste, at any rate for the coarser qualities. Trade in slivers and shoddy has been quiet, and no change has taken place in the woollen yarn market. A little business has been done in the finer varieties of worsted yarn, whilst business in Cheviots was likewise fair. There is no great change to be notified in the wool weaving industry, although orders for home consumers have been small and few important foreign orders have been received. Trade has become worse in carpets and upholstery. The cotton yarn and cotton tissues industries have become somewhat

Trade Conditions in Foreign Countries.

quieter, whilst the situation in the silk industry shows no change. There seems to be a strong demand for flax yarn of all kinds. The spinning mills are showing marked reserve with their offers, so that sales are not very great. The demand for plain linen remains satisfactory, and the tone of the jute products market is somewhat brisker.

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WIRE.

Germany.—The “Frankfurter Zeitung” of 10th January reports that the situation in the drawn-wire industry has been somewhat better lately, owing to an improvement in the foreign trade. On the 1st January, the Union of German Drawn-Wire Works was in receipt of orders for the supply of about 134,000 metric tons, of which 58,000 metric tons were for home use and 76,000 metric tons for exportation. The improvement in the industry is shown by contrasting these figures with the sales for the last quarter of 1913, during which period 120,200 metric tons were sold. Negotiations for the prolongation of the Wire Works Union, which expires on 30th June, 1914, will be proceeded with at the next general meeting.

Metric ton = 2204·6 lbs.

COMMERCIAL SITUATION IN CANADA.

The “Montreal Daily Star” of 2nd December contains the speech made by the President of the Bank of Montreal at the annual meeting of the shareholders on 1st December last, in which he gave a general review of the commercial situation in Canada during 1913, from which the following extracts are quoted:—

Legitimate business generally in Canada continues to be in a satisfactory condition. There are no signs of trade depression, though a slowing down in many branches of trade is in evidence, and there is a disposition to confine commitments to actual requirements. More economy is being exercised than has been the case for some time past. The flow of money which came in great volume in the past few years from the United Kingdom and foreign countries both for investment and for speculative purposes, and created a somewhat unhealthy expansion, has met with a check. It is not a time to attempt enterprises of a speculative nature, nor to undertake new commitments prior to the financing thereof, and an accumulation of stock by merchants and manufacturers should, as far as possible, be avoided. The excellent harvest, particularly in the North-west, should do much towards liquidating debts and ameliorating the situation, but it seems probable that Canada will be compelled to pause awhile in the wonderful progress of expansion of the last ten years. On the other hand, the commercial condition of Canada is fundamentally sound and business as a whole continues good.

Ontario.—The year 1913, as a whole, may be said to have been satisfactory in Ontario. Crops have been a full average and the farmers prosperous. Manufacturing industries in general have had a fair year and a considerable amount of American capital is coming into the Province. The rural population, unfortunately, continues slowly to decrease.

Commercial Situation in Canada.

Quebec.—General conditions throughout the Province have been good and crops have been up to the average. Hay, the chief crop, turned out better than was at first anticipated, and other crops have been satisfactory both as to quantity and price. Among manufacturing industries the cotton industry has had a good year, but other manufacturers have hardly done so well. The year has been a good one for lumber, both as regards demand and price, and it is anticipated that the recent removal of the United States duty should further increase the profits of the business.

Maritime Provinces.—General conditions throughout the Maritime Provinces have been uniformly satisfactory during 1913. The farmers have had a favourable year, and all crops, apart from fruit, have been above the average. The fishing has been good, with higher prices; the lumber cut was fair, and prices, on the whole, satisfactory. The output of the coal mines has exceeded all previous records; and the production of pig iron was 25 per cent. greater than last year. Manufacturing industries generally have had an output up to the average.

North-West Provinces.—Although business affairs are rapidly becoming more diversified, the production of wheat and other cereals is, of course, of first importance in the North-West Provinces. The crop in 1913 was larger in quantity and better in quality than ever before, but the price realised is somewhat lower than at the corresponding period in 1912. The estimated value of the 1913 crop is 209,000,000 dollars (about £42,961,000) against 192,000,000 dollars (about £39,467,000) in 1912.

In past seasons farmers have rushed their wheat to market in the short period intervening between harvest-time and the close of navigation on the Great Lakes, thereby producing more or less congestion of the markets, to their own loss. An amelioration of this condition has begun by the provision of greater storage accommodation, not only at the Lake ports, but, what is more to the purpose, in the interior, where the Government, as well as private corporations and individuals, are proceeding with the erection of elevators at the principal grain-producing centres.

British Columbia.—The Province generally has not been as prosperous as in 1912. The salmon fishing season has been a good average, and the pack has been sold at remunerative prices. The same may be said of the halibut and herring fishing, and the free admission of British Columbia fish to the United States will be of advantage to the trade. Conditions in the lumber trade have been very unsatisfactory. The prairie demand has been poor, and the prices so much lower than in 1912 that it is a question if many of the mills have made money. The foreign lumber trade has fallen off both in volume and in price, and the free admission of lumber to the United States is not likely to be of much benefit, as the lumber States on the American side of the border can supply their own market. Mining has probably given the most satisfactory results of any industry in the Province.

Crops have been good and prices satisfactory. The fruit industry has realised higher prices, and market arrangements have been improved. The stringent money conditions which have existed throughout the year have checked new enterprises of all kinds, especially municipal undertakings.

(Comp. 19.)

GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL CONTRACTS IN
NORWAY.**Means of increasing United Kingdom's Share.**

The following information is from a supplementary report by H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) on the trade of Norway in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

A large number of Government and municipal contracts are notified from time to time to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade for the information of United Kingdom manufacturers. Enquiries have been made in order to ascertain the proportion of orders resulting to United Kingdom firms, and it was found that out of 30 contracts awarded by the State Railways at Christiania (omitting coal contracts), only three (for certain oils, imitation leather, and fence wire) were secured by United Kingdom firms. The following particulars were given by the authorities to explain why United Kingdom contractors were not more successful in the above cases. In 9 of the 27 remaining cases no United Kingdom tenders were received at all; in 16 cases United Kingdom tenders were received but were too high as compared with the tender accepted; in the 2 remaining cases it is not certain if United Kingdom goods were offered among the rejected tenders. Moreover, 5 of the unsuccessful United Kingdom tenders would have been disqualified in any case, owing to want of care in complying with the stipulations as to samples.

Again, taking a wider field of railway, municipal and other Government contracts at Christiania and elsewhere in Norway: out of 55 contracts only 10 were secured by United Kingdom firms, of which 5 were coal contracts, and therefore practically a foregone conclusion. The other 5 secured were warships, screws of a specified United Kingdom make, and the 3 contracts mentioned above. The remaining 45 orders were placed as follows:—11 in Norway (oils, teak panelling, plush, tools, cranes, tarpaulins, cement), 6 in Sweden (iron goods and boring steel), 15 in Germany (gas pipes, iron goods, control spikes, malleable metal, railway carriage curtains, a grain silo, tongue rails, gas meters, double and copper wire), 2 in the Netherlands (split pegs and gas meters), 1 in the United States and 2 in Russia (for oils), and 6 in Belgium (rails, fish-plates, bed-plates, springs), while 2 were doubtful.

The chief cause of want of success on the part of United Kingdom firms would seem to be that their prices are too high. It is true that Norwegian manufacturers enjoy a preference in Government contracts of some 10 to 15 per cent., but this does not appear to prevent a large proportion of the contracts being secured by the resident agents of foreign firms, who compete with United Kingdom firms under equal conditions as far as the buyers are concerned. A well-known Norwegian business man confirms the impression that in many cases offers for these contracts made by United Kingdom firms are too high—or allow for too wide a margin of profit—as compared with those of Continental firms, and that United Kingdom firms are not careful to appoint local resident agents, who it is essential should tender on their behalf for Government contracts. It is also suggested that these contracts are largely secured by the agents of firms who are already known to the

Government and Municipal Contracts in Norway.

authorities from former deliveries, or, if by new firms, by those who tender at low prices, resulting sometimes in loss either owing to ignorance of local conditions or in order to get an entry into the market, or who wish to dump superfluous stocks at a sacrifice. H.M. Consul does not possess the full means of endorsing these suggestions, but only gives them for what they may be worth as the views of a local business man. Doubtless there are times when United Kingdom firms are too much engaged on large orders to find it worth while to compete in the Norwegian market; but, nevertheless, it is felt that United Kingdom manufacturers do not take full advantage of the friendly feeling prevailing towards them in Norway. As one friend put it: "We would prefer to do business with your country if only your countrymen's prices were not so prohibitive" (*i.e.*, compared with Continental prices).

In the case of Government contracts, there would appear to be no official departmental lists of contractors. All Government contracts above a certain value must, at least formally, be put up to public tender. It is thus usually of little or no use for United Kingdom firms to ask for the names of the authorities to whom tenders should be sent, and to be placed on the official list, in the hope of being thereby invited to tender when occasion arises. The better method is, while keeping in touch with the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade for news of tenders, to appoint local resident agents, whose duty it would be to look out for openings and communicate with the individual authority concerned in each instance. The tendency seems rather to be to de-centralise the work of receiving Government tenders, especially railway tenders, for the various districts. For instance, the Ofoten Railway tenders usually have to be lodged at Narvik, several days journey from Christiania, and not with the central authority at Christiania. The agent will know in each case where to apply for particulars and to lodge tenders. The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., is in possession of lists* of agents who are members of the Christiania Agents' Association, divided up under practically all the chief branches of trade likely to be concerned with Government contracts.

*The lists may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

IMPORT DUTIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Attention is directed to the Return recently published under the title of "Foreign Import Duties, 1913," [Cd. 7,180, price 5s.] which contains information relating to the rates of import duty levied in all European countries (except Montenegro), the United States, China, Japan, Egypt, Persia, Mexico, and Argentina, on the principal articles the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom.

The present Return brings up to date the particulars as to the rates of import duty (with their English equivalents) levied in the various countries mentioned above, given in the previous Return ("Foreign Import Duties, 1912," Cd. 6,475).

The rates shown embrace the latest tariff changes notified to the Board of Trade up to the date of the preparation of the Return (December, 1913).

With the object of avoiding some amount of repetition and thus saving space, the particulars relating to lead, tin, and zinc, unwrought and wrought, have, in this issue of the Return, been incorporated in one section, instead of being given in three separate sections, "Lead," "Tin," and "Zinc," respectively. A section has been added showing the rates of Customs duty leviable on bran in the various countries included in the Return.

The Return also gives some information, in the case of goods dutiable by weight, as to whether duty is levied on the gross or on the net weight, and in the latter event, as to the tare allowances made where actual weighing of the unpacked goods is not resorted to. Articles dutiable on the gross weight of the merchandise are indicated in the Return by the addition of the letter *g* to the unit of weight in the columns showing the rates of duty and English equivalents, while such further information as is available respecting the weight on which duty is levied in the various countries is summarised in Appendix I.

In Turkey and Egypt duties are levied *ad valorem* on practically all imported merchandise; and *ad valorem* duties figure largely in the Customs Tariffs of the Netherlands, Belgium, the United States of America, Japan, China and Persia. Information is given in Appendix II. as to the values which serve as the basis for assessing *ad valorem* duties on goods imported into the countries mentioned.

The Return is arranged with the object of bringing together the tariff classification and rates of duty for each principal group of articles, the information being shown for each foreign country under the following heads:—Yarns of cotton, linen, hemp, jute, silk and wool; woven and other manufactures of the same materials; metals and metal manufactures (iron and steel; copper and brass; lead, tin and zinc; as well as wares of gold and silver), including machinery and cutlery; earthenware and porcelain; glass and glassware; hides, skins and leather, and manufactures thereof; india rubber and gutta-percha, and manufactures thereof; paper, books and stationery; paints, colours and varnishes; dyeing and tanning materials; various oils, fats and resins; earths, stones, minerals, &c. (including clay, coal, cement and roofing slates); chemicals; the principal articles of food and drink; and a number of miscellaneous groups of articles—

Import Duties in Foreign Countries.

e.g., arms, clocks and watches, carriages, cordage, cycles, furniture, matches, perfumery, tobacco, umbrellas, &c.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., is prepared, as far as possible, to furnish information in reply to applications from British traders with regard to the rates of import duty levied on any articles not included in the Return.

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

MOROCCO (SPANISH ZONE).

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Spanish Commission (appointed by Royal Decree in April last) has made the following suggestions (among others) with a view to stimulating the trade of the Spanish Military Posts in North Morocco:—

I. It is suggested that the dues* imposed on goods in transit at Melilla, Chafarinas, Alhucemas and Penon de Velez de la Gomera should be reduced—the exemption now enjoyed by such goods at Ceuta being maintained. It is proposed that this reduction should be gradual, *i.e.*, first a reduction by one-half, and, after three years, a further reduction by one-half of the amount then leviable; and finally the total abolition of the dues three years later. The Commission recommends, however, that the dues at Melilla on the following goods be reduced immediately to 6 pesetas per 100 kilogs.:—

Woollen and cotton textiles; shoes and Moorish stirrups; full-bodied wines; champagne; spirits (*aguardiente*) up to 22°; gin; rum and liqueurs; alcohol; methylated spirit; Tafilet skins and Moorish bags and belts; tea; coffee; and chicory;

and that similar rates be applied to the "Arbitrios" dues collected at Chafarinas, Alhucemas, and Penon de Velez de la Gomera.

II. It is further suggested that "free depôts" (bonded stores) should be established at the Spanish fortresses in Africa, and especially at Ceuta and Melilla, for goods in transit for Morocco. Until these free depôts are established, it is suggested that merchants should be allowed to use private stores instead, under the necessary guarantees for the prevention of fraud.

(C. 155.)

* These dues are those levied for the port work and those levied for the benefit of the town, the latter being termed "Arbitrios."

Proposed Tariff Changes.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Argentine Chamber of Deputies has under consideration a Bill providing for the duty-free admission into the Republic of groats (*sémola*), and all kinds of wheat and maize.

Proposed Duty-free Admission of Groats, Wheat, and Maize.

[*Note.*—Wheat and maize *for seed* are already admitted into the Republic free of duty, under Article 9 of the existing Customs Tariff Law. Groats are at present dutiable at the rate of 2 centavos (gold) per kilogramme (about 1d. per 2¼ pounds).] (C. 266.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM (IRELAND).

With reference to the notice at page 124 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 18th April, 1912, respecting the "Foreign Hay and Straw (Ireland) Order of 1912," the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland have now issued an Order, dated the 10th December, 1913, adding the Dominion of New Zealand to the list of countries (*i.e.*, countries from which the importation of hay and straw into Ireland is not prohibited) enumerated in the schedule to the previous Order. (C. 343.)

Importation of Hay and Straw from Dominion of New Zealand Permitted.

Journal" for the 18th April, 1912, respecting the "Foreign Hay and Straw (Ireland) Order of 1912," the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland have now issued an Order, dated the 10th December, 1913, adding the Dominion of New Zealand to the list of countries (*i.e.*, countries from which the importation of hay and straw into Ireland is not prohibited) enumerated in the schedule to the previous Order.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

A Customs Memorandum (No. 1761 B), dated 12th December last, has been received notifying the establishment of the following outports as Outports of Customs and Warehousing Ports in the Dominion, with effect from the 1st January, 1914 :—

Outports of Customs and Warehousing Ports.	Under the Survey of
Athalmer (British Columbia)	Port of Cranbrook.
Coniston (Ontario) ... ..	.. Sudbury.
St. Anselme (Quebec) ... ..	.. Quebec.

The name of Sand Point, under the Port of Shelburne (N.S.) has been changed to Sandy Point. (C. 297.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NEW ZEALAND.

The "New Zealand Gazette" of the 6th November contains copy of a Ministers' Order (No. 1,063), dated 5th November, 1913, giving Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on various articles on importation into New Zealand.

**Customs
Decisions.**

The following are the principal decisions given :—

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.	
		On Foreign Goods.	On Goods the produce or manufacture of any part of the British Dominions.
Electric appliances, viz. :—			
Hot-air blower, consisting of electric motor, fan, switch and resistance, enclosed in aluminium casing	176	30 % ad val.	20 % ad val.
Master vibrators			
Flannelette clippings for cleaning rifles	483	Free	Free.
Machines, printing, viz. :—			
Rubber brands used in bag-printing machine	166	15 % ad val.	5 % ad val.
Machinery n.o.e., viz. :—			
Coin counting and wrapping machine	182	30 % ..	20 % ..
"Weather indicator," being a toy house with two figures, one indicating rain and the other fair weather	127	30 % ..	20 % ..
Wooden yardsticks, flat	201	30 % ..	20 % ..

(C. 10,032.)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 406-7 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 20th November last respecting certain rulings in regard to the requirements of the Regulation No. 103, issued under the "Customs Management Act, 1913," the Board of Trade have now received from H.M. Trade

Commissioner in South Africa certain further rulings which have been given by the Union Commissioner of Customs to the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce on this matter.

The Commissioner of Customs has informed the Chamber that a Circular has been issued which lays down special provision in the case of goods which are manufactured solely for sale in the South African market. The certificate, which will be accepted by him, is to the following effect :—

"That goods specified under invoice No., dated herein, in the name of Messrs., are manufactured solely for the South African market, and there are no similar goods sold for use in the country of manufacture, and we hereby declare the values to be calculated at rates and discounts which would apply if the goods were sold for home consumption in that country."

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

The Cape Town Chamber raised a further point in regard to duty being levied upon railway carriage to the port of shipment. The Law lays down that the "home consumption value" must be the value at the place of purchase, and the Commissioner was asked as to whether it is legal or not to deduct the amount of the railway carriage on goods shipped at European ports for the Union of South Africa.

The Commissioner stated that the value of an article for Customs purposes is its open market value at the place of purchase, and it follows, therefore, that when the price of any article for export at the port is the same as that for home consumption in the country of origin, the invoice value of such goods, without any deduction for railway carriage, is that on which duty is leviable, always provided that the price is not less than that at which the article is sold for home consumption. When a charge over and above the price of an article at the place of purchase is made by bringing it to a port of shipment, such charge is not included in the value for Customs *assessment purposes.*

If, therefore, an importer wishes to be allowed to deduct any sum included in the price of an article, being included therein to cover f.o.b. charges, he must be able to prove that if the article in question were sold for home consumption at the place of purchase, the price he would have paid would have been less the cost of the f.o.b. charges.

(376.)

RHODESIA — TERRITORIES OF BASUTOLAND, BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE AND SWAZILAND.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a Protocol, dated 27th September, 1913, amending the Customs Agreement (as amended in 1911 and 1912) entered into between the Administrations of Southern and North-Western Rhodesia and the Territories of Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland, which came into force in July, 1910, for the purpose of enabling each of the contracting parties to impose any Excise duties upon any articles manufactured in its country, and also to levy corresponding Excise or Customs Duties or surtaxes on similar articles imported therein.

Under this Protocol the words added at the end of Article I. of the said Agreement by clause 1 of the Protocol of June, 1911, are deleted, and the following proviso added:—

"Provided that each of the contracting parties shall notwithstanding anything contained herein, be entitled to levy on any article imported into the country of such contracting party and entered for consumption therein, a surtax not exceeding any duty of excise which may be levied in the country into which the goods are so entered, on any similar article produced or manufactured in such country."

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

**RHODESIA — TERRITORIES OF BASUTOLAND,
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE AND SWAZI-
LAND** *continued.*

The Sections 1 and 3 of Article II. are amended as follows:—

1. There shall be a free interchange of the products and manufactures of the countries of each of the contracting parties, subject, however, to the provisions of the third section of this article.
2. Each of the contracting parties shall, notwithstanding anything contained herein, be entitled to levy on any articles produced or manufactured in its country (whether made from ingredients grown or produced in or imported into such country, or from a mixture of any such ingredients) a duty of excise, and any of the contracting parties so imposing an excise duty shall be entitled to levy upon the like articles produced or manufactured in the country of any of the other contracting parties a Customs or excise duty or surtax not exceeding such excise duty on importation and entry for consumption of such like articles within its country.
3. The right of any of the Territories to impose any excise duty under this Protocol on any article on which an excise duty is imposed in the Union of South Africa shall not be questioned, on the ground that such article is not in fact manufactured in the country of the Territory concerned.

(C. 74.)

SIERRA LEONE.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 90 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 8th January last, respecting a Bill proposing to prohibit the exportation from the Colony of the skins and plumage of such species of non-edible birds as may, from time to time, be protected, the Board of Trade have now received a copy of an Ordinance (No. 32 of 1913), which was assented to on the 15th December last, and which enacts the provisions of the above-mentioned Bill.

(C. 296.)

GRENADA.

The Board of Trade have been informed by the Colonial Office that arrangements have been made for the extension to Grenada, with effect from 1st January, 1914, of the Reciprocity Agreement already in force between Canada and certain of the British West Indian Colonies.*

It is stated that no copy of the final form of the Ordinance of the Grenada Legislature providing for this purpose has

* For full text of the Agreement, see pp. 27-30 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 4th July 1912.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

GRENADA—continued.

yet been received, but the Ordinance is modelled on the lines of Ordinance No. 2 of 1913* of the Legislature of St. Lucia.

[Note.—This St. Lucia Ordinance, No. 2 of 1913, gives effect to the Agreement, and provides that the preferential tariff rate for certain goods, the produce of the United Kingdom, Canada and Newfoundland, or any other British Possession that may hereafter be proclaimed, shall be *four-fifths* of the duties imposed on similar goods—the produce of other countries—on importation into the Colony.] (C. 185.)

BRITISH GUIANA.

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 661 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 26th December, 1912, relative to proposed regulations respecting the sale of condensed, &c. milk in British Guiana, the Board of Trade are now in receipt of copy of "The Sale of Food and Drugs (Standards of Purity) Ordinance, 1906, Amendment Ordinance, 1913" (No. 13 of 1913), dated 26th July, 1913, which is to come into operation on a day to be notified by Proclamation.

The Ordinance amends Sub-head (d) of Section 3 of the Ordinance of 1906 relating to the sale of milk in the Colony. This section, with the amended sub-head, now reads as follows:—

3. No person shall sell, to the prejudice of the purchaser, any article of food or drug, which is not of the nature, substance and quality demanded by such purchaser; provided that an offence shall not be deemed to be committed under this section in any of the following cases, that is to say:—

(d) (i.) Where milk contains more than $3\frac{1}{4}$ per centum of butter-fat, and not less than $8\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of non-fatty solids; or

(ii.) Where condensed milk contains more than 10 per centum of butter fat, and not less than $1\frac{4}{10}$ per centum of nitrogen; or

(iii.) Where condensed milk contained in tin cans or other receptacles having the words "skimmed milk" or "separated milk," and the statement "unfit for the use of children and invalids" printed on or affixed to such receptacle in large and legible type in red colour, diagonally across such label, and such condensed milk contains not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of butter-fat and $1\frac{3}{10}$ per centum of nitrogen.

[NOTE.—The sub-head (d) of section 3 originally read as follows:—"Where milk contains more than $3\frac{1}{4}$ per centum of butter-fat, and not less than $8\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of non-fatty solids."] (C. 313.)

The Board of Trade are also in receipt of a copy of the "Animals (Importation of Disease) Ordinance, 1913" (No. 14 of 1913), which repeals Ordinance No. 30 of 1909 and, at the same time, makes provision for the regulation of the importation of animals, &c., into the Colony.

* For which see p. 719 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 27th March, 1913.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRITISH GUIANA—*continued.*

Under this Ordinance, the Board of Agriculture, with the approval of the Governor, whenever it deems it expedient so to do for the purpose of preventing the introduction of disease into the Colony, may, by Proclamation, prohibit the landing in the Colony of animals, carcasses, fodder, dung, or other thing brought from any specified place out of the Colony, or in lieu of such prohibition may, by Proclamation, prescribe the terms and conditions upon which the same may be brought from any such specified place.

The importation of animals suffering from, or suspected of, disease may be absolutely prohibited, or they may only be landed under certain prescribed conditions.

Every person who lands or attempts to land any animal, &c. in contravention of any Proclamation, Order, or Regulation issued under the Ordinance shall, on summary conviction thereof, be liable to a penalty of 100 dollars.

The term "animal" means bulls, cows, oxen, steers, heifers, calves, horses, mules, asses, sheep, swine, goats, and any other animals to which this Ordinance shall be made to apply by Order of the Governor-in-Council.

The term "disease" means cattle plague (that is to say, rinderpest or the disease commonly called cattle-plague), contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, anthrax, glanders, splenic fever, foot and mouth disease, sheep pox or sheep scab, foot rot, epizootic cerebro spinal-meningitis, and any other disease to which this Ordinance shall be made to apply by Order of the Governor-in-Council. (C. 333.)

BERMUDA.

The Board of Trade have received copy of a telegram, through the Colonial Office, from the Governor of Bermuda, notifying that the importation of potatoes into Bermuda from Great Britain and Ireland has been prohibited by the Department of Agriculture, with effect from January 12th, 1914.

This action has been taken by the Bermuda Government with a view to preventing the introduction of injurious diseases, and also in order that the conditions imposed by the United States Government regarding the entry of Bermuda potatoes into the United States may be complied with. (C. 393.)

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS AND THE GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS PROTECTORATES.

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Regulation (No. VIII. of 1913), dated 3rd November, 1913, prohibiting the export from either of the above-mentioned Protectorates of any bird, or the plumage or skin of any bird, except with the written permission of the Resident Commissioner and upon such conditions as he shall think fit to prescribe.

**Prohibition of
Export of Birds
and Plumage,
except under
Permit.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

RUSSIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the closing of the routes *viâ* Julfa and *viâ* Askabad to the transmission of parcels by post through Russia to Persia will take effect on February 1st *new style*, and not, as stated in the notice at page 31 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for January 1st, 1914, on February 1st *old style*.

(C. 227.)

GERMANY.

With reference to the notice at page 516 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 4th December last, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Bill empowering the Bundesrat to continue to accord, from the 1st January, 1914 to the 31st December, 1915, most-favoured-nation treatment to the subjects and products of the United Kingdom and the British Colonies and Possessions, has been enacted as law.

In virtue of this Law, the Bundesrat has issued a Notification, dated the 19th December, 1913, continuing the conditions hitherto in force, as regards the treatment of subjects and products of the United Kingdom, Canada and other British Colonies and Possessions, under their Notifications of the 11th June, 1901, and the 24th February, 1910.

(C. 241.)

With reference to the notice which appeared at page 588 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 17th June, 1909, respecting the German Regulations under which importers of goods into Germany or persons who contemplate exporting goods to that country may obtain from the competent authority a decision as to the rate of Customs duty leviable on such goods, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Prussian Minister of Finance has issued a Circular to the Chief Customs Officers under his control pointing out that the proper method of obtaining *authoritative* information as to rates of duty is to apply to the Chief Officer of the Customs house (*Die Directionsbehörde des Zollamts*) in whose district the goods are intended to be cleared for consumption. If, either in cases of great urgency, or when the matter appears to admit of no conceivable doubt, other Customs officers answer enquiries addressed to them by importers otherwise than in the formal manner prescribed by the Regulations, it must be expressly stated, in every instance, that the information given is non-binding on the Administration.

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

A Circular has also been issued by the Imperial Treasury in which the various Federal Governments are urged to inform importers, through the Chambers of Commerce, of the official means by which information as to the tariff classification of goods can be obtained, and to warn them that claims for remission of duty, based on the ground that the information as to the rate of duty leviable, supplied unofficially by Customs officers, proved to be inaccurate, will encounter great difficulties, especially in the case of large or frequent consignments.

(C. 94.)

FRANCE.

A recent French Customs Circular (No. 4463) notifies that the competent Ministerial Departments have decided that all yolk of eggs, unsweetened, and unfit for alimentary purposes, for which duty-free admission is claimed on the ground that the article is intended for industrial purposes (No. 34 of the French Tariff) must henceforth be denatured, under Customs supervision, by one of the two processes mentioned in Circular No. 4357*. Yolk of eggs declared for duty under the head of "unsweetened yolk of eggs, other" (dutiabie, under the "Minimum" Tariff, at the rate of 6 francs per 100 kilogs. gross weight) will be subjected to laboratory analysis, and will have to be denatured if it is ascertained that the article is unfit for alimentary purposes.

(C. 310.)

Another Circular (No. 4,465) contains copy of a Presidential Decree, dated the 6th November last, which modifies Article 3 of the Decree of the 3rd September, 1907†, so far as concerns the maximum amount of sulphurous acid allowed in wine and must.

This Decree (in French) may be seen by persons interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 340.)

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 19th December, 1913, contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 8th December, 1913, fixing at 60,000 kilogs. the quantity of coffee, the produce of the Ivory Coast, which may be admitted into France during the year 1914 at the reduced rate of duty of 58 francs per 100 kilogs. (£1 3s. 7d. per cwt.).

*See the notice at p. 619 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th March, 1913.

†See the notice at p. 598 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 18th June, 1908.

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

The same issue of the "Journal Officiel" also contains a further Presidential Decree, dated the 8th December, which fixes at 12,000 kilogrammes the quantity of cocoa beans, unhusked, the produce of Dahomey, which may, under the conditions laid down by the Decree of the 17th August, 1907, be admitted into France during the year 1914, at one half of the "Minimum" rate of duty prescribed by the French Tariff.

[NOTE.—The "Minimum" rate prescribed by the French Customs Tariff for cocoa in the bean is 104 francs per 100 kilogs. (£2 2s. 3d. per cwt.).]

PORTUGAL.

With reference to the notice at page 101 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting a Portuguese Decree authorising, under certain conditions, the importation of 40,000,000 kilogrammes of foreign wheat, the "Diario do Governo" for the 2nd January contains the corrected text of the Decree in question, from which it appears that the amount of wheat specified is that which may be imported into Portugal *and the Azores* within the period from the 15th January to the 31st July, 1914. (C. 208.)

ITALY.

The Italian "Gazzetta Ufficiale" for the 31st December contains a Royal Decree, which was to take effect on the 1st January, 1914, increasing the internal manufacturing tax on spirits from 270 to 330 lire per hectolitre of alcohol (*alcool anidro*) at a temperature of 15.56° of the centesimal thermometer.

The internal manufacturing tax on methyl and other alcohol (except ethyl alcohol) refined in such a manner as to be suitable for use in the preparation of beverages is also increased from 270* to 330 lire per hectolitre of alcohol (*ettolitro anidro*) at a temperature of 15.56°.

On spirits and on methyl, &c. alcohol imported into Italy, this tax is levied *in addition* to the Customs duty. (C. 287.)

[Lira=9.6d.: hectolitre=22 gallons.]

ROUMANIA.

With reference to the notice at page 357 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th November last, on the subject of the Roumanian Regulations respecting the official control of the manufacture and sale of alimentary products and beverages, the following is a translation of the provisions of the Regulations in question as to the standards to which *coffee and*

* See the notice at page 552 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 14th December, 1911.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ROUMANIA—*continued.*

coffee substitutes are required to conform. Products which do not fulfil the requirements of these Regulations are not allowed to be imported into Roumania:—

Article 174—*Raw coffee.*—Only husked seeds of the *Koffea Arabica* tree, or of other trees of the genus *Koffea* satisfying the conditions set forth below may be dealt in or imported under the name of raw coffee.

Raw coffee intended for general consumption must be cleaned of foreign substances or impurities which it may contain. Raw coffee which contains more than 8 per cent. of such foreign substances or impurities, amongst which are to be considered black beans, coffee husks and waste of beans, cannot be dealt in and consequently may not be imported.

It is forbidden to deal in raw coffee which has deteriorated or has been damaged; in coffee which has been coloured with any kind of colouring matter; in coffee which has been partially roasted or has undergone the operations of polishing or lustring, by means of which foreign matter has been incorporated in it; and in coffee which presents a deceptive appearance.

It is forbidden to deal in artificial coffee or coffee which contains artificial beans. It is forbidden to trade in coffee from which the caffeine has been extracted wholly or in part.

"De-caffeinated" coffee may be dealt in by means of special permission of the Sanitary Administration, if it is declared and sold under that designation.

Article 175—Raw coffee may not contain more than 14 per cent. of water, 5 per cent. of mineral substances, or 0.6 per cent. of chlorine.

Article 176—*Roasted coffee* is obtained by roasting green coffee; the object of roasting is to develop its aroma. Coffee subjected to roasting must satisfy the conditions laid down in the regulations. Roasted coffee must present an homogeneous appearance and must not be burnt or carbonised, and must not be mixed with beans which are burnt or carbonised.

Roasted coffee must not contain more than 5 per cent. of water. Roasted coffee may be slightly oiled with refined fat, not adulterated, or with a solution of sugar in order to preserve the aroma better.

The weight of the coffee may not be increased by this operation by more than 1 per cent.

Roasted coffee must not contain adulterated or damaged beans, nor may it be mixed with other beans (chick peas, barley, oats, &c.).

Article 177—*Ground coffee* is obtained by grinding roasted coffee. Ground coffee must have an homogeneous appearance and the characteristic aromatic smell.

Ground coffee must not contain more than 6 per cent. of ash. The water extract must be between 20 and 30 per cent., but it must not contain less than 1 per cent. of caffeine. It must not contain more than 2 per cent. of directly reducible sugar.

It is forbidden to grind or to deal in roasted coffee mixed with other roasted seeds. It is forbidden to add to ground coffee foreign substances such as the powder of other seeds or parts of plants, roasted and ground, starchy substances, coffee substitutes, mineral substances, &c.

It is forbidden to deal in ground coffee which has been exhausted or is mixed with exhausted coffee or is coloured with colouring matter of any kind.

Article 178—*Coffee substitutes.*—Chicory or chicory coffee is obtained by roasting and pulverising or grinding cleaned chicory roots (*cicorium intibus*). Chicory must not contain more than 15 per cent. of water and 8 per cent. of mineral substances.

Products obtained by roasting and pulverising or grinding various fruits, seeds, cereals and mixtures of them may also be sold as coffee substitutes.

Coffee substitutes must be dealt in and sold in packets bearing an indication of the name of the manufacturer, the nature of the substitute or mixture, and their proportions, with the names of the component materials.

If coffee is mixed with a coffee substitute or a mixture, the coffee mixture may only be sold in packets, and these packets must bear the denomination "Surogat de cafea" (coffee substitute) with a statement of the quantities of coffee contained and of the other components.

The composition of the coffee substitute must correspond with the statement on the packet.

It is forbidden to deal in coffee substitutes if the marking does not correspond with the composition; and also in coffee substitutes prepared from damaged or decomposed materials, or prepared from valueless materials, such as husks of fruits, &c.

It is forbidden to deal in coffee substitutes which are wholly adulterated, decomposed, carbonised (burnt), wholly or in part, or to which mineral substances or other inert substances have been added.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

VENEZUELA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that, in accordance with recent Venezuelan Decrees, the undermentioned articles imported into the Republic are to be declared in the Consular invoice, and to pay duty, as shown below:—

[The rates of duty shown include the various surtaxes leviable.]

Articles.	Declaration for Consular Invoice.	Class of the Tariff under which dutiable.	Total Import Duty (including surtaxes).
Sanax (a product similar to creslin).	Sanax	Free.	<i>Bolivares</i> —
Sheets of tinfoil with paintings or lithographs of registered marks of national industries, for use in Venezuela in the manufacture of receptacles for Venezuelan products.	Láminas de hojalata con pinturas ó litografías de marcas registradas de industrias nacionales, para la fabricación en el país de los envases de sus productos.	II.	Kilog. (gross) 0.157
Advertisements on tinfoil or celluloid, with figures, landscapes or patterns, provided that these are defaced by the advertisement printed on the most visible part, and that they have no commercial value.	Anuncios sobre hojalata ó celuloide, con figuras, paisajes ó dibujos, siempre que vengan inutilizados con el anuncio impreso en su parte más visible y no tengan interés comercial.	II.	„ 0.157
Horse-shoes of all kinds, for horses, mules and donkeys.	Herraduras ó casquillos de todas clases para bestias.	IV.	„ 1.174

Note.—It is important to preserve the exact (Spanish) wording shown above under the head of "Declaration for Consular invoice." (C. 303.)

MEXICO.

With reference to the notice at page 641 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 18th December last respecting the increase of the stamp duties leviable on wine, beer, spirits, and manufactured tobacco imported into Mexico, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of the text of the Presidential Decree on the subject.

It appears that this Decree increased the selling price of the stamps for the payment of the stamp duty on cigars (*puros de perilla*) manufactured in Mexico; and as the stamps for imported cigars are sold at double the prices fixed for stamps for national cigars, the increase of the selling price of the latter involves a corresponding increase of the selling price of the stamps for imported cigars. The following statement shows the former and present selling prices of the stamps for imported cigars:—

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

MEXICO—continued.

	Selling Price per One Hundred Stamps.	
	Former.	Present.
For boxes or packets containing —	<i>Posos.</i>	<i>Posos.</i>
Up to 5 cigars	6	8
More than 5 up to 10 cigars	12	16
More than 10 up to 25 cigars	30	40

(C. 95.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

AUSTRALIA.

With reference to the notice on p. 141 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th October, 1913, and to previous notices relative to the utilisation of the Murray River for navigation and irrigation purposes, the Imperial Trade Correspondent at Adelaide (Mr. J. K. Samuel) has forwarded a newspaper cutting containing the speech of the Chief Secretary on the second reading, in the South Australian Parliament, of the Bill authorising the carrying out of Captain Johnston's recommendations. Captain Johnston, who has made two visits to Australia from America, is engaged to return to Australia towards the end of this year, and a Resident Engineer from America, nominated by Captain Johnston, is to be appointed.

The construction of the first lock, which it is estimated will cost £104,800, will shortly be commenced, and plant will be required, including *concrete mixers, pile drivers, steam launches, dredgers, &c.*

The above-mentioned newspaper cutting may be seen by United Kingdom contractors and makers of concrete mixers, pile drivers, &c., at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 27,053.)

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

With reference to the notice on p. 527 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 4th December relative to the raising of harbour dues on goods shipped or landed at Lagos to 5s. per ton from 9th January, the Board of Trade are now notified by the Colonial Office that, for the present, the harbour dues are to remain at the old charge of 2s. 6d. per ton. (H. 461.)

*Shipping and Transport.***FIJI ISLANDS.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) has forwarded a cutting from the local press to the effect that the Fijian Government has under consideration a scheme for the construction of 50 miles of railway from Suva up the Rewa Valley. The report of an English engineer has been adopted and the scheme is assuming definite shape.

The cost of the work is estimated at £200,000.

The harbour works at Suva, which are to cost £200,000, are making good progress. Some 17 acres are being reclaimed, and when the work is completed all vessels will be able to berth at the wharves, thus greatly facilitating trade. (C.I.B. 221.)

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY (BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA).

With reference to the notice on p. 274 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 30th January, 1913, relative to the passing by the Diet of Bosnia-Herzegovina of a Bill authorising the construction of an extensive railway system in that Province, H.M. Consul-General at Budapest (Mr. W. G. Max Müller, C.B.) reports that the Bill has been laid before the Hungarian House of Deputies and unanimously accepted by the Committee on Traffic.

H.M. Consul-General remarks that the Bill marks a new stage in the development of means of communication and in the improvement of economic conditions in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Both Austria and Hungary will contribute large sums towards the cost of the lines, though the resulting commercial advantages will benefit Bosnia-Herzegovina far more than it will either of those countries. The building of a standard gauge line from Samac to Doboj, and the widening of the line from Doboj to Sarajevo are of great interest as providing a more direct route between the Hungarian State Railway system and Dalmatia, thus encouraging an increase of both passengers and goods between Hungary and Bosnia. (C. 68.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

With reference to the notice on p. 470 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 27th November last relative to the delay in the construction of one of the two piers at the mouth of the Chicago River owing to miscalculations of the amount of material required,

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to the local press, the fresh tenders for the work were opened on 16th December, when it was found that under the revised specifications and conditions, the lowest tender was for 859,869 dols. (about £176,750) as compared with 792,820 dols. (about £162,970) under the original specifications. (C.I.B. 564.)

*Shipping and Transport.***ARGENTINA.**

H.M. Consul-General at Buenos Aires (Mr. H. G. Mackie) reports that it is stated on good authority that the Argentine Government is about to invite offers for the taking over of the construction of the Formosa-Embarcacion Railway in the Province of Salta. H.M. Consul-General adds that it should be a lucrative enterprise, as such a railway would open up valuable lands, and provide an outlet for already existing traffic from the head of the line. Such a railway, together with steamers on the Parana river, would take all the traffic of the Oran valley, which already amounts to more than 50,000 tons a year. (C. 9,299.)

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.**NEW ZEALAND.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) has forwarded an extract from the local press to the effect that the first installation of 6,000 h.p. of the Lake Coleridge electrical supply scheme is expected to be put into operation by May next. The plant is designed for a total capacity of 9,000 k.w. (12,000 h.p.) and the power generated will serve the needs of the Christchurch City Council and some fifteen other local bodies, for the electrification of the Christchurch-Lyttelton suburban railway, and for the requirements of the meat freezing works, flour mills, woollen mills and other industries of the Canterbury Plains. The natural features of Lake Coleridge and the adjacent rivers will allow of a very large extension of the supply up to 58,000 h.p. The contract entered into by the Christchurch City Council will enable that body to retail power to the public at an average of about 3d. per unit for light and 1½d. per unit for power.

The same extract also states that a comprehensive scheme is now under consideration for the supply of electrical energy to all the towns in the North Island, and it is anticipated that such power might also be used for the electrification of the railways and the promotion of a system of light railways throughout the country districts, which now suffer from lack of communication because of the difficulty of obtaining stone for surfacing the roads. (C.I.B. 27,352a.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner has also forwarded a copy of "Progress" (Wellington) for November, which devotes considerable space to the motoring trade and industry in New Zealand. The journal states that of recent years the American car has regained the popularity which it enjoyed when motoring was first introduced into New Zealand, but which it for a time lost in favour of the car of United Kingdom make.

The reason for the American car regaining its position is said to

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***NEW ZEALAND**—*continued.*

be that though the United Kingdom or Continental car is excellent it lacks the qualities of flexibility of underbody, high road clearance, and lightness combined with strength, which are essential in any motor car which is to overcome successfully the road conditions existing in New Zealand.

Recently a demand has sprung up for light cars and cycle cars, and large orders are said to have been placed in the United Kingdom.

At the present time the number of delivery motors in use in New Zealand is said to be increasing rapidly. Carrying companies, wool and grain merchants, drapery houses, and all kinds of firms who are up-to-date are either in possession of delivery vans or else considering the desirability of obtaining them.

The copy of "Progress" referred to may be seen by motor vehicle makers in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 26,793.)

RUSSIA.

The "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 9th January states that, in contrast to the development of Russian coal production, which shows a continual improvement, the **Petroleum Production in 1913.** Russian petroleum production has been very poor.

During the year 1913 the production only amounted to 559 million pounds, which is 6 million pounds less than the previous year. Too pessimistic a view of the future of the petroleum industry, however, should not be taken. The Baku production, which amounted to 431 million pounds, would have been much greater but for a lengthy strike which occurred in the works. It is estimated, also, that an improvement in the industry will take place this year, and a total production of 583 million pounds is anticipated, which would represent an increase of 24 million pounds over last year. On the peninsula of Apsheron the upper strata were exhausted during the past year, but the lower beds are expected to be very productive.

1,000,000 pounds = 16,121 tons.

GERMANY.

The "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 10th January states that the sales of the Potash Syndicate amounted to 191 million marks during the last year, which represents an increase of about 14 million marks over 1912.

Sales of the Potash Syndicate. During the first half of the year trade was very unsatisfactory, in consequence of the state of affairs in the Balkans which affected business with Austria-Hungary, and also on account of the unfavourable economic situation in the United States. However, during the latter half of the year sales were much better, and, in fact, the December sales showed an increase of $2\frac{3}{4}$ million marks over the corresponding month of 1912. Taken all round the year's results were better than originally anticipated. America is the chief customer for German potash, particularly saltpetre. It is expected that the industry will be affected by the heavy falls of snow experienced this month.

Mark = 11:81.

YARNS AND TEXTILES.

FRANCE.

The British Vice-Consul at Croix (Mr. A. Faulkner) has furnished the following particulars of the quantities of textile materials passed through the testing houses of Amiens, Le Cateau, Fourmies, Reims, Tourcoing, and Roubaix during the year 1913, as compared with the two previous years:—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Kilogs.		
Combed wool	67,957,177	75,303,034	63,569,757
Wool yarns	22,531,504	23,060,223	24,241,829
„ noils and various... ..	16,618,950	20,131,062	19,992,855
Cotton and flax	9,732,732	12,065,569	11,989,030
Silk	57,442	51,568	51,242
Total	116,897,805	130,611,456	119,814,713

Kilog. = 2.2046 lbs.

(C.I.B. 713.)

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 10th January, 1914, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	30s. 11d.
Barley	25s. 11d.
Oats	18s. 4d.

For further particulars see p. 171.

A statement is published on p. 172 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 10th January, 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 8th January, 1914, was 102,716, and the number imported during the two weeks ended 8th January was 276,649 (including 49 bales British West Indian, and 1 bale British West African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 8th January was 11,592, and during the two weeks, 23,182.

For further details see p. 171.

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***SOUTH AFRICA.**

The "Union Gazette" (Pretoria) of 15th December publishes revised Regulations concerning the leasing of Crown lands in Natal and Zululand, which have been set apart for sugar cultivation. The land will only be leased to European settlers not under 18 years of age who have been approved by the Land Board. Leases are to be for 99 years, and no block of land is to exceed 500 acres in extent.

The "Gazette" containing the Regulations may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

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

	1912.	1913.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
December	3,693,929	5,859,840
January-December	31,732,415	52,557,409

RUSSIA.

The Acting British Consul-General at Odessa (Mr. J. Lowdon) reports that the "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (St. Petersburg) of 3rd December gives the following particulars of the 1913 harvest of seeds of fodder plants in South West Russia:—

Red clover in the Kiev Province and adjoining parts gave, with very few exceptions, a very inadequate seed harvest in quantity, and mostly also in quality, 5 to 6 pounds per dessiatine (67 to 80 lbs. per acre) was rather the exception and 3 pounds per dessiatine (40 lbs. per acre) the rule. Farm labour about that time being dear, it did not pay to harvest and thresh the clover seed, and there were instances where it was abandoned. At the beginning of the season a good harvest was expected, and seed of good quality was sold at 9 roubles per pound (59s. 1d. per cwt.). As soon, however, as the actual harvest became known the price rose to 13 and later to 13.50 roubles per pound (85s. 5d. to 88s. 8d. per cwt.). Really good seed, free from sour-dock seed, was rare at that price. French clover seed was offered at 2 to 3 roubles per pound (13s. 2d. to 19s. 8d. per cwt.) cheaper. It was not readily taken and probably not much was imported.

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

White clover turned out no better, particularly in the Provinces of Podolia and Volhynia, the principal centres of its production. Good seed was sought at 15 roubles per pound (98s. 6d. per cwt.).

Swedish clover gave far better returns, but the seed was not so much sought after. Best seed carefully cleaned did not sell at more than 12 roubles per pound (78s. 11d. per cwt.).

Hare clover (yellow) was satisfactory; the seed, however, was not uniform in quality, and the best did not sell above 59s. 1d. per cwt., while the poorer seed was offered at 39s. 5d.

Esparcette gave good seed, much of which was exported to Austria. The price varied from 9s. 10d. to 11s. 5d. per cwt.

Timothy grass seed turned out satisfactory, and found ready purchasers at from 29s. 6d. to 32s. 10d. per cwt. French **Blue Lucerne seed** turned out very short in quantity and of unsound quality, and finds buyers with difficulty. A good deal of this seed will be imported. The price for good seed is very steady at 92s. per cwt. Grey spring sown **vetch** turned out unsatisfactory, and sells at 8s. 1d. to 8s. 7d. per cwt.

The seed of **beetroots**, which root is growing in favour as a winter food for cattle, gave a satisfactory yield and sells at 26s. 3d. per cwt.

The seed of **carrots** for the same use experiences difficulty in finding purchasers, which is due to considerable overproduction. There is a quantity of seed over from last year, which, to a considerable extent, has lost its power of germination, and this presses on the market.

(C. 283.)

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

The following information is from a report by H.M. Vice-Consul at Beira (Mr. F. G. Rule) on a journey made from Chinde to Tete in August, 1913, which will shortly be issued:—

Below Lupata the soil of the Zambesi Valley is generally fertile and apparently suited to the production in quantity of sugar, cotton, sisal, tobacco and other tropical crops.

**Cotton
Cultivation.**

Experiments with cotton have been in progress for some seven years at Bompena, on the island of Inyangoma, the principal agricultural station of the Zambesia Company. After a succession of failures, due partly to insect pests, good results are stated to have been at last obtained from Nyassaland Upland seed. At one time the 1913 crop was expected to reach 300 tons, but it was later reported that unfortunately a plague of rats had destroyed nine-tenths of the quantity. In the Sena district cotton is grown on a small scale by the natives from seed provided by the Mozambique Company, who purchase and export the crop.

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***GREECE.**

The Acting British Consul-General at Salonica (Mr. J. Morgan) reports, under date 26th December, that this season's saffron crop in the Kozani district was smaller in quantity, but better in quality, than last year's, the output being about 2,820 lbs. of first grade and 2,260 lbs. of second grade saffron. The current prices in Salonica are from 38s. 3d. to 38s. 11d. per lb. for best quality, and about 5s. 8d. per lb. for second quality.

Kozani lies about 60 miles south-west of Salonica, and is the only district in the Balkan Peninsula from which saffron is exported. The harvest takes place in October and the export begins in November, practically the whole of the crop being shipped to Germany.

(C.I.B. 27,413.)

TURKEY-IN-ASIA.

H.M. Vice-Consul at Smyrna (Mr. C. E. Heathcote-Smith) reports that there are vast pine forests in many parts of Asia Minor from which large quantities of excellent turpentine might be obtained. In the Smyrna district alone there are about 300,000 acres of these pines. An experiment recently carried out in the Smyrna district resulted in a yield of 62 tons of soft gum from 29,000 trees of the species known as the Aleppo pine. From these 62 tons a yield of 15 tons of clear turpentine and 44 tons of resin was obtained. The cost of production of the gum was £586 and the sale of the products at Smyrna realised £974.

H.M. Vice-Consul adds that if these forests were worked on any large scale, apart from the possibility of obtaining a concession for cutting timber, the cost of production would be very low and the turpentine could be profitably exported.

Samples of soft gum and unrefined turpentine oil have been forwarded by the Vice-Consul and 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. 27,089.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (HAWAII).

The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul at Honolulu (Mr. J. B. Rentiers) on the trade of Hawaii for the year ended 30th June, 1913, which will shortly be issued:—

Experiments have been made with a view of ascertaining what uses can be made of pineapple by-products. The leaf fibre is of great strength and about 68 inches long; about 70 lbs. of fibre can be obtained from a ton of leaves. It is stated that the fibre can be used for the manufacture of paper of a high class and also for cordage; its production, however, on a commercial scale has not yet been undertaken (*see* p. 488 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 21st

**Utilisation of
Pineapple
By-Products.**

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (HAWAII)**—*continued.*

August, 1913). This is the same fibre that is used for piña cloth, the "pineapple silk" of the Philippines, where, however, fresher leaves are used from which a finer fibre is obtained than would be the case in Hawaii, where fibre would be extracted merely as a by-product from the stumps when dug up every four years or so.

Vinegar of excellent quality can be made from the fruit juice, much of which is now wasted. A good deal is, however, utilised more profitably for concentration into syrup, the juice of the fruit ripened on the plant containing 10 to 15 per cent. of sugar. The average of all analyses made at the experiment station shows 4.22 per cent. of reducing or invert sugar and 7.84 per cent. of sucrose, giving a total percentage of sugar content of 12.06. The stumps of the plant contain nearly as much starch as potatoes and cassava, but it is doubtful whether it can be extracted profitably.

Studies of the Kukui nut show that about 25,000 barrels of oil of very superior quality can be produced annually.

Candle-nut Oil. Kukui oil, better known as candle-nut oil, is shipped in large quantities from Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and China to Europe and America. From 1840 to 1850 some 8,000 to 10,000 gallons a year were exported from Hawaii to the United States, but the trade has now entirely ceased. The oil, which is obtained from the nut of the *Aleurites triloba*, belongs to the class of drying oils, and is valuable as a paint and varnish oil. In this respect Kukui oil stands between Chinese wood-oil, obtained from the nuts of *Aleurites cordata* and *Aleurites fordii* (which dries more quickly than any known oil) and linseed oil. Kukui oil is said to dry four hours sooner than linseed oil, which it can replace for all purposes. The tree is the dominant native tree of the lower mountain zone on all the Hawaiian Islands, and the nuts can be collected in large quantities. It is possible that the production of this oil may once more become a local industry.

ARGENTINA.

H.M. Consul-General at Buenos Aires reports that, according to statistics issued by the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture, the position of the sugar industry at the end of 1912 was as follows:—

Province.	Mills working.	Cane milled.	Production of Sugar.	Value.
		Metric tons.	Metric tons.	£
Tucuman	28	1,782,350	121,550	} 4,015,000
Salta	1	14,390	1,290	
Jujuy	3	252,780	20,050	
Chaco	3	46,780	2,760	
Other mills	5	25,260	1,600	
Total	40	2,121,560	147,250	4,015,000

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

Of the sugar mills in the Republic 71·9 per cent. fall to the share of the Province of Tucuman, in which 84·4 per cent. of the 1912 crop of cane was milled, yielding 82·06 per cent. of the entire production of sugar.

Although the conditions of the northern Provinces are admirably adapted to the cultivation of cane, and there is still enormous scope for further expansion in the Provinces of Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and the National Territories of the Chaco, Corrientes and Misiones, the development of the industry is held in check by the heavy freight charges over the railways. The output of sugar up to 1912 has failed to meet the demand for home consumption and every year large quantities, have to be imported to make up the deficiencies.

(‘, 9, 299)

MISCELLANEOUS.**UNITED KINGDOM.**

The following statement shows the quantity and value of fish landed on the English and Welsh, Scottish, and Irish Coasts during the month and year ended December, 1913, as compared with the corresponding periods of the year 1912:—

—	Month of December.				Year ended December.			
	1912.		1913.		1912.		1913.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
England and Wales—								
Fish, excluding shell fish	Cwts. £	Cwts. £	Cwts. £	Cwts. £	Cwts. £	Cwts. £	Cwts. £	
Shell fish	665,340 625,640	25,329	840,734 737,636	24,626	1,611,612 8,884,347	16,149,874	9,987,112	
Total value ...	— 651,009	—	762,262	—	9,210,881	—	10,311,808	
Scotland—								
Fish, excluding shell fish	300,193 173,338	4,853	251,922 172,093	5,385	8,217,835 3,450,819	7,259,883	3,723,357	
Shell fish	—	—	—	—	—	67,679	71,965	
Total value ...	— 178,191	—	177,478	—	3,518,498	—	3,795,322	
Ireland—								
Fish, excluding shell fish	31,597 13,580	—	49,733 19,960	—	802,031 280,386	636,807	280,945	
Shell fish	— 1,803	—	1,997	—	— 25,695	—	28,822	
Total value ...	— 15,383	—	21,957	—	306,079	—	309,767	

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

A statement showing the number of receiving orders and of administration orders under Sec. 125 (Deceased Debtors' Estates) of the Act of 1883 gazetted in England and Wales during the month and year ended December, 1913, will be found on p. 173.

Bankruptcy Statistics.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

Attention is further called to the fact that 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 (exclusive of postage) of 5s. 5d. for the first volume, 4s. 1d. for the second, and 3s. 1d. 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 articles which appear in the December issue:—The Labour Market in November; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Unemployment Insurance; Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom; Labour Disputes in Germany in 1912; Collective Agreements in Holland; State Labour Exchanges in the Argentine Republic; Trade Boards Act.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

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

No. 5,243. Trade of the Consular District of Buenos Aires in 1912 and part of 1913. Price 8½d.

British Chamber of Commerce.	Milling, sugar, yerba maté
Public works, docks, &c. at	and tobacco industries.
Buenos Aires.	Petroleum prospecting.
Irrigation.	Coal trade.
Railway communication between South American Republics.	Reports on Bahia Blanca and La Plata.
Meat industry.	Map.

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wymon & Sons, Ltd., 24, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane London, E.C.; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

*Government Publications.***No. 5,244. Trade of the Consular District of Danzig (Germany) in 1910-12. Price 4½d.**

Coal imports.	Shipping and shipbuilding.
Herring trade.	Reports from Königsberg,
Timber trade.	Memel, and Pillau.
Sugar exports.	Map.

No. 5,247. Trade of Smyrna for the year ending July, 1913. Price 4½d.

New industrial companies.	Hints for traders.
Public works.	Reports from Adalia, Rhodes,
Fraudulent traders.	Samos, Scio, and Mitylene.
	Map.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Foreign Import Duties, 1913. Statement of the Rates of Import Duties levied in European Countries, Egypt, the United States, Mexico, Argentina, Japan, China and Persia, upon the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. [Cd. 7,180.] Price 5s.

A notice of this return will be found on p. 139.

Royal Commission on the Natural Resources, Trade, and Legislation of certain portions of His Majesty's Dominions. Minutes of Evidence taken in New Zealand in 1913. [Cd. 7,170.] Price 2s.

London Traffic Report. Report of the London Traffic Branch of the Board of Trade, 1913. [Cd. 7,190.] Price 5s.

Year Books and Handbooks (illustrated) of the British Self-Governing Dominions, Crown Colonies, Protectorates, &c.

The following year books, &c. of certain of the British Self-Governing Dominions, British Colonies, &c. have been received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where they may be consulted by United Kingdom firms. They are all official publications except where otherwise noted:—

- Australia**—Year Book of the Commonwealth, 1913.
- British Columbia**—Year Book, 1911.
- British Guiana**—Handbook, 1913.
- Canada**—Year Book, 1912.
- Jamaica**—Handbook, 1913 *
- Mauritius**—Almanac, 1913.*
- New Zealand**—Year Book, 1912.
- Nyasaland**—Handbook, 1910.*
- Uganda**—Handbook, 1913.
- Victoria**—Year Book, 1913.

* Not an official publication, but published with official sanction.

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5239	Senggora, 1912-13 ...	2½d.	5110	Bolivia, 1912 ...	3½d.
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5047	Hawaii, 1911-12 ...	4d.		Antioquia, 1912 ...	½d.
5206	New Orleans, 1912 ...	5½d.	5040	Paraguay :	
5131	New York, 1912 ...	3½d.	5220	Paraguay, 1912 ...	3½d.
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6	Agreement between the United Kingdom and Liberia respecting the Navigation of the Manoh River	½d.
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16	Protocol between the United Kingdom and Costa Rica respecting the application of the Treaty of Commerce of 27th November, 1849, to certain parts of His Britannic Majesty's Dominions...	½d.
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15	Agreement between the United Kingdom and Paraguay relating to Extradition between certain British Protectorates and Paraguay	½d.
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17	Agreement between the United Kingdom and Siam respecting the Rendition of Fugitive Criminals between the State of North Borneo and Siam	½d.
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9	Treaties, &c. between the United Kingdom and Foreign States. Accessions, Withdrawals, &c.	1d.
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755	Gibraltar, 1912	2½d.
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763	Turks and Caicos Islands, 1912	2d.
764	Falkland Islands, 1912	1½d.
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766	Bahamas, 1912-13	3½d.
—	Cyprus, 1912-13... ..	4½d.
767	Gambia, 1912	7½d.
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769	Basutoland, 1912-1913... ..	1d.
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771	Ashanti, 1912	4d.
772	Nyasaland, 1912-13	4½d.
773	Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1912-13	3d.
774	British Solomon Islands, 1912-13	1½d.
775	Colonial Survey Committee, Report for 1912-13	3s. 9d.
776	Tongan Islands Protectorate, 1911-12 and 1912-13	3d.
777	Swaziland, 1912-13	3d.
778	Imperial Institute: Report on its Work in 1912	2½d.
779	Barbados, 1912-13	3d.
780	British Guiana, 1912-13	4d.
781	Entomological Research Committee	1d.
782	Southern Nigeria, 1912	4½d.
Miscellaneous—		
85	Southern Nigeria: Report on the Results of the Mineral Survey, 1911	1d.
86	Southern Nigeria: Report on the Results of the Mineral Survey, 1912	1d.

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.

- Vegetable Oils in China.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
20th Dec.
- Agricultural Development in Madagascar.
"Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris), 4th Jan.
- Sugar Market in Russia.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),
2nd Jan.
- Olive Crop Prospects in France and Spain.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
16th Dec.
- Sugar Cane Experiments in Barbados,
1911-13.
"Agricultural News" (Barbados), 6th
Dec.

International Trade

- "Bulletin des Halles"* (Paris), 6th
Jan.
- Cactus Plant as a Source of Resin.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
17th Dec.
- Pea Cultivation in France.
"Bulletin des Halles" (Paris), 5th Jan.
- Rubber in German Colonies.
"Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris), 7th Jan.
- Sugar Market in 1913.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 7th Jan.
- Dates: World's Trade and Consumption.
"Bulletin des Halles" (Paris), 7th Jan.

Machinery, Hardware and Engineering.

- Panama Canal Locks: Operating Control
System.
"Engineering News" (New York),
25th Dec.
- Electric Supply Scheme for Bavaria.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 3rd Jan.
- Iron Buckets, Pails, Baths, &c.: Openings
in India.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
16th Dec.
- Machinery Trade of Shanghai.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),
23rd Dec.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- German Steel Works Union: Production
in December.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 7th Jan.
- Pulverised Coal in Metallurgical Furnaces.
"Iron Age" (New York), 25th Dec.
- Coal and Iron in Manchuria.
"Engineering and Mining Journal"
(New York), 27th Dec.
- Coal Market in South Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 7th Jan.

Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued.

- Manganese Industry in the Tchiatura
District (Russia).
*"Russo-British Chamber of Commerce
Journal"* (St. Petersburg), Oct.
- Mining in New Zealand in 1912.
"Australian Mining Standard" (Syd-
ney), 27th Nov.
- Coal Statistics for Germany, Jan. to Nov.,
1913.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),
23rd Dec.
- Calcining of Gypsum.
"Engineering and Mining Journal"
(New York), 27th Dec.
- Coke Market in Upper Silesia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 3rd Jan.
- Py Iron Syndicate in Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 3th Jan.
- Intricate Forms of Cast Iron Explained.
"Iron Age" (New York), 25th Dec.
- Coal Market in the Ruhr District.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 3rd Jan.
- Carnotite (Second Article).
"Engineering and Mining Journal"
(New York), 27th Dec.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

- Shipping at Hamburg in 1913.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 7th Jan.
- Panama Canal and Australian Transport.
"Australian Mining Standard"
(Sydney), 27th Nov.
- Railway Receipts in Austria (Southern
Railway).
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 7th Jan.
- Shipping on the Rhine.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 5th Jan.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

- Woollen Goods Trade in Shanghai.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),
29th Dec.
- Afridi Wax Cloth.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
18th Dec.
- Silk Production and Consumption in the
World.
*"Bulletin of the British Chamber of
Commerce for Italy"* (Genoa),
Nov.
- Cotton Crop Prospects in India.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta),
18th Dec.
- Cotton Crop in Russia in 1913.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),
23rd Dec.
- Ribbon Manufacture in Velay (France).
"Econometrist Français" (Paris), 3rd Jan.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

Textiles and Textile Materials—continued.

- Development of the Textile Industry in Germany.
 "Textil Zeitung" (Berlin), 6th Jan.
 Silk Industry in 1913.
 "Sole" (Milan), 7th Jan.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

- Germany: Reichsbank Clearings in 1913.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 4th Jan.
 South Albania: Trade and Commerce.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 29th Dec.
 France: Financial Review, 1913.
 "Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels" (Brussels), 7th Jan.
 Hungary: Banking Statistics, 1913.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 3rd Jan.
 Germany: Report of Mannheim Chamber of Commerce.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 3rd Jan.
 Russia: Industries of the Volga Region.
 "Russo-British Chamber of Commerce Journal" (St. Petersburg), Oct.
 Germany: Discount Rates in 1913.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 2nd Jan.
 French Colonies: General Review for 1913.
 "Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris), 5th and 6th Jan.
 Germany: Operations of German Banks Abroad.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 7th Jan.
 Germany: Fluctuations on the Berlin Stock Exchange in 1913.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 6th Jan.

Commercial, Financial and Economic—continued.

- Belgium: Commerce and Industry of Antwerp in 1912-18.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 2nd Jan.
 Germany: Bankruptcies in 1913.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 1st Jan.
 Russia: Results of Kharkov Fair, 1913.
 "Vyestnik Finansov" (St. Petersburg), 4th Jan.
 Mozambique: Trade, Commerce, Agriculture, and General Information.
 "Mozambique Gazette" (Lourenço Marques), Nov.

Miscellaneous.

- Lime Industry in Germany: Closing down of Works.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 7th Jan.
 Wall Paper Industry in Germany in 1913.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 7th Jan.
 Parcel Post through Persia.
 "Vyestnik Finansov" (St. Petersburg), 4th Jan.
 Sieve Test for Cement.
 "Engineering News" (New York), 25th Dec.
 Cement Syndicate Operations in Rhenish Westphalia.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 4th Jan.
 Coir Yarn and Fibre in Ceylon.
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 19th Dec.
 Fur Market in Leipzig in 1913.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 7th Jan.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

British India—Report on the Trans-frontier Trade of Bihar and Orissa with Nepal during 1912-13.

South Australia—

Department of Mines: Review of Mining Operations in South Australia during Jan.-June, 1913.

South Australia—continued.

Geological Survey Bulletin: The Mount Grainger Goldfield.

New South Wales—Vital Statistics: Report for 1912.

Venezuela—Report for 1912 of the Minister of Public Works (in Spanish).

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 2 weeks ended 8th January, 1914 :—

	Week ended 8th Jan., 1914.	2 Weeks ended 8th Jan., 1914.	Week ended 8th Jan., 1914.	2 Weeks ended 8th Jan., 1914.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	66,017	199,709	5,352	11,528
Brazilian	9,847	24,624	654	654
East Indian	2,467	3,887	781	1,387
Egyptian	19,344	42,498	4,461	8,903
Miscellaneous	5,041	5,931*	344	710
Total... ..	102,716	276,649	11,592	23,182

* Including 49 bales British West Indian, and 1 bale British West 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 10th January, 1914, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Week ended 10th January, 1914	30 11	25 11	18 4
Corresponding Week in—			
1907	26 1	24 1	17 5
1908	35 5	27 1	18 5
1909	32 8	27 1	17 5
1910	33 8	24 11	17 7
1911	30 8	23 10	17 2
1912	33 1	33 0	20 8
1913	30 3	28 4	19 2

* 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 10th January, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 10th Jan., 1914.	Correspond- ing week in 1913.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	10	16
Sheep and lambs	"	1,000	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	232	33
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Owts.	186,047	168,224
Mutton " " " " " " " " " "	"	104,078	124,591
Pork " " " " " " " " " "	"	19,270	8,736
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	12,278	22,195
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Owts.	86,372	68,065
Beef	"	559	943
Hams	"	10,576	9,091
Pork	"	2,712	2,138
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	1,804	1,066
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	13,972	7,587
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Owts.	66,668	99,365
Margarine	"	22,658	26,844
Cheese	"	18,991	42,411
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	420
" cream	"	148	167
" condensed	"	22,120	27,920
" preserved, other kinds	"	112	658
Eggs	Grt. Hndr.	338,698	330,734
Poultry	Value £	39,476	16,953
Game	"	4,538	1,657
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Owts.	11,517	10,821
Lard	"	50,843	40,682
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Owts.	1,989,900	2,003,400
Wheat-meal and flour	"	187,100	199,500
Barley	"	257,700	361,200
Oats	"	312,600	179,000
Peas	"	20,519	88,708
Beans	"	2,480	53,950
Maize or Indian corn	"	463,000	1,093,800
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Owts.	61,314	69,797
Apricots and peaches	"	111	47
Bananas	Bunches	79,014	84,551
Cherries	Owts.	—	—
Currants	"	—	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	357	515
Lemons	"	3,687	9,595
Oranges	"	198,234	174,900
Pears	"	1,117	1,763
Plums	"	69	—
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unenumerated	"	1,348	784
Hay	Tons	186	780
Straw	"	27	122
Moss Litter	"	1,416	2,033
Hops	Owts.	2,456	7,547
Locust beans	"	97	3,508
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	144,710	139,442
Potatoes	Owts.	13,516	237,734
Tomatoes	"	18,553	17,785
Unenumerated	Value £	8,109	11,488
Vegetables, dried	Owts.	14,584	29,592
" preserved by canning	"	10,446	6,016

Bankruptcy.—England and Wales.

Number of Receiving Orders and Administration Orders under Sec. 125 (Deceased Debtors' Estates) of the Act of 1883 gazetted in the under-mentioned Principal Trades and Occupations during the period indicated:—

	December.		Year ended December.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
	No. 267	No. 236	No. 3,608	No. 3,393
Total gazetted				
Number gazetted in principal trades and occupations:—				
Agents, commission and general	6	3	45	38
Auctioneers, estate and house agents	1	—	40	23
Bakers	5	5	132	95
Bicycle dealers and manufacturers	1	5	33	26
Boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers	6	3	68	59
Builders	10	12	202	165
Butchers and meat salesmen	4	6	109	106
Cab, omnibus and fly proprietors, &c.	3	1	17	25
Cabinet makers and upholsterers	2	—	25	19
Carpenters and joiners... ..	1	1	28	25
Carriage, coach, etc., builders	1	—	14	23
Carriers, carmen, lightermen, and hauliers	4	6	40	47
Chemists, druggists, and chemical manufacturers... ..	—	1	28	17
Clothiers, outfitters, &c.	—	2	24	32
Coal and coke merchants and dealers	5	7	56	66
Colliers, miners, &c.	4	1	30	28
Confectioners and pastry cooks	1	2	24	45
Coru, flour, seed, hay and straw merchants	3	2	25	29
Dairymen, cowkeepers, &c.	3	2	26	29
Decorators, painters, plumbers, glaziers, &c.	8	4	73	59
Drapers, haberdashers, &c.	4	5	77	73
Electricians and electrical engineers	—	1	7	18
Engineers and founders	2	3	25	25
Farmers and graziers	14	23	206	192
Fishmongers, poulterers, &c.	4	—	64	53
Furniture dealers and makers	—	4	30	27
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen and market gardeners	1	3	32	25
Greengrocers, fruiterers, &c.	7	2	84	74
Grocers	14	5	199	184
Ironmongers	2	1	25	15
Jewellers, watchmakers, silversmiths	2	2	40	31
Merchants, general	1	1	16	25
Milliners, dressmakers, &c.	2	2	17	30
Printers, booksellers and publishers... ..	3	3	33	20
Provision merchants	3	1	33	25
Publicans and hotel keepers, &c.	11	4	156	118
Restaurant, coffee and eating-house keepers	2	2	17	20
Saddlers and harness makers	1	—	16	17
Stationers	1	1	17	22
Tailors	9	5	67	68
Tobacconists, &c.	3	1	50	44
Travellers, commercial, &c.	2	6	32	40

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. 128.

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.*

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

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

(C.I.B. 16,866/13.)

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

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

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

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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

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

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

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

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

Part II.—Unemployment.

(Applications to the Umpire.)

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

294. Workmen engaged in erecting iron and wire fencing to enclose reservoirs or other works in the course of construction.

295. Workmen engaged in laying new channelling on roads where previously there had been no channelling and laying cement slabs where there had previously been gravel paths or no paths.

296. Workmen engaged in making or fitting up cast iron fuse boxes for electrical purposes.

Any representations with reference to any of the above applications may be made in writing to the Umpire by, or on behalf of, any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and forwarded to the Registrar, Office of the Umpire, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W., on or before 30th January, 1914.

Notice is further given that the Umpire proposes to give his decision on the above applications on or after 2nd February, 1914.

EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

