

THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. LXXXIV.]

March 12, 1914.

[No. 902

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. 688.

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. UNITED KINGDOM.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS: WAR OFFICE.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the War Office that sealed tenders for the

Forage;
Peat Moss Litter.

supply of forage and peat moss litter at stations in the undermentioned Commands during six months from 1st May, 1914, will be received, up to noon on 25th March, by the Officers Commanding the undermentioned districts :—

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

Aldershot Command	Aldershot.
Eastern Command, Dover District ...	Dover.
" " Colchester District	Colchester.
" " Chatham District..	Chatham.
" " Woolwich District	Woolwich.
Irish Command, Curragh District...	Curragh.
" " Cork District ...	Cork.
" " Belfast District ...	Belfast.
" " Dublin District ...	Dublin.
London District	Horse Guards, Whitehall, S.W.
Northern Command	York.
Scottish Command	Edinburgh.
Southern Command, Bulford District	Bulford.
" " Portsmouth Dis-	
trict... ..	Portsmouth.
" " Devonport Dis-	
trict... ..	Devonport.
Western Command	Chester.
Jersey District	Jersey.

Forms of tender and conditions of contract may be obtained on application at the above-named Head-Quarter Offices, by letter addressed to the Officer Commanding, Army Service Corps, or in person between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Secretary of State for India in Council invites tenders for the supply of steel boiler tubes for locomotives. The **Steel Boiler Tubes.** conditions of contract may be *obtained* on application to the Director-General of Stores, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., and tenders are to be delivered at that office by 2 p.m. on 17th March. A copy of the specification may be *seen* by United Kingdom makers of boiler tubes at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 5,722.)

The East Indian Railway Company is prepared to receive tenders for the supply and delivery of galvanised strand wire for fencing, in accordance with the specification which may be seen at, or obtained from, the Company's Offices, 29 and 30, Nicholas Lane, London, E.C. Tenders are to be sent to the Secretary, at the above address, marked "Tender for Fencing Wire," not later than 11 a.m. on 18th March. The charge for each specification is £1 1s., which will not be returned.

CANADA.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the Toronto Commissioner of Works that tenders are invited by the Toronto Department of Works for steelwork for the proposed Gerrard Street bridge.

**Steel
Bridgework.**

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

Copies of the specification and all further particulars may be obtained from the City Hall, Toronto. Tenders will be received by the Chairman of the Board of Control, City Hall, Toronto, up to noon on 14th April.

A copy of the specification, together with blue prints, is expected to be received shortly at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where it will be available on receipt for inspection by steel manufacturers in the United Kingdom. (C.I.B. 5,810.)

With reference to the notice on p. 58 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 8th January relative to a competition of plans for a new Masonic temple at Toronto, the Imperial Trade Correspondent at that city (Mr. F. W. Field) reports that the first prize has been awarded to a New York architect, and the other prizes to Canadian architects.

The name of the successful architect, as well as an address to which firms interested in Masonic furnishings should send communications, may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (C.I.B. 5,062.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto also reports that a large United States motor-car manufacturing company will shortly commence work upon a five-storey factory and office building in Toronto. Faced brick is to be used, and exterior decoration will be in terra-cotta. There will be a total floor area of 106,605 square feet.

An address to which communications should be sent may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers desirous of supplying plant, fittings, &c., on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (C.I.B. 5,369.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) reports that a firm of wholesale grocers in Alberta wishes to receive quotations from United Kingdom manufacturers of jute and other sacks.

The name and address of the enquirer may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers of sacks on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. Any further communications should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. (C.I.B. 5,064.)

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:— (C.I.B. 5,481.)

Commercial Enquiries.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A company at Montreal dealing in railway, marine and mining supplies makes enquiry for names of United Kingdom manufacturers

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

of iron and woodwork machinery, and mining machinery, who require the services of an agent for the Dominion.

A Montreal firm of manufacturers' agents makes enquiry for the names of United Kingdom makers of food choppers.

A commission merchant at Halifax, N.S. asks to be placed in touch with manufacturers of carbonic acid gas in London and Liverpool, able to ship supplies to Canada.

A Winnipeg firm, stated to be a large importer of porcelain and fireclay sanitary goods, makes enquiry for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers with whom it could communicate in respect of urinals, water closet bowls, lavatory basins, sinks, &c. The firm is also desirous of purchasing brass and copper fittings for sanitary fixtures.

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

* * * * *

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

(C.I.B. 5,796.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A London firm wishes to be placed in correspondence with Canadian saw mills who can supply oak cut to specification.

A Liverpool firm wishes to be placed in correspondence with Canadian producers of molybdenite ore.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A firm of manufacturers' agents in Toronto reports a good opening for high class English paper as used in the manufacture of letter-paper, envelopes, and ledgers, and would be glad to hear from United Kingdom manufacturers seeking Canadian business.

A firm of wholesale grocers in Ottawa desires the addresses of United Kingdom firms from whom they can purchase tapioca, sage, and white beans.

A firm of commission merchants in Hamilton, Ontario, wishes to do business in English sprats in oil, and also high quality pure olive oil.

An experienced manufacturers' agent in Montreal desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of clothing factory trimmings and supplies and boot and shoe factory supplies, and particularly desires an agency in leather and porpoise hide boot and shoe laces.

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.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) has forwarded particulars of calls for tenders, as follows:—

- (1) Tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne, up to 3 p.m. on 24th March,* for the supply and delivery of a two-ton petrol motor lorry (Schedule No. 965).

**Petrol Motor
Lorry.**

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

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

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

(C.I.B. 5,692.)

- (2) Tenders are invited by the Victorian Railways Commissioners for the supply and delivery of (1) an electric motor and accessories for the new truck traverser at Ballarat; and (2) 10 tons of sulphate of copper.

**Electric Motor
for Traverser;
Sulphate of
Copper.**

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained from the Victorian Railway

Offices, Spencer Street, Melbourne.

Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for Motor and Accessories," or as the case may be, will be received, up to 11 a.m. on 29th April,* by the Secretary at the above address. Tenders must be accompanied by deposits of £2 in the case of (1), and ½ per cent. of the total amount of the tender in the case of (2).

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c. may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of electric motors and of sulphate of copper, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above.

(C.I.B. 5,692.)

- (3) Tenders are invited by the Sydney Water Supply and Sewerage Board for the supply and delivery of 20-inch steel pipes and specials for the rising main from Ryde Pumping Station to Mobbs Hill Reservoir, about 19,140 lineal feet (Contract No. 941). Copies of the specification and form of tender may be obtained from the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage, 341, Pitt Street, Sydney,

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

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

N.S.W. Sealed tenders will be received, up to 2 p.m. on 30th March,* by the Metropolitan Board at the above address. *A deposit of £50 in cash or by cheque† must accompany each tender.*

A copy of the specification and form of tender may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of steel pipes, &c. at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 5,677.)

- (4) Tenders are invited by the New South Wales Department of Public Works for the supply and delivery of the following pumping plants, driven by oil engines:—
Pumping Machinery. 12 sets of machinery for pumping from excavated tanks, and 6 sets of machinery for pumping from deep wells.

Copies of the specification and form of tender may be obtained from the New South Wales Department of Public Works, Sydney, where also tenders will be received up to 2 p.m. on 30th March.* *Tenders for amounts between £500 and £1,000 must be accompanied by a deposit of £10, whilst for tenders amounting to £1,000 and over the deposit is to be 1 per cent. of the total amount (maximum deposit £500).*

A copy of the specification, conditions of tender, &c., may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of pumping machinery at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (C.I.B. 5,684.)

- (5) Tenders are invited by the Railways Construction Branch of the Commonwealth Department of External Affairs for the supply and delivery of about 7,625 tons of 80-lb. steel rails, 498 tons of steel fish-plates, 250 tons of iron dog spikes, 69½ tons of steel fishbolts with nuts, and 127,000 steel sleepers, required for the Pine Creek to Katherine River Railway (see p. 516 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th February and previous notices).

Tenders on the proper form will be received by the Secretary, Department of External Affairs, Melbourne, up to 11 a.m. on 17th March.*

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit on the following scale:—£2 for tenders under £200; £5 for tenders between £200 and £500; £10 for tenders between £500 and £1,000; and 1 per cent. of the amount of the offer for tenders over £1,000. The tenderer, if not resident in Australia, or if a company registered outside the Commonwealth, shall name an agent in Australia to receive notifications of acceptance and other notices under the contract.

A copy of the specification, together with drawings, may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of steel rails, &c., at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (C.I.B. 5,685.)

* 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.

† *i.e.* A cheque or a bank demand draft on Sydney.

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

H.M. Trade Commissioner has also forwarded a copy of the Victorian "Railway Loan Application Bill, 1914" authorising expenditure on railways, to which assent has recently been given. The Schedule attached to the Act provides *inter alia* for the expenditure of the following sums:—*Duplication, renewal and strengthening of viaducts in Melbourne, £89,000; provision of a new shipping shed and accommodation in connection therewith, £170,000; additions and extensions to workshops, sidings, machinery and other works, including fire protection, £30,000; carriages and vans, including improvements to existing stock, £229,500; locomotives, £265,000; trucks and truck covers, £335,000; rolling stock, equipment, machinery and other works, £47,966; to supplement the funds available under the Railway Stores Account, £100,000; electrification of the Melbourne Suburban Lines, £915,000.*

The text of the Act 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. 5,690.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner further reports that he has received the following commercial enquiries:—

A firm at Sydney desires to obtain the *agencies*, for New South Wales only, of United Kingdom manufacturers of *builders' hardware, engineers' supplies, bolts and nuts, iron and steel rivets, and also saddlery*. The firm, which already represents several United Kingdom firms, states that its business is principally with big retailers and country storekeepers, and although it carries stocks to a certain extent, the business is more on indent lines. The firm desires that shipments should be made to it (for distribution on the other side), but the terms would be cash against documents. *See note† on next page.* (C.I.B. 5,683a.)

A trader at Newtown, Sydney, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of household and builders' *ironmongery*, with a view to purchasing direct. *See Note† on next page.* (C.I.B. 5,683b.)

A Sydney firm, already representing several firms in the United Kingdom, is willing to take up further *agencies for groceries, and also for hosiery*. *See Note† on next page.* (C.I.B. 5,683c.)

An agent at Sydney wishes to obtain the representation, for *Australia*, of United Kingdom manufacturers of *labour-saving appliances especially connected with the building trade*.

The same agent also wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom firms prepared to purchase consignments of *guano (bat dung)*. *See Note† on next page.* (C.I.B. 5,681.)

**Railway Viaducts,
Sheds, Workshops,
and Rolling
Stock; Electrifi-
cation of
Suburban Lines.**

**Builders'
Hardware;
Engineers'
Supplies; Bolts,
Nuts and Rivets;
Saddlery.**

Ironmongery.

**Building Trade Labour-
saving Appliances.**

Guano for Sale.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

Note†.—The names of the enquirers may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned, and by United Kingdom importers of guano on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Any further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

A Melbourne machinery company desires to secure the agencies of United Kingdom firms wishing to be represented in Australia.

Commercial Enquiry. Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Agent-General for Victoria, Melbourne Place, Strand, London, W.C. (C.I.B. 5,848.)

NEW ZEALAND.

A report has been received from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand to the effect that tenders are invited by the Wellington City Council for the supply and delivery of 990 feet of 30-inch steel pipes for the Wainui-o-mata water main. Copies of the specification, &c. may be *obtained* from the office of the City Engineer, Town Hall, Wellington, New Zealand. Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for Steel Pipes," and *accompanied by a cheque for £100 drawn on a bank in Wellington*, will be received, up to 4 p.m. on 19th March,* by the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Wellington. *Local representation is necessary.*

A copy of the specification and form of tender, &c. may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers of steel pipes at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 5,853.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothorn Holland) reports that, according to the "Cape Times" of 4th February, the Minister of Railways, in reply to a question in the Union House of Assembly, stated that during 1913 the following orders for rolling stock for the South African Railways were placed oversea, *viz.*: 7 contracts for coaches to the value of £280,089, f.o.b.; 13 contracts for wagons to the value of £614,082 f.o.b.; and 16 contracts for locomotives worth £857,941 f.o.b.

Quick delivery was the determining factor in placing these orders, and as the work could not be executed in South Africa in less than 18-20 months, the contracts had to be placed abroad for delivery to commence from 9-12 months from the date of contract.

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

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

H.M. Trade Commissioner remarks that it will be observed that during 1913 orders to the value of no less than £1,752,000 were placed by the South African Railway Administration with manufacturers oversea. The great majority of these orders were placed with firms possessing direct representation in the South African market, and therefore all United Kingdom manufacturers of railway material should note not only the necessity of being locally represented, but also the great value which is to be derived from a periodical personal visit of a member of such firms to South Africa, which would bring them into direct touch with the chief officials of the South African Railways Administration. (C.I.B. 4,548.)

EGYPT.

H.M. Consul at Cairo (Mr. A. D. Alban) reports that tenders are invited by the Egyptian Ministry of Education for the supply of raw materials, &c., required during a period of twelve months by the Model Workshops at Bulac (Cairo) and Assiut, and by the Trade School at Mansura. Amongst the supplies required are *metals, piping, belting, leather, timber, locks, nails, screws, tools, files, paints, brushes, clothing, &c.*

Copies of the specifications, lists of articles required, and forms of tender may be *obtained*, up to 31st March, from the Model Workshops, Cairo, where also samples may be *seen*.

Tenders, made out on the proper forms, will be received by the Director-General, Department of Agricultural, Technical and Commercial Education, 14, Sharia Abdin, Cairo, up to noon on 9th April. *See Note† on next page.*

A copy of the conditions, together with lists of the articles required, may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 5,523.)

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" of 23rd February notifies that tenders are invited by the Egyptian Ministry of Public Works for the supply and erection of machinery to complete the power station plant at the Khanka Sewage Farm, comprising a 45-kilowatt crude oil electric generating set, switchboard and auxiliary machinery, two electrically-driven sludge pumps, four electric motors and reducing gear for driving the sewage sprinklers, overhead transmission cable, and an 8-inch cast-iron rising main.

Copies of the conditions of tender, drawings, &c. may be *obtained* from the Controller-General, Main Drainage Department, Cairo, on payment of £E. 3 (£3 1s. 7d.), which will not be returned. Sealed tenders, on the proper form, will be received by the Controller-General, as above, up to noon on 8th April. *See Note† on next page.*

Openings for British Trade.

EGYPT—continued.

Notet.—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.

RUSSIA.

The Acting British Vice-Consul at Rostov-on-Don reports that a local contractor, who is undertaking the asphalting of streets on behalf of the Rostov Municipality, makes enquiry for the names of London firms who can supply him with pure Trinidad asphalt.

The name of the enquirer may be *obtained* by London exporters of Trinidad asphalt 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 British Vice-Consulate, Rostov-on-Don.

(C.I.B. 5,468.)

NORWAY.

The Acting British Consul at Christiania (Mr. H. C. Dick) reports that tenders* are invited by the Norwegian State Railways Authorities for the supply of a coal crane for the Loelvdalen locomotive shed at Christiania.

Copies of the specification, &c. may be *obtained* from "Distriktschefens kontor, Ostbanestation," Christiania, at which address sealed tenders, marked "Anbud paa Kulkran til Loelvdalens Lokomotivremisse," will be received up to 2 p.m. on 14th April. No special form of tender is required, but *local representation by a resident agent (not necessarily a Norwegian)* is essential.

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

(C.I.B. 5,624.)

The Acting British Consul also reports that tenders* are invited by the Norwegian State Railways for the supply of 206 sets of wheels and axles.

Copies of the specification, &c. may be *obtained* from "Hovedstyrets (Maskindirektørens) kontor, Statsbanerne," Christiania, at which address sealed tenders will be received up to 10 a.m. on 4th April. Tenders will only be accepted from firms who themselves manufacture all the various parts of the axles and wheels as well as the materials (ingots) used for the same. No special form of tender is required, but *local representation by a resident agent (not necessarily a Norwegian)* is essential.

* 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.

NORWAY—continued.

A copy of the specification and conditions of tender (in Norwegian), together with blue prints, may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers of wheels and axles at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 5,728.)

The Acting British Consul further reports that tenders* are invited by the Norwegian State Telegraphs Administration for the supply of copper, bronze, iron and steel wire of various gauges.

Wire.

Copies of the specifications, &c. may be *obtained* from "Telegrafstyrelsens Tekniske Afdeling, værelse nr. 3, Hasselgaarden," Christiania, at which address sealed tenders will be received up to 26th March. *Local representation by a resident agent (not necessarily a Norwegian) is essential.*

Copies of the specifications and forms of tender (in Norwegian) may be *seen* by United Kingdom wire manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (C. I. B. 5,727.)

Mining Plant ; See notice on p. 675.
Hydro-Electric Plant.

SWEDEN.

H.M. Consul at Stockholm (Mr. W. A. Churchill) reports that tenders are invited by a coastal steamship company for the supply and delivery of 10,000 tons of steam coal, *viz.*, 5,000 tons of prime single-screened smokeless coal, such as Scotch Gemmel's, Aitken Navigation, or similar kinds, and 5,000 tons of prime single-screen steam coal, such as Broomhill, Davison's, or similar coals. Prices must be quoted c.i.f. Stockholm and the coals are to be delivered by steamers carrying up to 2,000 tons. Tenders should be addressed to "Stockholms Angships Aktiebolag, Djurgardsslätten 24," Stockholm, where they will be received up to 16th March. No special form of tender is prescribed. (C.I.B. 5,522.)

FRANCE.

The British Vice-Consul at Nantes (Mr. A. Trillot) reports that tenders are invited by the Prefecture of the Department of the Loire-Inférieure for the preliminary work to be executed in connection with the re-construction of the Pirmil Bridge at Nantes. Copies of the specification, form of tender, &c., may be *obtained* from "Mons. Kauffmann, Ingénieur en chef des Ponts et Chaussées, Place de l'Edit-de-Nantes, No. 2," Nantes.

Sealed tenders, made out on stamped paper, will be received by

* See note at foot of preceding page.

Openings for British Trade.

FRANCE—*continued.*

M. le Préfet de la Loire-Inférieure, Nantes, up to 5 p.m. on 3rd April. The estimated value of the contract is put at 1,275,000 frs. (about £51,000), and a deposit of 20,000 frs. (£800) is required to qualify any tender. *Local representation is necessary.*

A copy of the principal conditions of tender (in French), with specimen form of tender, may be *seen* by United Kingdom contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 5,829.)

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Steamships. See notice on p. 673.

GREECE (CRETE.)

H.M. Vice-Consul at Canea (Mr. E. C. D. Rawlins) has forwarded a copy of the Cretan "Official Gazette" of 21st February, which notifies that tenders are invited for the construction of a cold storage dépôt at Canea. Further particulars may be obtained from "Mons. R. Demetriades, Directeur de l'Agriculture," Canea, to whom plans and offers must be sent not later than 28th March, stating the time the installation would take to complete.

The "Gazette," containing further particulars, may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers of refrigerating plant at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 5,304.)

BULGARIA.

Articles in Demand. See notice on p. 650.

ROUMANIA.

The British Member of the European Commission of the Danube (Major J. G. Baldwin, C.B.) reports that tenders are invited by the Commission for the supply of printing paper in sheets 60 cms. by 46 cms., and office paper in sheets 34 cms. by 21 cms. and 21 cms. by 27 cms.

Offers (in French if possible) should be sent, together with samples and patterns, to "La Commission Européenne du Danube," Galatz.

A copy of the notice inviting tenders (in French), together with samples of the printing paper in use, may be *seen* by United Kingdom paper makers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 5,626.)

TURKEY-IN-ASIA.

Articles in Demand
in Trebizond. See notice on p. 650.

Openings for British Trade.

MOROCCO.

H.M. Consul-General at Tangier (Mr. H. E. White, C.M.G.) reports that tenders are invited by the Special Committee of Public Works for the extension of the Boulevard Front de Mer at Tangier and its connection with the Boulevard de la Station Sanitaire, representing a total distance of 706 metres (about 770 yards). Tenders will be received by "M. le Président du Comité Spécial des Travaux Publics, Dar En Niaba," Tangier, up to 11 a.m. on 27th April. The estimated value of the contract is placed at 67,386 frs. (£2,695), and a deposit of 600 frs. (£24) is required to qualify any tender. The contractor must elect domicile in the neighbourhood of the works.

A copy of the specification (in French) may be seen, and copies of the form of tender to be used obtained, by United Kingdom contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 5,237.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul-General at New York (Sir C. W. Bennett, C.I.E.) reports that a company in that city wishes to get into touch with first-class United Kingdom makers of a high-pressure gauge glass for boilers, with a view either to secure an agency or to buy glasses with the company's name moulded in or frosted.

The name and address of the company may be obtained by United Kingdom makers of gauge glasses 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 British Consulate-General, New York. (C.I.B. 5,708.)

SIAM.

H.M. Consul-General at Bangkok (Mr. T. H. Lyle) reports that tenders are invited by the Siamese Southern Railway Department for the supply of the following metre gauge bogie trucks and spare parts, viz., 10 covered goods wagons with steel bodies, 24 covered goods wagons with teak bodies, 7 cattle wagons, and 14 eleven-ton open goods wagons.

Specifications and forms of tender may be obtained* from the offices of the Southern Railway in Bangkok, on payment of a sum of 13 ticals (£1) which will not be returned.

Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for Four-Wheeled Wagons," will be received, up to 10 a.m. on 29th May, by Mr. J. M. Sinclair, Acting Controlling Engineer, Royal Siamese State Railways (Southern Line), Bangkok.

Prices are to be given in £ sterling c.i.f. delivered into lighters at Bangkok and Senggora, and also f.o.b. at the port of shipment.

* 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 Siam who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

SIAM—*continued.*

Manufacturers are requested to state the shortest time it would take to complete these wagons ready for shipment.

Copies of the specifications and conditions of tender, together with drawings, may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers of railway wagons at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 5,305.)

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

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

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

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration with this object. During 1913, 1,048 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 170,895 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related.

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

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

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

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

EXHIBITIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Notification has been received of the "Second Northern Colliery and Mining Exhibition," organised by the Northern Mining Industries Exhibitors' Committee, to be held in the City Exhibition Hall, Manchester, from 12th to 27th June, 1914. Further information may be obtained from the Exhibition Director, Mr. Charles H. Luke, A.M.S.E., 196, Deansgate, Manchester, or from Messrs. Walter Cawood, Ltd., 104, High Holborn, London, W.C.
(C. 1,428.)

Notification has been received of an exhibition to be held in connection with the Sixth International Dental Congress at the University of London, South Kensington, from 3rd to 8th August, 1914. The exhibition will include dental instruments and appliances; mechanical and electrical equipment for surgeries, clinics and laboratories; artificial teeth in all grades of manufacture; filling materials; tooth paste; chemicals; prosthetic work, &c.
Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, Sixth International Dental Congress, 19, Hanover Square, London, W.
(C. 1,801.)

RUSSIA.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Foreign Office, from H.M. Consul at Warsaw (Mr. H. M. Grove) particulars of an exhibition of motor cars and internal combustion motors for agricultural and industrial purposes, which will be held at that city from 13th to 29th June, 1914. The exhibition is being organised by the Polish Automobile Society, and will be under the auspices of the Imperial Russian Automobile Society and of the International League of Manufacturers of Automobiles.

According to the preliminary programme of the exhibition there will be the following sections:—(1) Passenger motor vehicles of every description; (2) motor lorries and motor buses; (3) motor ploughs and traction engines; (4) other types of motor vehicles for agricultural purposes, pumps, motor boats, &c.; (5) bicycles and motor cycles; (6) spare parts; (7) tools and appliances for garages and workshops; (8) lamps, &c. for motor cars; (9) liquid fuels and lubricants; (10) costumes and attire for sports and various literature concerning sport.

Applications for further information should be addressed to the "Tow. Automobilistow Krolewstwa Polskiego," Czysta No. 6, Warsaw.
(Ex. 1,487.)

Exhibitions.

NETHERLANDS.

The Acting British Consul at Amsterdam (Mr. E. J. Labarre) has forwarded particulars of an Electrical Exhibition to be held at Deventer from 24th June to 8th July, 1914. The Acting Consul writes:—

**Electrical
Exhibition at
Deventer.**

“The exhibition will be held on the occasion of the opening of the Yssel Electric Power Station which will provide the towns of Zwolle, Deventer and Zutphen and the neighbouring villages with electric light and power. The object is to acquaint the population likely to use electric light or power with its advantages, and to render them familiar with the various electrical appliances and their use.

“Although the exhibition is not large it would be to the advantage of United Kingdom manufacturers of lamps, motors, accessories, &c. who are represented in the Netherlands, to hire a small stand or space to show their goods. I am assured that foreign exhibits will be gladly received and will receive fair treatment.

“Applications for space must be lodged before 15th May next. The prices of floor space vary from 5s. to 8s. 4d. per square metre. There are about 1,000 square metres available which could in case of need be increased by several hundred more. Electricity is supplied to exhibitors gratis.”

A copy of the prospectus and regulations of the exhibition (in Dutch) may be seen by United Kingdom firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., or at the Exhibitions Branch of the Board of Trade, Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, S.W. (Ex. 1,562.)

FRANCE.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Foreign Office, from the French Ambassador in London, particulars of an International Competition and Exhibition of Specialities for Cheap Dwellings to be held in Paris during the present year. The Exhibition will comprise materials for construction, heating, ventilation, and lighting appliances, hygiene and sanitation, cooking, furnishing, clothing, &c. The Competition and Exhibition are being organised by the “Comité de Patronage des Habitations à Bon Marché et de la Prévoyance Sociale du Département de la Seine,” with the official patronage of the Minister of Labour, the City of Paris, and the Department of the Seine.

It is understood from a communication received from the French Permanent Exhibition Committee that the Exhibition will be held in the centre of Paris, probably either at the Palais Royal or at the Tuileries, and will open about June and last for one month.

Further particulars may be obtained from the “Comité de Patronage des Habitations à Bon Marché et de la Prévoyance Sociale du Département de la Seine,” at the Hôtel de Ville, Paris.

Exhibitions.

FRANCE—*continued.*

A copy of the programme and regulations may be *seen* by United Kingdom firms interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (Ex 363.)

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

H.M. Consul at Prague (Captain A. Wentworth Forbes) has forwarded particulars of an International Automobile Exhibition to be held in that city from 12th to 19th April, 1914. The Exhibition is an annual one and is now, the Consul says, the most important of its kind in Austria-Hungary. The Exhibition

will comprise all kinds of motor carriages and wagons, motor cycles, bicycles, motor boats, aeroplanes, motors, separate parts, and everything connected with motoring. According to the printed regulations of the Exhibition, applications for space, accompanied by a deposit of 50 francs, should be sent to the Cesky Klub Automobilistu, Ferdinandova tr. 35, Prague, by 12th March, but it is possible that the time limit will not be strictly enforced. The price of space is 6 francs (about 4s. 10d.) a square metre, with a minimum charge of 100 francs (about £4), but reduced rates are granted for sites of over 100 square metres. It is stated that foreign exhibits will be exempt from Customs duty and will enjoy the usual reductions on Austrian, German and French railways.

Copies of the regulations and form of application for space may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers interested on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., or the Exhibitions Branch of the Board of Trade, Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, S.W. (Ex. 2,049.)

MOROCCO.

With reference to the notice on p. 678 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 18th September last relative to the setting apart of a room at the British Consulate at Casablanca for the exhibition of samples and catalogues of British goods, H.M. Consul there (Mr. A. M. Madden, C.M.G.) now reports that shelves for taking the samples have been erected; catalogues have been placed on the table for some time past and many people have availed themselves of the opportunity of consulting them. Several United Kingdom firms have already sent samples for exhibition, and H.M. Consul is prepared to receive further samples and catalogues. Bulky articles cannot, however, be accepted, as the space is restricted. Postage or freight on all articles must be prepaid. (C.I.B. 5,230.)

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE WITH NEW ZEALAND.

Visit of H.M. Trade Commissioner.

In accordance with the practice that has been established for H.M. Trade Commissioners in the several Dominions to visit this country officially from time to time, so that manufacturers may have the opportunity of consulting them on any matters connected with their business or of obtaining information as to the possibilities of extending their trade, it has been arranged that H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) shall come to this country, and he is expected to arrive in about a week.

Mr. Wickham will attend first at the offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade in order to meet representatives of those firms who have applied for appointments to see him in London, and afterwards he will visit such trade and industrial centres in the provinces as it may appear most advantageous to visit in view of applications that may be received from firms in or near those centres and from Chambers of Commerce.

Firms who may desire to see him but have not yet applied for appointments are requested to make their applications at once as his available time is almost all allocated. Applications should be addressed to the Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

One of the principal duties of His Majesty's Trade Commissioners is to report to the Board of Trade promptly, and if possible in advance, any opportunities which may arise in the Dominions in the form of contracts open to tender, or in any other way for the development of British trade. The Commissioners also report to the Board periodically on the nature and extent of foreign competition and other matters of commercial interest, including changes in Customs duties and regulations, financial and trade conditions, changes in regard to means of transport, and legislation affecting trade and commerce; and they furnish periodically lists of probable buyers of European goods in the Dominions. A good deal of the information so furnished is published by the Commercial Intelligence Branch in the "Board of Trade Journal," some is communicated to Chambers of Commerce likely to be specially interested and to those United Kingdom firms whose names are inscribed in the Special Register of the Commercial Intelligence Branch (see notice on p. 636), and some—*e.g.*, lists of names of traders at particular places, detailed Customs regulations affecting particular matters, and similar information of limited interest—is filed at the Intelligence Branch for the information of persons interested who apply, either personally or by letter.

The Trade Commissioners also reply to all enquiries which may be addressed to them by British merchants and manufacturers, but it is generally desirable that enquiries should be made first of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, which is often in possession of the information sought and is thus in a position to save the enquirer much delay.

GREEK BLOCKADE OF SANTI QUARANTA.

The "London Gazette" of 10th March notifies that the Greek Government has informed H.M. Government that it has established a blockade at Santi Quaranta, at present in the hands of Insurgents.

MORATORIUM IN GREECE.

With reference to the notice on p. 675 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 24th December, 1913, relative to the Moratorium in Greece, H.M. Minister at Athens has forwarded a translation of a Law (No. 122) of 13th January relative to the partial extension and completion of the Moratorium Law, and of a Royal Decree of 18th January concerning the execution of the Law, both of which came into force on 22nd January.

The following is a translation of a note by the legal adviser to the Legation explaining the effect of these enactments, as follows:—

In the Old Kingdom of Greece—

The Moratorium is terminated excepting as regards the following points:—

(a) The execution of deed granted to the last bidder after the adjudication is stayed until 13th March, 1914.

(b) The execution of other executory deeds such as judgments and judicial arrests, contracts, &c. is stayed until 13th May, 1914. Exception is made for judicial sentences concerning litigation relative to the possession of real estate, alimony, the eviction of tenants, petitions to a judge sitting in chambers, opposition to injunctions or against a compulsory execution, sentences delivered in consequence of appeal against the order for distribution of the proceeds of auctions, procedure relative to bankruptcy (except arrest for debt), matters concerning the law regarding requisitions and naval prizes, as well as the forced distraint on securities or goods mortgaged to banks, also perishable goods.

Consequently, besides the above exceptions, all actions are permissible, the Courts judging even in default of one of the parties.

It is in consequence permitted to proceed with actions regarding bills of exchange, bills payable to order, and all others, as before the introduction of the Moratorium.

In the New Territories (Macedonia, Epirus, and the Islands)—

The Moratorium is prolonged until 13th May, 1914, under the same conditions as those indicated above, excepting for transactions concluded after 15th November, 1913. The Moratorium is entirely raised in the islands of Mitylene and Chios.

As regards "prescription" of rights under Article 1 of the Law, if the delay of the prescription is completed on a date between 30th September, 1912, and 22nd January, 1914, then all this delay is not counted (the delay being suspended during all this period), but if this delay is completed after 22nd January, 1914, all this delay during which the Moratorium was in force is counted, the Moratorium exercising no influence on this prescription.

Full translations of the Law and the Decree may be *seen* by firms in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 4,671.)

LAW AGAINST UNFAIR COMPETITION IN GREECE.

H.M. Minister at Athens has forwarded a summary of a Greek Law concerning unlawful competition, which was recently published in the Greek Official Gazette. The general object of the Law is described in Article I. which states that "in commercial, industrial or agricultural dealings all acts with the object of competition which are *contra bonos mores* are forbidden, and offenders may be cited to cease and to remedy damage caused."

Any actions calculated to mislead are forbidden, including advertisements containing false descriptions, the sales of fictitious bankrupt stock, the use of any name, commercial style or special distinguishing mark in such a way as to cause confusion with other goods bearing such name or mark (this includes any special shape or decoration of the merchandise or its packing or cover which may be well-known as a distinguishing mark in its respective market).

Power is given to the Minister of National Economy, after a decision of the Ministerial Council, to order by Royal Decree that the professional retail sale of certain goods shall take place only in certain units of number, measurement or weight, or only if their covering or receptacle bear a note of the number, measure, weight and place of manufacture or origin.

The Law also provides for the punishment of persons spreading false or libellous statements concerning other persons or their business.

The summary of the Law (in English) may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 1,731.)

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN
FEBRUARY, 1914.*

I.—GENERAL.

The trade returns for February, 1914, when compared with those for February, 1913, show decreases in the value of the **Imports into the United Kingdom**, and of the **Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise**, but an increase in the value of the **Exports of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom**.

The value of the **Imports** in February was £62,050,744, a decrease of £1,736,406, or 2·7 per cent., as compared with February, 1913; whilst the total **Exports** amounted to £51,490,778, an increase of £571,784. The **Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom** show an increase of £1,089,054, or 2·7 per cent., as compared with February, 1913; whilst there is a decrease of £517,270, or 4·8 per cent., in the **Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise**.

II.—IMPORTS.

The following table shows the value of the **Imports** for February, 1914, as compared with the corresponding month of 1913 and 1912, according to the different categories of merchandise:—

* Reference should be made to the article on "Changes in the Monthly Trade Accounts for 1914," which appeared on pp. 389-91 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th February, for information as to the changes that have been made in these Accounts this year.

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in February, 1914.

Imports (Value C.I.F.*)—February.

	Month of February.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1914 as compared with 1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1914 as compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	1914.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	£ 5,207,413	£ 6,117,649	£ 4,620,544	— 1,497,105	— 586,869
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	3,706,261	4,209,551	5,077,231	+ 867,680	+ 1,370,970
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	6,213,478	6,163,166	6,520,364	+ 357,198	+ 306,886
2. Dutiable	4,577,178	3,668,211	4,218,321	+ 550,110	+ 358,657
D. Tobacco	298,624	561,261	493,503	— 67,758	+ 194,879
Total, Class I.	£ 20,002,954	20,719,888	20,929,963	+ 210,125	+ 927,009
II.—Raw Materials and Articles					
Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	8,988	5,982	1,889	— 4,093	— 7,099
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel	544,707	679,210	499,326	— 179,884	— 45,381
C. Other metallic ores	614,991	892,295	702,467	— 189,828	+ 87,476
D. Wood and timber	869,596	1,432,474	1,196,607	— 235,867	+ 327,011
E. Cotton	8,075,404	6,701,075	7,543,651	+ 842,576	+ 531,753
F. Wool	4,724,323	6,241,469	4,373,955	— 1,667,514	— 150,368
G. Other textile materials	2,090,755	2,349,325	2,259,496	— 89,829	+ 168,741
H. Oil seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums ...	3,275,087	2,852,210	3,107,407	+ 255,197	+ 167,680
J. Hides and undressed skins	1,020,453	1,693,904	1,441,045	— 252,859	+ 420,592
J. Paper-making materials	286,451	885,441	300,309	— 85,132	+ 13,858
K. Miscellaneous	3,434,547	3,947,974	2,921,423	— 1,020,551	— 513,124
Total, Class II.	£ 24,945,302	27,181,359	24,547,575	— 2,633,784	— 397,727
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly					
Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	951,939	1,213,877	1,166,314	— 47,563	+ 214,375
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	2,283,742	2,543,102	2,929,380	+ 386,278	+ 645,638
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments ...	491,342	489,489	534,000	+ 44,511	+ 42,658
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	134,995	120,957	143,200	+ 22,243	+ 8,205
E. Machinery	509,569	320,223	643,877	+ 123,654	+ 134,308
F. Ships (new)	450	709	492	— 217	+ 42
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	198,581	246,883	260,289	+ 13,406	+ 61,708
II. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	1,049,337	1,103,636	1,132,118	+ 28,482	+ 82,781
2. Wool	859,669	916,831	952,788	+ 35,957	+ 93,119
3. Silk	1,186,541	1,224,842	1,362,787	+ 137,945	+ 176,246
4. Other materials	742,201	860,245	860,311	+ 66	+ 118,110
I. Apparel	444,236	506,287	437,331	— 68,956	— 6,905
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	915,178	951,664	1,030,923	+ 79,259	+ 115,745
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	1,134,128	1,016,473	1,032,594	+ 16,121	— 101,534
L. Earthenware and glass	339,018	349,981	373,473	+ 23,492	+ 34,455
M. Paper	496,946	618,067	575,417	— 42,650	+ 78,471
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c. ...	731,180	712,878	856,318	+ 143,440	+ 125,138
O. Miscellaneous	2,024,535	2,203,392	2,008,843	— 194,549	— 15,692
Total, Class III.	£ 14,493,587	15,599,536	16,300,455	+ 700,919	+ 1,806,868
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	272,980	286,417	272,751	— 13,666	— 229
Total value...	£ 59,714,823	63,787,150	62,080,744	— 1,736,406	+ 2,333,921

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

Comparing the values of the imports last month with those of February, 1913, the chief increases and decreases are as follow:—

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in February, 1914.

		Increases.						
		£		£				
I.	B.	Beef, fresh and refrigerated	319,404	II.	G.	Jute... ..	356,251	
		Pork, fresh and refrigerated	149,029			H.	Cotton-seed	57,696
		Bacon	267,305				Rape seed	56,625
		Hams	55,881		Petroleum		160,409	
	C1.	Meat, tinned, canned, &c.	58,584		A.	Steel ingots, blooms, &c.	84,837	
		Butter	143,853			B.	Copper, regulus and preecipitate... ..	199,671
		Cheese	148,315		III.		Copper, unwrought and part wrought	127,564
		Fish, cured or salted	257,832			Lead, pig and sheet	169,282	
	C2.	Onions	77,822		E.	Machinery	123,654	
		Coffee	144,053		H2.	Woolen and worsted manufactures	64,963	
		Sugar, unrefined	148,256		H3.	Silk manufactures	134,379	
	II.	D.	Tea		111,153	N.	Motorcars, and parts thereof	139,271
E.		Mahogany	124,300					
		Cotton, raw	842,576					
		Decreases.						
		£		£				
I.	A.	Wheat	351,587	II.	G.	Flax, dressed and undressed	300,255	
		Wheatmeal and flour	142,750			H.	Hemp, dressed and undressed	149,291
		Barley	288,975				I.	Soya beans ... ..	59,895
		Maize	641,666		II.			Coco-nut oil, unrefined ... ..	54,599
	C1.	Apples, raw	121,018			cont.		Linseed oil ... ..	50,373
		Hops	61,739				I.	Hides, raw, and pieces thereof, wet	76,872
	D.	Potatoes	123,918		J.			Skins and furs, undressed (other than seal skins) ... ..	181,414
		Tobacco, unmanufactured	60,928			K.		Wood pulp, chemical	51,963
	B.	Iron ore	153,154				B.	Feathers, ornamental	71,222
		Copper ore	75,715		III.			Rubber ... ..	785,873
	C.	Manganese ore	59,723			O.		Tin, in blocks, ingots, &c. ... ..	186,938
		Silver ore... ..	55,079				Oil seed cake, not sweetened	50,542
II.	D.	Wood and timber, hewn	125,076					
	F.	" sawn or split	238,383					
		Sheep or lambs' wool	1,592,488					

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

		Increase in value.	Decrease in quantity.
I.	C1.	Eggs	£9,012 ... 106,433 Gt. hunds.
		Fish, fresh, not of British taking..	£15,298 ... 32,968 Cwts.
		Onions	£77,822 ... 9,558 bushels.
		Increase in quantity.	Decrease in value.
I.	A.	Oats	49,100 cwts. ... £42,388
	H.	Linseed	325 qrs. ... £5,613
II.	I.	Rabbit skins, undressed	215,021 number ... £9,035
	K.	Rubber	3,471 centals... £785,873
III.	A.	Pig-iron	1,652 tons ... £5,987

III.—EXPORTS.

The following table shows the value of the Exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom for the month of February, 1914, as compared with the corresponding month of 1913 and 1912, and the increase or decrease in each principal category:—

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in February, 1914.

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

	Month of February.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1914 as compared with 1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1914 as compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	1914.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	£ 295,162	£ 313,651	£ 205,114	— 108,537	— 90,048
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	85,946	94,156	90,783	— 3,373	+ 4,837
C. Other food and drink	1,552,609	1,457,486	1,669,724	+ 212,288	+ 117,115
D. Tobacco	197,900	227,704	373,102	+ 145,398	+ 175,202
Total, Class I.	£ 2,131,617	£ 2,092,947	£ 2,338,723	+ 245,776	+ 207,106
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	3,615,754	3,982,112	4,193,808	+ 211,696	+ 578,054
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel	19,482	37,652	26,658	— 10,994	+ 7,286
C. Other metallic ores	4,282	12,595	13,999	+ 1,404	+ 9,767
D. Wood and timber	27,907	26,128	30,789	+ 4,661	+ 2,882
E. Cotton	—	—	—	—	—
F. Wool	358,704	319,217	479,282	+ 160,065	+ 120,578
G. Other textile materials	20,692	40,159	37,765	+ 2,394	+ 17,073
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums ...	341,808	335,359	341,243	+ 5,884	— 565
I. Hides and undressed skins	163,423	161,700	195,905	+ 34,205	+ 32,482
J. Paper-making materials	61,173	63,781	68,459	+ 4,678	+ 7,286
K. Miscellaneous	287,588	242,926	284,974	+ 42,048	— 2,614
Total, Class II.	£ 4,900,713	£ 5,221,629	£ 5,672,882	+ 451,253	+ 772,169
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	3,553,199	4,038,930	3,845,477	— 193,453	+ 292,278
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	920,406	1,149,048	943,889	— 205,159	+ 23,483
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (ex- cept machine tools), and instru- ments	596,337	612,620	579,394	— 33,226	— 16,943
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	252,989	355,965	258,218	— 97,747	+ 5,229
E. Machinery	2,346,656	2,712,629	3,033,614	+ 320,985	+ 686,958
F. Ships (new)	528,492	632,996	564,229	— 68,767	+ 35,737
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	163,727	144,740	153,652	+ 8,912	— 10,075
H. Yarns and textile fabrics— 1. Cotton	9,159,562	10,004,467	10,523,933	+ 519,466	+ 1,364,371
2. Wool	3,473,416	3,355,799	3,418,380	+ 57,581	— 60,036
3. Silk	167,674	150,507	175,509	+ 25,002	+ 7,835
4. Other materials	1,095,153	1,172,502	1,117,261	— 55,241	+ 22,108
I. Apparel	1,414,167	1,440,715	1,484,980	+ 44,265	+ 70,513
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	1,846,517	1,803,677	1,745,967	— 57,710	— 100,550
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	389,960	434,529	480,591	+ 46,062	+ 90,631
L. Earthenware and glass	391,457	402,660	354,560	— 48,091	— 36,888
M. Paper	296,432	310,899	273,758	— 37,141	— 22,674
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	792,087	858,785	943,763	+ 84,978	+ 151,676
O. Miscellaneous	2,475,909	2,563,066	2,558,331	— 4,735	+ 82,422
Total, Class III.	£ 29,864,440	£ 32,144,534	£ 32,450,515	+ 305,981	+ 2,586,075
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (Including Parcel Post)					
	£ 593,559	£ 713,633	£ 799,677	+ 86,044	+ 206,118
Total value	£ 37,490,329	£ 40,172,743	£ 41,261,797	+ 1,089,054	+ 3,771,468

Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.*—February.

Total value	£	£	£	£	£
	10,724,619	10,746,251	10,228,981	517,270	495,638

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

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in February, 1914.

Comparing the values of the exports of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom in February, 1914, with those in February, 1913, the chief increases and decreases are as follow:—

Increases.		£
I.	C. Cotton-seed oil, refined	59,830
	D. Tobacco and snuff	145,398
II.	A. Coal, coke and manufactured fuel	211,696
	F. Sheep or lambs' wool	94,578
	E. Machinery and parts thereof	320,985
	H1. { Cotton yarn	102,984
	{ Cotton piece goods	530,700
	H2. Worsted tissues	92,900
III.	I. Apparel	63,847
	K. Leather, undressed and dressed	55,637
	N. Railway trucks, waggons, &c. (not of iron), and parts thereof	74,421
	O. Arms, ammunition and military and naval stores except small firearms	96,045
IV.	Parcel post	50,187
Decreases.		£
	A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	193,453
	B. { Copper, unwrought and wrought	68,534
	{ Tin, unwrought	102,519
III.	D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and un-insulated wire)	97,747
	F. Ships, new... ..	68,767
	H2. Woollen tissues	64,789
	H4. Linen piece goods	56,709
	J. Copper, sulphate of	66,365

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

II.	J. Paper-making materials	Increase in value. £1,678	Decrease in quantity. 497 tons.
	H3. Silk manufactures, wholly of silk: broadstuffs	£5,084	3,970 yds.
	J. Painters' colours and materials	£12,732	3,686 cwts.
		Increase in quantity.	Decrease in value.
III.	J. Soda compounds	11,318 cwts.	£1,011

IV.—TRADE DURING THE TWO MONTHS, JANUARY-FEBRUARY.

The following table shows the value of the Imports of foreign and colonial merchandise during the two months ended February, 1914, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913 and 1912:—

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in January-February, 1914.

Imports (Value C.I.F.*)—Two months, January-February.

	Two months, January-February.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1914 as compared with 1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1914 as compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	1914.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	£ 11,212,928	£ 12,721,663	£ 10,245,816	— 2,475,847	— 967,112
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	7,496,487	8,110,435	10,118,410	+ 2,007,975	+ 2,621,923
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	13,840,680	12,610,286	13,752,451	+ 1,142,163	— 88,226
2. Dutiable	10,796,889	8,280,585	9,015,968	+ 735,383	— 1,780,921
D. Tobacco	836,328	1,089,589	1,536,105	+ 446,516	+ 699,777
Total, Class I.	£ 44,183,312	£ 42,812,558	£ 44,668,753	+ 1,856,195	+ 485,441
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke and manufactured fuel ...	11,951	16,477	7,049	— 9,428	— 4,902
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel... ..	1,067,613	1,357,879	1,021,239	— 336,640	— 46,374
C. Other metallic ores	1,335,302	1,961,488	1,656,140	— 305,348	+ 320,838
D. Wood and timber	2,298,073	3,133,314	2,533,925	— 599,389	+ 285,832
E. Cotton	17,570,365	17,941,873	17,741,108	+ 220,765	+ 150,743
F. Wool	9,377,035	11,470,293	9,020,204	— 2,450,089	— 656,831
G. Other textile materials... ..	4,373,269	5,327,560	4,733,855	— 593,705	+ 360,586
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums	6,553,621	6,092,368	6,737,463	+ 645,095	+ 183,842
I. Hides and undressed skins	2,273,261	3,288,360	2,628,303	— 660,057	+ 355,042
J. Paper making materials	816,975	848,651	806,979	— 41,672	— 9,996
K. Miscellaneous	6,381,044	7,943,237	5,709,936	— 2,235,301	— 671,108
Total, Class II.	£ 52,358,509	£ 59,403,500	£ 52,626,201	+ 6,777,299	+ 267,692
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	2,021,532	2,683,229	2,384,354	— 298,875	+ 362,822
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	5,037,991	5,481,881	5,651,064	+ 169,183	+ 613,073
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instru- ments	938,923	1,031,029	1,078,460	+ 47,431	+ 139,537
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsu- lated wire)	274,991	257,149	281,711	+ 24,562	+ 6,720
E. Machinery	1,024,516	1,193,950	1,243,268	+ 49,318	+ 218,752
F. Ships (new)	507	2,012	649	+ 1,363	+ 142
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	407,771	533,319	556,289	+ 22,970	+ 148,518
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	2,099,464	2,160,294	2,152,638	— 7,636	+ 53,194
2. Wool	1,788,332	1,861,550	1,893,300	+ 31,750	+ 104,968
3. Silk	2,420,693	2,417,561	2,695,833	+ 278,272	+ 275,190
4. Other materials	1,542,653	1,664,289	1,582,153	— 82,106	+ 39,530
I. Apparel	801,621	911,688	771,551	— 140,137	— 30,070
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	1,966,018	2,087,755	2,098,241	+ 10,486	+ 132,223
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	2,128,855	2,111,510	1,997,298	— 114,212	— 131,557
L. Earthenware and glass... ..	678,613	717,908	705,279	— 12,629	+ 26,666
M. Paper	1,083,408	1,229,766	1,206,460	— 23,306	+ 123,052
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	1,332,610	1,379,685	1,692,333	+ 312,648	+ 359,723
O. Miscellaneous	4,053,001	4,440,307	3,994,194	— 446,113	— 58,807
Total, Class III.	£ 29,601,499	£ 32,164,882	£ 31,985,175	— 179,707	+ 2,383,676
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)					
	£ 536,451	£ 597,767	£ 779,035	+ 181,268	+ 242,584
Total value	£ 126,679,771	£ 134,978,707	£ 130,053,164	— 4,919,543	+ 3,379,393

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

The value of the Exports of home produce, and of foreign and colonial produce, during the two months ended February, 1914, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913 and 1912, is as shown in the following table:—

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in January-February, 1914.

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

	Two months, ended February.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1914 as compared with 1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1914 as compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	1914.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—	£	£	£	£	£
A. Grain and flour	589,127	648,773	442,953	—	205,820
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	186,643	207,582	201,395	—	6,187
C. Other food and drink	3,245,399	3,096,853	3,377,125	+	340,272
D. Tobacco	419,918	473,124	726,135	+	253,011
Total, Class I.	4,435,027	4,366,332	4,747,608	+	381,276
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	7,037,798	8,326,115	8,489,501	+	163,086
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel	53,500	70,134	70,210	+	66
C. Other metallic ores	17,281	21,389	33,561	+	12,172
D. Wood and timber	53,160	54,555	64,730	+	10,175
E. Cotton	—	—	—	—	—
F. Wool	698,987	725,732	1,006,063	+	280,331
G. Other textile materials	66,078	71,918	85,905	+	13,987
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums ...	788,185	691,636	728,598	+	36,962
I. Hides and undressed skins	347,224	376,162	408,202	+	32,040
J. Paper making materials	131,730	152,032	152,633	+	601
K. Miscellaneous	602,757	540,941	635,350	+	94,009
Total, Class II.	9,796,700	11,030,924	11,674,753	+	643,829
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	7,907,437	8,866,659	8,709,136	—	157,523
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	1,877,272	2,421,088	2,081,806	—	339,282
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (ex- cept machine tools) and instru- ments	1,307,783	1,316,110	1,272,045	—	44,065
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and un- insulated wire)	528,080	724,583	511,939	—	212,644
E. Machinery	5,013,298	5,825,103	6,421,349	+	596,246
F. Ships (new)	711,714	1,123,421	1,336,064	+	212,643
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	334,918	334,228	338,004	+	3,776
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	19,323,188	21,503,516	23,105,113	+	1,601,597
2. Wool	7,260,820	7,393,584	7,017,247	—	221,663
3. Silk	341,289	327,523	396,079	+	68,556
4. Other materials	2,281,193	2,344,939	2,339,168	—	5,771
I. Apparel	2,717,538	2,992,896	3,057,470	+	64,574
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	3,719,279	3,829,901	3,767,959	—	61,942
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	767,314	867,387	1,006,493	+	139,106
L. Earthenware and glass	788,147	859,420	784,493	—	74,927
M. Paper	611,196	645,743	606,296	—	39,447
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	1,638,726	1,786,682	2,017,967	+	231,285
O. Miscellaneous	5,142,211	5,379,599	5,446,267	+	66,668
Total, Class III.	62,271,403	68,744,382	71,014,895	+	2,270,513
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	£	£	£	£	£
	1,404,011	1,476,804	1,630,706	+	153,902
Total value	77,907,141	85,618,442	89,067,962	+	3,449,520

Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.*—Two Months,
January-February.

	£	£	£	£	£
Total value	20,319,245	21,452,202	19,825,924	—	1,628,278

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

*Foreign Trade (Shipping) of the United Kingdom in February, 1914,
and in January-February, 1914.*

V.—SHIPPING IN FEBRUARY.

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions *with cargoes* during February, 1914, amounted to 3,329,795 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 5,196,057 tons, as against 3,370,759 tons entered, and 5,054,179 tons cleared, during February, 1913. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage arrived *with cargoes* during February, 1914, amounted to 3,008,050 tons, and the tonnage departed to 3,033,239 tons, as against 2,681,351 tons arrived, and 2,656,766 tons departed in February, 1913.

VI.—TWO MONTHS' SHIPPING, JANUARY-FEBRUARY.

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions, *with cargoes*, during the two months, January-February, 1914, amounted to 7,003,710 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 10,733,639 tons, as against 7,103,912 tons entered, and 10,562,702 tons cleared, during the two months, January-February, 1913. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage arrived *with cargoes* during the two months, January-February, 1914, amounted to 6,174,414 tons, and the tonnage departed to 6,211,777 tons, as against 5,486,032 tons arrived, and 5,427,456 tons departed, during the corresponding period of 1913.

**REGISTRATION OF PATENTS AND DESIGNS IN THE
EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.**

The "Official Gazette of the East African Protectorate" for 21st January publishes the text of an Ordinance (No. 1 of 1914), dated 7th January, making provision for the protection of inventions and designs.

The Ordinance enacts that letters patent for any invention may be granted in the Protectorate to any person holding in the United Kingdom a valid patent for such invention, or to any person to whom all interest in such patent in respect of the Protectorate has been assigned. Similarly, a certificate of registration of any new and original design may be granted in the Protectorate to any person who in the United Kingdom is the registered proprietor of such design, or to any person to whom all interest in such design in respect of the Protectorate has been assigned.

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

TRADE CONDITIONS IN CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

GENERAL.

Bulgaria.—The "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin) of 25th February contains a report by the German Consul at Sofia on business prospects in Bulgaria. So far as can be judged, the results of the war on the trade of Sofia and district will not be lasting, but complaints are now being made of the exceptionally high rate of exchange and the unfavourable transport conditions caused chiefly through lack of rolling stock. It is generally thought that, with the removal of these difficulties, and with a clearer political situation in the Balkans, there will be an increased demand for foreign goods in Bulgaria. A decline in the rate of exchange to the normal is awaited before negotiations proceed for the raising of a foreign loan, whilst orders have already been given for increasing the rolling stock by 860 goods wagons.

In trade with Bulgaria, business in the following articles seems most capable of expansion:—*Machines, implements, iron and textile goods, electro-technical products, colours and chemicals.* In his report, the Consul states that expansion may best be ensured by choosing capable and trustworthy resident agents in Bulgaria, who are cognisant of local conditions. The proposed public works, such as railway and road construction, harbour works, &c., plans for which are now before the Bulgarian Government, refer chiefly to the newly-conquered Bulgarian territory. According to a law passed in February, 1906, plans for such public works are open to public tender, whereby the most favourable offer receives the contract.

For the first few months after the war many difficulties were experienced and great delay caused in the discharging and clearance of goods; however, an improvement in these conditions has steadily been taking place.

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Servia.—H.M. Vice-Consul at Uscub (Mr. W. D. Peckham) writes that as Uscub is now under Servian administration letters for that town should be addressed to Servia, and not Turkey. For the same reason it is desirable to use the Servian name of the town, viz., Skoplyé, instead of Uscub, the Turkish form. (C.I.B. 5,133.)

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Turkey-in-Asia (Trebizond).—According to a German consular report published in the "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin) of 12th February, the events of the Balkan war have naturally not been without their influence on the trade of Trebizond and district. The buying power of the community has been considerably diminished, but there has not been any increase in the number of suspensions of payment. The future of the Trebizond district depends largely on the settlement of the harbour and railway construction questions of the eastern Black Sea. The report states that there is a good sale for the following articles in Trebizond:—*Cotton, woollen and silk goods, iron shovels and ironmongery, enamel ware, shoemakers' implements, writing and packing paper, aniline colours, and sewing machines.* As there is no harbour at Trebizond, steamers have to

Trade Conditions in certain Foreign Countries.

anchor in the open roadstead, and discharge by means of lighters, for which a fairly high specific tariff is charged. A concession for the construction of a harbour has been granted to the National Bank of Turkey, which has handed it over to a British firm.

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Turkey-in-Asia (Adana).—The "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 22nd February contains a report on the economic results of the past year in the Adana and Mersina districts, in which it is stated that during 1913 business made satisfactory progress. This progress, however, must not be judged merely by the better material results obtained, but also by the manner in which the district passed through the various political and financial crises experienced by Turkey during the year. The war taxes and the paying off of the troops were a source of great expense to the country, but are hardly likely to retard for long the general development. The cotton crop of 1913 came up to expectations both as regards quantity and quality, but the production of cereals was scarcely sufficient for the local needs, and so exports to Europe were stopped. The cotton crop is at present only about a quarter of what could be produced, but further development can only take place gradually, as lack of field hands and the high rate of pay demanded form great obstacles to progress. The use of agricultural machinery, such as steam ploughs, reaping and threshing machines, has been introduced, however, and good results are being obtained. There is a ready sale for United Kingdom makes. Retailers supply the machines to the native farmer under certain conditions, whereby the machines are only hired until full payment has been made. German machines have not achieved much success. Exporters are particularly advised to obtain reliable reports as to the standing of their representatives or clients, and in all dealings to insist on payment on account of from 10 to 20 per cent.

* * * * *

COAL.

Germany (Rhenish - Westphalia).—According to the "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 7th March, the weakening of the conditions on the Rhenish-Westphalian coal market not only continues, but is becoming more pronounced. In house-coal, selling conditions were more unfavourable in consequence of the mild weather. It is reported that there will be a general reduction in the prices of industrial coal on 1st April, which has led consumers and wholesale dealers to hold back so as to take advantage of the reductions. This has naturally led to considerable waste and to the introduction of enforced holidays. A better state of affairs is awaited in April. Considerable quantities of coal were exported abroad, as the strikes in France have resulted in the importation into that country of Ruhr coal. The declining market conditions are making themselves gradually felt on the wages of labourers, who are paid on the piece-work system. (X. 5,011.)

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Trade Conditions in certain Foreign Countries.

ELECTRICAL GOODS.

Germany.—H.M. Vice-Consul at Leipzig (Mr. R. M. Turner) reports that, according to the local press, there was a decided weakening in the export trade of the German electrical industry in January, as compared with the corresponding month of 1913, the exports of electro-technical products amounting to only 5,609,200 kilogs., as compared with 7,867,400 kilogs. in January, 1913. The decrease in the exports of dynamos and electric motors, cables, and accumulators, was considerable. Trade with Central and Eastern Europe experienced an increase in all classes of electrical goods, whilst, on the other hand, the exports to Western Europe continue to decrease. The remaining markets have not been such good purchasers of German goods as in 1913, Eastern Asia having, in particular, given very poor orders. (C.I.B. 5,455.)

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HARDWARE.

Germany (Upper Silesia).—According to the "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 8th March, the Upper Silesian hardware industry was still complaining in February of the high prices for raw and semi-manufactured material. In most branches of the trade, selling prices have left little room for profit, and, generally speaking, business is not satisfactory. Trade in nuts and screws left much to be desired, and only in the smaller varieties was the export sufficient. The manufacture of machine screws was somewhat brisker than in January, whilst trade in tools assumed a more normal course. The rivet works look like having sufficient work during the coming months. The works producing iron fittings used on railway lines and in the machine and shipbuilding trades seemed to be fairly busy, in spite of considerable extensions and new establishments. In building and furniture fittings the situation is beginning to improve, although few orders of importance have been taken, and prices still remain weak. The demand for locks, files, hasps, nails and hooks is increasing, but large supplies are still on hand. Trade in horse-shoe iron was better, but prices were unsatisfactory. As the spring is expected to produce greater building activity, most branches of the hardware industry are anticipating more active business. (X. 5,036.)

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PAPER.

Germany.—H.M. Consul-General at Hamburg (Mr. W. R. Hearn) reports that, according to the local press, during the first half of 1913 the German paper industry remained under the influence of the political unrest of the previous year, whilst the second half-year witnessed a period of industrial crisis, characterised by reckless over-production coupled with a diminishing demand.

The rise in price of raw materials, especially cellulose and rags, influenced the trade most unfavourably, and though the rise of cellulose followed on that of wood, it seems to have been partly due to a combine of the cellulose manufacturers. Rags rose in sympathy with

Trade Conditions in certain Foreign Countries.

increased demand in other countries. Coal also was dearer. On the other hand, straw was cheaper, and those cellulose factories which were equipped for dealing with it were, accordingly, in a comparatively more favourable position.

The only syndicate in the German paper trade, "der Druckpapierverband" (Printing Paper Union), laboured under the generally slack demand for newspaper qualities. The printing paper industry has gone over almost entirely to wood pulp, but the trust was unable to get better prices and was obliged to give way to some extent in consequence of the falling-off in demand. Only big firms with gigantic installations appear able to make a profit under existing conditions. At its general meeting the trust decided to stiffen the market by reducing production and so force a rise in prices. This manœuvre met with the determined opposition of the trade in newspaper qualities, which used an artificial restriction of demand as its weapon. The papers sold as "medium wood" and used for good quality printing, were also less in demand.

In general, it seems that the paper trade was unable to get prices proportionate to the increase in the cost of production. The trust idea seems to have made progress in the paper industry as two combines were formed during the year, *viz.*, the "Imitation Parchment" and "Normal Papiere" makers. Efforts to secure combines of "wood free" and "first quality smooth cellulose paper" have failed, for the present at any rate.

The outlook for 1914 indicates that the German paper trade will not be in a position to get remunerative prices without the assistance of trusts and syndicates, but the conflicting interests of the trade and the multifarious conditions of its various branches render unlikely any effective organisation of the kind. The cellulose trade, however, expects to recover its extra outlay on wood by obtaining better prices for its products. The number of companies in the paper trade not earning any dividend is already considerable and will probably increase. There is in fact, no ground for taking a very optimistic view of the future, apart from the normal growth to be expected from the general progress of Germany and other countries.

(C. 1,744.)

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TEXTILES.

Europe.—Silk.—The "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 2nd March states that during the past week the price tendency on the Zürich raw silk market has been unchanged. Trade in fabrics was satisfactory; at any rate there was more inclination to buy on the part of foreign consumers. Prices have improved in favour of sellers. From Milan it is announced that the number of sales in raw silk has increased considerably. Trade in finished fabrics has also become brisker, including all articles sold in large quantities, and especially in plain articles. Manufacturing activity in Crefeld has improved still further, velvet manufacturers being extraordinarily busily employed. There has been more demand also for other articles which previously had little sales. The raw silk market is unaltered.

Trade Conditions in certain Foreign Countries.

Lyons manufacturers of fancy articles have been booking more orders both for export and for home use. In plain articles, especially in velvets, trade is very favourable. Sellers of silk goods are obtaining better prices. A firm tendency continues in the raw silk market.

(X. 5,055.)

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY OF SWEDEN IN 1913.

H.M. Consul at Stockholm (Mr. W. A. Churchill) reports, under date 25th February, that, according to the Annual Report of the Swedish Iron Works Union, 1913 was a record year as regards production, and apart from an early decline in the price of "Swedish Lancashire" iron, it may be considered a prosperous year also. The production showed a considerable increase over that of 1912. At the end of the year 1913 there were 104 blast furnaces, 210 open hearths, 17 Bessemer furnaces and 62 Martin furnaces in operation.

The following table shows the quantities of iron and steel produced in Sweden in 1913, as compared with 1912 and 1911 :—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.
Pig-iron	633,800	701,900	735,000
Blooms	362,700	401,100	467,100
Bessemer ingots	146,700	148,100	153,400
Siemens Martins ingots	93,800	107,300	115,700

There has lately been a more active demand for "Swedish Lancashire" iron, in consequence of which prices have become firmer. The home market is active, but prices have declined owing to foreign competition.

The exports of the principal classes of iron and steel from Sweden during 1913 were as follows, the figures for 1912 being added for purposes of comparison :—

	1912.	1913.
	Metric tons.	Metric tons.
Pig-iron	192,800	186,100
Ferro-silicon and ferro-manganese	6,200	9,600
Spiegel iron, puddled iron, etc.	5,800	11,800
Serap iron	8,800	8,000
Castings	14,200	15,300
Blooms and crude bars	35,500	39,500
Billets	11,900	10,300
Tool steel, wrought iron in bars, &c.	23,300	18,600
Beam, angle, and other warm-rolled iron	114,900	123,700
Iron rods, &c., cold-rolled or cold-drawn	14,100	14,700
Wire, warm-rolled	36,400	38,900
Wire, drawn or cold rolled	1,800	1,600
Plates and sheets	2,400	2,200
Tubes, cold-drawn	2,000	1,900
Pipes or tubes, rolled or warm-drawn, unwrought	14,900	14,200

metric ton = 2,204.6 lbs.

(C.I.B. 4,901.)

EXPORT BOUNTIES IN THE GERMAN COAL AND IRON INDUSTRIES.

With reference to the notice on p. 237 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 30th October last relative to export bounties in the German iron and coal industries, the following information has now been received from a reliable source summarising the bonuses granted by the various Syndicates during 1913:—

1. The Rhenish-Westphalian Coal Syndicate granted a bonus in July of 1·50 marks per metric ton on fuel obtained from the Syndicate, for which proof was produced that it had been used in the manufacture of iron for export. In October this bonus was raised to 2·50 marks for blast-furnace coke and coke coal. During November-December the export bonus was reduced again to 1·50 marks, and at the same time the sale prices for the first half of 1914 were reduced.

2. The Pig-Iron Syndicate granted an export bonus of 4·75 marks per metric ton in July on pig-iron bought from the Syndicate for the manufacture of goods subsequently exported; this rate included the 1·50 marks granted by the Coal Syndicate. In October the bonus was raised to 6·25 marks, to include the increased rate granted by the Coal Syndicate, and in January last was reduced to 4·75 marks again in view of the fact that the Coal Syndicate had reduced its bonus.

3. With regard to the Steel Works Syndicate, an increase in the amount of the existing export bonus had been refused in March, but it was granted upon the export of half-finished goods as from 1st June. The increase amounted to 5 marks per metric ton, thus bringing the total amount of export bonus granted by the Syndicate to 15 marks per metric ton.

4. The Rolled Wire Syndicate increased its bonus in July by 5 marks per metric ton, so that the export bounties amounted to 11·50 marks per ton of raw material used in the case of iron wire and wire goods, and 16·50 marks in the case of wire tacks. (C. 1,798.)

Metric ton = 2,204·6 lbs.; mark = 11·8d.

RUBBER INDUSTRY OF PERU.

Kinds of Rubber Produced.

H.M. Consul at Iquitos (Mr. V. H. St. J. Huckin) has forwarded the following particulars regarding the rubber industry on the Tapiche River:—

The Tapiche is a tributary of the Amazon to the east of the Ucayali, over 400 miles long, but its importance is by no means to be measured by its size, as the *Hevea Braziliensis* rubber tree is common in the forests on both sides of the river for practically its whole length, and the quantity of rubber which it sends down to Iquitos is considerable. Moreover, the rubber produced is almost all of fine quality. No other industry has yet, however, been developed on the river, and the scenery along its banks is monotonous in the extreme. There are no towns, and the occasional clearings round the rubber-workers' houses or huts are mostly small, while the "chácaras" or plantations of food-stuffs do not suffice to provide food for the inhabitants.

There are two kinds of rubber produced in Peru. The more valuable kind is that obtained from the *Hevea Braziliensis*, and is

Rubber Industry of Peru.

known as "jebe" or "seringa," the gatherers or workers being called "seringueros." This tree grows close to the river, and usually on land periodically flooded. Although the belief that the finest "jebe" comes from land thus submerged has become almost classical, it may be mentioned as a curious fact that two estate owners on the Upper Tapiche state that their best rubber comes from *Hevea* trees on higher ground—a fact which is interesting in view of statements to the effect that plantation rubber in the East does best when grown out of water. Be this as it may, the bulk of the fine "jebe" which reaches Iquitos comes from the flooded lands near the various rivers, and as the trees (which are tapped, not felled) grow either in clusters, or at least at no great distance from one another, so that one man can work from 100 to 200 trees, it follows that the "seringueros" usually live in settlements of one or more houses on the bank of the river, together with their "peones" or labourers, who are whites, half-breeds or Indians more or less civilised by contact with the river traffic.

The rubber called "caucho" is, so far as can be ascertained, the product of the *Castilloa Elastica*. This tree grows scattered here and there in the depths of the forest, on land which is permanently out of reach of floods, and where no *Hevea* is found. The "cauchero" has therefore to wander about searching for trees, which, when found, are cut down and the milk allowed to collect in a hollow in the ground, whence it is taken by the "cauchero" a day or two later. "Caucheros" defend this apparently wasteful procedure on the grounds that the great distances to be covered would render any tapping system unremunerative; that still further delay would result from the slowness with which the milk flows from the tapped "caucho" tree; and that, as the individual gatherer can have no exclusive right to the immense extent of forest which he has to cover, the fruits of his labours might be lost if an unscrupulous rival should seize the rubber in his absence.

The difference between the situations in which the *Hevea* and *Castilloa* trees are respectively found has brought about three important features in the collection of "caucho" which distinguish it from the "jebe" industry. In the first place, "caucho," which in any case is less tough and elastic than the latter, has its market value still further affected by the primitive methods of collection, so that, at its best it fetches very little more than weak or "scrappy" jebe. It is accordingly seen that "caucho" only reaches Iquitos in considerable quantities from places where the *Hevea* is scarce or non-existent, such as the Madre de Dios district, the Upper Javary and, to a constantly diminishing extent, the neighbourhood of the Ecuadorean frontier on the Napo, or beyond. Secondly, the wild or half-wild Indian, who is of little use, broadly speaking, in the "jebe" industry, becomes, owing to his familiarity with the forests, the most valuable labourer to be found by the "cauchero," provided he can be persuaded or forced to work. Thirdly, "caucho," unlike "jebe," is coagulated at a distance from the river, and has to be carried thither by human agency.

(C. 1,194.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

With reference to previous Notices which have appeared in the "Board of Trade Journal," the Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia further detailed reports of evidence given before the Inter-State Commission for tariff investigation in connection with the following industries:—

**Inter-State
Commission for
Tariff Investigation.
Evidence respecting
certain Industries.**

Leather,
Matches,
Cork manufactures,
Brushware,
Woven Smallwares, and
Mica.

These Reports, which appeared in the Melbourne "Age," may be consulted by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 5,691.)

With reference to the Notices which have also appeared in recent issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to applications received by the Inter-State Commission for tariff investigation, the Board of Trade have now been informed by H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia that the following further lists of applications received by the Commission have been issued:—

**Inter-State
Commission:
Applications for
Tariff
Investigation.**

Tariff No.	Articles.	Present Rate of Duty.	
		Under the General Tariff.	Under the United Kingdom Preferential Tariff.
APPLICATIONS FOR FURTHER TARIFF ASSISTANCE.			
303 (B)	Thre ply veneer	5s. per 100 sup. ft.	5s. per 100 sup. ft.
APPLICATIONS IN OPPOSITION TO SUGGESTED INCREASES OR NEW DUTIES.			
395 (A) Unspecified	Painters' and decorators' brushes Goatskins, pickled	30 % <i>ad val.</i> Free	25 % <i>ad val.</i> Free
APPLICATIONS IN OPPOSITION TO SUGGESTED REDUCTIONS.			
352 (B)	Harness and buggy saddles (whichever rate returns the higher duty)	6s. each or 30 % <i>ad val.</i>	5s. each 25 % <i>ad val.</i>

The Board of Trade have also received a *consolidated* list of the Tariff items in regard to which applications for tariff investigation

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

have been received by the Commission up to the 16th January, 1914. All these applications have been previously notified, from time to time, in the "Board of Trade Journal."

A copy of this list may be seen by United Kingdom firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 5,691.)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa copy of a Government Notice (No. 145), dated 26th January, 1914, which amends various Government Notices* relative to the conditions under which permits will be issued under Sec. 4 (2) of Act No. 14 of 1911 for the introduction of cattle, sheep, pigs and goats from the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, France and Denmark into the Union of South Africa.

Under this Notice, the Form of Certificate which is required to accompany all stock imported from the above-mentioned Countries into the Union has been amended, and now reads as follows:—

CERTIFICATE.

"I do hereby certify that the undermentioned stock is free from disease, and that no cases of foot and mouth disease (*Epizootic aptha*) have occurred within 18 kilometres thereof within two months prior to date of shipment."

[*Note.*—The previous Certificate required it to be certified that the "stock is free from disease, and has come from a Department which is free from *Epizootic aptha* (foot and mouth disease)."]

Number and general description of stock.....

Place from which stock has come.....

Name of consignee.....

.....(Signature).

Date.....(Title).

.....(Place).

To be signed and issued immediately before embarkation by a duly qualified veterinary surgeon and to be countersigned by a responsible officer of the State Department of Agriculture of the respective countries. (C.I.B. 5,177.)

GRENADA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 285 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 29th January last, relative to the provision made under the "Import Duties (Preferential) Ordinance No. 10 of 1913," for the adhesion of Grenada to the Canada-West Indian Agreement whereby preferential treatment

* Viz., Nos. 1,670 of 1912; and 742, 1,237, 1,336 and 2,031 of 1913.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

GRENADA—*continued.*

is extended to certain British goods on importation into the Colony, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of Regulations, dated 18th December, 1913, which have been issued under section 3 of the above-mentioned Ordinance, and which came into force by Proclamation on the 1st January, 1914, for the purpose of governing the entry of goods under the British Preferential Tariff into Grenada.

The Regulations provide that :—

1. During the term of Agreement the hereinafter designated articles* of merchandise being *bonâ fide* the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland or such British Possessions or Protectorates as may from time to time be declared to be entitled to the advantages of the Agreement entered into on the 9th day of April, 1912, between Canada and certain of the West Indian Colonies shall be admitted at such respective preferential rates of duty as are specified in the Import Duties (Preferential) Ordinance, 1913, or in these regulations.

2. The duty payable on wheat flour being the produce or manufacture of Canada shall be less than the duty imposed on wheat flour by the Import Duties Ordinance, 1912, by six pence in every hundred pounds weight thereof.

3. Manufactured articles shall only be admitted at the preferential rates of duty upon proof being submitted that a substantial portion of the labour of the United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland or the British Possessions or Protectorates entitled to the advantages of the Agreement has entered into the production of such articles to the extent in each article of not less than one-fourth of the value thereof at the time the goods are entered for exportation with the Customs Authorities in the country of produce or manufacture.

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

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

6. Certificates of origin for goods consigned direct from the country of origin or manufacture need only be verified by the signature of the exporter or his duly authorised representative. Certificates of origin for goods *not* consigned direct in order to be valid must be attested to in British countries before a Collector or other principal officer of Customs, Notary Public or other official authorised to administer oaths, and in other countries before a British Consul, and such attested certificates must bear the autograph signature of the authority issuing the same, together with the seal of office, if any.

* The articles designated in the Regulations are not repeated as they are identical with those stated in Schedule "A" to the Agreement, for which see pp. 29-30 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 4th July, 1912.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

GRENADA—*continued.*

No certificate shall be valid after the expiry of six months from the date of issue.

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

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

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

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

11. In order to obtain admission at the preferential rates of duty, goods shall be imported into Grenada direct from Canada or the United Kingdom, Newfoundland or the British Possessions or Protectorates entitled to the advantages of the Agreement aforesaid respectively, provided that the source of any such goods is not to be deemed to be affected by passing through the United States or Canada or through any one of the other British Colonies, party to the Agreement, under Customs supervision for purposes of consignment or re-consignment to Grenada, but goods so consigned or re-consigned shall be imported into Grenada in the original packages in which they were exported, and they must not have been altered in nature, quality or value during the time they remain in the United States or in any other country or Colony aforesaid.

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

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

GRENADA—*continued.*

SCHEDULE A.

FORM I.

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN FOR ENTRY UNDER THE CANADA-WEST INDIES PREFERENTIAL TARIFF OF ARTICLES **Consigned Direct** FROM THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OR MANUFACTURE.

I.....hereby certify that I am (1)..... of.....the Exporter (s)..... of the articles included in this certificate, and that I am duly authorised to make and sign this certificate on behalf of the said Exporter (s).

I have the means of knowing and I do hereby certify that the merchandise designated below is of (2).....growth, produce or manufacture, which merchandise is to be shipped to (3).....consigned to....., merchant at (4).....

And I further certify that I have the means of knowing that in the case of manufactured goods a substantial portion of the labour of (5).....has entered into the production of every manufactured article included in this certificate of origin, to the extent in each article of not less than one-fourth of the value of every such article in its present condition.

.....*Name and Address of Exporter.*
.....*Port of Shipment.*

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

So certified under my responsibility.

.....*Signature.*

Dated at.....this..... day of.....191.....

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

SCHEDULE A.

FORM II.

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN FOR ENTRY UNDER THE CANADA-WEST INDIES PREFERENTIAL TARIFF OF ARTICLES **Not Consigned Direct** FROM THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OR MANUFACTURE.

(To be attested to in British Countries before a Collector or other principal Officer of Customs, Notary Public or other official authorised to administer oaths, and in other countries before a British Consul.)

(1) Insert the word Partner, Manager, Chief Clerk or Principal Official, giving rank as the case may be.

(2) Country of origin or manufacture. (3) Port of ultimate destination. (4) Address.

(5) Country of manufacture.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

GRENADA—*continued.*

SCHEDULE A—Form II—*continued.*

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

He also declares that the undermentioned goods are in the original
 packages in which they were exported from.....,
 and that such goods have been under continuous Customs supervision
 whilst in.....and have not been altered in nature,
 quality or value since their exportation from.....

.....*Name and Address of Exporter.*

.....*Port of Shipment.*

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

So declared under my responsibility.

.....*Signature of Declarant.*

{*Signature and Seal (if any)*
*of the issuing Authority.*

Dated at.....this.....day of....., 19.....

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

SCHEDULE B.

BOND FOR THE PRODUCTION OF CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN.

KNOW all men by these presents that We,
 are held and firmly bound unto our Sovereign Lord George the Fifth,
 by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and
 Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King
 Defender of the Faith in the sum of.....pounds of good and
 lawful money of Great Britain to be paid to our said Lord the King,

- (1) Country of origin or manufacture.
- (2) Port of ultimate destination.
- (3) Address.
- (4) Country of manufacture.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

GRENADA—*continued.*

His Heirs or Successors, for which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves, and every of us, jointly and severally, our Heirs, Executors, and Administrators firmly by these Presents. Sealed with our seals.

Dated this.....day of.....in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and.....

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

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

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the presence of.....

SCHEDULE C.

GENERAL BOND FOR THE PRODUCTION OF CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN.

KNOW all men by these presents that We, are held and firmly bound unto our Sovereign Lord George the Fifth, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith in the sum of.....pounds of good and lawful money of Great Britain to be paid to our said Lord the King, His Heirs or Successors, for which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves, and every of us, jointly and severally, Our Heirs, Executors and Administrators firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals.

Dated this.....day of.....in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and.....

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

* Country of origin.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

GRENADA—continued.

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

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the presence of.....
(C. 2,016.)

BARBADOS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of an Act (No. 1 of 1914), dated 13th February, which gives effect to the measures decided upon in the International Opium Convention signed at the Hague on the 23rd January, 1912, and also regulates the importation into and storage and disposal of opium, morphine, cocaine and similar drugs in Barbados.

The Act, which is to come into operation by Proclamation, provides that it shall not be lawful to import any prepared opium, nor, except on the written authority of the Governor or Executive Committee, of any raw opium into the Island.

Opium may not be imported by any person, except medical practitioners, dentists, practising druggists, veterinary surgeons, the Barbados General Hospital and Parochial Dispensaries.

The cultivation in the island of the opium poppy (*papaver somniferum*) is prohibited.

The Act defines "prepared opium" to mean the product of raw opium obtained by a series of special operations especially by dissolving, boiling, roasting and fermentation, designed to transform it into an extract suitable for consumption; and includes dross and all other residues remaining when opium has been smoked.

"Opium," when used without any qualifying epithet, shall be taken to include "medicinal opium," "morphine," "heroine," "cocaine," and similar drugs.

EGYPT.

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" for the 25th February contains the following revised Valuation Tariff for use in assessing import duties on raw silks. The Tariff was to come into force on the 22nd February, and is to remain in force until the 21st May, or until denunciation:—

**Revised
Valuation Tariff
for Raw Silks.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

EGYPT—continued.

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

Kind of Raw Silk.	Valuation per kilogramme.	
	Former.	Revised.
	<i>Millièmes.</i>	<i>Millièmes.</i>
Italian, yellow and white (fine)	735	690
" " " " ("Akadi")	620	570
Chinese, Japanese and Indian, white (fine)	810	840
" " " " yellow (fine)	740	750
Japanese, white ("Akadi" and "Taklid Shamt")	410	410
Russian, white and yellow	1,200	1,200
Persian, white and yellow ("Racht")	1,200	1,200
" " " " ("Shamt")	1,300	1,300
Indian and Indo-Chinese, yellow ("Menawi Akadi")	300	300
Chinese ("Spaolo")	270	270
Broussian and Syrian, yellow and white ("Akadi")	600	570
" " " " yellow (fine)	800	800
" " " " white (fine)	1,000	1,000
Syrian, of all qualities ("Shamt")	1,000	1,000
"Maftoul" of any origin	1,100	1,100
"Maftoul" of European origin, dupion	860	860

RUSSIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a despatch from H.M. Consul at Warsaw reporting that samples which are liable to Customs duty on entry into Russia should be sent by parcel post, and not by sample post, since in the latter case they are returned to the sender.

[Note.—For information as to samples which are admitted into Russia duty-free, see the notice at page 226 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 22nd January.] (3,283.)

BELGIUM.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Belgian Royal Decree, dated the 31st January, and published in the "Moniteur Belge" for the 23rd February, extending the application of the Royal Decree of the 29th August, 1901 (which related to the sanitary measures governing the importation of chickens into Belgium), to all poultry (*oiseaux de basse-cour*) imported into Belgium.

A copy of the Royal Decree of the 29th August, 1901, 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. 1,989.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a French Presidential Decree, dated the 3rd March and promulgated in the "Journal Officiel" of the 8th March, which provides that tissues and made-up articles of tissues shall, on importation into the French West African Colonies, be subject to specific rates of duty, as shown in the subjoined Statement, in place of the *ad valorem* duty now applicable to these articles in virtue of the Decree of the 14th April, 1905.

The provisions of the present Decree are to take effect three months after the date of its publication in the French "Journal Officiel" (i.e. three months after the 8th March).

Tariff Classification.	Unit.	Territories situated outside the Zone covered by the Convention of the 14th June, 1898. (Senegal, Guinea, Upper Senegal and Niger, and Mauritania.)		Territories subject to the régime established by the Convention of the 14th June, 1898. (Ivory Coast and Dahomey.)
		Rate of Import Duty.	Surtax on Foreign Products.	
		Frs. cts.	Frs. cts.	Frs. cts.
<i>Cotton Tissues.</i>				
I. *Tissues, plain, twilled, serge-woven, whether or not dressed, goffered, glazed, or mercerised, weighing per 100 square metres :				
1. Unbleached—				
13 kilogs. or less	100 kilogs.	16 00	30 00	35 00
More than 13 kilogs. ...	"	16 00	25 00	35 00
2. Bleached—				
13 kilogs. or less	"	23 00	40 00	46 00
More than 13 kilogs. ...	"	23 00	36 00	46 00
3. Dyed, all shades—				
13 kilogs. or less	"	25 00	50 00	50 00
More than 13 kilogs. ...	"	25 00	40 00	50 00
Guinea-cloths† and blue tissues à deux lames, weighing less than 15 kilogs. per 100 metres in length, whatever be the breadth	Per metre (length)	0 025	0 006	0 005
4. Printed, tissues presenting two or more shades and manufactured, wholly or in part, with dyed yarns, even glazed or mercerised—				
13 kilogs. or less... ..	100 kilogs.	35 00	56 00	70 00
More than 13 kilogs. ...	"	35 00	51 00	70 00

* Blankets, drawers, bags, *bandes sorr*, and carpets are included in this category.

† The category "guinea-cloths" comprises tissues of cotton manufactured *avec deux lames*, dyed in blue of an indigo shade, of a breadth not exceeding 91 centimetres, containing 18 threads or less in warp and weft in a square of 5 millimetres side, and weighing from 7 to 12½ kilogs. per 100 square metres.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA—continued.

Tariff Classification.	Unit.	Territories situated outside the Zone covered by the Convention of the 14th June, 1898. (Senegal, Guinea, Upper Senegal and Niger, and Mauritania.)		Territories subject to the régime established by the Convention of the 14th June, 1898. (Ivory Coast and Dahomey.)
		Rate of Import Duty.	Surtax on Foreign Products.	
<i>Cotton Tissues—cont.</i>				
II. Figured tissues and patterned drawers, warp and weft tissues of cellular type, imitations of figured gauzes called "Soft"; brilliants, damasks, dimities, reps, piqués and blankets of piqué, tissues broché by the interplay of the warp and weft threads, velvets and plushes, weighing per 100 square metres—				
13 kilogs. or less... ..	100 kilogs.	40 00	80 00	96 00
More than 13 kilogs.	"	40 00	65 00	86 00
III. Hosiery or knitted wares, and gloves of hosiery tissue	"	60 00	75 00	120 00
IV. Tulles; tulle bobbinets; <i>plumetis</i> ; tissues broché by independent threads; figured gauzes, muslins broché or embroidered <i>au crochet</i> for furnishing, in the piece or in curtains, not made-up	"	65 00	80 00	130 00
V.—Embroidered tissues and tulles, other than muslins embroidered <i>au crochet</i> for furnishing; lace, guipures in strips; fancy articles, curtains, blinds (<i>stores</i>), and similar articles not made-up of appliqué-tulle (<i>en tulle-application</i>), embroidered tulle, embroidered grenadine or stamin (<i>étamine</i>), embroidered netting (<i>filet</i>) or canvas, curtain lace (<i>rideaux-dentelles</i>) and articles of the same kind, not made up... ..	"	70 00	85 00	140 00
VI.—Wicks of lamps or candles and similar articles	"	15 00	30 00	30 00
VII.—Plaits, gimps, twists, fringes, tassels, and other articles of trimming, ribbon-makers' wares, and articles woven in narrow strips, except <i>bandes sorr</i> , even embroidered, <i>broché</i> , or with gauze-spots	"	80 00	100 00	160 00
VIII.—Oilcloth, tissues coated with nitred celuloose, book-binder's cloth, draughtsman's cloth (<i>toile d'architecte</i>), boardings (<i>cartonnages</i>), &c.	"	15 00	20 00	30 00
<i>Tissues of wool, of alpaca, of vicuna, of lama hair, of hair of the mohair and cashmere goat or of the yack or of the camel.</i>				
I.—Hosiery and gloves of hosiery tissue... ..	"	130 00	165 00	260 00

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA—continued.

Tariff Classification.	Unit.	Territories situated outside the Zone covered by the Convention of the 14th June, 1898. (Senegal, Guinea, Upper Senegal and Niger, and Mauritania.)		Territories subject to the régime established by the Convention of the 14th June, 1898. (Ivory Coast and Dahomey.)
		Rate of Import Duty.	Surtax on Foreign Products.	
<i>Tissues of wool, &c.</i> —continued.				
II. Floor-carpets, even made up or with fringes sewn on, and blankets	100 kilogs.	70 00	90 00	140 00
III. Other tissues	"	85 00	125 00	170 00
Tissues of common hair (cow, common goat, dog, &c.) ...	"	15 60	20 00	30 00
Tissues of animal hair (<i>crin animal</i>)	"	30 00	40 00	60 00
Tissues of silk or floss silk and tissues of artificial silk or artificial horse hair	"	180 00	240 00	360 00
Tissues and trimmings of gold or silver, fine or half-fine, of thread or spun on textile materials, mixed or not with other materials ...	"	180 00	240 00	360 00
Tissues of <i>boxrette de soie</i> ...	"	40 00	50 00	80 00
<i>Tissues of linen, hemp and ramie.</i>				
I.—Sail cloth, tent cloth, and the like, tarpaulins, and awnings, pipes, buckets, sacks for packing..	"	15 00	20 00	30 00
II.—Hosiery and gloves of hosiery-tissue, lace, tulle, guipure, bobbin-tulles, fancy wares, embroidered or broché tissues, velvets and plushes		Dutiable as similar wares of cotton.		
III.—Other tissues	100 kilogs.	50 00	70 00	100 00
<i>Tissues of jute, abaca, aloefibre, textile, and other vegetable fibres not specified.</i>				
I.—Old sacks bearing obvious marks of usage and repair	"	4 00	6 00	8 00
II.—Coarse cloth and packing cloth, soles and plaits for sandals (<i>espadrilles</i>), sacks other than those included in the preceding heading	"	6 00	10 00	12 00
III. Ribbon-makers' wares, trimmings (<i>passementerie</i>), velvets and plushes, furnishing fabrics, and articles of similar quality... ..	"	15 00	30 00	30 00
IV. Carpets, even made up, or with sewn fringes	"	10 00	15 00	20 00
Mixed tissues, other than tissues with admixture of other fibres in the list or flag-end... ..		Dutiable as the most highly taxed tissue, whatever be the proportion of admixture.		

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA—continued.

Tariff Classification.	Unit.	Territories situated outside the Zone covered by the Convention of the 14th June, 1898. (Senegal, Guinea, Upper Senegal and Niger, and Mauritania.)		Territories subject to the régime established by the Convention of the 14th June, 1898. (Ivory Coast and Dahomey.)
		Rate of Import Duty.	Surtax on Foreign Products.	
		Frs. cts.	Frs. cts.	Frs. cts.
<i>Articles entirely or partially made-up of tissues except articles in the made-made condition specially mentioned in the Tariff.</i>				
I. Articles of clothing, parts thereof, neck-cloths and collars, ties ...		Dutiable as the tissue constituting the major portion of the exterior, with a surtax of 50 per cent.		
II. Used articles of men's clothing, of cloth (old clothes)	100, kilogs	15 00	40 00	30 00
III. Articles of <i>lingerie</i> , and other made-up articles		Dutiable as the most highly taxed material, with a surtax of 50 per cent.		

Note.—In the case of articles ending in loose fringes (*franges non rapportées*) the measurement of the length or width includes one or two fringes, according to whether there are two or four fringes.

Rubbered tissues, made up or not, hats, caps, fezes, *chéchias*, oriental or African hats (*bonnets*), pumps and footwear of felt or tissue, as also transmission belts, remain subject to the *ad valorem* duty.

Carpets of mixed tissue are dutiable as carpets of the textile which forms the principal part of the right side.

Tissues containing threads of common metal spun on textiles or not are dutiable as tissues of the textile which is combined with the metal; such tissues of cotton and metal, plain, twilled or serge-woven, are dutiable as tissues manufactured with dyed threads. Rough hems put on the edges of door-curtains, hangings or furniture curtains to hide the canvas selvedge are not regarded as making-up.

Trimming wares (*articles de passementerie*) such as *marabout* borders, *astrakhan* borders, sewn or lined, galloons formed by a ribbon with wavy edge, are not regarded as made-up articles when they are imported in the piece. The same rule applies in the case of bands sewn together, *motifs*, and other similar wares, such as tassels, tufts girdles, &c.

(C. 2,129.)

ITALY.

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

Customs Decisions.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ITALY—continued.

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

Articles.	Tariff No. under which dutiabie.	Rate of Duty.
		Lire ct. Per 100 kilogs.
<i>Insulating cords</i> , of a thickness greater than 2 millimetres, composed of a plaited tubular covering of jute yarn, filled with fossil flour (<i>farina fossile</i>) ...	141a	14 00
<i>Lubricating cords</i> consisting of a tube of indiarubber filled with fatty substances and covered with a plaiting of coarse threads (of asbestos and cotton fibres wound on ramie) coated with bituminous substances and graphite	371b	60 00
<i>Machines called "number perforators,"</i> made of iron and brass, furnished with a figured dial, index plate, and lever handle, used in banks and commercial houses to indicate, by means of the perforation of the paper, the value or the date of bank securities, &c.	317b	30 00
<i>Aqueous solution of non-medicinal transparent soap</i> of the type of glycerine soap	111c	60 00

Automobile chassis presented for Customs clearance, together with five lamps, two already fixed on the chassis, and the other three (which were destined to be fixed on the body of the completed automobile, and at the back to illuminate the number plate) placed in a box.—It was decided that in weighing the chassis in order to ascertain under which subdivision of Tariff No. 329 it was dutiable, the three lamps not affixed to the chassis were *not* to be included; and that the three lamps in question were to be dutiable separately, under the appropriate provisions of the Tariff.

Extract of meat contained in vessels or tins of tinplate, each of which is placed within a box which constitutes the external receptacle of the individual packages.—Inasmuch as the legal tares established for extract of meat (which range from 16 to 50 per cent.) are applicable in so far as the exterior boxes contain, not *one* but *several* internal recipients of china, glass, or tinplate, it was decided that the tare applicable in this case was 8 per cent. of the gross weight of each package, *i.e.*, the tare fixed for boxes containing "other goods" subjected to a duty exceeding 20 but not exceeding 40 lire per 100 kilogs. (C. 1,258.)

ITALY (TRIPOLI AND CYRENAICA).

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of an Italian Royal Decree, dated the 18th January, and published in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale" for the 23rd February, which provides that in Tripoli and Cyrenaica the extraction of salt from sea water, from saline springs and from mines, and the manufacture of tobacco are

**Establishment of
Government
Monopoly of
Salt and
Tobacco.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ITALY (TRIPOLI AND CYRENAICA)—continued.

reserved to the State. The importation into, the exportation from, and the sale in Tripoli and Cyrenaica of salt and tobacco are likewise reserved to the State, except as regards the sale of salt in those places where the Government does not consider it advisable to enforce its monopoly. In exceptional cases, the importation of salt required for use in particular industries may be authorised, if it be shown that salt of local production is not suitable for the purpose in view. The importation of manufactured tobacco for the personal use of the importer is permitted. (C. 2,010.)

ROUMANIA.

With reference to the notices which appeared in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 19th December, 1912 (p. 620), the 30th January, 1913 (p. 266), and the 27th November, 1913 (p. 467), respecting the requirement that goods arriving in Roumania from certain ports, which are to be assessed for duty under the Roumanian "Conventional" Tariff, must be accompanied by a certificate of origin, the Board of Trade have received from H.M. Vice-Consul at Bucharest a translation of a Roumanian Customs Circular (No. 179,527, of the 14th February last) notifying that certificates of origin in respect of goods imported into Roumania from the ports in question are no longer required. (C. 2,122.)

With reference to the notice which appeared at page 357 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th November last, respecting the Roumanian Regulations laying down the standards to which tea imported into Roumania is required to conform, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a translation of a Ministerial Order (No. 173,883 of the 5th/18th February), instructing the Customs Authorities to permit the importation of tea in cases where the analysis, which is made by the Sanitary Commission, shows it to be "only not in accordance with the Sanitary Regulations, but *not injurious to health.*"

His Majesty's Minister at Bucharest, in a covering despatch, states that its effect will be that tea which is not actually injurious to health will be admitted to importation in future without impediment.

(C. 1,996.)

MOROCCO.

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General at Tangier has forwarded to the Board of Trade copies of a Tariff showing the valuation of the principal articles imported into Morocco, on the basis of which duty is to be assessed by the Moorish Customs Administration during the first half of the year 1914.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

MOROCCO—continued.

The Tariff (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.

[Foreign goods imported into Morocco are, with certain exceptions, subject to duty at the rate of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, and also to the special tax of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*, imposed as a temporary measure by Article 66 of the Algeiras Act.] (5,100.)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

With reference to the notice at page 642 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 18th December last respecting the nature of the labels placed on receptacles of food products preserved in oil, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Argentine National Health Board has issued a decision providing that the words "Olive Oil" may only be used on labels when the oil contained in the receptacles is of pure quality. When the oil consists of a mixture of olive and other oils, the different proportions used must be stated on the labels. (C. 2,000.)

Article 26 of the Argentine Budget Law for 1914 exempts the Municipality of Buenos Aires, during the year 1914, from the payment of Customs duties on such materials as that body may import for the construction of workmen's cottages. This exemption is extended to firms contracting with the Municipality to erect these dwellings. The amount of such exemption is limited to 250 gold pesos (£49 12s.) for each cottage constructed. (C. 1,694.)

Customs
Privileges to
facilitate the
Construction of
Workmen's
Dwellings at
Buenos Aires.

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

SWEDEN. CHILE.

H.M. Minister at Christiania reports that, according to the local press, the "Rederiaktiebolaget Nordstjernan" of Stockholm (Johnson Line) intends to inaugurate a steamship service to Chile. The first vessel, which is a motor ship now being built at Copenhagen, is due to start from Christiania about the beginning of May, and a bi-monthly service is to be maintained from Stockholm, calling at Gothenburg and Christiania and proceeding thence direct to Chile, where calls will be made at Valparaiso, Antofagasta, Iquique, and possibly other ports, and *vice versa*.

It is stated that this line will make use of the Panama Canal when it is opened. (C. 2,039.)

Proposed
New Ss. Service.

Shipping and Transport.

GERMANY.

The Board of Trade have received, from a reliable source, the following particulars regarding the enlarged inland waterway from Stettin to Berlin, which is expected to be opened on 1st April next:—

**New Inland
Waterway from
Stettin to
Berlin.**

The new route will be *viâ* the estuary of the Oder, along the Oder from Swinemünde to Stettin, then through the improved Oder waterway from Stettin to Hohensaathen, and thence to Berlin along the new canal which replaces the old Finow Canal. The new waterway will be capable of taking 600 ton boats, with a possibility of increasing the capacity to 800 tons. The depth of water will be 8·4 feet at the middle and 6·7 feet at the sides, with the possibility of increasing it by a further 1·65 feet. The locks on the Berlin-Hohensaathen canal are 31·5 feet wide and 220 feet long. The waterway from Stettin to the sea is to be further dredged to provide a minimum navigable depth of 26 feet; the work will cost £500,000 and should be finished in 1919.

(C I.B. 4,337.)

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

H.M. Consul at Saigon (Mr. T. F. Carlisle) reports the publication of a decree, issued by the Governor-General of Indo-China, abolishing the light and anchorage dues on vessels entering or leaving ports in Indo-China.

**Abolition of
Light and
Anchorage Dues.**

The decree, however, will not be effective until approved by the Minister of the Colonies. These dues at present amount to 40 centimes (about 4d.) per ton on vessels entering or leaving with cargo, exception being made for vessels entering with full cargoes of kerosene or coal, vessels subsidised to carry mails, and certain vessels performing a regular service.

(F. 3,705.)

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

H.M. Consul-General at Budapest (Mr. W. G. Max Müller, C.B.)

**Increased State
Subventions for
Shipping Lines.**

reports that the Hungarian Minister of Commerce has recently laid before Parliament for approval the new subvention agreements which he has concluded with the Adria Steam Shipping Company, the Ungaro-Croata Steam Shipping Company, the Hungarian Levant Steam Shipping Company, and the Royal Hungarian River and Ocean Navigation Company.

The new lines and the more frequent services which the companies will be bound to provide will necessitate the purchase of a number of vessels. The Adria will require fifteen new ships, the Ungaro-Croata twenty ships, and the Levant six ships. Preference is to be given to native shipbuilding yards in regard to the construction of the new vessels.

As a result of the new agreements the State subventions will now amount to £445,000 a year, of which £191,600 will go to the Adria, £115,500 to the Ungaro-Croata, £72,900 to the Levant, and £65,000 to the River and Ocean Navigation Company.

(M. 5,710.)

Shipping and Transport.

GERMANY. ROUMANIA.

The Acting British Vice-Consul at Braïla (Mr. J. Pitts) reports that the Rickmers Line of Hamburg has established a regular fortnightly service of steamships from Hamburg and Antwerp to Braïla, calling at Algiers, the Piræus, Constantinople, Bourgas, Constantza, Sulina and Galatz. The vessels will take general cargo to Roumania, and on the return voyage will load with grain for Antwerp and Hamburg direct. (C.I.B. 5,733.)

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

The High Commissioner for South Africa, has furnished the following statistics of the mineral production of Southern Rhodesia for the year ended 31st December, 1913, the figures for 1912 being added for purposes of comparison:—

Mineral Production in 1913.	1912.		1913.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
Gold ozs.	642,807	2,707,369	689,954	2,903,268
Silver "	176,532	20,010	142,390	15,106
Lead tons	588	9,253	327	5,233
Chrome iron ore ... "	69,260	154,600	63,384	141,481
Coal { Raised "	216,140	...	243,328	} 78,421
{ Sold "	...	73,267	173,658	
Asbestos... .. "	...	...	290	5,224
Diamonds carats	...	...	997	7,780

The total value of the output of gold and other minerals in Southern Rhodesia in 1913 amounted to £3,156,941, an increase of £192,342 as compared with 1912. (C. 1,865.)

RUSSIA.

The British Vice-Consul at Ekaterinburg (Mr. T. Preston) reports that the Town Council of Verho-touraya, Government of Perm, invites application for the lease of gold and platinum mining rights over four miles of the river Toura, the rights to be operated by dredging.

Any communications on the subject should be sent by United Kingdom firms to the British Vice-Consulate, Ekaterinburg.

(C.I.B. 5,759.)

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***NORWAY.**

The British Vice-Consul at Bergen (Mr. D. F. S. Filliter) reports, on the authority of the local press, that a company has been formed to work a mining concession in the peninsula of Ballangen, in the Ofoten district. The capital of the company is 2,000,000 kroner (about £111,000), mostly supplied from Germany. The deposits to be worked are said to be poor in quality, containing only 33 per cent. of sulphur and 1 per cent. of copper, and it is calculated that an annual output of 100,000 tons of ore, yielding 1,000 tons of copper, will be necessary if the concern is to pay. Accordingly, large sums are to be spent on the provision of crushing and washing plant, and for the harnessing of the Borsvand water-course for electric power. (C. 1,948.)

ITALY.

The Financial Statement for 1912-13 presented to the Italian Chamber of Deputies by the Minister of Finance contains the following figures of the production of iron and steel in Italy during the years 1911 and 1912:—

	Quantity.		Value.	
	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.
	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Lire.	Lire.
Iron ore	373,786	582,066	6,767,519	12,406,837
Pig-iron	302,931	379,989*	28,105,015	38,675,778
Iron bars, plates, sheets, tubes, &c.	303,223	179,516	59,267,219	37,483,554
Steel	697,958	801,907	148,818,138	211,218,457
Tin plate	25,662	28,916	12,589,370	15,795,740
Galvanised sheets	7,890	11,210	3,519,300	4,983,050

* Includes 2,500 tons produced by electric furnace.

MOROCCO.

H.M. Consul-General at Tangier (Mr. H. E. White, C.M.G.) has forwarded a copy of the "Bulletin Officiel" of 30th January containing the new Regulations for prospecting and mining in the French Zone in Morocco.

H.M. Consul-General has also forwarded a copy of the "Moniteur du Maroc" for February containing the Regulations for the settlement of disputes as to mining claims in Morocco.

The above-mentioned publications (in French) 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. 5,761.)

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 7th March, 1914, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	31s. 5d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	26s. 2d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	18s. 9d.

For further particulars see p. 685.

A statement is published on p. 686 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 7th March, 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 5th March, 1914, was **Cotton Statistics.** 140,376 (including 17 bales of British West African, 875 bales British East African, and 96 bales foreign East African), and the number imported during the ten weeks ended 5th March was 1,314,229 (including 1,585 bales British West Indian, 136 bales British West African, 3,003 bales British-East African, and 729 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 5th March was 1,618, and during the ten weeks, 94,956.

For further details see p. 685.

A return showing the number of bales of cotton imported and exported, forwarded from ports to inland towns, and returned to ports, during the month and two months ended February, 1914, will be found on p. 684.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

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

	1913.	1914.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
February	1,757	2,364
January-February	3,888	4,906

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***GOLD COAST.**

With reference to the notice on p. 496 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 19th February relative to the exports of cocoa from the Gold Coast in 1913, telegraphic information has now been received, through the Colonial Office, from the Deputy-Governor of the Gold Coast to the effect that the cocoa crop of the Colony for 1913 amounted to 113,239,980 lbs., valued at £2,484,218, as compared with 86,197,151 lbs. in 1912, 89,482,226 lbs. in 1911, and 50,609,950 lbs. in 1910.

Cocoa Crop of 1913.**FRANCE.**

H.M. Consul-General at Marseilles (Mr. M. C. Gurney, M.V.O.) reports that the yield of olive oil in Provence has turned out to be even worse than was expected. A diminution varying from 80 to 90 per cent. on last year has been recorded in some districts. The quality of the oil, however, is generally good. (C.I.B. 5,500.)

Olive Crop Results in Provence.**SPAIN.**

H.M. Consul-General at Barcelona (Mr. C. S. Smith) reports that the unusual cold and the heavy falls of snow in January last have destroyed the potato crop of the Barcelona district. (C. 1,949.)

Failure of Potato Crop of Barcelona District.**BULGARIA (NEW TERRITORIES).**

H.M. Minister at Sofia reports that he has been informed by the Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs that, from 14th January last, the Bulgarian law relating to tobacco has been in force in the New Territories. Under this law all tobacco, save that required for internal consumption, may be exported by private persons free of all taxation. The Bulgarian Government has no present intention of instituting a tobacco monopoly in Bulgaria. (C. 1,954.)

Free Export of Tobacco Permitted.**MEXICO.**

H.M. Legation at Mexico City reports the publication of a contract entered into between the Mexican "Ministerio de Fomento" and Señor Carlos Lopez Zetina whereby the latter is granted the right to extract chicle gum and to cultivate maize over a total forest area of 100,000 hectares (247,000 acres) situated in the district of Champoton, in the State of Campeachy. The concession covers a period of five years from 25th September next. (C. 1,916.)

Concession for Chicle Gum Extraction and Maize Cultivation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED KINGDOM

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 two months ended February, 1914, will be found on p. 687.

Bankruptcy Statistics.

WEIHAIWEI.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of the text of an Ordinance (No. 5 of 1913), entitled the "Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance, 1913," which provides for the regulation of wireless telegraphy in the Territory of Weihaiwei.

Wireless Telegraphs Ordinance.

Under this Ordinance no person may establish a wireless telegraph station or instal or work any apparatus for wireless telegraphy in the Territory or on board any British ship registered in the Territory except under a licence granted by the Commissioner. The Commissioner may make regulations to prevent merchant ships in the waters of the Territory using wireless telegraphy in such a way as to interfere with naval signalling, or with the working of wireless stations established in the Territory. He may also make regulations to prohibit merchant ships from working wireless telegraphy (except for the purpose of making or answering signals of distress) whilst in any harbour of the Territory, except with the special or general permission of the Commissioner.

(C. 1,933.)

EGYPT.

The following statistics showing the total value of the **Imports** and **Exports** of merchandise (exclusive of tobacco and cigarettes) into and from Egypt in the year 1913, as compared with the preceding year, distinguishing the principal countries whence imported and to which exported, are taken from the official trade returns of that country:—

	Imports into Egypt.		Exports from Egypt.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.
United Kingdom	7,984,825	8,486,104	15,963,730	13,589,319
France	2,411,071	2,511,769	2,682,197	2,765,687
Turkey	2,236,099	2,311,523	627,556	664,214
Austria-Hungary	1,616,194	1,931,134	1,390,187	1,711,082
Germany	1,420,668	1,608,278	3,805,612	3,978,301
Italy	1,237,369	1,465,150	944,661	1,008,230
Belgium	1,102,274	1,177,516	81,547	101,819
Russia	583,175	657,455	2,055,722	2,241,342
United States	401,959	523,512	4,117,769	2,482,021
Other countries	5,699,602	6,110,368	2,482,674	2,725,072
Total merchandise	24,693,236	26,782,809	34,151,655	31,267,087

*Miscellaneous.***EGYPT**—*continued.*

The returns show large increases in the imports of grain and flour, coal, timber, petroleum, manufactures of iron and steel and cotton goods in 1913 as compared with 1912, whilst there were decreases in sugar, coffee, vegetable oils, soap, cotton yarns, copper and brass and manufactures thereof, and railway trucks. The only notable increase in exports in 1913, as compared with the previous year, was in skins, whilst there were large decreases in the exports of raw cotton and of cotton-seed, amounting to £E. 2,016,169 and £E. 792,133, respectively.

£E=£1 Os. 6½d.

RUSSIA.

With reference to the notice on pp. 500-1 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 19th February relative to the foreign trade of Russia in 1913, H.M. Commercial Attaché for Russia (Mr. H. Cooke) has now forwarded the following revised figures of the trade of Russia by European and Asiatic frontiers in 1913, as published by the "Torgovo Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (St. Petersburg) of 7th February:—

		Imports.	Exports.
		Roubles.	Roubles.
European frontiers—			
By sea ... ..	..	503,281,000	926,840,000
Overland ... ..	..	633,804,000	333,011,000
By Caucasian Coast of Black Sea... ..	..	18,401,000	131,196,000
By Russo-Finnish frontiers... ..	..	55,786,000	52,986,000
Total value in 1913		1,211,272,000	1,444,033,000
Total value in 1912		1,036,673,000	1,423,037,000
Asiatic frontiers—			
Total value in 1913 ... ..	..	162,405,000	96,213,000
Total value in 1912 ... ..	..	135,087,000	90,760,000

Rouble = 2s. 1½d.

(C. 1,775.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that estimates based on returns received by the United States Geological Survey up to 12th January indicate that the total quantity of Portland cement manufactured in the United States in 1913 was approximately 92,406,000 barrels (of 380 lbs.), as compared with 82,438,096 barrels in 1912, an increase of 9,967,904 barrels, or about 12 per cent.

(C. 1,552.)

H.M. Consul-General also reports that official returns show that 150,159,191 lbs. of oleomargarine were produced in the United States during the year 1913. Chicago alone produced 92,607,525 lbs., or over 61 per cent. of the total production.

(C. 1,636.)

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

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

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

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the February issue:—The Labour Market in January; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Unemployment Insurance; Work of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges in 1913; Seamen's Pensions in Italy; Trade Unions in the United States; The South African Strike; Labour Statistics of the Commonwealth of Australia for Third Quarter of 1913.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORT.

The following report has been issued by the Colonial Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 793. *Leeward Islands, 1912-13.* Price 4d.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Assurance Companies (Return), Part A; Life Assurance Statements. H.C. 1 Price 6s. 7d.

This publication contains statements of life assurance and annuity business, and abstracts of actuarial reports deposited with the Board of Trade under section 7 of the Assurance Companies Act, 1909, during the year ended 31st December, 1913.

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane London, E.C.; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsoby, 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.

Assurance Companies (Return), Part B.—Statements of General Assurance Business (excluding Life Assurance Business and Sinking Fund Insurance Business) and Bond Investment Business. H.C. 1.—I. Price 5s.

This publication contains statements deposited with the Board of Trade in pursuance of the Assurance Companies Act, 1909, during the year 1913, in respect of the following classes of assurance business, viz.: (a) Fire insurance business; (b) personal accident insurance business; (c) employers' liability insurance business; (d) bond investment business.

Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency. Final Report of the Commissioners. [Cd. 7,236.] Price 9d.; Minutes of Evidence; Vol. II. [Cd. 7,237.] Price 1s. 4d.; Appendices: Vol. III. [Cd. 7,238.] Price 1s. 2d.; Index to Minutes of Evidence and Appendices. [Cd. 7,239.] Price 9d.

Port of London Authority. Copy of Fourth Annual Report for the year ended 31st March, 1913. H.C. 83. Price 2½d.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.

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

No.	Place.	Price.
Annual—		
780	British Guiana, 1912-13	4d.
781	Entomological Research Committee, 1912-13	1d.
782	Southern Nigeria, 1912... ..	4½d.
783	Jamaica, 1912-13	3½d.
784	British Honduras, 1912	2½d.
785	Northern Nigeria, 1912	5½d.
786	Malta, 1912-13	5½d.
787	Uganda, 1912-13	5d.
788	Mauritius, 1912	3½d.
789	Straits Settlements, 1912	5½d.
790	Trinidad and Tobago, 1912-13... ..	6½d.
791	East Africa Protectorate, 1912-13	8d.
792	Grenada, 1912	3d.
Miscellaneous—		
87	Ceylon: Report on the Results of the Mineral Survey	1½d.
—	Cyprus: Report on the Prevention of Malaria	2½d.
88	Imperial Institute Reports—V. Oil-Seeds, Fats, and Waxes	8½d.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

Rice Market in the Netherlands in 1913.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),
27th Feb.

Agriculture in Roumania in 1913.
"Moniteur Commercial" (Bucharest),
15th Feb.

Sugar Industry in Louisiana, U.S.A.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),
12th Feb.

Some Indian Gum Trees and their Products.
"Capital" (Calcutta), 5th Feb.

Tobacco Market in the Netherlands in 1913.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),
12th Feb.

Fertilisers Imported into Denmark in 1913.
"Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels),
28th Feb.

Sugar Industry in Japan.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),
25th Feb.

Cocoa Market in the Netherlands in 1913.
"Deutsches Kolonialblatt" (Berlin),
1st March.

Rice Trade, &c. of the Straits Settlements.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),
27th Feb.

Cultivation, &c. of Olives in the Mediterranean Countries.
"South African Agricultural Journal"
(Pretoria), Jan.

Rubber Market in Ceylon in 1913.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),
27th Feb.

Machinery and Engineering.

Electric Shovels.
"Engineering and Mining Journal"
(New York), 21st Feb.

Electrical Power in Textile Factories.
"Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay),
Jan.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

Iron and Steel Market in France.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 26th Feb.

Copper Wire Drawing in United States.
"Engineering and Mining Journal"
(New York), 14th Feb.

Oil Deposits in New Guinea.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 25th Feb.

Cyanide Processes.
"Australian Mining Standard"
(Sydney), 15th Jan. and 22nd Jan.

Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued.

Molybdenum in Cyanide Solutions.
"Engineering and Mining Journal"
(New York), 14th Feb.

Coal Market in Upper Silesia.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 1st March.
(X. 5.013.)

Iron Market in Kharkov in January.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin)
23rd Feb.

Mineral Output of South Africa in 1913.
"South African Mining Journal"
(Johannesburg), 31st Jan.

Effect of Oxygen on Cast-Iron.
"Iron Age" (New York), 19th Feb.

Zinc Ores: Their Successful Treatment.
"Canadian Mining Journal" (Toronto),
15th Feb.

Steel Industry in Poland.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 25th Feb.

Sulphur Production and Exports in Sicily.
"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),
5th Feb.

Tin Market in Germany.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 27th Feb.

Iron Industry in Sweden in 1913.
"Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 26th
Feb.

Iron and Coal Market in Belgium.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 2nd March.

Iron Famine in Russia.
"Kusso-British Chamber of Commerce
Journal" (St. Petersburg), Dec.

Gas and Oil Fields of New Brunswick.
"Journal of Commerce" (Montreal),
14th Feb.

Interior Transverse Fissures in Rails.
"Iron Age" (New York), 19th Feb.

Metal Market in 1913—General.
"Metallurgie" (Paris), 4th March.

Iron and Steel Industry in Germany.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 26th Feb.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

Overhead Electric Railways in Foundries.
"Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 26th
Feb.

Trans-Pyrenean Railway (Third Article).
"Journal des Transports" (Paris),
28th Feb.

Railway Earnings in Roumania.
"Moniteur Commercial" (Bucharest),
15th Feb.

Railway Earnings in the United States in 1913.
"Bradstreets" (New York), 21st Feb.

Coal Transport Difficulties between Upper Silesia and Russian Poland.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 23rd Feb.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

Railways, Shipping and Transport—cont.

- Railway Earnings, &c. in Portugal in 1913.
 "Journal des Transports" (Paris),
 28th Feb.
 New Local Railways and Export Traffic
 in Austria.
 "Handelsmuseum" (Vienna), 26th Feb.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

- The Thorough Preparation of Domestic
 Wools.
 "Canadian Textile Journal" (Mon-
 treal), Feb.
 Embroidery and Lace Industry in Switzer-
 land.
 "Handelsmuseum" (Vienna), 26th
 Feb.
 Modern Bleaching Methods.
 "Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay),
 Jan.
 Wood Pulp in Textile Manufactures.
 "Pulp and Paper Magazine"
 (Montreal), 15th Feb.
 Woollen Industry in Germany.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 27th Feb.
 Silk and Silk Cultivation in certain
 Foreign Countries.
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),
 10th Feb.
 Textile Industry in Japan.
 "Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay),
 Jan.
 Hosiery Trade in Odessa District.
 "Moniteur Officiel" (Paris), 26th Feb.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

- Roumania: Capital invested in the
 Petroleum Industry.
 "Moniteur Commercial" (Bucharest),
 15th Feb.

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

- Hungary: Finances in 1913.
 "Handelsmuseum" (Vienna), 19th
 Feb.
 Servia: Financial Condition in 1913.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),
 27th Feb.
 Honduras: Agricultural, Commercial, &c.
 Condition.
 "Moniteur Officiel" (Paris), 26th Feb.
 Finland: Economic Condition in 1913.
 "Mercator" (Helsingfors), Jan.
 Argentina: Financial Condition in 1913.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),
 23rd Feb.

Miscellaneous.

- Architecture in India in 1913.
 "Indian Engineering" (Calcutta),
 7th Feb.
 Optical Industry in France.
 "Economiste Français" (Paris), 28th
 Feb. (X. 378).
 Plate Glass Syndicate's Operations in
 Germany.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 1st March.
 Portland Cement Industry in the United
 States.
 "Engineering and Mining Journal"
 (New York), 21st Feb.
 Button Making in Japan.
 "Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay),
 Jan.
 Paper Industry in Germany in 1913.
 "Moniteur Officiel" (Paris), 26th Feb.
 Indian Paper Making Materials.
 "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta),
 12th Feb.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

New South Wales—Department of Public
 Works: Report for year ended June,
 1913.

Gibraltar—Directory, 1914.

Russia—Department of Agriculture: Agri-
 cultural tractors and motor ploughs at

the International Automobile Exhi-
 bition, St. Petersburg, 1913 (in Russian).

United States—Boston Transit Commission:
 Report for year ended June, 1913.

Mexico—Year Book, 1914.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported, Forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns, and Returned to Ports during the Month and Two Months ended February, 1914, compared with the corresponding periods of the Year 1913.

	MONTH OF FEBRUARY.		TWO MONTHS ENDED FEBRUARY.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
IMPORTS.				
American	292,685	360,617	747,591	780,728
Brazilian	33,935	42,511	50,476	86,915
East Indian	7,175	10,959	14,462	25,120
Egyptian	57,028	57,460	152,397	126,779
Miscellaneous... ..	13,450	8,901*	23,981	26,800†
Total	404,273	480,448	988,907	1,046,842
EXPORTS.				
American	20,530	27,208	47,833	43,381
Brazilian	1,235	1,062	2,531	2,636
East Indian	4,988	4,234	9,850	10,269
Egyptian	29,272	14,840	65,236	29,441
Miscellaneous... ..	1,566	1,274	2,831	2,353
Total	57,591	48,718	128,281	87,680
FORWARDED from PORTS to INLAND TOWNS.				
American	257,070	242,766	571,628	522,263
Brazilian	9,377	15,519	19,196	32,632
East Indian	3,912	6,691	7,165	9,828
Egyptian	33,370	33,007	101,131	84,108
Miscellaneous... ..	8,702	12,769	19,722	31,196
Total	312,431	310,752	718,842	680,033
FORWARDED from INLAND TOWNS to PORTS.				
American	206	339	410	532
Brazilian	—	—	—	—
East Indian	—	4	—	4
Egyptian	27	—	27	—
Miscellaneous... ..	—	—	—	—
Total	233	343	437	536

* Including 1,032 bales British West Indian, 76 bales British West African, 2,230 bales British East African, and 544 bales foreign East African.

† Including 1,575 bales British West Indian, 118 bales British West African, 3,003 bales British East African and 633 bales foreign East African.

Cotton Returns—*continued.*

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 10 weeks ended 5th March, 1914:—

	Week ended 5th Mar., 1914.	10 Weeks ended 5th Mar., 1914.	Week ended 5th Mar., 1914.		10 Weeks ended 5th Mar., 1914.	
			IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
			Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	104,456	1,004,611	603	48,290		
Brazilian	11,283	87,249	231	2,656		
East Indian	2,221	27,652	305	11,125		
Egyptian	18,995	160,486	210	29,998		
Miscellaneous	3,421*	34,231†	269	2,888		
Total... ..	140,376	1,314,229	1,618	94,956		

* Including 17 bales British West African, 875 bales British East African, and 96 bales foreign East African.

† Including 1,585 bales British West Indian, 136 bales British West African, 3,003 bales British East African, and 729 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 7th March, 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 7th March, 1914	31 5	26 2	18 9
Corresponding Week in—			
1907	26 10	24 2	18 0
1908	31 3	26 0	17 10
1909	35 8	28 4	18 2
1910	32 6	24 1	18 0
1911	30 1	25 0	17 5
1912	34 1	31 7	21 8
1913	31 3	28 5	20 0

* 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 7th March, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 7th Mar., 1914.	Correspond- ing week in 1913.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	23	22
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	360	274
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Owts.	215,043	168,513
Mutton " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	115,604	116,142
Pork " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	25,037	10,052
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)	"	22,245	21,339
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Owts.	103,719	113,044
Beef	"	103	1,813
Hams	"	9,724	17,362
Pork	"	4,225	5,159
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	2,398	2,146
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	6,950	23,632
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Owts.	103,395	92,347
Margarine	"	32,177	34,569
Cheese	"	72,427	34,473
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	229	180
" condensed	"	24,402	28,926
" preserved, other kinds... ..	"	140	424
Eggs	Grt. Hndr.	478,448	369,024
Poultry	Value £	16,291	25,902
Game	"	5,588	3,093
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Owts.	19,205	5,834
Lard	"	21,441	47,032
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Owts.	1,724,300	1,491,400
Wheat-meal and flour... ..	"	189,100	213,200
Barley	"	269,100	308,200
Oats	"	356,900	344,500
Peas	"	7,930	33,909
Beans	"	4,180	15,520
Maize or Indian corn	"	209,300	390,700
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Owts.	85,024	61,846
Apricots and peaches	"	182	218
Bananas... ..	Bunches	135,505	54,905
Cherries	Owts.	—	—
Currants	"	—	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	1,050	1,125
Lemons	"	17,379	17,602
Oranges	"	193,561	141,412
Pears	"	1,129	1,186
Plums	"	292	225
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unenumerated	"	987	720
Hay	Tons	118	1,910
Straw	"	29	101
Moss Litter	"	1,858	2,447
Hops	Owts.	435	2,124
Locust beans	"	43,799	7,501
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	104,854	161,229
Potatoes... ..	Owts.	17,585	176,072
Tomatoes	"	23,859	16,257
Unenumerated	Value £	15,410	8,939
Vegetables, dried... ..	Owts.	8,975	9,106
" preserved by canning	"	7,312	5,213

Bankruptcy.—England and Wales.

Number of Receiving Orders and Administration Orders under Sec. 123 (Deceased Debtors' Estates) of the Act of 1883 gazetted in the under-mentioned Principal Trades and Occupations during the period indicated:—

	February.		Two months ended February.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
Total gazetted	No. 302	No. 299	No. 597	No. 568
Number gazetted in principal trades and occupations:—				
Agents, commission and general	3	3	5	5
Auctioneers, estate and house agents	—	3	3	5
Bakers	8	11	13	19
Bicycle dealers and manufacturers	1	3	4	10
Boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers	3	4	8	15
Builders	18	8	40	19
Butchers and meat salesmen	8	4	19	7
Cab, omnibus and fly proprietors, &c.	2	1	3	2
Cabinet makers and upholsters	1	2	1	5
Carpenters and joiners... ..	2	3	2	4
Carriage, coach, etc., builders	2	—	5	—
Carriers, carmen, lightermen, and hauliers	6	2	11	6
Chemists, druggists, and chemical manufacturers... ..	2	1	2	2
Clothiers, outfitters, &c.	2	2	3	2
Coal and coke merchants and dealers	6	4	10	9
Colliers, miners, &c.	3	4	4	5
Confectioners and pastry cooks	2	7	7	11
Corn, flour, seed, hay and straw merchants	6	2	8	4
Dairymen, cowkeepers, &c.	2	6	6	7
Decorators, painters, plumbers, glaziers, &c.	7	10	12	15
Drapers, haberdashers, &c.	7	4	13	7
Electricians and Electrical Engineers	2	2	4	2
Engineers and founders	2	2	3	5
Farmers and graziers	15	14	29	31
Fishmongers, poulterers, &c.	6	3	13	7
Furniture dealers and makers	4	1	6	4
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen and market gardeners	7	2	9	3
Greengrocers, fruiterers, &c.	9	7	14	15
Grocers	20	16	45	30
Ironmongers	—	1	—	3
Jewellers, watchmakers, silversmiths	5	3	8	7
Merchants, general	—	4	4	8
Milliners, dressmakers, &c.	3	3	5	6
Printers, booksellers and publishers... ..	—	2	2	4
Provision merchants	2	1	3	3
Publicans and hotel keepers, &c.	8	11	21	24
Restaurant, coffee and eating-house keepers	6	—	7	2
Saddlers and harness makers	3	1	5	2
Stationers	1	—	1	1
Tailors	8	12	13	18
Tobacconists, &c.	7	2	8	2
Travellers, commercial, &c.	2	4	4	10

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, Fouth 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. 636.

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 DOMINIONS.

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."

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

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

Dominion of Canada	17, Victoria Street, S.W. (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	56, Victoria Street, S.W.
Dominion of New Zealand	13, Victoria Street, S.W.
Union of South Africa	Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C.

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

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

Part II.—Unemployment.

(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 :—

301. Workmen engaged in **tagging** or in **skimming staved and bell-mouthed tubes** for motor car construction.

302. Workmen engaged in **flapping, cranking and shutting forgings for axles.**

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 27th March, 1914.

Notice is further given that the Umpire proposes to give his decision on the above applications on or after 30th March, 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.

National Insurance Act, 1911.

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.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911. PART II.—

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Decisions by the Umpire.

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

A. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE PAYABLE in respect of:—

1435. Lavatory attendants employed in connection with any insured trade. (Application 298.)

1436. Workmen engaged in—

- (a) excavating drain trenches alongside or across existing roads and laying, for the first time, surface-water and sub-soil drains, or channelling;
- (b) making-up or paving, for the first time, foot-paths previously partially formed. (Application 295.)

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

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

