

THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. LXXXVI.]

August 20, 1914.

[No. 925

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. 524.

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

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Rubber and Caoutchouc from Bolivia	20th Aug., 1914	512
Twine—Toronto enquiry	13th " "	396
Sacking, Matting and Rope made in Sweden from Wood-pulp Cellulose	23rd July, "	265
Grey Cloth—Egyptian Contract offering	16th " "	150
Raw Cotton from Argentina	9th " "	126
Composition Pumice Block—Montreal enquiry	" " "	66
Materials for Police and Firemen's Uniforms—Argentine Contract offering	11th June, "	605
"Rosa Damascena" Seeds from Damascus	4th " "	586
"Salino-Sodico"—a fertiliser—from Bilbao	7th May, "	356
Maize Waste from Spain	" " "	356
Seeds of "Tagasaste" Bush from Canary Islands	30th April, "	285
Sacking woven from Paper Yarn in Argentina	23rd " "	210
Felt Filter Bag—Montreal enquiry	16th " "	116
Foreign Cotton Vests Sold in Bushire District	19th March "	738
Manganese Ore from Asia Minor	" " "	737
Kaolin from South Africa	5th " "	605
Raisins from Azerbaijan (Persia)	" " "	609

Attention is also called to the following notices:—

Register of firms in the United Kingdom who may desire to receive Confidential Information relative to openings for trade	473
List of H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions	524
List of Trade Enquiry Offices in London of the Self-Governing Dominions	525
List of British Chambers of Commerce in Foreign Countries	525
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications , &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	520

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

Note.—*In reading the following notices of possible openings for United Kingdom goods abroad, regard should be had to the Royal Proclamations, which appeared on pages 344-5 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th August, prohibiting the export of certain articles, on pages 406-9 of the issue of 13th August, prohibiting the export of certain other articles, and also on pages 409-11 of the latter, prohibiting the export of certain articles to certain countries.*

Openings for British Trade.

BRITISH INDIA.

A Yorkshire firm of belting manufacturers is desirous of appointing agents in India for the sale of its leather belting.

Leather Belting. Communications regarding this enquiry should be addressed to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Halifax (Yorks.). (C.I.B. 17,961.)

According to the Report on the Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind for 1913-14, by the Chief Collector of Customs at Karachi, the imports of cutlery, hardware, implements and tools (other than agricultural implements and machine tools), and instruments into the port of Karachi during the year ended 31st March, 1914, amounted to 33,70,083 rupees, an increase of 3,38,095 rupees, or 11 per cent. over the previous year. In *cutlery* the imports from the United Kingdom decreased by 15 per cent. in 1913-14, but still lead with 54 per cent. of the trade as against 62 per cent. in 1912-13, whilst the share of Germany was 35 per cent. in 1913-14 as compared with 24 per cent. in the previous year. The heaviest rise in this category of imports was in *miscellaneous hardware*, in which all countries participated. In *metal lamps* Germany again took the lead with 64 per cent. of the trade as compared with 54 per cent. in 1912-13; the United States also shipped a fair quantity of *hurricane lamps*. Competition in these goods between the United States and Germany has been very severe, and prices have been cut to a minimum. There was a decrease in the imports of *enamelled ware* from 2,14,551 rupees in 1912-13 to 1,32,096 rupees in 1913-14; Austria-Hungary remained the chief supplier of these goods, with 69 per cent. of the total as compared with 75 per cent. in the previous year. The large imports of enamelled ware in the two previous years were more than sufficient to meet the demand, and possibly also competition from German silver and aluminium ware has been felt.

Rupee = 1s. 4d.

CANADA.

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

A colliery company in the North of England wishes to get offers for

Pit Timber. pit timber (c.i.f.) from Canadian shippers.

(C.I.B. 18,643.)

AUSTRALIA.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified

Mild Steel Plates and Angles. by the Agent-General for Victoria that tenders are invited by the Victorian State Railways for the supply of (1) 230 *mild steel plates* for engines and tenders, and (2) 500 *mild steel obtuse angles* for trucks.

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c. may be obtained*

* See note at foot of next page.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

from the Victorian Railways Offices, Spencer Street, Melbourne. Sealed tenders will be received by the Secretary to the Railway Commissioners at the above-mentioned address up to 11 a.m. on 30th September in the case of (1), and 7th October in the case of (2). *A preliminary deposit of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the value of the offer must accompany each tender. Local representation is necessary.*

Copies of the specifications and conditions may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of mild steel plates and angles at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 18,565.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that tenders are invited by the Victorian Railways Commissioners for the supply and delivery of (1) low-tension switchgear and instruments, (2) 12,540 yards of low tension cable, (3) fuse distribution boxes and fuses, and (4) best quality Yorkshire iron forged billets.

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained* from the Victorian Railways Offices, Spencer Street, Melbourne. Sealed tenders will be received by the Secretary to the Railway Commissioners at the above-mentioned address, up to 11 a.m. on 14th October. *A preliminary deposit of £2 is required in the case of (1) and (3), £5 in the case of (2), and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the value of the offer in the case of (4). Local representation is necessary.*

Copies of the specifications, &c. may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (C.I.B. 18,433.)

A report from the Sydney office of H.M. Trade Commissioner notifies that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Sydney, N.S.W. (1) up to 2.30 p.m. on 30th September, for the supply and delivery of various *telephone instruments and parts* (Schedules Nos. 409 and 410 N.S.W.); and (2) up to 2.30 p.m. on 7th October* for the supply and delivery of various *telephone switchboard parts* (Schedules Nos. 411 and 412 N.S.W.).

A deposit of 5 per cent. on the first £1,000, and of $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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 offices of the Deputy Postmaster-General at Sydney, and, in the cases of Nos. 409 and 410 from the offices of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia,

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

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

72, Victoria Street, S.W., where also preliminary deposits may be paid.

Copies of the specifications and conditions may be *seen* by United Kingdom makers of telephone instruments and parts, &c. at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 18,447-8.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that tenders are invited by the Melbourne City Corporation for the supply of (1) 10,700 yards of single-conductor lead-covered cable, and (2) 6½ tons of bare hard-drawn copper cable.

Copies of the specifications, with conditions and forms of tender, may be *obtained*, on payment of 5s. each, from the London agents for the Corporation, Messrs. McIlwraith, McEacharn & Co., Billiter Square Buildings, London, E.C., by whom also sealed tenders will be received up to noon on 26th August in the case of (1), and 2nd September in the case of (2).

Copies of the specifications and conditions of tender may be *seen* by United Kingdom makers of cable at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 18,436.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is informed by the London agents for the Johannesburg Municipality that tenders are invited for the supply of machinery and fittings for a public wash-house required by the Municipality.

Specifications and blue print may be *seen* at, and form of tender *obtained* from, the London agents, Messrs. E. W. Carling & Co., St. Dunstan's Buildings, St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E.C., on payment of £1 1s. Tenders will be received at the Municipal Offices, Johannesburg, up to 28th September.

A copy of the specification, form of tender, and blue print, forwarded by H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa, may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers of wash-house machinery and fittings at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 18,349 ; 18,625.)

EGYPT.

The London Agent for the Egyptian War Office notifies that tenders are invited by that Department for the supply of (a) an open shed for Khartoum North, and (b) steel roofing for Gedaref.

Firms who have not previously held a contract with the Egyptian War Office must enclose with their tender two references, one of which must be a bank.

Copies of the conditions and form of tender may be *obtained* from the office of Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers,

Openings for British Trade.

EGYPT—continued.

Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W., by whom sealed tenders will be received up to noon on 30th September, and will remain open for 7 days. Enquirers should quote the reference number M.W.H.Q. 312/44.

Copies of the specifications and conditions, together with blue prints, may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers and contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 18,512.)

The London Agent also notifies that tenders are invited for the supply of drugs and materials (see below) required by the Egyptian Army Medical Corps during the year ending 31st March, 1916.

Drugs, &c.

Copies of the conditions and form of tender may be *obtained* from the office of Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., as above. Tenders, accompanied by samples, will be received by the Medical Storekeeper, General Hospital, Pont de Kubbeh, Egypt, up to 15th October.

A list of the drugs and materials required may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (C.I.B. 18,513.)

[N.B.—It should be borne in mind that by the Proclamation dated 10th August (published on pp. 407-9 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 13th August), certain drugs and preparations thereof are prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom.]

The Acting British Consul-General at Alexandria (Mr. A. B. Geary) reports that tenders are invited by the Municipality of that city for the supply and delivery of miscellaneous stores, including *tools, steam and galvanised iron pipes and fittings, window glass, cotton and woollen underclothing, &c.*

Tools, Pipes and Fittings, Window Glass, Underclothing, &c.

Copies of the *cahiers des charges* may be *obtained* on application to the "Bureau du Nettoiement," Chatby, Alexandria. Sealed tenders must be sent to "M. le Directeur Général de la Municipalité d'Alexandrie," Alexandria, before 1st September. *A deposit of 10 per cent. of the amount of the offer, or a receipt for this amount from the "Caisse Municipale," must be sent, not later than noon on the above-mentioned date, to the "Service de la Comptabilité Générale," Alexandria. Cheques will not be accepted.*

A copy of the *cahier des charges* (in French) may be *seen* by United Kingdom makers of the above-mentioned articles at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (C.I.B. 18,668.)

NETHERLANDS AND COLONIES.

H.M. Consul at Amsterdam (Mr. J. J. Broderick) reports that a firm of wholesale and retail merchants in that city doing business in hardware and kitchen articles anticipates that, as a result of the war, its supplies of goods from Germany will be cut off for a considerable time, and is therefore desirous of getting into communication with first-class United

Hardware; Enamelled Ware; Cutlery; Stores; Agricultural Implements.

Openings for British Trade.

NETHERLANDS AND COLONIES—*continued.*

Kingdom manufacturers of enamelled kitchen articles, cutlery, gas cooking stoves, agricultural implements, hardware, oil heating and oil cooking stoves, etc., with a view to representing in future United Kingdom instead of German firms in the Netherlands and the Dutch Colonies.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the articles mentioned may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate, Amsterdam.

(C. I. B. 18,620.)

SPAIN.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 12th August contains a Decree approving the plans and estimate of 2,047,934 pesetas (about £75,840) for the construction of an international railway station at Canfranc, on the line from Zuera to Olorón, and authorising the "Ministerio de Fomento" to invite tenders in connection therewith.

A further Decree approves the plans for the construction of an international railway station at Ribas, on the line from Ripoll to Puigcedá, at an estimated cost of 308,214 pesetas (about £11,410).

The same issue of the "Gaceta" reports that tenders are invited by the "Ministerio de Fomento" for a concession for the construction and working of an electric tramway in the town of San Sebastian. An option on this concession is held by the "Compañía del Tranvía de San Sebastian." Tenders will be received by the "Dirección General de Obras Públicas, Ministerio de Fomento," Madrid, up to noon on 19th October, and are to be accompanied by a deposit of 4,006 pesetas (about £148), which is to be paid into the "Caja General de Depositos."

ITALY.

H.M. Ambassador at Rome reports that the British Chamber of Commerce for Italy has drawn his attention to the disabilities imposed on foreign as compared with Italian tenders for supplies to the Italian naval dockyards and shipyards, and also as regards tenders for the construction of new steamships for subventioned mail services.

For many years the system followed was that of giving a preference of 5 per cent. in respect of Italian tenders, that is to say, foreign competitors had no chance unless their prices were over 5 per cent. less than those of the Italians, while, in addition, they had also to make allowance for transport charges and, if the goods were dutiable, for import duty.

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—continued.

By a Royal Decree of 5th August, 1912, it was laid down that, in considering the claims of local as against foreign tenders for naval supplies, it was not the lowest foreign tender which was to be regarded, but an average of half the lowest tenders which had been submitted from abroad. For example, if 8 foreign tenders were sent in, the average of the 4 lowest was taken and the 5 per cent. and customs duty, &c., added; should the lowest Italian offer still exceed the total thus arrived at, the tenders of the foreign firms would be considered.

As regards tenders for the construction of steamships for the Italian subventioned mail lines, it is laid down in the annex to a law of 30th June, 1912, that recourse may be had to foreign shipbuilding yards when the national yards of the first-class demand a price superior by 7 per cent. to that obtained by taking an average of the prices asked by six foreign first-class builders, including the highest and the lowest of their tenders, should more than six tenders be received.

(C.I.B. 17,770.)

MOROCCO.

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier reports that tenders are invited by the Moroccan Adjudications Commission for the construction of a second section 17·7 kiloms., (about 11 miles) long, of the road from Salé to Kenitra. The estimated value of the contract is 307,679 frs. (about £12,300 and a deposit of 5,000 frs. (about £200) is required to qualify any tender. Tenders, on the proper form, accompanied by certificates of competency, will be received by "M. le Président de la Commission Générale des Adjudications et des Marchés, Dar En-Niaba," Tangier, up to 11 a.m. on 3rd October. *The contractor must elect domicile in the neighbourhood of the works.*

A copy of the *cahier des charges* may be seen, and copies of the form of tender to be used obtained, by contractors in the United Kingdom, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 18,432.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A Liverpool firm of manufacturers and exporters, having an established connection (as sellers of special machines) throughout the United States, chiefly with meat packers, provision merchants and large importers in general, wishes to obtain the sole agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of boots and shoes (cheap and showy), wearing apparel, &c.

All communications relative to this enquiry should be addressed to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Liverpool, and marked "A. B."

(C.I.B. 17,597.)

Openings for British Trade.

MEXICO.

The Acting British Consul at Mexico City (Mr. R. C. E. Milne) reports the publication of a contract between the Mexican Department of Industry and Commerce and Mr. A. G. Curphey (a British subject) for the establishment in the Republic of one or more factories for the manufacture of rubber tyres for motor cars, &c., waterproof goods, and all classes of goods in which rubber enters as a raw material. Plant and material necessary for the establishment of the industries may be imported free of duty.

A translation of the text of the contract may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers desirous of supplying plant, &c. at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 18,542.)

The "Diario Oficial" of 7th July notifies that a contract has been entered into between the Ministry of Agriculture and Señor Lic. Fernando Puga for the utilisation, at the rate of 3,000 litres per second, of the waters of the river Atemajac, in the State of Jalisco, for irrigation purposes. Plans relative to the necessary hydraulic works must be presented to the Ministry within a period of twelve months from 31st July, 1914, and the works must be completed within five years from the date of the approval of the plans.

The "Diario" of 11th July notifies that a 52 years' concession has been granted to Señores Alberto Barberis and Ciro Castillo Corzo for the construction and working of a railway in the State of Chiapas, starting from a convenient point between the stations of La Aurora and Tonalá on the Pan-American Railway and passing through the town of Tuxtla Gutierrez to the left bank of the river Grijalva. A branch line will run from the junction with the Pan-American Railway to the Pacific Coast. The concessionaire must complete at least 50 kiloms. (about 31 miles) in each of the first five years, and the whole undertaking must be finished within a period of eight years. Free importation of materials required in connection with the work is allowed for a period of five years.

**Railway
Material.**

COSTA RICA.

Sailing Vessels with Auxiliary Petrol Motors ; Plant for Coconut Oil Factory. See notice on p. 510.

ECUADOR.

With reference to the notice on p. 442 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 21st May last relative to a concession for the construction of a railway from Huigra to Cuenca granted to the firm of *Orenstein and Koppel, of Berlin*, the "Registro Oficial" (Quito) of 25th May publishes the

Openings for British Trade.

ECUADOR—*continued.*

text of a decree containing regulations governing the construction of the line.

The above-mentioned decree (in Spanish) may be *seen* by United Kingdom railway contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

The "Registro Oficial" of 28th May notifies that a concession has been granted to Señor Edmundo Catefort for the construction of a railway between Quito and Bahia de Caráquez. The concessionaire engages to form a company with a capital of £1,000,000, the Ecuadorean Government guaranteeing interest on the revenue up to 6 per cent. per annum on that amount.

**Railway
Construction.**

CHILE.

The "Diario Oficial" (Santiago) of 8th June contains a Decree approving the plans and specifications submitted by Don Francisco Soto for the erection of an electric generating station to supply the town of Cartagena with electric light.

**Electric Power
and Lighting
Plant.**

BRAZIL.

The "Diario Oficial" of 25th July contains a Decree, No. 11,003 of 22nd July, approving the plans and estimate of 7,566,966 milreis (about £504,460) for the construction of 43 miles of the Brusque section of the Santa Catharina Railway.

**Railway
Construction.**

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

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information—*continued.*

with this object. During 1913, 1,048 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 170,869 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related.

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

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

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

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

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MARKETS.

Opportunity for British Trade Expansion.

In view of the state of war which exists between this country and Germany and Austria-Hungary, the Board of Trade are confident that British manufacturers and merchants are already devoting special attention to the opportunities now afforded them of establishing themselves in Colonial and neutral markets in certain lines of trade in which German and Austrian or Hungarian manufacturers and merchants have hitherto transacted a large proportion of the business.

The present safety of the trade routes, coupled with the protection afforded by the State Scheme of War Risk Insurance, and the financial measures taken by His Majesty's Government to facilitate the continuance of business transactions, should enable this to be done to a very considerable extent, in view of the fact that German and Austro-Hungarian trade with oversea countries must necessarily be at a standstill.

It is evident that such a course will be of the greatest immediate benefit in preserving continuity of employment for the industrial population of the United Kingdom, and that it may also lead to the permanent advancement of British trade.

The Board of Trade are undertaking a campaign to assist and supplement the efforts of British manufacturers and merchants to

German and Austrian Foreign Markets.

profit by this opportunity, and with that end in view the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has prepared memoranda giving information with regard to possible developments in certain important trades. The trades dealt with in the memoranda already issued are :—cutlery ; iron and steel wire ; hollow-ware (enamelled or tinned) ; woollen and worsted piece goods ; cotton hosiery (stockings and socks) ; electrical machinery and appliances and cotton prints.

Memoranda on a number of other trades, including among others furniture, pottery, paper, clothing, chemicals and dyes, certain classes of machinery, boots and shoes, gloves, and certain classes of iron and steel, will be issued in rapid succession.

Copies of these memoranda are being sent to British Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations, a large number of British manufacturers and merchants, as well as to the press.

The issue of the Circulars and Memoranda is only the first step. The Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch is prepared to receive and answer personal and written enquiries for further information with regard to particular trades and markets. The Board of Trade are also obtaining information through H. M. Trade Commissioners and Consular Officers as to the commercial and financial situation in the Dominions and foreign markets, and particulars on this subject will be circulated in the course of a few days for the guidance of British exporters.

Any British manufacturer or merchant who desires to be furnished with more detailed information as to openings affecting his particular business should communicate with the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., who will be prepared to give any further particulars possible respecting names of buyers, rates of import duty, &c., or to make special enquiries through H.M. Trade Commissioners and the Trade Correspondents of the Commercial Intelligence Branch in the British Self-Governing Dominions, India and the other Colonies and Protectorates, or through British Consular Officers in neutral foreign countries.

IMPORTS FROM GERMANY AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.**Possibility of Manufacture in United Kingdom.**

In view of the cessation of imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary and the fact that there are many articles hitherto imported from these countries of importance, if not of necessity, to British manufacturers, information is invited by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade from importers of such articles, as to their precise nature and quality, in order that steps may be taken to ascertain whether similar goods might be produced in this country, and, if so, where ; or, if not, from what neutral sources they could be obtained.

Doubtless in a large number of cases importers have already taken steps to inform themselves on these points, but, from cases which

Imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary.

have come under the notice of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, it is believed that in some instances it has not proved an easy matter to obtain the necessary information, and it is thought that in such cases the Branch may be able to render some assistance.

Communications should be addressed to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

TRADE ENQUIRIES REGARDING MARKETS ABROAD.

Requests for information regarding the market for goods of some general description are not infrequently made of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Dominions, the Imperial Trade Correspondents in other parts of the Empire, and of H.M. Consular Officers in foreign countries, without any specific information being given to indicate (*a*) the precise kind of goods about which the enquirer desires information, and (*b*) the particular points in regard to which he specially wants to be informed. Attention is directed to this matter because, if applicants would make their enquiries more precise, they would benefit by receiving more precise information. It would also be in their interest to state whether they have already succeeded in obtaining any trade in the country in question, whether they are represented by agents there, and if so by whom, and whether they are satisfied with their representation. It would also be desirable for them to forward copies of their catalogues or printed matter to the Trade Commissioner, Correspondent, or Consul concerned.

(C.I.B. 16,428.)

MORATORIUM LAWS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Argentina.

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Buenos Aires has telegraphed to the Foreign Office, under date of 12th August, to the effect that the Argentine Government has adopted the following financial measures owing to the war:—

(1) A moratorium has been granted for thirty days for obligations involving monetary payments due during the present month. Those involving payment in gold, unless the creditor accepts paper currency at its official rate of conversion, will be in abeyance during the time that the Conversion Office is authorised to suspend the issue of gold in exchange for paper currency. Up to 17th August banks need only pay 20 per cent. of deposits.

(2) The Conversion Office is authorised to issue notes for discounting bills discounted by banks.

(3) The Argentine Legation (in London) is authorised to accept gold deposited for banking or commercial purposes, against which the

Moratorium Laws in Various Countries.

Government will credit persons in Argentina, on receipt of advice, with the equivalent in paper currency at the official rate of conversion.

(4) The obligation of the Conversion Office to deliver gold for paper currency is suspended for thirty days, and the Executive is authorised, if necessary, to prolong the term for a further thirty days, or to shorten it. (C. 7,005.)

Ecuador.

H.M. Consul at Guayaquil (Mr. A. Cartwright) reports, under date 7th August, that a Decree has been issued by the Government of Ecuador suspending for one month the law providing for payments in gold to holders of bank notes. (C. 6,654.)

Egypt.

H.M. Legation at Cairo reports that a moratorium has been declared in Egypt up to 15th September next for banking and commercial business. (C. 6,769.)

France.

With reference to the notice on p. 402 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the moratorium in France, it is notified that the "Journal Officiel" (Paris) of 11th August publishes a Decree, dated 10th August, providing for the suspension, until the cessation of hostilities, of all prescriptions and limitations in civil, commercial, or administrative matters, and of all time limits allowed for serving, executing, or appealing against, the decisions of the judicial or administrative courts. The suspension of all prescriptions and limitations also applies to mortgage deeds and their renewal, and generally to all acts which, according to law, should be accomplished within a given time.

During the same period clauses in contracts which stipulate forfeiture in case of non-execution before a given time or date will be non-effective, provided the contracts were concluded before 4th August.

This Decree applies also to Algeria.

The text of the Decree (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. (X. 4,293.)

CONTRABAND OF WAR IN FRANCE.

The "Journal Officiel" (Paris) of 11th August publishes a list of articles which the French Government will consider to be contraband of war during the present hostilities. The articles are identical with those classed as contraband by the British Government, a list of which was published on pp. 345-6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th August.

FOREIGN LOANS CONTRACTED BY BRAZILIAN STATES.

Federal Government disclaims Responsibility.

H.M. Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro (Mr. D. R. O'Sullivan Beare) reports that an Act has been passed by Congress, and ratified by the Senate, whereby the Federal Government disclaims all responsibilities in connection with any foreign loans which may in future be contracted by any of the States of the Union.

The various States retain, in virtue of their autonomy, the right to contract external loans; but in future the local Governments must make it clear that the Federal Government will in no way be responsible for repayment of such loans, nor will it accept responsibility of any kind in respect of the same. (C. 6,895.)

SHARES IN AMERICAN RAILWAY COMPANIES AND IN THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Warning to Shareholders.

British holders of American Railway shares and Canadian Pacific Railway Company shares who have not had the shares registered in their names are advised to examine their certificates and, if the registered holder is a German or Austrian or a German or Austrian company, to take steps at once to secure registration in their own names.

This advice applies with special urgency to shares in the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, as the Company's books are about to be closed for the payment of dividend. British holders of these shares which are still registered in the name of a German or Austrian subject, or of a German or Austrian company, are advised to communicate at once with the London Office of the Company, at 8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W., with regard to the payment of the next dividend on their shares.

ROYAL PROCLAMATIONS AND GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

POSTPONEMENT OF PAYMENTS.

Extension of Order.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

FOR POSTPONEMENT OF PAYMENTS.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend our Proclamation, dated the sixth day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen (relating to the postponement of payments), so as to cover bills of exchange under certain circumstances, and also payments in respect of any debt from any bank whose principal place of business is in any part of His Majesty's Dominions or any British Protectorate:

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.*POSTPONEMENT OF PAYMENTS—*continued.*

Now, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, and We do hereby proclaim, direct, and ordain as follows:

Notwithstanding anything contained in the said Proclamation, dated the sixth day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen (relating to the postponement of payments), that proclamation shall apply, and shall be deemed always to have applied—

(a) to any bill of exchange which has not been re-accepted under Our Proclamation, dated the second day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, as it applies to a bill of exchange, being a cheque or bill on demand, unless on the presentation of the bill the acceptor has expressly refused re-acceptance thereof, but with the substitution, as respects rates of interest, of the date of the presentation of the bill for the seventh day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen; and

(b) also to payments in respect of any debt from any bank whose principal place of business is in any part of His Majesty's Dominions or any British Protectorate, although the debt was not incurred in the British Islands and the bank had not a business establishment or branch business establishment in the British Islands.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

**PROCLAMATIONS AND ORDER IN COUNCIL
REFERRING TO GERMANY EXTENDED
TO AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.**

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

EXTENDING THE SCOPE OF CERTAIN EXISTING PROCLAMATIONS AND A CERTAIN ORDER IN COUNCIL CONNECTED WITH THE WAR.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS on the fourth day of August one thousand nine hundred and fourteen a State of War came into existence between Us on the one hand and the German Empire on the other:

And whereas We did on the same date and on the fifth day of August one thousand nine hundred and fourteen issue certain Proclamations and Orders in Council connected with such State of War:

And whereas a State of War now exists between Us on the one hand and the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary on the other:

And whereas it is therefore desirable to extend the scope of certain of the Proclamations and Orders in Council aforesaid:

Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.

PROCLAMATIONS AND ORDER IN COUNCIL REFERRING
TO GERMANY EXTENDED TO AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—
continued.

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring and it is hereby declared as follows:

1. The Proclamation warning all Our Subjects and all persons resident or being in Our Dominions from contributing to, or participating in or assisting in the floating of, any loan raised on behalf of the German Government, or from advancing money to or entering into any contract or dealings whatsoever with the said Government, or otherwise aiding, abetting, or assisting the said Government, shall be deemed as from this date to apply to all loans raised on behalf of, or contracts or dealings entered into with, or to aiding, abetting, or assisting the Austro-Hungarian Government.

2. The Proclamation on Trading with the Enemy shall be deemed as from this date to prohibit with the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary all commercial intercourse, which under the said Proclamation is prohibited with the German Empire, and for this purpose such Proclamation shall be read as if throughout the operative portion thereof, the words "either the German Empire or the Dual-Monarchy of Austria-Hungary" were substituted for the words "the German Empire."

3.—(1) In the Order in Council issued with reference to the departure from Our Ports of enemy vessels, which at the outbreak of hostilities were in any such Port or which subsequently entered the same, the word "enemy," as applied to either ships or cargo, shall be deemed as from this date to include Austro-Hungarian ships or cargo.

(2) In the application of this Article to Austro-Hungarian ships the date Saturday, the Fifteenth day of August, shall be substituted for the date mentioned in Article 2 of the said Order in Council, and the date Saturday, the Twenty-second day of August, shall be substituted for the date mentioned in Article 3 of the said Order in Council.

4. The Proclamation specifying the articles which it is Our intention to treat as Contraband of War during the war with Germany shall be deemed to specify the articles which it is Our intention to treat as Contraband of War during the war with Austria-Hungary.

5. In the Proclamation forbidding the carriage in British vessels from any Foreign Port to any other Foreign Port of any article comprised in the list of Contraband of War issued by Us, unless the ship-owner shall have first satisfied himself that the articles are not intended ultimately for use in the enemy country, the words "enemy country" shall be deemed as from this date to include the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.

REQUISITIONING OF BRITISH VESSELS. ***Rules for Laying Claims before the Board of Arbitration.**

**BY THE KING.
A PROCLAMATION**

FOR AUTHORIZING THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY TO REQUISITION ANY BRITISH SHIP OR BRITISH VESSEL WITHIN THE BRITISH ISLES OR THE WATERS ADJACENT THERETO.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS a national emergency exists rendering it necessary to take steps for preserving and defending national interests:

And whereas the measures approved to be taken require the immediate employment of a large number of vessels for use as Transports and as Auxiliaries for the convenience of the Fleet and for other similar services, but owing to the urgency of the need it is impossible to delay the employment of such vessels until the terms of engagement have been mutually agreed upon:

NOW, THEREFORE, We authorize and empower the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty by Warrant under the hand of their Secretary or under the hand of any Flag Officer of Our Royal Navy holding any appointment under the Admiralty to requisition and take up for Our service any British ship or British vessel as defined in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, within the British Isles, or the waters adjacent thereto, for such period of time as may be necessary on condition that the Owners of all ships and vessels so requisitioned shall receive payment for their use, and for services rendered during their employment in the Government service, and compensation for loss or damage thereby occasioned, according to terms to be arranged as soon as possible after the said ship has been taken up, either by mutual agreement between the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and the Owners or failing such agreement by the award of a Board of Arbitration to be constituted and appointed by Us for this purpose.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Consequent on the above Proclamation the "London Gazette" of 14th August notified that His Majesty has been pleased to direct that a Board of Arbitration shall be formed under the Presidency of Lord Mersey, P.C., with Mr. William Walton as Vice-President. The Board will be divided into seven panels, namely, Government nominees, shipowners, bankers, underwriters, marine insurance companies, insurance brokers, and average adjusters. The names of the members of these panels are published in the above-mentioned issue of the "London Gazette."

The procedure set out in the following rules is to be followed so far as may be practicable in the circumstances of each case:

Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.

REQUISITIONING OF BRITISH VESSELS—*continued.*

RULES.

1. All claims whatsoever arising out of or in respect of the requisitioning of any British ship or vessel under His Majesty's Proclamation of the 3rd day of August, 1914, shall be made out in full detail and left in triplicate with or sent to the *Secretary of the Admiralty, Whitehall, S. W.*, so soon as may be, and in no case later than within one month from the taking up of the ship or vessel for His Majesty's service.

2. The claim shall be accompanied with all necessary vouchers and supporting documents, and such explanatory statement as may be required to make clear the nature of the claim and the grounds thereof.

3. Each claim shall be considered by the Admiralty, who shall negotiate with the claimant, with a view to the adjustment and settlement thereof by agreement.

4. If the Admiralty and the claimant fail to arrive at an agreement within a reasonable time, to be determined in each case by the President of the Board of Arbitration, the Admiralty shall report the matter, with the necessary papers, to the President, who shall refer the claim to two Arbitrators selected by him from the panels of arbitrators for consideration and report. The Arbitrators so selected shall have regard to any directions or instructions they may receive from the President; they may call for such further papers, evidence, and particulars as they may require, and, if they think fit, may call upon the Admiralty and the claimant either to argue the matter before them or to submit written arguments on any points.

5. The joint award of such Arbitrators shall be final. If they are unable to agree, the matter shall be referred to the President of the Board of Arbitration as umpire, who may require such further papers, evidence, particulars, or argument as he may deem necessary. The award of the President shall be final.

6. Any matter or question of procedure not disposed of by these rules, or any question arising thereon, shall be determined by the President of the Board of Arbitration as in his discretion he shall think fit to direct.

7. The Vice-President of the Board of Arbitration may, by direction of the President, act in any matter hereunder for the President, and he may also act as President should the President, for any reason, at any time, be unable to act. Any direction or decision of the Vice-President when so acting for or as the President shall be as effectual as though made or given by the President.

LANDING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM OF CARGOES
CONSIGNED TO FOREIGN PORTS.**Suggestions for their Disposal.**

In continuation of the notice on p. 416 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to cargoes of ships which have deviated from their port of destination, the Board of Trade make the following suggestions with regard to such cargoes—not being contraband. The suggestions are made subject to any Proclamations issued or to be issued, and in no way override the statutory or common law rights of parties.

(1). In the case of a British or friendly belligerent or neutral ship in a British port with cargo **belonging to a British or friendly belligerent or neutral owner**, the shipowner or master should do his best to get into communication with the owners of the cargo or their agents to arrange for the landing and sale or disposal of the cargo at the British port at which the ship has arrived, or at any other safe port to be agreed upon.

Failing such arrangement within a reasonable time for delivery against the bills of lading, it will probably be convenient that the cargo should be landed at a dock, legal quay or sufferance wharf, either in the port at which the ship has arrived or in some other safe port, and warehoused subject to shipowners' and other charges until sale or disposal can be arranged for. It may be found necessary to sell perishable foodstuffs at once.

(2). In the case of a British or friendly belligerent or neutral ship in a British port with cargo **belonging to an enemy**, while it may not be possible to communicate direct with the owners, this cargo might otherwise be dealt with in the same way as in (1). If sold, the proceeds should be held for subsequent distribution to those entitled to the cargo, subject to shipowners' and other charges, which may at law have priority to the claims of the persons entitled to the cargo or its proceeds.

Cargo seized as contraband will be put into the custody of a Prize Court, and it will be for that Court to decide any questions relating thereto.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN VESSELS IN BRITISH PORTS.

A Supplement, dated 16th August, to the "London Gazette" contains the following notice:—

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received information of a nature to satisfy him that the treatment accorded to British merchant ships and their cargoes in Austro-Hungarian ports is not less favourable than that accorded to Austro-Hungarian merchant ships and their cargoes in British ports, and he has accordingly addressed the undermentioned notification to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.,
15th August, 1914.

MY LORDS,

I have the honour to state that information has reached me of a nature to satisfy me that the treatment accorded to British

Austro-Hungarian Vessels in British Ports.

merchant ships and their cargoes which were in Austro-Hungarian ports at the date of the outbreak of hostilities, or which subsequently entered them, is not less favourable than that accorded by Articles 3 to 8 of the Order-in-Council issued on the 4th day of August, 1914, with reference to enemy ships being in British ports at the outbreak of hostilities, or subsequently entering them, which was extended so as to apply to Austro-Hungarian merchant ships by His Majesty's Proclamation issued on the 12th day of August, 1914.

Articles 3 to 8 of the said Order-in-Council,* as extended by the Proclamation dated the 12th August, 1914, will therefore come into full force and effect with regard to Austro-Hungarian merchant ships.

I have the honour to be,
 My LORDS,
 Your LORDSHIPS' most obedient, humble servant,
 E. GREY.

NOTICES AFFECTING NAVIGATION.

The following notices affecting navigation have been issued by the Board of Trade:—

Italy.

13th August.—Entrance to Brindisi and Taranto is only permitted between sunrise and sunset, and both ports are mined.

Morocco.

19th August.—Ships are forbidden to enter Casablanca harbour at night.

Turkey.

19th August.—A new field of mines has been laid in the Dardanelles in the zone formerly sown with mines of the observation type. It may be assumed that some of these latter had previously been removed. The new contact mines, to the number of 41, were laid in a double line from Kephez to Suandere.

RESTRICTIONS ON ALIENS.

With reference to the notice on p. 416 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the restrictions on aliens in the United Kingdom, it is notified that a Supplement to the "London Gazette" of 13th August publishes an "Aliens Restriction (No. 3) Order, 1914," making certain modifications in the previous Orders-in-Council.

The text of all these Orders-in-Council may be consulted by persons interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

* Published on pp. 413-15 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal."

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN ITALY.

The Foreign Office has received a notification from the Italian Embassy in London to the effect that it is unable to make enquiry respecting British subjects in Italy, postal delays, and such-like matters. Application for information on these points should be made to H.M. Embassy at Rome or to the British consulates in Italy.

BRITISH SUBJECTS STRANDED IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Foreign Office has given notice that the arrangements relative to means of getting into touch with British subjects stranded in Germany, outlined on pp. 420-1 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," are, in consequence of the declaration of war against Austria-Hungary, now extended to British subjects stranded in that country. It should be noted that all enquiries on this subject should be addressed to the Foreign Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., and *not to the United States Embassy or Consulates*. All enquiries should contain the following particulars:— Name, age, and sex of the person about whom enquiry is made; country where believed to be and supposed address; and the name and address of the enquirer.

MILLING TRADE.

Increase in Price of Flour.

The President of the Board of Trade met the Consultative Committee of the Incorporated National Association of British and Irish Millers on 17th August.

The Committee represented that their cost of manufacture and distribution was considerably increased owing to war-risk insurance and other exceptional expenses caused by the war. They proposed, therefore, to make the following additional charges on all invoices for flour delivered against contracts entered into prior to 1st August, namely:—

South of England and East of	}	3s. per sack (280 lbs.) of flour.
England and Scotland ...		
Midlands and West of England	}	10 per cent. on flour and offals.
and Scotland ...		

In the circumstances, the Board of Trade intimated to the Committee that they could not regard these increases as unjustified.

TRADE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

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

	Imports (<i>see NOTE</i>). FIVE MONTHS ended MAY.			Exports (Domestic) (<i>see NOTE</i>). FIVE MONTHS ended MAY.		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Germany	219,936,000	224,700,000	225,826,000	171,817,000	203,375,000	208,913,000
Belgium	74,920,000*	76,589,000	77,237,000	61,537,000*	57,977,000	61,842,000
France	138,999,000	141,197,000	148,149,000	107,725,000	112,740,000	113,212,000
Spain	16,009,000	21,259,000	19,800,000	17,150,000	17,492,000	15,569,000
Italy†	58,538,000	61,519,000	60,078,000	38,115,000	39,000,000	41,830,000
Austria-Hungary...‡	62,299,000	57,819,000	67,271,000	43,177,000	45,709,000	46,590,000
Egypt§	10,155,000	11,241,000	11,988,000	14,911,000	12,970,000	14,025,000
United States .. .	157,004,000*	155,904,000	171,433,000	197,255,000	205,447,000	181,963,000
Brazil	24,704,000	29,167,000	20,305,000	25,589,000	24,584,000	23,766,000
Japan|| .. .. .	30,350,000	34,659,000	32,400,000	19,248,000	24,538,000	26,843,000
British India .. .	42,902,000	51,258,000	52,283,000	70,876,000	71,351,000	74,049,000
British S. Africa ..	16,482,000	17,466,000	17,303,000	9,179,000	12,056,000	10,577,000
United Kingdom ..	251,155,000	269,939,000	267,116,000	190,841,000	214,219,000	215,585,000

* Value of principal articles only. † Including silver bullion. ‡ Including bullion.
§ Exclusive of trade with Taiwan (Formosa) and Chosen (Corea).

A comparison of the total figures for the six months ended 30th June, 1914, is possible for four countries, as follows, *viz.* :—

	Imports (<i>see NOTE</i>). SIX MONTHS ended JUNE.			Exports (Domestic) (<i>see NOTE</i>). SIX MONTHS ended JUNE.		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Germany	260,588,000	267,048,000	269,314,000	205,391,000	243,050,000	249,248,000
Belgium	90,939,000*	91,931,000	92,126,000	74,115,000*	70,020,000	74,159,000
France	169,436,000	169,632,000	176,402,000	128,566,000	134,887,000	133,038,000
United Kingdom ..	296,066,000	319,690,000	316,607,000	225,313,000	257,036,000	255,458,000

* Value of principal articles only.

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

	Imports (<i>see NOTE</i>).			Exports (Domestic) (<i>see NOTE</i>).		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia* (4 months) ..	32,860,000	36,637,000	48,808,000	38,992,000	37,255,000	42,579,000
Switzerland (3 months) ..	17,967,000	17,667,000	17,501,000	13,084,000	12,594,000	13,674,000
Mexico (2 months) ..	2,890,000+	3,805,000+	2,254,000+	2,928,000	2,358,000	3,077,000
Argentina† (3 months) ..	18,573,000	21,730,000	19,030,000	19,284,000	30,979,000	24,390,000
Canada (4 months) ..	37,326,000	45,591,000	34,845,000	15,829,000	20,374,000	18,547,000
Australia (4 months) ..	25,633,000	24,719,000	26,151,000	19,773,000	21,158,000	26,092,000

* European, Russo-Finnish, and Black Sea Frontiers.
† Including bullion and specie. ‡ Including silver bullion.

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

Trade of Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

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

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

For detailed particulars regarding the trade of the several countries, reference should be made to the “Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions, including figures received up to 15th August, 1914,” to be obtained (price 4½d., post free 6d.), either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream’s Buildings, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

GENERAL.

Russia.—The following information was received from the Acting British Vice-Consul at Rostov-on-Don (Mr. F. B. Kirby) before the outbreak of the war.

There is undoubtedly a splendid opening for British-made goods in Russia, but United Kingdom merchants must go about this business in a very careful and methodical way in order to obtain satisfactory results and to avoid bad debts. In the first place, negotiations should not be entered into with any local agents or importers without first obtaining really reliable information as to their character and standing. In connection with

Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

this it should be remembered that information obtained by letter from Russian banks as to the standing of firms is not always reliable. The best course for any firm expecting to do a large business in Russia is to send out a representative who could make enquiries on the spot, find a good agent and give him a large district, letting him make his own arrangements as regards sub-agents. Generally speaking, for import purposes, Russia may be divided into four large districts, *i.e.*, St. Petersburg (for that town and the Baltic Provinces), Warsaw (for Russian Poland), Moscow (for the Central Provinces and the Volga), and Odessa (for South Russia and the Caucasus). An agent established in any of those four towns will usually find sufficient scope to keep him busy for the first two or three years in his particular district, and it is only when his home district is thoroughly organised that he should think of launching out over the whole of Russia.

Of course, the usual question of selling on credit is bound to arise at the very outset, and any United Kingdom firm which is not prepared to meet its customers on this point had much better give up all idea of opening up business in Russia. Excepting in a few articles in which United Kingdom firms have a practical monopoly and can, therefore, dictate their own terms, they will meet with keen competition on the part of Continental firms who have long ago built up a large business in Russia, and are always ready to give credit when necessary. On the other hand, British goods have a reputation for superior quality, and, terms of payment being acceptable, will always find a ready sale.

There is, of course, an alternative to working with agents, and that is to send out travellers and get into direct touch with the larger shopkeepers and merchants, but few British firms have employés capable of handling business of this description in the proper manner.

If possible, United Kingdom firms should avoid dealing direct with small local commission agents in the provincial towns of Russia.

* * * * *

TEXTILES.

United States of America.—*Men's wear.*—H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to "Dun's Review" of 25th July, fabrics known as beach cloths are being purchased liberally by the men's wear trade for next spring. The new goods are made from cotton and worsted, or cotton and mohair, and are woven in very light weights for hot weather use. A trade-marked cloth brought out early this year has been sold largely, and many other cloths of similar texture are being made.

It is thought that in future men will use much lighter fabrics in summer, and that a change in fashion of large importance in this respect is developing. The manufacturers of staple serges are apprehensive that this new vogue will affect their output adversely, although for the moment the effect is nothing more than is usually

Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

noted when a novelty appears. The new goods can be offered cheap enough to be sold profitably in ready-to-wear suits at 10 dols. (41s.) or lower.

While some selling agents believe that goods of this class will only be worn by those who can readily bear the expense of frequent laundering or cleaning, others believe that the desire of men to secure lighter weight cloths for hot weather wear will finally bring about a large use of goods of this character. At present they are shown only in one or two colours, but it is understood that many fancy designs are being prepared, the purpose being to preserve the light weight and at the same time make an attractive cloth.

(C.I.B. 18,501.)

IMPORTATION OF COMPETITIVE MANUFACTURED
MERCHANDISE INTO AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) has furnished the following table illustrating the share of the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States in the importation of "competitive manufactured merchandise" into the Commonwealth of Australia, which in 1913 totalled £60,551,516 :—

	1911.		1912.		1913.	
	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Gross Imports	65,967,488		78,158,600		79,749,653	
Deduct warships... ..	...		...		2,495,000	
Deduct specie, gold, ores, live animals	2,365,246		1,918,729		1,698,759	
	<u>64,602,242</u>		<u>76,239,871</u>		<u>75,555,894</u>	
Deduct items non-com- petitive with United Kingdom trade (e.g., rice, tea, sugar, oils, timber, &c.)	12,306,713		15,009,110		15,004,378	
Competitive Manufactured Merchandise: Total ...	<u>52,295,529</u>	100·00	<u>61,230,761</u>	100·00	<u>60,551,516</u>	100·00
United Kingdom (origin)	32,140,488	61·45	33,317,485	62·58	38,285,340	63·22
Germany (origin) ...	6,275,478	11·99	6,992,317	11·42	6,886,441	11·38
United States (origin)	6,036,285	11·54	7,199,669	11·76	7,125,145	11·77
All other countries ...	7,843,278	15·02	8,721,290	14·24	8,254,590	13·63

From the foregoing table it will be seen that, of the decrease of about £679,000 in the total imports of "competitive merchandise" into Australia in 1913 as compared with 1912, the decrease in the imports from the United Kingdom only amounted to about £32,000 while the decreases in the imports from Germany and United States were approximately £106,000 and £74,000, respectively. The percentage of imports from the United Kingdom to the total imports

Importation of Competitive Manufactured Merchandise into Australia.

increased from 62.58 per cent. to 63.22 per cent.; the percentage of imports from Germany to the total imports decreased from 11.42 per cent. to 11.38 per cent.; and the percentage of imports from the United States showed only a slight increase from 11.76 per cent. to 11.77 per cent.

The position of United Kingdom trade with the Commonwealth in 1913 may, therefore, be said to have again shown improvement, the proportions for the last three years being 61.4 per cent., 62.6 per cent., and 63.2 per cent., whereas the shares of Germany and United States have remained almost stationary.

It is a notable fact that a considerable advance has again been witnessed in United Kingdom trade in machinery, metals, and metal manufactures, towards the extension of which H.M. Trade Commissioner's Office in Australia has directed particular attention during the past few years. The increase in the imports of machinery, metals, and metal manufactures from the United Kingdom into the whole of the Commonwealth amounted to about £458,000, whereas the imports from Germany increased by only £182,000, while those from the United States decreased by £247,000.

The United Kingdom's proportion of the total trade increased in paper, apparel, jewellery, fancy goods, and in other smaller trades, but there was a falling-off in the proportion in textiles, leather, india-rubber manufactures, earthenware, spirits, ammunition, explosives, and other classes.

Details as to the imports of the various classes of goods into the several States of the Commonwealth, showing the shares taken by the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States, have been specially compiled by the courtesy of the Commonwealth Statistician's Department at the request of H.M. Trade Commissioner, and upon application from United Kingdom firms H.M. Trade Commissioner, whose address is Commerce House, Flinders Street, Melbourne, will be glad to furnish detailed figures regarding any particular class of goods. Meanwhile a statement showing the imports into the Commonwealth under main headings, as well as of the imports from the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States, also the United Kingdom's share of the imports under these headings into the several States, may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 18,437.)

BRITISH TRADE WITH SWITZERLAND.

The following information is from H.M. Vice-Consul at Zurich (Mr. J. C. Milligan):—

The total imports into Switzerland in the year 1913 amounted to £77,000,000, one-third of this sum representing Swiss purchases of manufactured goods from foreign countries. The share of the United Kingdom in the import trade of Switzerland is small as compared with the total imports from all countries, and, furthermore, it shows no sign of proportionate increase. In 1911 the United Kingdom only supplied 5.5 per cent. of Switzerland's total requirements, in 1912 it supplied 6 per cent., but in 1913 the percentage fell to 5.8 per cent.

Switzerland's imports of manufactured goods are steadily increasing year by year, notwithstanding that her own manufacturers are also increasing their exports. In 1903 the value of the imports of foreign manufactures amounted to £15,000,000 and in 1913 to £26,500,000, or an average annual increase of £1,150,000.

The desire has frequently been expressed, both in the Swiss Press and by Swiss merchants, for a more equally balanced trade in return for the large business done with the United Kingdom. Only recently one of the principal Swiss exporters to the British Empire expressed the opinion that the imports of British goods could certainly be considerably increased if United Kingdom manufacturers would follow the footsteps of their Continental competitors, and study German methods and terms, or at any rate establish branches or agencies in the principal Swiss towns. In his opinion United Kingdom manufacturers are either unaware of, or indifferent to, the very sympathetic attitude of the Swiss consumers towards British goods, particularly among the well-to-do classes.

Although the resident population is under 4,000,000, it must be remembered that the number of visitors to Switzerland in each year is very considerable. There are no official statistics for the whole country, but it is estimated that the number is upwards of 1,000,000. In Zurich alone 370,000 visitors were registered in 1913. In Switzerland the retailer orders direct from the traveller or from the agent. There is, therefore, all the more opportunity for selling goods of United Kingdom manufacture if they are offered to the shopkeeper. From all the principal visitors' centres in Switzerland the complaint is heard that very few British articles are to be found in the leading retail shops.

With a view to giving merchants and manufacturers some indication of the kind of goods in which there may be scope for an improvement in British trade with Switzerland, the following list has been prepared of articles in which the United Kingdom already does an export business to Switzerland to a certain extent; but it is only reasonable to assume that with increased efforts a much larger trade might be done therein. The total value of the Swiss imports of these articles in 1912 (the figures for 1913 for the United Kingdom are not yet published) amounted to £17,627,000 of which the United Kingdom supplied only £1,088,500, or 6 per cent. :—

British Trade with Switzerland.

	Total Imports from all Countries, 1912.	Imports from United Kingdom 1912.
	£	£
Woollen tissues	1,252,700	236,300
" goods	156,000	16,700
Linen textiles	394,400	39,000
Ready-made clothing	1,997,800	145,800
Leather	1,087,000	111,000
" boots and shoes	410,200	24,000
Finished leather manufactures and travelling requisites	135,000	11,000
Leather gloves	29,000	1,500
Machinery	2,266,300	124,000
Ironware	1,546,600	30,700
Metal goods	716,300	10,400
Chemical products	1,424,000	39,500
Pharmaceutical products	304,500	16,000
Colours	349,700	13,000
Perfumes and soaps	178,000	6,000
Paper (superior) and cardboard	799,400	33,800
Motor cars, finished	156,000	6,000
" unfinished	152,000	4,000
Motor bicycles and tricycles	12,000	1,500
Ordinary bicycles and tricycles	112,000	9,000
Carpets	138,000	13,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	165,000	39,000
Indiarubber goods	430,500	35,300
Straw goods	308,000	1,700
Glassware	415,700	7,900
Porcelain and china	182,900	3,800
Instruments and apparatus	578,400	26,500
Jewellery and silverware	881,200	17,800
Fancy goods	573,900	22,700
Fish, fresh, dried and smoked	310,900	32,000
Tobacco	164,600	9,600

It might be thought that the share of the United Kingdom in the total imports under the category of manufactured goods, which works out at 11·4 per cent., is satisfactory considering that the four neighbouring countries (Germany, Austria-Hungary, France and Italy) would naturally, owing to their geographical position, furnish the greater part of Switzerland's requirements. Of the value of the imports from the United Kingdom, however, no less than 60 per cent. represented purchases by Switzerland of cotton yarns and finished and unfinished cotton tissues required for the Swiss embroidery and weaving industries. If the imports of cotton goods are not taken into account it will be found that the United Kingdom supplies every year only about 5 per cent. of the Swiss requirements in all other categories of finished goods, as against 60 per cent. supplied by Germany and 16 per cent. supplied by France.

The exports of Swiss finished goods to the United Kingdom have for many years presented a marked contrast as compared with the Swiss imports thereof. The United Kingdom has long been Switzerland's best market for her manufactures of silk and cotton goods, embroidery, watches and clocks, and chocolate and condensed milk. In 1912 Switzerland supplied manufactures under these categories to the United Kingdom to the value of £7,529,000, this being 25 per cent. of her total exports thereof to all countries.

British Trade with Switzerland.

Although it is true that, in point of area and resident population, the country is small, Swiss trade with the markets of the world is steadily increasing, and in 1913 reached the considerable amount of £132,000,000, thus surpassing other countries of greater extent and larger population. Switzerland does not import manufactures for re-exportation. The only imports approaching this description are unfinished cotton textures, which are embroidered in the country and then sent abroad. Her purchases of manufactures, therefore, are almost exclusively for home requirements. The demand for goods of high class quality and for articles of luxury in Switzerland has gradually increased during the last few years in consequence of the steady commercial progress of the country.

A personal investigation of the requirements of the Swiss market, either by the principals of firms or by their representatives, is most desirable. There are many firms who send their travellers to Germany, France, Austria-Hungary and Italy, and a visit to the principal centres of trade in Switzerland (Zurich, Basle and Geneva) might well be included at little extra expenditure of time and money. The representatives might first call on the British Consuls in these towns, who would be able to assist them by giving information as to the principal firms engaged in their branches of commerce. Season tickets, available for 14 days, on the Federal railways can be obtained at very reasonable cost. In 1913 only 72 British commercial travellers visited Switzerland, a number quite out of proportion to the extent of the Swiss imports. If, however, it is not possible to send travellers, the appointment of Swiss agents, able to correspond in English, would be the most likely way of securing a better share of trade.

A further aid to the development of British trade in Switzerland would be the sending of price lists and circulars in the French or German language. In the great majority of instances in which catalogues in the English language are sent no results can be expected. Price lists should be compiled with the weights and measurements given in kilogrammes and metres, and the prices quoted in francs, the latter including freight and duty to destination. It is almost useless to draw up these price lists giving English weights, measures and currency. Switzerland, in common with the whole of the Continent, is accustomed to the metric system, and British exporters will do well to adapt themselves to Swiss customs in this respect if they wish to increase their trade with that country.

If it is desired to open up business connections with good Swiss business firms, it will be necessary to meet them as regards terms of credit and to accept sample orders as a commencement. The usual Swiss terms of credit are three months net, but the Vice-Consul is informed that, in order to open up business with new customers, German manufacturers will extend the term of credit to one year, or even longer. A representative of a United Kingdom firm who has only a short period of credit to offer has, therefore, practically no chance of securing new customers against such favourable terms offered by his competitors. It is the general custom of foreign dealers to give sample orders, and German firms instruct their travellers or agents to accept these, thus frequently securing permanent customers.

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES. COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 398-9 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 14th May, 1914, respecting a list of applications received by the Inter-State Commission for Tariff Investigation, the Board of Trade have now received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia copy of a further list of applications made to the Inter-State Commission up to the 30th June, 1914, for tariff assistance in respect of a number of articles on importation into the Commonwealth.

The list of applications is of considerable length—some of the articles affected being as follows:—

Article.	Applicant's Suggestion.
Tobaccoo	Removal of excise duty in cases of factories manufacturing tobacco from Australian-grown leaf only.
Roofing felt and dampcourse	Opposition to grant of British preference.
Wheat and articles used in the wheat industry.	Removal of duty.
Machinery for testing materials in torsion, compression, tension, bending, shearing, &c.	Reduction of duty, and increase of British preference.
Motor cars	<i>Ad valorem</i> duty on complete car.
French chalk and other preparations of steatite	Increase of duty.
Polished plate glass; sheet glass, and sheet n.e.i.	Increase of British preference; and grant of same.
Bevelled and silvered glass	Increase of duty.
Soap, toilet, fancy or medicated	Opposition to increase of duty; or for increase of British preference.
Sails, tents and tarpaulins... ..	Increase of duty.
Explosives for mining, &c.... ..	Opposition to reduction of duty.
Spirits... ..	Opposition to alteration of export and import duties.
Hair cloths (horsehair and cotton); spun hair cloths	Grant of British preference.
Malleable castings	Opposition to reduction of duty.
Yarn, all classes, wool and cotton	Increase of duty.
Stoves, fires, &c.	Reduction of duty.
Glassware, scientific and analytical	Removal of duty.
Machinery for rope making	Removal of duty.
Axles (various types)	Reduction of duty.
Structural steel (such as joists and channels)	Assessment of duty on invoice prices.
Weighing machines	Opposition to grant of British preference.
Cocoon oil, palm oil and tallow... ..	Removal of duties.
Straw hats, machine sewn or otherwise	Opposition to increase of duty.
Lacquers, glue, and gelatine	Increase of duty.
Spare parts for renewal of textile machinery	Removal of duty.
Rubber goods (including sporting goods, druggists' goods, machine parts and packings, gum and wading boots, golo-shes, sand boots and shoes, diving dresses, &c.)	Increase and imposition of duties.
Chemicals used in rubber manufacture	Removal of duty.
Woollen piece goods for rubber proofing	Removal of duty.
Electrotypes, stereotypes, original blocks and matrices	Increase of duty.

*Proposed Tariff Changes.***COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA**—*continued.*

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia further detailed Reports from the Sydney "Daily Telegraph" regarding the evidence given before the Inter-State Commission for 'Tariff Investigation in respect of the following articles:—

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

Paints and painters' materials.

Dressings for leathers.

Kronoline—a sulphuretted oil based chiefly on fish oil for use in tanning.

Twine.

Corsets.

Stocking suspenders.

Woollens or articles containing wool.

Apparel and attire.

Spare parts for textile machinery.

Wrought-iron tubes, pipes and fittings.

Wire nails.

Wire, including barbed wire.

Steel and iron plates and sheets.

Spectacle cases.

Field and marine glasses.

Kinematographs and bioscopes.

Sensitised photographic films, dry plates, and negatives.

Miners' picks and pick eyes.

Coffee, raw and prepared.

Spirits for use in connection with the manufacture of bay rum and perfumery.

These Reports may be *seen* by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 18,449.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

With reference to the notice at page 437 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 13th August respecting the landing in Great Britain of animals from Ireland, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have issued a further Order ["Animals (Landing from Ireland) Amendment Order of 1914 (No. 24)"], which modifies the previously existing Regulations regarding the landing of cattle, sheep, goats or swine brought from Ireland. Such animals may now be landed from any Irish port at any British Landing Place. After ten hours' detention in the Landing Place the animals may either be slaughtered in the Landing Place or be moved out of the Landing Place by licence of a Veterinary Inspector of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries (*a*) to slaughter houses for slaughter within 96 hours of arrival at the slaughter house, or (*b*) to other premises

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

where, unless slaughtered on the premises, they must be detained and isolated and subjected to veterinary supervision for a further period of 14 days.

The text of the Order may be seen by British traders interested on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 6,978.)

DOMINION OF CANADA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 765-6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 25th June last, relative to the ganges of wire specified in an Appraisers' Bulletin No. 856 of the 1st June, 1914, the Board of Trade are now in receipt of a copy of a further Appraisers' Bulletin (No. 891), dated 28th July, 1914, which cancels, with effect from 1st September, 1914, the above-mentioned Bulletin No. 856, and at the same time lays down certain regulations regarding the legal standard wire ganges applicable to metal sheets or plates or to wire imported into the Dominion.

The present Bulletin states that with regard to the legal standard wire gauge, sec. 2 (f) of the "Customs Tariff of Canada, 1907," provides as follows:

"Gauge, when applied to metal sheets or plates or to wire, means the thickness as determined by the Imperial Standard Wire Gauge."

Below are given the numbers and corresponding diameters of the British Imperial Wire Gauge, the legal standard referred to above, viz. :—

Descriptive No.	Equivalent in parts of an inch.	Descriptive No.	Equivalent in parts of an inch.
7/0	0.500	23	0.024
6/0	0.464	24	0.022
5/0	0.432	25	0.020
4/0	0.400	26	0.018
3/0	0.372	27	0.0164
2/0	0.348	28	0.0148
0	0.324	29	0.0136
1	0.300	30	0.0124
2	0.276	31	0.0116
3	0.252	32	0.0108
4	0.232	33	0.0100
5	0.212	34	0.0092
6	0.192	35	0.0084
7	0.176	36	0.0076
8	0.160	37	0.0068
9	0.144	38	0.0060
10	0.128	39	0.0052
11	0.116	40	0.0048
12	0.104	41	0.0044
13	0.092	42	0.0040
14	0.080	43	0.0036
15	0.072	44	0.0032
16	0.064	45	0.0028
17	0.056	46	0.0024
18	0.048	47	0.0020
19	0.040	48	0.0016
20	0.036	49	0.0012
21	0.032	50	0.0010
22	0.028		

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.

The Bulletin further states, as in the cancelled Bulletin No. 856, that, in regard to wire subject to duty or dumping duty, as there is usually an extra charge for drawing wire smaller than the base size (No. 9), and as such charge varies according to the gauge of the wire, the following rules may be observed in estimating the charge for "extras" entering into the value of the wire, *viz.* :—

For the purpose of computing extras on wire in irregular gauge number, the size of the wire may be reckoned as represented by the next smaller gauge (higher number) as numbered on the Imperial Wire Gauge.

Under tariff heading No. 404, steel wire of Nos. 9, 12 or 13 gauges must not vary more than four one-thousandths of an inch from such gauges in order to be admitted free, otherwise such wire is dutiable.

[The tariff heading No. 404 reads as follows :—

"Galvanized iron or steel wire, curved or not, numbers 9, 12 and 13 gauge with variations from such gauges, not exceeding four one-thousandths of an inch and not for use in telegraph or telephone lines, Free."]

(C. 6,711.)

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 295 of the

**Drawback of
Duty allowed on
Paints for Ships'
Use.**

"Board of Trade Journal" for the 6th November, 1913, respecting the drawback of duty allowed on paints for ships' use under Customs Order No. 1681, the Board of Trade are now in receipt of a copy of a further Customs Order (No. 1740), dated 1st July, 1914, which amends the previous Order, No. 1681, with the effect that drawback of duty may be allowed on anti-fouling and anti-corrosive paints of whatever origin used for painting the hulls of foreign-going ships, under certain prescribed conditions.

[*Note.*—Previously the drawback was only allowed on the above paints of *British origin* when used for the purposes stated.]

(C. 7,112.)

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

The Board of Trade have received copy of a telegram, through the

**Exportation of
Foodstuffs to
British Ports.**

Colonial Office, from the Governor of New Zealand, stating that the exportation of linseed, peas, beans, bran, barley, and oats, to British ports from New Zealand is permitted.

The export of wheat, flour and oatmeal is prohibited—these stocks, it is stated, being required for New Zealand use.

(C. 6,973.)

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

The Board of Trade have received a copy of the "Nyasaland Government Gazette" for the 30th June last which contains a Government Notice (No. 123 of 1914), fixing, under the "Customs Ordinance, 1906," the Customs valuations for export and transit export purposes of the

**Export
Valuations.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE—*continued.*

undermentioned articles exported from the Nyasaland Protectorate, with effect from 1st July, 1914:—

Articles.	Export Valuations.
	£ s. d.
Coffee per lb.	0 0 6
Tea "	0 0 6
Cotton—Nyasaland upland "	0 0 7
" Egyptian "	0 0 8
" seed Nyasaland upland per ton	3 10 0
" Egyptian "	5 0 0
Chillies and capsicums per lb.	0 0 3½
Ginger "	0 0 3½
Turmeric per ton	20 0 0
Oil seeds—Sesame per lb.	0 0 3½
" Castor oil "	0 0 1
Strophanthus "	0 1 0
Tobacco—unmanufactured "	0 0 6
" manufactured "	0 1 0
Maize per ton	3 0 0
" flour "	5 0 0
Rice "	5 0 0
Potatoes "	9 0 0
Ground nuts "	13 0 0
Rubber—cultivated per lb.	0 2 0
" uncultivated "	0 1 6
Sisal hemp per ton	24 0 0
Mauritius hemp "	21 0 0
Sans-vieria fibre "	20 0 0
Be-swax per lb.	0 1 0
Ivory "	0 10 0
Hippo-teeth "	0 2 0
Asbestos "	0 0 6
Mica "	0 1 0
Graphite per ton	20 0 0
Cattle per head	3 0 0
Sheep "	0 6 0
Goats "	0 3 0
Heads and skins of game "	10s. to 20s.
Ox and cows hides per lb.	0 0 4

(C. 6,804.)

UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 570 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 15th June, 1911, respecting the duty on rubber exported from the Uganda Protectorate under Ordinance No. 6 of 1911, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a further Ordinance No. 7 of 1914, dated 24th June last, which repeals the above-mentioned Ordinance No. 6 of 1911.

[*Note.*—The effect of the present Ordinance is that the export duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on "India rubber (other than plantation rubber)" remains operative under the Customs Tariff Ordinance No. 6 of 1910, but that the definition prescribed for "plantation rubber" under Ordinance No. 6 of 1911 is now removed.]

(C. 6,854.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

GRENADA.

The Board of Trade have received from the Acting Colonial Secretary, Grenada, copy of a Resolution passed by the Legislative Council of Grenada on the 10th July, 1914, applying the Preferential Tariff under Schedule A of the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada* to certain products of all British Possessions which are parties to the Canada-West Indies Convention, or which may hereafter become parties thereto.

[*Note.*—The Preferential Tariff is already applied to similar products of the United Kingdom, Canada and Newfoundland under Ordinance No. 10 of 1913. The additional British Possessions—parties to the Convention—to which preferential treatment is now extended are:—

Trinidad,	Antigua,
British Guiana,	St. Kitts,
Barbados,	Dominica
St. Lucia,	and
St. Vincent,	Montserrat.]

(C. 7,158.)

EGYPT.

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" for the 3rd August contains the following revised Valuation Tariff for use in assessing import duties on certain metals. The Revised Valuation Tariff for certain Metals. The Tariff was to come into force on the 1st August and is to remain in operation until the 30th September, or until denunciation:—

[Duty is leviable on the valuations shown at the rate of 8 per cent. 1,000 *millièmes* = £ E1 = £1 0s. 6d. ; kilogramme = 2.2046 lbs.]

Kind.	Valuation per kilogramme.
	<i>Millièmes.</i>
Copper and brass sheets, round and bottoms	73
Copper sheets, plain	70
Copper sheets in rolls, bars, round and flat	70
Copper ingots	67
Copper wire; brass wire; brass sheets, plain, 24 by 48, 8 lbs. to 5 lbs.	<i>ad valorem</i>
Tin ingots and bars	136½
Lead sheets	20
Lead shot	21
Lead pipe	20
Lead, pig	19½
Zinc sheets	26
Zinc ingots	26
Phosphor bronze	125
Antimony	40
Quicksilver	270

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

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NORWAY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Customs duty levied on tool handles made of hickory (American walnut) on importation into Norway has been raised from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, in accordance with the provisions of the recently amended Note to No. 413 of the Norwegian Customs Tariff.*

(C. 6,784.)

DENMARK.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Foreign Office, copies of Circulars issued by the Danish Customs Department (Nos. 4 and 5 of 1914) containing decisions as to the tariff classification of certain articles on importation into Denmark. Some of these decisions are noted below:—

[Kilog. = 2.2046 lbs. ; 1 krona (100 öre) = 1s. 1½d.]

Articles.	Tariff No. under which dutiabie.	Rate of Duty.
<i>Street sweeping machine</i> , with two, three, or four wheels, and with one or two circular brushes worked by a chain from the wheels, with levers for raising and lowering the brushes	167	<i>Kr. öre.</i> 5 % <i>ad val.</i>
<i>Tread plates for stairs</i> made of cast iron in the form of indented plates, the hollows of which are filled with a granular material resembling carborundum :		
Weighing over 2½ kilogs.	182	Kilog. 0 03
Of less weight	190	" 0 10
<i>Cycle pumps</i> with barrel of nickelled iron plate not less than 1 mm. thick, with valve	190	" 0 10
<i>Electrical smoothing iron</i> with two metal contact screws for connecting to a conductor	190	" 0 10
<i>Travelling trunks</i> , rectangular, of barked willow, the outside having plain fittings of other materials, and the inside being lined with manufactured cotton tissue	273	" 0 40
<i>Telephone switchboard</i> with cast iron base, and apparatus fixed in a wooden framework and including metal parts, ebonite contacts, covered conducting wires, bone keys, &c.	301	7½ % <i>ad val.</i>

(C. 6,203.)

NETHERLANDS.

With reference to the notice at page 445 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from the Netherlands, it should be noted that the exportation of the undermentioned articles is also prohibited in virtue of Decrees published in the "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" for the 5th August:—

Machine and lubricating oil; wheat and wheat flour; rye and rye

* See page 309 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 30th July.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NETHERLANDS—*continued.*

flour; pulse; barley; salt; automobiles and parts thereof, including tyres; vehicles drawn by horses; cycles; motor cycles; leather.

In the "Board of Trade Journal" notice referred to above, "horses including colts" should be "horses *except* colts."

The "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" for the 13th August contains a Decree temporarily abrogating the prohibition of the exportation of *cocoa*, *glycerine* and *coffee* from the Netherlands, which was established by the Decrees of the 7th August. (C. 7,069.)

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a despatch from H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at The Hague, reporting that it is stated in the local press that the exportation of gold and silver from the Netherlands East Indies has been prohibited. (C. 6,833.)

FRANCE.

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 3rd August contains a schedule showing recent decisions of the French Customs Department with regard to the tariff classification of a number of articles not specified in the French Customs Tariff. Some of these decisions are noted below:—

Articles.	To be classed, for Customs purposes, under the Tariff heading of—
Apparatus for removing chips and notches from rails.	Apparatus not specially mentioned (No. 525 <i>ser.</i>).
Apparatus for printing or marking lamp glasses and lamp bulbs	"Bimbeloterie," nickelled wares, aluminium wares, &c., according to kind.
Carbides—	Chemical products, not specially mentioned: other (No. 282, 2nd paragraph).
Of aluminium... ..	}
Of barium	
Of boron	
Of aluminium and boron	
Of chromium	
Of lithium	
Of molybdenum	
Of titanium	Boots and shoes of rubber, trimmed with cotton, hemp, &c., tissue.
Of tungsten	Tubs and vats (No. 602 <i>ter.</i>).
Boots and shoes for dolls, made of rubber, with or without tissue	Automobile chassis, weighing— 2,500 kilogs or more. 500 to 2,500 kilogs. Less than 500 kilogs.
Tubs and vats lined with lead	Machine tools. Made-up articles of oiled tissue or of rubbered tissue, as the case may be.
Axles for automobile carriages, furnished with their covers, lubricators, and ball-bearing boxes, weighing—	
50 kilogs. or more	
More than 25 and less than 50 kilogs.	
25 kilogs. or less	
Machines and apparatus for cutting the heads of screws	
Waterproof coats, of oiled or rubbered tissue, for sailors.	

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRANCE—*continued.*

Articles.	To be classed, for Customs purposes, under the Tariff heading of—
Pickers for looms, of tissue or compressed material coated with rubber, balata, or gutta-percha, or made of rubber, balata or gutta-percha	Other wares of rubber (No. 620).

(C. 6,674.)

FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

The issues of the French "Journal Officiel" for the 13th and 14th August contain Presidential Decrees temporarily suspending the Customs duties leviable on the undermentioned goods on importation into **France and Algeria**:—

Horses, mules, asses; rice—in the husk, broken, whole rice, flour and grits; absorbent cotton, even impregnated or pharmaceutical; oilcake and other cake (*tourteaux de graines oléagineuses et tourteaux autres*). (C. 7,147.)

SWITZERLAND.

It is notified in the "Feuille Fédérale Suisse" for the 5th August that the exportation of the undermentioned articles from Switzerland was prohibited by Decrees of the Federal Council of the 31st July and the 2nd August:—

Horses and mules; motor vehicles (automobiles, automobile lorries, motor cycles, "*avions*"), cycles, and all detached parts of these vehicles (pneumatic tyres, &c.); petrol; wheat (*blé*), flour, oats; telegraphic and telephonic apparatus, searchlights, cables and detached parts of such apparatus; provisions (*denrées alimentaires*), forage, large and small cattle. (C. 7,048.)

SPAIN.

With reference to the notices published in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 26th December, 1912 (page 662) and the 16th January, 1913 (pages 143-144), relative to Spanish legislation respecting the acceptance by the Spanish Customs at their full value of coins, bank notes and cheques in payment of import and export duties, the "Gaceta de Madrid" for the 4th August contains a Royal Order which provides that, until further notice, payment of such duties shall be allowed only in gold coins of Spanish currency, in gold coins of the countries forming the Latin Union, in English and German gold coins, and in Spanish silver coins or notes of the Bank of Spain with a surcharge during the present month of 3·78 per cent., and subsequently with such surcharge as may be officially notified. (C. 6,710.)

The "Gaceta de Madrid" for the 7th August contains a Royal Order, dated the 6th August, prohibiting the exportation from Spain of fresh and salted meat of all kinds, and live and dead birds. (C. 6,861.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ITALY.

With reference to the notice at page 364 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 6th August respecting the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from Italy, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a translation of the Italian Royal Decree, dated the 1st August, and published in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale" of the 3rd August, by which the prohibition was established. The following is the detailed list of the articles the exportation of which from Italy is prohibited in virtue of the above-mentioned Decree:—

(a) Wheat, rye, oats, barley, rice, Indian corn, and other cereals not specially mentioned; flour, semolina, bran, bread and sea biscuit, oilcake from nuts and other materials, hay, straw, and carob beans; (b) coffee and sugar; (c) horses, mules, donkeys, cattle, fresh meat, and live pigeons; (d) clothing and equipment for troops, as well as prepared hides, cloths and, generally, all materials required for the manufacture of such articles; (e) all kinds of vehicles, including aeroplanes and dirigibles, as well as separate motors and spare parts belonging to them, rubberlined materials, cylinders for compressed gas, steel cables of any great tensile strength, and timber specially adapted for aeronautic construction; (f) coal, petroleum, petrol, glycerine and lubricating materials; (g) copper, aluminium, lead, silicon, nitrate of sodium, sulphuric acid, nitric acid, calcium carbide, acetone, sulphuric anhydride, picric acid, and carbonate of sodium; (h) medicines and sanitary material in general, medicinal instruments and articles; (i) the goods enumerated in Article 216 of the Mercantile Marine Code.*

Exceptions to the regulations of the Decree may be made by the Minister of Finance with the approval of the President of the Council of Ministers and of the Ministers of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. (C. 6.773.)

SALVADOR.

H.M. Consul at San Salvador has forwarded to the Board of Trade a copy and translation of a Decree of the Salvadorean Government which provides that rubber tyres for carriages, automobiles, bicycles, &c. shall, on importation into Salvador, be dutiable at the rate of 30 centavos† per kilogramme, gross weight. These articles are to be regarded as included in No. 259 of the Tariff. (18,222.)

* These goods are such as come under the category of contraband of war, e.g., cannons, rifles, carbines, revolvers, pistols, sabres, and other arms both fire and portable, of all kinds, munitions of war, military equipment of all kinds, and, in general, everything which can be utilised immediately, without further manipulation, for military or naval armaments.

† This duty is the *aforo*, in addition to which several extra duties and imposts, payable partly in gold and partly in currency, are leviable. Detailed information as to these extra duties can be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

COSTA RICA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copies and translations of recent Costa Rican Decrees providing as follows for the tariff classification of various articles on importation into the Republic:—

[1 colon (100 centavos) = about 1s. 10d. ; 1 kilogramme = 2.2046 lbs.]

Article.	Section of the Tariff under which dutiable.	Rate of Duty.
		Colons cts.
Undyed drill cloth (cotton)	33	Kilog. 6 35
Linings for men's hats—		
Of cotton or wool with weft of silk	50	" 2 50
Of pure silk	53	" 5 50
Potato flour... ..	97	" 0 07

It is also provided by a Decree (No. 5) of the 10th July that *all kinds of medicines used exclusively for curing diseases of cattle, sheep, swine, horses, and poultry* may be imported into Costa Rica free of Customs duties. The Costa Rican Government is to determine what particular medicines are affected by this Decree. (C. 6,694.)

VENEZUELA.

The Venezuelan "Gaceta Oficial" for the 4th July contains three Decrees providing that the undermentioned articles are, on importation into Venezuela, to be declared in the Consular Invoice, and to pay duty, as shown below:—

Articles.	Declaration for Consular Invoice.	Class of the Tariff under which dutiable.	Total Import Duty (including surtaxes).
Paraffin	Parafina	III.	Kilog. (gross) 0.587
Preparations of all kinds, not specially mentioned (in the Tariff), composed principally of petroleum or of products and residues of its distillation.	Preparaciones de todas clases, no especificadas, en cuya composición entre como materia principal el petróleo o los productos y residuos de su destilación	III. (plus 50%)	" 0.391
Accessories, not specially mentioned (in the Tariff) for automobiles.	Accesorios no especificados para automóviles	IV.	" 1.174

Note.—It is important to preserve the exact (Spanish) wording shown above under the heading "Declaration for Consular Invoice."

(C. 6,797.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

PERU.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a copy of a despatch from H.M. Consul at Iquitos reporting that the Peruvian export duty (8 per cent. *ad valorem*) on rubber exported from Iquitos will henceforth be calculated on the price of the rubber at that place, and not, as heretofore, on the price at Liverpool.

H.M. Consul adds that the practical effect of this change will be to reduce the export duty by about 25 per cent. (C, 6,782.)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the exportation of coined gold from the Argentine Republic has been prohibited. (C, 7,133.)

The Argentine "Boletin Oficial" for the 30th June contains a Vice-Presidential Decree, dated the 24th June, amplifying the Customs Regulations concerning the temporary admission, as well as the exportation with duty-free readmission, of personal effects and goods not intended for sale.

This Decree provides, *inter alia*, that the undermentioned goods, when imported into the Argentine Republic for eventual re-exportation to foreign countries within a period not exceeding six months, shall be entitled to temporary duty-free admission on condition that a bond is entered into for the amount of the Customs duty leviable on them:—

1. Automobiles, aeroplanes, cycles and motor cycles, which arrive with their owners.
2. Scientific instruments and apparatus, accessories of the profession or trade of the traveller.
3. Scenery, costumes, instruments, animals, and accessories belonging to theatrical companies and circuses entering into the country to give performances.
4. Commercial samples, and articles destined for exhibition at temporary exhibitions.
5. Machines and apparatus destined for experimental purposes.

The above-mentioned articles may also be exported from the Republic with privilege of duty-free re-admission, under conditions laid down by the Decree.

Samples which are indelibly marked or sealed by the Customs authorities of the country from which they are imported, so that they cannot be used otherwise than as samples, will be regarded as "articles without commercial value" for the purposes of Article 34 of the Customs Tariff Law.*

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

* Samples without commercial value are free of import duty.

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) has forwarded a copy of a paper which the Commonwealth Minister for External Affairs recently laid before the Commonwealth Parliament, containing some outlines of the Government policy with regard to the development of the Northern Territory, which has been assumed as a Commonwealth responsibility.

Proposed Railway Construction in the Northern Territory.
As regards railways, the line from Pine Creek to the Katherine River is under construction, and a survey is being made of the route from Katherine River to Bitter Springs. Proposals are to be submitted for the construction of railways to connect Oodnadatta and the Katherine River through the MacDonnell Ranges (1,026 miles); to connect Newcastle Waters, or some other point on the Transcontinental Railway, with the Queensland border at Camooweal or elsewhere (360 miles) when the Great Western railways system of Queensland is in course of construction to such place; and, as probably a later project, to link Anthony's Lagoon, on the branch line to Queensland, with the Pellew Islands (230 miles). These lines would take about eight years to build, and would probably cost £10,000,000, but no proper estimate has yet been made.

(C.I.B. 18,019.)

FRANCE (MADAGASCAR).

The Acting British Consul at Antananarivo (Mr. J. H. Smith) has forwarded a copy of the "Journal Officiel de Madagascar" of 27th June containing the text of an Order promulgating in Madagascar and its dependencies, especially the Province of the Comoro Islands, the Presidential Decree of 30th April, 1914, fixing the categories of coasting trade in Madagascar and its dependencies. The coasting trade is divided into the following three categories:—

(1) "Grand cabotage," or navigation between Madagascar and the coasts or islands situated in the seas between the Cape of Good Hope and Suez, as far as and including the Sunda Islands.

(2) "Petit cabotage," or navigation of the coasts of Madagascar and its dependencies, as well as voyages between these coasts and the Mascarene and Seychelles Islands.

(3) "Bornage," or navigation along the coasts of the colony or between the colony and its dependencies within sight of land by vessels not exceeding 100 tons gross tonnage.

(M. 21,305.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Acting British Consul-General at New York (Mr. R. L. Nosworthy) reports that the International Mercantile Marine Company has announced that a new passenger and cargo service, to be known as the Panama Pacific Line, will be inaugurated early next year between New York and San Francisco, *via* the Panama Canal. The sailings will

Proposed New Ss. Service from New York to San Francisco.

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

be every three weeks, the steamships "Finland" and "Kroonland," of 22,000 tons displacement each, being used at first. These vessels are understood to be the fore-runners of a much larger fleet which will be formed as the traffic develops. The journey from New York to San Francisco will occupy sixteen days. (C. 6,462.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (PANAMA CANAL ZONE).

With reference to the notice on p. 708 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 18th June relative to the appointment of a Commission to consider the best methods for the transfer of goods at the Canal terminals of the Panama Railway, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Panama reports that, in the past, vessels have docked at the wharves at Colon, Cristobal or Balboa, and their cargo has been transferred to or from the Panama Railway wagons at the wharves. No change is contemplated in the principle of these operations, but the Commission has been appointed to examine and revise the methods employed and the charges made.

Vessels passing through the Canal or depositing cargo for transshipment will be subject to these charges and methods, and the Canal Administration, which controls the policy of the Panama Railway, desires to see that they are systematised and equitable in accordance with the principle of attracting shipping to the Canal.

A new set of conditions is expected to arise after the opening of the Canal, foremost among which is that the through cargo formerly carried across the Isthmus by the Panama Railway will go through by water, or else be transhipped at the terminals to other vessels. For instance, the present working agreement between the "Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores," trading on the West Coast of South America, and the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, is to come to an end, and the former company has entered into arrangements with the United Fruit Company, whose ships ply between the United States and Colon, under which the vessels of the "Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores" will proceed through the Canal as far as Cristobal, there tranship their United States cargo to the United Fruit ships, receive in return cargo brought from the United States for the West Coast, and turn back through the Canal to South America. This arrangement would seem unable to compete with ships carrying cargo right through in the same bottom, but the United Fruit Company's ships exist primarily for the transport of bananas to the United States from the West Indies and Central America, and the cargo they bring from the States is a "side line," so they are content to deal with it liberally. Moreover, the transshipment charges will be kept as low as possible.

New concrete docks and railway connections have been constructed on the most modern lines at Cristobal (adjoining Colon), and the cost of these has to be taken into account by the Commission in fixing charges. The wooden wharves hitherto in use at Colon will be

Shipping and Transport.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (PANAMA CANAL ZONE)—
continued.

gradually abandoned and in all probability eventually demolished, or replaced by concrete structures. No cranes, &c. have as yet been installed on the new docks, as it is impossible to say at the present time to what extent they will be required, but the docks have been so constructed that any type can be installed when required. This is a question which will have to be considered by the Commission.

(C.I.B. 18,028.)

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that the estimated production of iron and steel plates and sheets (excluding nail plate and skelp, but including black plates or sheets for tinning) in the United States in 1913 amounted to 5,751,037 tons, as against 5,875,080 tons in 1912, and 4,488,049 tons in 1911.

**Estimated
Production of
Iron and Steel
Plates and Sheets
in 1913.**

(C. 6,524.)

MEXICO.

The "Diario Oficial" of 4th July publishes regulations which have been drawn up by the Mexican Ministry for Industry and Commerce in order to prevent disputes between concessionaires in the petroleum zone.

Anyone commencing boring for petroleum must immediately notify the fact to the Secretary for Industry and Commerce by telegraph or letter, and secure from the office of despatch a voucher showing the time when such notification was sent. The Secretary for Industry and Commerce will then despatch an inspector to examine the site; if he reports it as being favourable for the production of petroleum the Secretary for Industry will grant the concessionaire the exclusive right to an area of 1 kilometre (about 1,100 yards) radius round the bore. The concession will be forfeited if working ceases without just cause for more than three months. If a deposit of petroleum is struck and left unexploited for more than six months the concession will be forfeited.

The "Diario," containing the text of the regulations (in Spanish), may be seen by United Kingdom firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

YARNS AND TEXTILES.

CHINA.

H.M. Legation at Peking reports that the cotton mills of China again enjoyed extraordinary prosperity in 1913, the profits exceeding those of the record year of 1912, in spite of a period of inactivity from May to August. So far the mills have been well able to meet the competition of Japanese and Indian yarn, and the number of spindles erected in Shanghai is constantly increasing. (C. 5,634.)

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 15th August 1914, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	40s. 3d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	29s. 4d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	25s. 1d.

For further particulars see p. 522.

A statement is published on p. 523 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 15th August, 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 13th August, 1914, was 57,267 (including 325 bales British West African and 51 bales British East African), and the number imported during the thirty-three weeks ended 13th August was 2,816,187 (including 6,202 bales British West Indian, 12,478 bales British West African, 19,725 bales British East African, and 2,207 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 13th August was 2,727, and during the thirty-three weeks, 281,960.

For further details see p. 522.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

The following information was received from H.M. Consul at Dar-es-Salaam (Mr. N. King), before the outbreak of the war:—

The cultivation of cotton by Europeans is still more or less in the experimental stage, but distinct progress has been made in the direction of a more scientific treatment of soil and crop, in which the planters are helped considerably by the Government experimental stations. The area under cotton cultivation was 19,515 acres in 1909-10, 35,517 acres in 1910-11, and 35,770 acres in 1911-12. The crop in 1912 was good as a whole and suffered much less from disease than in the

Cotton Cultivation.

Agricultural and Forest Products.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA—*continued.*

previous year. The only districts where the growth of cotton has so far attained any importance are Mohoro, Kilwa, Lindi, Morogoro and Muansa. It has been practically abandoned in the northern districts and in Bagamoyo. The efforts made to discover and cultivate a variety able to resist the parasites and diseases to which the plant is liable have not yet met with full success, the question being complicated by the fact that many districts are unfavourable for the Egyptian varieties but favourable for the Upland, particularly Nyassa Upland. In Morogoro the latter has met with marked success as compared with the Egyptian sorts.

Among the natives the cultivation of cotton is growing in extent and in popularity. One result of the numerous experiments is that the division between suitable and unsuitable lands for this crop is becoming more marked each year, and the Government is confining its efforts to furthering this crop in the districts proved to be adapted to its cultivation. There is a general tendency to plant American Upland varieties as opposed to Egyptian cotton. The former yields a crop of somewhat inferior quality, but it makes up for this shortcoming in quantity and in being more capable of resisting diseases and bad weather. The number of coloured pupils at the experimental stations, who are trained to give instruction to the natives, has further increased and the results of this system are satisfactory. The interest of the natives in this crop is evidenced by the steady increase in the amount of seed distributed, 414,000 kilogs. having been distributed for the 1913 crop as compared with 258,200 kilogs. in the previous year. The price guarantee of the Colonial Economic Society was not needed, as fair prices were everywhere paid for the native cotton.

It is impossible to distinguish in the statistics between cotton grown by natives and that grown by Europeans, as many of the latter, who own ginning machines, buy cotton from the natives. The crop in 1912 amounted to 1,882 tons, valued at £105,511, as compared with 1,080 tons, valued at £66,590, in 1911, and 623 tons, valued at £37,564, in 1910.

COSTA RICA.

H.M. Consul at San José (Mr. F. N. Cox) reports the publication, in the "Gaceta" of 30th June, of a contract between the Secretary for Public Works and the "Compañía de Cacaos del Pacífico," granting a thirty years' concession for the exploitation of coconut groves in a zone of the Pacific coast, 750 metres (about 819 yards) wide, extending from the river Sierpe to Point Matapalos. The company undertakes to preserve and replant the existing coconut palms, and to plant coconuts in those places where they do not already grow.

The company is to establish within a year a transport service between Golfo Dulce and Puntarenas. This service is to be given by sailing vessels of at least 15 tons register fitted with auxiliary

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***COSTA RICA**—*continued.*

petrol motors of 20 horse power. The Company also undertakes to establish a factory in San José or Puntarenas for the extraction of coconut oil.

The text of the contract, together with a translation thereof, may be seen by United Kingdom firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 6,786.)

ECUADOR.

H.M. Consul-General at Quito (Mr. L. J. Jerome) reports that the 1914 cocoa crop of Ecuador bids fair to be a record one. The exports of cocoa from the port of Guayaquil during the five months ended 31st May, 1914, amounted to 545,535 quintals, as compared with 273,083 quintals in the corresponding period of 1913. The market value of the 1914 crop (*i.e.*, the crop for the five months January to May inclusive) is estimated at about £1,000,000.

(C. 6,848.)

Quintal = 101.66 lbs.

BRAZIL.

The following information is from the Third Secretary to H.M. Legation at Rio de Janeiro:—

The exports of cotton in 1913 showed a marked increase over those of the previous year, having risen from 16,773,942 kilogs. to 37,423,616 kilogs., four-fifths of which were exported to the United Kingdom. There has been a slight fall in the value of Brazilian cotton since 1910, but prices during the last two years have kept to the same level, *i.e.*, 928 reis per kilog. (about 6½d. per lb.). The growing importance of the cotton industry in Brazil has attracted capital from other less remunerative enterprises; the Jequié Rubber Company, for instance, has forsaken rubber for cotton "because it ensures better results and can compensate for the heavy losses which might attend the cultivation of rubber."

The system of cultivation is still very backward, but the Ministry of Agriculture has been endeavouring of late to introduce more practical methods in the cultivation of a plant, for the growth of which such favourable conditions exist in the northern States.

Formerly the cottons of North Brazil were looked upon in Manchester as some of the finest in the market; their cultivation has since been so much neglected that in 1911 the price of Pernambuco cotton was quoted much lower than Egyptian qualities. "This lamentable decadence," writes the Minister of Agriculture, "was due to ignorance of the proper methods of planting, to the lack of selected seeds, to failure to cultivate from seed of different varieties in order to prevent degeneration of the plant, to bad methods of opening the pods, and to the complete absence of regular preparation of the fibre, which was constantly damaged by the use of antiquated machinery or by the unskilfulness of the operators."

Agricultural and Forest Products.

BRAZIL—continued.

A special delegate was sent by the Government in 1912 on a tour of inspection through the chief cotton producing countries with the object of studying the most modern methods employed in the cultivation, harvesting and preparation of the plant. The Brazilian Government is also setting up an experimental station for the intensive cultivation of cotton in the State of Maranhão.

BOLIVIA.

With reference to the notice on pp. 90-1 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9th April relative to the rubber industry of Bolivia, it is notified that H.M. Minister at La Paz has now forwarded samples of rubber and caoutchouc from the Beni. These samples may be inspected by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 17,369.)

CHINA.

H.M. Consul at Foochow (Mr. F. E. Wilkinson, C.M.G.) writes that about 2,500 tons of tea seed cake are produced annually in the Foochow district, whence this product is exported to Formosa for use as a fertiliser for rice and other crops. The cakes are sold by number and weigh about 6 lbs. each when fresh and about 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. each when old. The producing season is from November to January. Prices vary from about 34 dols. (about £3 3s.) to 26 dols. (about £2 9s.) per 1,000, delivered in godown. (C.I.B. 17,611.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

According to a report in the "Board of Trade Labour Gazette" for August,* based on 5,897 statistical returns, *viz.*, **Labour Market in July.** 3,138 returns from trade unions (relating to 988,946 members), and 2,759 returns from employers (relating to 1,282,322 workpeople), employment in July showed a further decline, but still remained good on the whole at the end of the month. There was little change in the building, iron and steel, tinplate, and engineering trades, but the shipbuilding trades were not so fully employed, and there was a decrease in the number of pig-iron furnaces in blast. There was some recovery in the lace and hosiery trades, but employment in other branches of the textile industries showed a further contraction, especially in the cotton trade.

In the trade unions, with a net membership of 988,946, making

* For list of principal contents, see p. 515.

*Miscellaneous.***UNITED KINGDOM**—*continued.*

returns, 28,013 (or 2·8 per cent.) of their numbers were returned as unemployed at the end of July, 1914, compared with 2·4 per cent. at the end of June, 1914, and 1·9 per cent. at the end of July, 1913.

Compared with July, 1913, employment showed a falling-off in most of the principal industries. The decline was most marked in the pig-iron, iron and steel, cotton and woollen trades. In the tin-plate trade there was a considerable increase in the number of mills working.

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) has forwarded the following figures of the imports of cocoa and chocolate (in powdered form) into Australia in 1913, showing the share of the United Kingdom in this trade:—

State.	Total Imports of Cocoa and Chocolate (in powdered form).	Imports of United Kingdom origin.	
		Value.	Percentage of Total.
	£	£	
New South Wales	55,951	34,417	61·5
Victoria	51,179	29,929	58·5
Queensland	24,602	4,992	20·3
South Australia	20,365	18,232	89·5
Western Australia	14,997	10,597	70·6
Tasmania	5,174	4,821	93·2
Northern Territory	27	16	—
Total	172,295	103,004	59·8
Total in 1912	182,854	94,281	51·6

H.M. Trade Commissioner adds that United Kingdom manufacturers of cocoa should make every effort to obtain a larger share of the business in Queensland, which will no doubt prove to be of steadily increasing volume in the future.

(C.I.B., 18,435.)

MOROCCO.

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier reports that the "Banque d'Etat de Maroc," in agreement with the Moroccan Government, put into circulation on 27th July the new bronze Hassani coinage. The Rial Makhzani is to be divided into 500 mouzounis, so that the mouzouni may represent a hundredth part of a Hassani peseta. Coins of 2, 5 and 10 mouzounis have been struck. They are of the same type, differing only in size and the figure indicating their value.

The "Banque d'Etat de Maroc" will give Makhzani silver money in exchange for any of the new bronze issue presented to it.

Hassani peseta = 3s. (about).

(C. 6,637.)

*Miscellaneous.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires reports, with regard to the attention which is being paid in the United States to the fostering of commercial relations with the South American republics, that a party of American professors is now touring South America with the object of studying the educational systems of the different countries. Their itinerary includes Buenos Aires, Mendoza, Valparaiso, Huasca, Coquimbo, Antofagasta and Arica, and then Peru and Panama. (C. 6,511.)

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) has forwarded the following figures of the exports of meat and dairy products from the United States during the year ended 30th June, 1914, the figures for the previous year being added for purposes of comparison:—

—	Years ended 30th June.			
	1913.		1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	Dollars.	Lbs.	Dollars.
Beef, fresh	7,120,276	870,427	6,351,812	783,048
.. pickled	24,835,812	2,394,658	23,224,969	2,284,097
Bacon	193,171,978	24,844,441	193,260,434	25,773,495
Hams and shoulders...	152,975,919	20,716,500	163,334,805	24,422,642
Pork, pickled, &c. ...	40,318,233	4,191,587	45,999,930	5,015,046
Lard	476,201,969	53,417,398	477,589,306	53,880,453
Tallow	28,128,774	1,790,596	14,433,674	924,057
Oleo oil	92,831,333	10,864,531	97,017,065	10,156,659
Neutral lard	44,738,965	5,124,756	28,375,833	3,200,398

Dollar = 4s. 14d.

(C. 6,892.)

H.M. Consul-General also reports that, according to official reports published in the local press, slaughter at all Federal inspected establishments in the United States during the year ended 30th June, 1914, shows a decrease in the number of cattle and calves killed and an increase in the number of sheep and swine, compared with the average for the seven years under the meat inspection laws.

There were 6,724,107 head of cattle slaughtered in 1913-14, a decrease of 775,088 head as compared with the seven years' average; 1,814,904 calves, a decrease of 279,710 head; 14,958,834 sheep, an increase of 3,551,213; and 33,289,715 swine, an increase of 849,078. (C. 6,889.)

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 July, 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 the first volume of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1913 has been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 8d. (post free 6s. 2d.) 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 1909-1913, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country.

The second volume will contain 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) will contain 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 August issue:—The Labour Market in July; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Membership of Trade Unions in 1913; Industrial Directory of the United Kingdom; Expenditure of Working-Class Families in Denmark; Farm Servants' Wages in Scotland; Increase in the Cost of Living in Canada; Labour Disputes in Massachusetts in 1912.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

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

No. 5,362. Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Havre in 1913. Price 3½d.

Harbour and port works.
Coffee and cocoa trade.
Pepper imports.
Cotton trade.

Reports from Caen, Dieppe,
Honfleur, Tréport, Fécamp and
St. Valéry-en-Caux.
Map.

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

Government Publications.

- No. 5,363. Trade and Commerce of Costa Rica in 1913. Price 1½d.**
 Banana exports. Shipping and navigation.
 Parcel post. Map.
 Tariff changes.
- No. 5,364. Trade of the Consular District of Calais in 1913. Price 1½d.**
 The Port of Calais. Lace industry.
 Mail and passenger services
 in 1913.
- No. 5,365. Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Vera
 Cruz (Mexico) in 1913. Price 1½d.**
 Industries. Reports from Puerto Mexico,
 Railways. Tuxpam, Jalapa, and Frontera.
- No. 5,366. Trade of the Consular District of Oporto (Portugal) in
 1913. Price 1½d.**
 Raw cotton and textile imports. Wine trade.
 Imports of codfish. Map.
- No. 5,367. Trade of the Port of Progreso (Mexico) in 1913. Price ½d.**
 Sisal exports. Trade of Sagunade Terminus.
- No. 5,368. Trade of the Consular District of Rome in 1913. Price 1½d.**
 Banking and finance. Crops.
 Tramways. Bounties to agriculturists.
 Industrial development. Railways and roads.
- No. 5,370. Trade of the Consular District of Erzeroum (Turkey-in-
 Asia) in 1913. Price 1d.**
 Road making. Reports from Van and Diar-
 bekir.
- No. 5,371. Trade, etc., of Pondicherry and Karikal in 1909-13.
 Price 1d.**
 Ground nut trade. Mills and factories.
- No. 5,372. Trade of Pakhoi (China) in 1913. Price 1½d.**
 Trade conditions. Sugar trade.
 Kerosene imports. Map.
 Exports of pigs.
- No. 5,374. Trade of the Consular District of Constantinople in 1913.
 Price 3½d.**
 Municipal and port works at Turkish coal.
 Constantinople. Reports from Panderma,
 Public works. Adana, Dardanelles, Gallipoli
 Opium crop. and Ismid.
 Barley and other grain exports. Maps.
 Mohair trade.

Government Publications.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.

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

No. 802. Ceylon, 1913. Price 3½d.

No. 803. Bermuda, 1913. Price 1½d.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Industrial Directory of the United Kingdom for 1914. [Cd. 7,483.]
Price 1s. 3d.

The Industrial Directory, of which this is the ninth edition, is issued by the Department of Labour Statistics of the Board of Trade. It comprises the names and addresses of the secretaries of all Associations of Employers or Workpeople concerned with questions affecting labour, so far as known to the Department. Of these there are 1,528 Employers' Associations, 1,133 Trade Unions, 111 Federations of Trade Unions, 284 Trade Councils, 4 Federations of Trade Councils, and 340 Conciliation and Arbitration Boards and Joint Committees. The names and addresses are also given of 3,346 Workmen's Co-operative Societies, and of 113 Friendly Societies, with branches ("orders"). Of Friendly Societies without branches only the principal ones are given; these number 441.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Agricultural Statistics, 1913. Vol. XLVIII., Part IV. Imports and Exports of Corn, Live Stock and other Agricultural Produce. [Cd. 7,551.] Price 5½d.

This volume of the Agricultural Statistics deals with the growth of the imports of food into the United Kingdom—live stock, meat, dairy produce, fruit and vegetables, &c. A special section is devoted to the trade in live stock between Great Britain and Ireland.

Government Publications.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

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

The titles of the Miscellaneous Series are printed in italics.

No.	Place.	Price.	No.	Place.	Price.
EUROPE—			EUROPE—continued.		
Austria-Hungary:			Netherlands and Colonies:		
5346	Hungary, 1913	2d.	5278	Netherlands, 1913	1½d.
			5336	Netherlands, Finances, 1913	1d.
			5325	Netherlands East Indies, 1913... ..	3½d.
Bulgaria:			5315	Rotterdam, 1913	6½d.
5320	Bulgaria, 1912-13	1½d.	5245	Surinam, 1910 12	3½d.
Belgium and Colonies:			Norway:		
5274	Antwerp, 1913	2d.	5250	Norway (Supplementary), 1912... ..	2d.
5260	Belgian Congo, 1912	3½d.	Portugal and Colonies:		
5303	Katanga, 1913	1d.	5284	Cape Verde Islands, 1913 ...	1½d.
Denmark and Colonies:			5306	Chinde, 1913... ..	2½d.
5283	St. Thomas and St. Croix, 1913... ..	1d.	5286	Goa, 1912 13	4d.
France and Colonies:			5353	Lisbon, 1913... ..	3d.
5256	Algeria, 1912	7d.	5356	Madeira, 1913	1½d.
5319	Bordeaux, 1913	4d.	5366	Oporto, 1913... ..	1½d.
5279	Brest, 1913	1d.	5265	Portugal (Supplementary), 1912	1d.
5364	Calais, 1912	1½d.	5321	San Thomé and Principe, 1913... ..	½d.
5287	Corseca, 1913	1½d.	686	<i>Report on a Journey made from Chinde to Tete</i>	4d.
5252	Dunkirk, 1912	2d.	Roumania:		
5249	French Congo, 1911-12 ...	3d.	5326	Roumania, 1913	3½d.
5362	Havre, 1913	3½d.	Russia:		
5324	Lyons, 1913	4½d.	5296	Batoum, 1913	3d.
5323	New Caledonia, 1913	1½d.	5354	Finland, 1913	4d.
5371	Pondicherry and Karikal, 1914	1d.	5328	Russia and St. Petersburg, 1913... ..	6d.
5312	Réunion, 1913	1d.	5259	Vladivostok, 1912	7d.
Germany and Colonies:			5329	Warsaw, 1913	2½d.
5244	Danzig, 1910-12	4½d.	Spain:		
5282	Dresden, 1913	1d.	5299	Canary Islands, 1913	2d.
5352	German South-West Africa, 1913	3d.	5294	Corunna, 1913	3d.
5361	Mannheim, 1913	1d.	5327	Gulf of Guinea, Spanish Possessions, 1911-13 ...	1d.
5246	Samoa, 1912... ..	1d.	5340	Seville, 1913... ..	2½d.
Greece:			Turkey:		
5311	Corfu, 1913	2d.	5302	Beirut and the Coast of Syria, 1913... ..	2½d.
5275	Cyclades, 1913	2d.	5374	Constantinople, 1913 ...	3½d.
5297	Patras, 1913	1½d.	5470	Erzerum, 1913	1d.
5290	Piræus, 1913... ..	2½d.	5339	Jerusalem, 1913	2d.
5258	Thessaly, 1912	4d.	5247	Smyrna, 1912-13	4½d.
Italy:			5313	Trebizond, 1913	2d.
5350	Genoa, 1913	3d.	AFRICA—		
5310	Italy, 1913	1½d.	Egypt:		
5314	Italy, Finances	2d.	5355	Alexandria, 1913	4d.
5368	Rome, 1913	1½d.	Morocco:		
5330	Stiely, 1913	3½d.	5248	Morocco, 1912	5d.

Government Publications.

Foreign Office Reports—continued.

No.	Place.	Price.	No.	Place.	Price.
ASIA—			NORTH AMERICA—cont.		
China:			United States:		
5335	Amoy, 1913	½d.	5285	Baltimore, 1913	3½d.
5349	Canton, 1913	1d.	5347	Boston, 1913	3d.
5298	Changsha, 1913	1½d.	5295	Chicago, 1913	3d.
5308	Chinkiang, 1913	1½d.	5253	Hawaii, 1912-13	4½d.
5301	Foochow, 1913	1½d.	5332	New York, 1913	3d.
5305	Hangchow, 1913	1½d.	5316	Philadelphia, 1913	2½d.
5291	Ichang, 1913	1½d.	5351	Philippine Islands, 1913	2½d.
5309	Kiukiang, 1913	2d.	5318	Portland (Oregon), 1913	4d.
5270	Kiungechow, 1913	1½d.	5331	San Francisco, 1913	2½d.
5348	Nankung, 1913	1½d.	5293	St. Louis, 1913	2½d.
5272	Newchwang, 1913	1½d.	5333	Savannah, 1913	3½d.
5372	Ningpo, 1913	1½d.	CENTRAL AMERICA—		
5343	Pakhoi, 1913	1½d.	Costa Rica:		
5359	Shasi, 1913	1½d.	5363	Costa Rica, 1913	1½d.
5273	Swatow, 1913	1½d.	Panama:		
5344	Tientsin, 1913	1½d.	5338	Panama, 1913	2½d.
5341	Tsinan and Tsingtau, 1913	1d.	SOUTH AMERICA—		
5307	Wuchow and Nanning, 1913	1½d.	Argentina:		
5342	Wuhu, 1913	1½d.	5243	Buenos Aires, 1912-13	8½d.
Corea:			687	<i>Report on the Wine and Fruit Industries of Argentina</i>	1½d.
5345	Corea, 1913	2d.	Brazil:		
Japan:			5262	Pará, 1910-12 and part of 1913... ..	2½d.
5334	Dairen, 1913... ..	3½d.	5268	Porto Alegre, 1913	2½d.
5337	Hakodate, 1913	2d.	5317	São Francisco do Sul, 1913..	1d.
5271	Shimonoseki, 1913	1d.	5280	São Paulo, 1913	1d.
Persia:			Chile:		
5264	Arabistan, 1912-13	1½d.	5304	Antofagasta, 1913	1d.
5267	Babrein Islands, 1912-13	3½d.	5276	Coquimbo, 1913	2d.
5263	Bunder Abbas, 1912-13	3½d.	Paraguay:		
5255	Bushire, 1912-13	5d.	5269	Budget for 1914	½d.
5254	Isfahan, 1912-13	4d.	Peru:		
5266	Kerman, 1912-13	1½d.	5322	Iquitos, 1913	1½d.
5277	Lingah, 1912-13	2½d.	5292	Peru, 1913	2½d.
5261	Persia, 1912-13	1½d.	Venezuela:		
5357	Seistan and Kain. 1912-13... ..	2d.	5358	Caracas, 1912-13	2½d.
6257	Shiraz, 1912-13	3d.	5360	Ciudad Bolivar, 1913	1d.
Siam:			WEST INDIES—		
5251	Bangkok, 1912-13	3½d.	5289	Dominican Republic, 1913... ..	2½d.
NORTH AMERICA—			5288	Haiti, 1913	2½d.
Mexico:					
5281	Colima, 1913	1½d.			
5367	Progreso, 1913	½d.			
5365	Vera Cruz, 1913	1½d.			

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.

- Fruit Trade of South Africa.
"South African Agricultural Journal," (Pretoria) July.
- Olive Oil Market in Italy.
"Norwegian Consular Report," 1st Aug.
- Grain Sowing Methods in Canada.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 31st July.
- Wine Crop Prospects in France in 1914.
"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 10th July.
- Wattle Bark: Analysis.
"South African Agricultural Journal" (Pretoria), July.
- Cheese-Making: Development in Siberia.
"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 3rd July.
- Tea Cultivation in Java
"Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels), 8th Aug.
- Merino Sheep: History of the Breed.
"South African Agricultural Journal" (Pretoria), July.
- Plantation Rubber in Burma
"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 11th July.

Machinery and Engineering.

- Steam Ploughs in France: Openings
"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 2nd July.
- Automatic Forgings Lathe.
"Iron Age" (New York), 30th July.
- Electrolysis in Concrete
"Commonwealth Engineer" (Melbourne), July.
- Oxy-acetylene Welding.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 1st Aug.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- Cupola Explosions: Device to Prevent.
"Iron Age" (New York), 30th July.
- Ore Deposits of Australia with reference to Mineralogy
"Australian Mining Standard" (Sydney), 9th July.
- Coal Production in the United States during 1913.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 1st Aug.
- Pottery Production in the United States during 1913.
"Broadstreets" (New York), 1st Aug.
- Sherardizing: Theory and Practice.
"Iron Age" (New York), 30th July.
- Assay of Tin and Mill Losses.
"Mining and Engineering Review" (Melbourne), 6th July.

Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued.

- Metals: Production, Consumption, Price, &c. during the last ten years (1st Article).
"Economiste Français" (Paris), 8th Aug.
- Petroleum Industry in the Caucasus.
"Berichte über Handel" (Berlin), 20th July.
- Iron Making in Connecticut.
"Iron Age" (New York), 30th July.
- Ore Deposits in South Australia.
"Mining and Engineering Review" (Melbourne), 6th July.
- Steel Production in the United States in 1913.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 1st Aug.
- Lode and Alluvial Mining.
"Australian Mining Standard" (Sydney), 9th July.
- Coal Output of the United States in 1913.
"Iron Age" (New York), 30th July.
- Magnetic Process Applied to the Treatment of Tasmanian Ores.
"Mining and Engineering Review" (Melbourne), 6th July.
- Tin Mining in the Federated Malay States in 1913.
"Straits Budget" (Singapore), 16th July.
- Gold Production in Siberia.
"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 6th July.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

- Railway Developments in Pombay Presidency.
"Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 24th July.
- Trans-Australian Railway.
"Australian Mining Standard" (Sydney), 9th July.
- Railway Statistics of the United States in 1913.
"Engineering News" (New York), 23rd July.
- Port Developments, proposed, at Karachi
"Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 24th July.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

- Cotton Crop Prospects in Bombay.
"Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 24th July.
- Cotton Growing in the Gold Coast.
"Government Gazette" (Accra), 18th July.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

Textiles and Textile Materials—cont.

Jute Crop Forecast in India.
 "Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 24th July.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

Canada: Industrial Situation, &c. in New Brunswick.

"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 31st July.

British East Africa: Increased Commerce of Mombasa.

"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 10th July.

France: Unemployment in 1913.

"Economiste Français" (Paris), 8th Aug.

Belgian Congo: Economic Conditions in 1913.

"Renseignements de l'Office Colonial" (Brussels), July.

Canada: Bank Statement for June.

"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 31st July.

Mexico: Economic Conditions of Tamaulipas in 1913.

"French Consular Report" (Paris), 23rd July.

Switzerland: Finance and Commerce in 1913.

"Economiste Français" (Paris), 8th Aug.

Commercial, Financial and Economic—cont.

Montenegro: Trade and Commerce.

"Austrian Consular Report" (Vienna), July.

Canada: Finances of Ottawa.

"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 31st July.

Miscellaneous.

Artificially Hardened Oils in Competition with Copra Oil.

"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 9th July.

Useful New Facts in Testing Materials.

"Engineering News" (New York), 23rd July.

Glass and Glassware Trade of Chile.

"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 2nd July.

Fishing Industry in Italy.

"Fiskets Gang" (Bergen), 29th July.

Straw Twine Fillings for Rugs.

"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 2nd July.

Cycles and Motor Cycles in France in 1913: Numbers, Taxation, &c.

"Economiste Français" (Paris), 8th Aug.

Hat (including Straw) Industry of Japan.

"Berichte über Handel" (Berlin), 24th July.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

British India—

Report on the Sea-borne Trade and Customs Administration of Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) in 1913-14.

Report on the Maritime Trade of Sind in 1913-14.

Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa—

Report on Green Manuring Experiments in 1912-13.

Canada—

Report of Department of Trade and Commerce for year ended 31st March, 1913—Part IV., Miscellaneous Information.

Abstract of Statements of Canadian Insurance Companies, 1913.

Canada—

Report of Ontario Public Roads and Highways Commission, 1914.

Victoria—

Report of Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops for 1913.

Geological Survey Bulletin, No. 36: Mineral Springs at and near Hepburn.

New Zealand—

Annual Report of Bank of New Zealand for year ended March, 1914.

United States—

Farmers' Bulletin No. 604—The Agricultural Outlook.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 33 weeks ended 13th August, 1914 :—

	Week ended 13th Aug., 1914.	33 Weeks ended 13th Aug., 1914.	Week ended 13th Aug., 1914.	33 Weeks ended 13th Aug., 1914.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	23,478	1,917,844	823	107,477
Brazilian	4,832	204,606	—	14,063
East Indian	21,028	191,050	1,864	47,153
Egyptian	250	354,826	40	102,897
Miscellaneous	7,679*	147,861†	—	10,370
Total	57,267	2,816,187	2,727	281,960

* Including 325 bales British West African and 51 bales British East African.

† Including 6,202 bales British West Indian, 12,478 bales British West African, 19,725 bales British East African, and 2,207 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 15th August, 1914, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 15th August, 1914	40 3	29 4	25 1
Corresponding Week in—			
1907	33 7	25 0	19 8
1908	31 2	24 5	17 10
1909	41 6	23 11	19 8
1910	32 11	20 11	17 11
1911	31 6	27 8	17 10
1912	38 2	28 3	21 8
1913	34 3	24 7	18 7

* 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 15th August, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 15th August, 1914.	Correspond- ing week in 1913.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	—	521
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	179	261
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Owts.	196,215	184,405
Mutton " " " " ...	"	69,224	108,143
Pork " " " " ...	"	1,370	5,613
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	11,426	14,539
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Owts.	66,890	105,645
Beef	"	1,555	722
Hams	"	14,929	20,428
Pork	"	2,789	3,353
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	1,471	1,895
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	16,195	16,597
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Owts.	43,042	92,160
Margarine	"	18,321	31,011
Cheese	"	72,014	64,045
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	120	295
" condensed	"	17,169	20,716
" preserved, other kinds	"	390	171
Eggs	Grt. Hhndr.	149,082	475,815
Poultry	Value £	310	1,335
Game	"	—	201
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Owts.	10,366	7,922
Lard	"	2,776	31,358
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Owts.	2,426,700	2,511,500
Wheat-meal and flour... ..	"	161,500	217,800
Barley	"	385,400	321,100
Oats	"	164,600	239,800
Peas	"	21,989	16,643
Beans	"	2,450	14,860
Maize or Indian corn	"	1,007,200	1,056,800
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Owts.	775	12,774
Apricots and peaches	"	5	143
Bananas... ..	Bunches	290,300	202,163
Cherries	Owts.	84	23
Currants	"	20	1,049
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	10,085	6,566
Lemons	"	8,170	15,385
Oranges	"	3,961	6,536
Pears	"	2,019	37,192
Plums	"	2,315	43,031
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unenumerated	"	23,482	21,242
Hay	Tons	218	854
Straw	"	—	18
Moss Litter	"	127	1,555
Hops	Owts.	—	176
Locust beans	"	3,840	12,040
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	148,859	207,036
Potatoes... ..	Owts.	5,094	40,437
Tomatoes	"	29,698	40,083
Unenumerated... ..	Value £	2,022	6,536
Vegetables, dried... ..	Owts.	2,480	3,729
" preserved by canning	"	2,101	4,590

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, Commerce House, Melbourne. Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"; and New Zealand Insurance Buildings, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney.
New Zealand... ..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Wellington. Telegraphic Address, "Advantage."
South Africa	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1346. Cape Town. Telegraphic Address, "Austere."

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

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

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

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

For particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom, see notice on p. 473.

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

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

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

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

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

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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

Argentina ...	British Chamber of Commerce for the Argentine Republic, Calle Sarmiento 643, Buenos Aires. (Agent in London—Mr. D. Begg, 793, Salisbury House, E.C.)
Balkan States	<i>See</i> Turkey.
Belgium ...	British Chamber of Commerce in Belgium (Incorp.), 2, Rue de la Bourse, Brussels.
Egypt ...	British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, 6, Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria, and Savoy Chambers, Cairo. (Agents in Suez and London—Messrs. Baek & Manson, Egypt House, 36, New Broad Street, E.C.)
France ...	British Chamber of Commerce, Paris (Incorp.), 9, Rue des Pyramides, Paris. (Correspondents in all the principal towns of France. Commercial Representative in France of the Commonwealth of Australia.) British Chamber of Commerce for the French Riviera and Principality of Monaco, 4, Avenue Massena, Nice.
Italy ...	British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 1, Via Innocenzo Frugoni, Genoa. <i>Branches</i> —18, Via Andegari, Milan. Scali d'Azeglio 3 p. p., Leghorn. (Delegates at Rome, Naples, &c.)
Persia ...	British Chamber of Commerce, Bnshire. British Chamber of Commerce, Mohammerah.
Portugal ...	British Chamber of Commerce in Portugal, 4, Rua Victor Cordon Lisbon.
Russia ...	Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, 4, Gorochovaia, St. Petersburg. <i>Branches</i> in Odessa and Warsaw. Agency in Kiev.
Spain ...	British Chamber of Commerce for Spain, 9, Plaza de Cataluña, Barcelona. <i>Branch</i> —15, Calle de San Agustin, Madrid. (Delegates at Cartagena, Valencia and Canary Islands.)
Tunis ...	British Chamber of Commerce, Rue Es-Sadikia, 35, Tunis.
Turkey ...	British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States (Incorp.), 34-35, Tunnel Han, Galata, Constantinople. <i>Branches</i> .—51, Boulevard Maria-Louisa, Sofia, Bulgaria. 7, St. Theodore Square, Athens, Greece. 1, Strada Academiei, Bucharest, Roumania. 47, Kniez Mihailova Ulitcha, Belgrade, Servia. (Correspondents at Salonica and Beirut). British Chamber of Commerce at Smyrna, Local Honischer, 21, Smyrna.

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

NATIONAL INSURANCE 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 application for decision as to whether contributions are payable or not in respect of the following classes of workmen :—

318. Workmen engaged in making odd-sides, in plaster, for cast iron baths.

Any representations with reference to the above application 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 3rd September, 1914.

Notice is further given that the Umpire proposes to give his decision on the above application on or after 7th September, 1914.

EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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:—

1466. A workman employed by a builder wholly or mainly as a yard labourer checking stuff in and out and keeping stock straight.

1467. Workmen employed in fixing and keeping in order sheets of iron on a factory floor to save wear and tear. (Application 315.)

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.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (SUPPLEMENTARY) REGULATIONS, 1914, DATED AUGUST 10TH, 1914, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE UNDER PART II. OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911, AND THE NATIONAL INSURANCE (PART II. AMENDMENT) ACT, 1914.

Whereas, in pursuance of Section 91 of the National Insurance Act, 1911, Regulations have been made by the Board of Trade, entitled the Unemployment Insurance Regulations, 1912, and dated May 6th, 1912, and the Unemployment Insurance (Supplementary) Regulations, 1913, and dated January 8th, 1913, respectively, now the Board, in further exercise of their powers under the said section of the National Insurance Act, 1911, and in exercise of their powers under the National Insurance (Part II. Amendment) Act, 1914, and all other powers in this behalf, make the following Regulations:—

1. (1) These Regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Supplementary) Regulations, 1914, and shall be construed as one with the Unemployment Insurance Regulations, 1912, and the Unemployment Insurance (Supplementary) Regulations, 1913.

(2) These Regulations shall come into operation on the date hereof.

2. In these Regulations the expression "the Act" means the National Insurance Act, 1911, and the expression "the amending Act" means the National Insurance (Part II. Amendment) Act, 1914.

The Unemployment Insurance (Supplementary) Regulations, 1914, dated August 10th, 1914, made by the Board of Trade under Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911, and the National Insurance (Part II. Amendment) Act, 1914.

3. The following sub-section (4) shall be added to Regulation 3 of the Unemployment Insurance Regulations, 1912:—

“(4) Whilst the employer is responsible for the custody of the book in accordance with these Regulations, he shall produce it for inspection at any reasonable time when required to do so by an inspector appointed for the purposes of Part II. of the Act.”

4. Regulation 13 of the Unemployment Insurance Regulations, 1912, is hereby repealed, and the following Regulation shall be substituted therefor:—

Where a Court of Referees have recommended that a claim for unemployment benefit should be allowed, and the recommendation has been referred by the Insurance Officer to the Umpire, the workman shall be entitled to receive unemployment benefit as from the date of the recommendation until the claim is finally determined by the Umpire as if the Insurance Officer had not disagreed with the recommendation and in accordance with sub-section 3 of section 2 of the amending Act such benefit received by the workman shall, except as is hereinafter provided, be deemed to be duly paid, and shall not be recoverable from the workman,

Provided that where for the purpose of obtaining such benefit the workman has made any false statement or representation or has concealed any material facts, he shall, without prejudice to any other liability under section 101 of the Act or otherwise, be liable to repay to the Unemployment Fund the amount of such benefit received by him whilst the statutory conditions were not fulfilled in his case, or whilst he was disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit, and the amount of such benefit may, in accordance with sub-section 5 of section 101 of the Act, be recovered as a debt due to the Crown.

5. The following paragraph shall be added after the words “on the Court” in Regulation 21 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Regulations, 1912:—

“Provided that any claim or question which is reported or referred to a Court of Referees may be proceeded with in the absence of any member or members of that Court other than the Chairman, but only if the claimant or person or association in whose case the question arises consents, and in such case the Court shall be deemed to be properly constituted and the Chairman shall, if the number of the members of the Court is an even number, have a second or casting vote.”

6. The expression “Insurance Year” referred to in sub-section 2 of section 18 of the amending Act means:—

(i.) the period commencing on the 15th day of July, 1914, and ending on the 17th day of July, 1915;

(ii.) thereafter the period commencing on the day next after the last day of the preceding insurance year, and ending on the Saturday nearest to the 14th day of July in the following calendar year, and so on from year to year.

Signed by Order of the Board of Trade this 10th day of August, 1914.

H. LLEWELLYN SMITH,

Secretary to the Board of Trade.

