

THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. LXXXIII.] December 24, 1913. [No. 891

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. 719.

Attention is called to the **Sample Room** at the above address, the latest additions to which are the following:—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Leather Belting—Austrian enquiry	18th Dec., 1913	619
Twine and Wrapping Paper—Montreal enquiry	11th " "	549
Foreign Earthenware, China and Glass sold in South Africa.	4th " "	504
"Kieselguhr" from Chile	" " "	530
Tarpaulin Canvas—Australian (Victoria) Contract offering ...	20th Nov., "	384
Vegetable Wax from Bolivia	" " "	423
Indian Cotton Yarn—Egyptian Contract offering	6th " "	274
Raw Fibre prepared in Argentina from Flax Straw, and material woven therefrom	" " "	292
Lead Foil, for packing tea—Batoum Enquiry	9th Oct., "	59
Coal from Erzeroum	18th Sept., "	704
Silk Cocoons of 1913 Crop from Persia	11th " "	648
Raw Cotton from Hayti	31st July, "	289
Braid made in Japan of Cotton and of Artificial Silk	24th " "	227
Foreign Hardware sold in New Zealand	17th " "	187
Beans, Peas, &c. from the Hokkaido	12th June, "	638

Attention is called to the following notices:—

	Page.
Work of the Commercial Intelligence Branch	719
Register of firms in the United Kingdom who may desire to receive Confidential Information relative to openings for trade	671
List of Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions	719
List of Trade Enquiry Offices in London of the Self-Governing Dominions	720
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications, &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	715

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Directors of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited, are prepared to receive tenders for the supply of (1) about 2,000 tons of *steel sleepers and fittings*, (2) about 820 tons of *bearing plates*, and (3) about 300 tons of *steel coachscrews*, in accordance with the specifications, which may be seen at

**Steel Sleepers ;
Bearing Plates ;
Steel
Coachscrews.**

Openings for British Trade.

BRITISH INDIA—*continued.*

the offices of the Company, 91, York Street, Westminster, London, S.W. The charge for each specification is £1 1s., which will not be returned. Tenders, marked "Tender for Sleepers," or as the case may be, must be sent to the Secretary, at the above address, not later than 2 p.m. on 9th January.

The Directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders, up to 11 a.m. on 1st January, for the supply of the following:—*Cranked fishplates; steel rails and fishplates; points and crossings; steel fishbolts, &c.; cast-iron sleepers; tie bars, gibs, and cotlers; rail lifters; brass strips, angles, &c.; canvases; and carriage fittings.*

Specifications and forms of tender may be obtained at the Company's offices, 48, Copthall Avenue, London, E.C., on payment of a fee, which will not be returned. Tenders, marked "Tender for Cranked Fishplates," or as the case may be, should be enclosed in sealed envelopes and addressed to the Secretary at the above address.

CANADA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) reports that a furniture factory is being rebuilt in Ontario, for which wood-working machinery will be required.

The name and address of the firm can be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers of wood-working machinery on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (26,472.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that a firm in Montréal wishes to obtain the Canadian representation of a United Kingdom manufacturer of cotton canvas boot linings.

The name and address of the enquirer may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers of these goods on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Any further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. (26,337.)

The following enquiries have been received at the Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W., whence further information may be obtained:— (26,738.)

Commercial Enquiries.

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A London firm is willing to accept agencies for the sale of Canadian produce.

A manufacturers' agent in South Wales is desirous of importing supplies of Canadian condensed milk, and would like to hear from shippers.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

CANADIAN ENQUIRY.

A Winnipeg manufacturers' agent will be in London in the latter part of December and during January, and will be pleased to correspond with United Kingdom manufacturers of **hardware and sporting goods, harness and saddlery, leather goods, grocery and druggists' supplies,** and other merchandise suitable for the Canadian trade.

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

* * * * *

The following commercial enquiries have been received at the Canadian Government City Trade Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., whence further information may be obtained:— (27,094.)

HOME ENQUIRY.

An Irish manufacturer is desirous of securing suitable Canadian resident agents for the sale of **Irish homespun.**

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

An English traveller who calls regularly on the wholesale **drug and optical** trades of Canada, to which country he returns in January, is now in London and is willing to undertake one additional first-class United Kingdom agency, paying part expenses and being paid commission.

A Toronto firm of manufacturers' agents reports a large demand for **heavy wool half-hose** (weighing from $3\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 lbs. the dozen) and also for **worsted socks,** and would like to be placed in communication with manufacturers in the United Kingdom. The representation of a **cotton and cashmere hosiery** firm and of a good manufacturer of **cotton goods** is also desired.

A correspondent now in England, who claims a long experience of business in Canada, is returning to the Dominion in order to establish himself as a manufacturers' agent, in which connection he wishes to secure agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers, more particularly in **wines, spirits, and liqueurs.**

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

AUSTRALIA.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has received from the office of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia copies of standard specifications for certain supplies which may from time to time be required by the Commonwealth Postmaster-General's Department, as follows:—*Tinned copper wire, rubber insulated and braided* (Specification No. 486); *tinned copper wire, silk insulated and cotton covered*

Standard Specifications for certain Electrical Supplies for Postmaster-General's Department.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

(Specification No. 487); *portable direct coupled internal combustion engine and dynamo* (Specification No. 489); *galvanised iron cable terminal* (Specification No. 491); *electric clocks* (Specification No. 492); *cast-iron cable distributing box* (Specification No. 493); *paper-insulated lead-covered cable* (Specification No. 494).

The above-mentioned specifications may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (26,584.)

With reference to the notice on p. 725 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 25th September last and to previous notices relative to proposed harbour works at Mackay, the Imperial Trade Correspondent at Brisbane (Mr. M. Finucan) has forwarded a copy of a Report (condensed) of the Board of Inquiry appointed to inquire into the scheme. The Board recommend (1) the construction of two breakwaters at Flat Top Island, each with a length of from 1,500–2,000 feet, and of one or more jetties for berthage projecting out from the island between the breakwaters; and (2) the construction of a reinforced concrete viaduct, about 12,000 feet long, connecting the island with the mainland. The total estimated cost of these works is placed at about £350,000.

The above-mentioned copy of the Report, together with a plan of the proposed works, may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (26,549.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

An old-established firm of oil manufacturers requires an active selling agent for the sale of lubricating oils and greases of all kinds in South Africa.

Communications regarding this enquiry should be addressed to the Statistical Department, London Chamber of Commerce, Oxford Court, Cannon Street, London, E.C. (25,243.)

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

A Glasgow firm manufacturing *valve-reseating machines, patent boiler tube brushes and cleaners, feed water filters, &c.*, wishes to appoint agents in the Straits Settlements.

Communications regarding this enquiry should be addressed to the Secretary, Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, 7, West George Street, Glasgow. (25,248.)

Openings for British Trade.

RUSSIA.

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at St. Petersburg reports that, in view of the absence of docks and slips at Russian commercial ports and considering the importance of such facilities, the Ministry for Commerce and Industry intends to proceed at once with work of this nature owing to the lack of private initiative in the direction of supplying the want. As a commencement, 75,000 roubles are to be spent on works at **Berdiansk**, where a large number of dredgers and other floating craft will be concentrated in connection with the impending work of extending the port (see p. 701 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 18th September) and will require anchorage and docks for repairs.

The Ministry for Commerce is also asking for a credit of 100,000 roubles for the completion of a basin for a floating dock at **Kertch**.

In asking for supplementary credits for the erection of new workshops at **Archangel**, the Ministry emphasises the necessity for well-equipped workshops capable of executing prompt repairs to dredgers, &c. at all commercial ports. The Ministry also intends to provide cold storage for fish at Archangel. (25,955.)

Rouble = 2s. 1½d.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the Russian Consul-General in London that he is apprised by the Russian Ministry of Agriculture that an increased interest is being paid in Russia to traction engines for ploughing and other agricultural purposes.

Traction Engines and Agricultural Motors.

Trials of engines of this description were arranged this year at St. Petersburg and in the Provinces of Taurida and Kiev. At present there are 150 such machines owned by Russian farmers, and it is intended to continue these trials next year, as they are recognised as being very important for Russian agriculture. The Russian Ministry of Agriculture would also like to try engines of United Kingdom make. Up to the present United Kingdom makers have not sent any engines for trial purposes.

According to the custom in Russia, agricultural machines and implements are bought only after they have been officially tested. The Russian Ministry of Agriculture intends to have, next year, in the Provinces of Taurida and Kiev, trials and demonstrations of tractors and of ploughs drawn by traction engines, and with that object in view, intends to ask that machines for trial purposes should be allowed to enter Russia free of customs duties. Russia promises to afford a good opening for these machines as she is one of the largest buyers of agricultural implements in the world, and the outlook for the sale of traction engines is good. (26,592.)

Openings for British Trade.

NORWAY.

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) reports that tenders are invited for the supply of 550 metres of welded **Welded Pipes.** piping for the Hadeland Electric Works. Tenders will be received, up to noon on 15th January, by the Director of Canals, 11, Rosenkrantzgaden, Christiania, from whom also copies of the specification and conditions of tender may be obtained. No special form of tender is required.

A copy of the specification and conditions of tender (in Norwegian) may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of welded pipes at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (26,785.)

H.M. Consul at Christiania also reports that announcements have appeared in the local press, which may afford opportunities to United Kingdom manufacturers, as follow :—

A Norwegian cement company has commenced manufacturing roofing **Cement and Tile Works Plant.** tiles and various kinds of concrete pipes. Owing to increased demand for the former goods, a new machine for making roofing tiles is soon to be installed.

Another cement factory has been completed, and machinery is to be procured for the manufacture of various cement goods. The company at present manufactures hollow concrete blocks, pillars, &c. See *Note†*. (26,629.)

A company has been formed in Norway, with a capital of 1,600,000 kr. (about £90,000), to purchase and use Strehlenert's **Briquetting Plant.** patent for the manufacture of briquettes from sulphite lye. See *Note†*. (26,628.)

Note†.—The names and addresses to which communications with regard to any of the foregoing notices should be addressed may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers desirous of supplying plant, &c. on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

SWEDEN.

H.M. Consul at Stockholm (Mr. W. A. Churchill) reports that the Municipality of Stockholm is taking steps to raise a loan of about £2,750,000 for **Harbour Improvements ; Water, Gas and Electric Works Plant ; Building Material ; Sewerage Works.** *harbour improvements, water, gas and electric works, buildings, and sewerage.* (26,433.)

An enquiry has been received at the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London from a firm of tobacco importers in Sweden desirous of obtaining the agency of United Kingdom exporters of Nyasaland tobacco. **Tobacco.** (Ref. No. A/644/13.) Communications in this connection, quoting the reference number, should be addressed to the Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C. (26,500.)

Openings for British Trade.

NETHERLANDS.

The "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" of 16th December states that tenders will be opened on 7th January, under the auspices of the Netherlands Ministry of Colonies, at the "Koloniaal Etablissement, Westerdoksdijk," Amsterdam, for the supply of *cloth goods; zinc, copper and brass goods; wire netting; bolts, nails, spikes, &c.; tools; pipes and fittings; weighing machines; thread and binding material; cordage and hemp; paints and colours, &c.*

Complete specifications of the material required may be purchased from Gebroeders van Cleef, Hofspui No. 28a, The Hague.

SPAIN.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 17th December contains a copy of a Decree issued by the "Ministerio de Fomento" announcing a call for tenders for the necessary dredging (prior to the construction of a mole) at the port of Musel in the Province of Oviedo, the estimated cost of which is put at 378,568 pesetas (about £14,020). Tenders, which are to be accompanied by a deposit of 18,428 pesetas (about £682), will be received up to the 15th January, by the "Direccion General de Obras Publicas, Ministerio de Fomento," Madrid. *Local representation is practically necessary.*

The "Gaceta," containing further particulars (in Spanish), may be seen by United Kingdom contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

ITALY.

The "Gazzetta Ufficiale" (Rome) of 16th December publishes a Decree authorising the "Società Trazione ed Imprese Elettriche," of Milan, to convert the steam tramway from Milan to Gallarate into an electric tramway.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

H.M. Consul-General at Budapest (Mr. W. G. Max Müller, C.B.) reports that the estimates for the first six months of 1914, recently submitted by the Hungarian Minister of Finance to the House of Deputies, contain the following items of proposed expenditure for the State railways:— *Locomotives, £416,666; rolling stock, £416,666; illuminating, brake, and heating apparatus, £29,166; rails, &c. £79,166; blocks, signals, telegraph and telephone and signal bells, £70,833; development of traffic, £461,179; reconstruction of Budapest railway stations, £125,000; duplication of existing lines, £105,000; conversion of secondary into main lines, £49,583; laying of heavy rails, £246,250; railway workshops, £62,500; construction of new lines, £905,000 (of which £812,500 will be spent on the Ogulin-Knin-Dalmatian frontier line).*

(C. 9,738.)

Openings for British Trade.

SERVIA.

H.M. Legation at Belgrade reports that tenders are invited by the Servian Navigation Company, for the construction of 5 fast saloon boats, 4 tugs, 80 barges and 2 dredgers. Tenders should conform, as far as possible, with the prescribed conditions, but proposals for changes of a technical nature will be accepted. Tenders, marked "Offert zum Bau der Schiffe und Waarenbote," will be received, up to 14th January, at the "Direction der I. Königl. Serbischen Schiffahrts Gesellschaft," Belgrade, Servia, whence further particulars may be *obtained*. A copy of the specification and conditions (in German) may be *seen* by United Kingdom shipbuilders, &c. at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (26,716.)

TURKEY-IN-ASIA.

H.M. Consul at Jerusalem (Mr. P. J. C. McGregor) has forwarded a copy of a notice issued by the Municipality of Jerusalem relative to the conditions for a proposed loan of from 2,500,000 frs. to 3,000,000 frs. (£100,000 to £120,000) required for the provision of a water supply system at Jerusalem. The loan is to be for 40 years and will be guaranteed by (1) the value of the skins, &c. of animals killed in Jerusalem, which is estimated at 120,000 frs. (£4,800) per annum; (2) the net revenue from the water service; and (3) a lien on the water supply undertaking. Tenders for the loan, *accompanied by a deposit of 20,000 frs.* (£800), will be received, up to 30th January, 1914, by "Mons. le Président, Municipalité de Jerusalem," Jerusalem.

The conditions (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. (26,233.)

MOROCCO.

With reference to the notice on p. 175 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 23rd October relative to a call for tenders for the construction of an office building for the "Contrôle de la Dette" at Casablanca, H.M. Consul-General at Tangier (Mr. H. E. White, C.M.G.) now reports that the contract has been awarded, at an increase of 15 per cent. on the estimated cost, to a Spanish subject at Tangier, whose name may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers of building material and equipment on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (26,319.)

Motor Vehicles. See notice on p. 698.

*Openings for British Trade.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

The British Vice-Consul at Pensacola (Mr. W. D. Howe) reports that a company in that town wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of cut steel barrel hoops. The size generally used is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and 0.16 gauge; the price should be quoted per 100 lbs.

The Vice-Consul adds that, if satisfactory prices could be offered, there would seem to be a good opening for United Kingdom trade in this article, as a large quantity of these hoops is used in the vicinity by the various dealers in naval stores.

The name and address of the company can be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers of cut steel hoops on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Any further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Vice-Consulate, Pensacola, Florida. (26,151.)

BRAZIL.

The "Diario Oficial" of 28th November publishes a Decree (No. 10,585) approving the plans and estimate of **Railway Material.** 7,197,114 milreis (about £480,000) for the construction of a section, $62\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, of the Pelotas-São Pedro Railway.

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

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

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

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration with this object. During 1912, 1,098 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 146,578 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related.

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES:**Confidential Information—continued.**

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.

CONTINENTAL EARTHENWARE AND GLASSWARE IN SOUTH AFRICA.**Exhibition of Samples at the Board of Trade.**

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade recently received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa (Sir R. Sothorn Holland) certain samples of Continental earthenware, china and glass, selling in the South African market. These samples, which were collected in order to give manufacturers in the United Kingdom an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the nature of the goods of foreign origin which sell in South Africa, are now available for inspection by United Kingdom manufacturers at the offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Those manufacturers who have not already seen the samples may inspect them at this address, while those who have seen them and desire to make any statement, or to receive further information, regarding them are invited to do so.

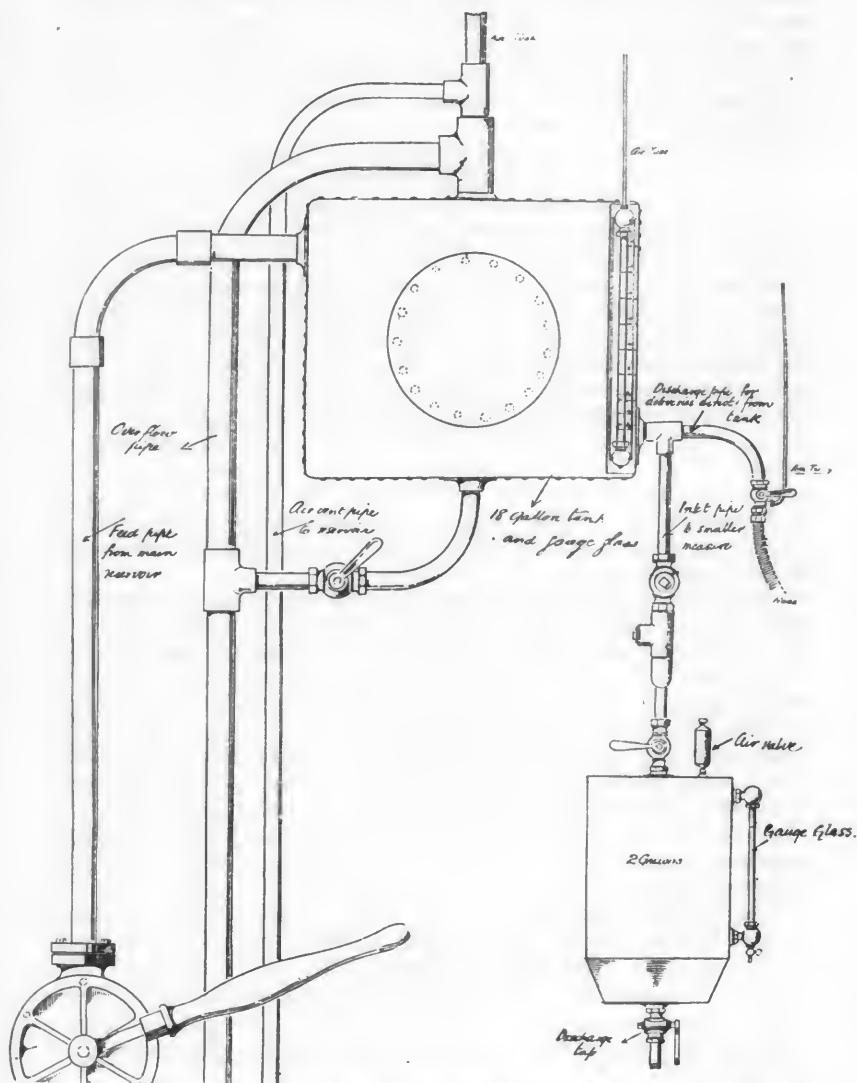
The collection and exhibition of these samples by the Board of Trade is part of a general policy which was recently inaugurated of placing before manufacturers here, actual samples of foreign goods which compete with United Kingdom goods in the Oversea Dominions, or the like of which made in the United Kingdom have not hitherto been sold in those Dominions, with full details as to prices, freights, customs duties, &c. Results show that these exhibitions have aroused considerable interest on the part of manufacturers here, and have also been of much practical value.

(24,568.)

NOTICE UNDER THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES
ACT, 1904.

The following is a copy of a Notice (No. 141) giving the result of the examination and testing of an arrangement of oil measures for use in trade that has been submitted to the Board of Trade under the provisions of Section 6 of the Weights and Measures Act, 1904:—

(141.)



The Board of Trade have examined and tested an arrangement of 2 gallon and 18 gallon oil measures, of the form herewith shown, submitted to the Department under the provisions of Section 6, of the above Act, and have issued a certificate that the pattern is not such as to facilitate the perpetration of fraud.

TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM WITH CEYLON.

The Principal Collector of H.M. Customs at Colombo (the Correspondent for Ceylon of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade) in transmitting statistics of the trade of that Colony during the years 1909-11, states that in the majority of the cases in which the imports from foreign countries materially exceed those from the United Kingdom and the British Empire, the predominance of the foreign country is due to the fact that that country is the sole or main source of supply of that particular article, *e.g.*, wines and spirits from France and Spain, unworked timber from Siam and Java, petroleum from Russia and Borneo, jinrickshaws from Japan, and aniline dyes from Germany.

The chief reason for the success of foreign competition is lower prices. The foreign article is seldom equal in quality to the British, but to the native consumer cheapness is the first consideration. With him it is a question of the cheapest article or nothing. He has not reached the stage when he has sufficient margin for luxuries to pay more for a better article. It must be borne in mind that the expanding market in Ceylon at the present time is the lower native market. The native trader in Colombo is pushing his wares in the villages and teaching the villager to realise fresh wants; the villager has little ready money and so the wares must be of the cheapest. It will be some time before his purchasing power increases and before he is educated up to preferring a superior article at a higher cost to an inferior but cheaper article. That time will undoubtedly come, however, and it is a question for United Kingdom manufacturers to consider whether they will compete in the cheap market with presumably small profits or confine themselves to supplying a more expensive and manifestly superior article for those who can afford it.

The goods carried by German commercial travellers are so packed, and their invoices are so arranged as to facilitate the checking of the articles by the Customs. They generally spend more time in the Colony, and allow longer credit; they also get into direct touch with the native market instead of dealing only with European firms.

There are several important German firms in Colombo, who doubtless would give the preference to their own countrymen, other things being equal, but the nationality of the local indenting firm is probably not a factor of great importance in the placing of their orders. The German firms go to Manchester for cotton goods, and firms that require a cheap article for the native market will order from the country which will supply it at the lowest price.

The following appendices to the Report may be seen by United Kingdom firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(A.) Table showing articles in which the imports into Ceylon from foreign countries materially exceeded those from the United Kingdom and British Colonies during 1909-11, showing the chief sources of supply.

(B.) Table showing articles in which foreign competition is considerable and increasing, although the imports from British sources at present predominate.

(C.) Comments on various classes of imports.

(C. 9,016.)

MORATORIUM IN GREECE AND SERVIA.

Dates of Termination.

With reference to the notice on pp. 562-3 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 11th December relative to the Moratorium in Greece, H.M. Minister at Athens has telegraphed to the effect that a Decree has been issued prolonging the Moratorium until 21st January, 1914, with the exception of Articles 1 and 6, which will remain in force until 13th April, 1914. This is final as regards Old Greece but special arrangements will be made concerning the new Provinces.

[*N.B.*—Article 1 provides that all prescription of rights and actions under civil and commercial law, the expiration of which falls within the term of operation of the present Decree, is suspended. Article 6 provides that conventional terms of delay, referring to the carrying out of personal obligations and of which the expiration falls within the duration of the operation of the present Decree are suspended, provided forfeiture of rights and penal clauses depend upon their lapse. Claims for which compulsory execution is allowed are excepted from this suspension.]

(26,651; C. 8,912/12.)

With reference to the notice on p. 394 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 20th November relative to the Moratorium in Servia, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Belgrade explains that the Law passed on 11th November provides that the Moratorium shall expire on 30th January, 1914, as regards all debts covered by bills of exchange. The Moratorium expired on 11th November last as regards all other kinds of debts.

(26,661.)

TRADE CONDITIONS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

GENERAL.

Bulgaria.—The "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 18th December states that the disbanding of the Bulgarian Army has been followed by a revival in almost all branches of trade, and particularly in colonial wares. The transport system in Bulgaria has been badly disarranged by the war and is not yet working normally. There are three main routes into the country, *viz.*, by means of the Danube through the harbours of Rustchuk, Sistowa, Somovit and Lompalanke, the sea route by means of Varna and Bourgas, and by means of the railway from Servia. Goods for the interior which arrive by the first two routes have to be transported by the Bulgarian State Railways, which are suffering from a shortage of rolling stock, and as the Servian railway is in the same plight, it can easily be seen that the transport system is as yet very imperfect. However, the conditions in the country are as good as can be hoped for, and, as was expected, Bulgarian merchants, both great and small, are meeting all their obligations in a praiseworthy manner.

* * * * *

Turkey-in-Asia.—The following information is extracted from the report by the Acting British Consul-General at Smyrna (Mr. C. E. Heathcote-Smith) on the trade of that district in 1912-13, which will shortly be issued:—

Trade Conditions in Foreign Countries.

It is suggested that United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters desirous of opening up trade with Turkey, or increasing their existing business, should pay more attention to the following points:—

(1) Obtaining reports from reliable sources as to all firms dealt with, whether new or old customers.

(2) More frequent visits of commercial travellers, several firms combining to send a man, when any one firm alone cannot afford the expense.

(3) Quoting all prices c.i.f. Smyrna or other suitable Turkish port, thus combining cost of goods and sea freights in one quotation.

(4) Strict execution of orders and replacing goods which have not met with approval owing to their not being *exactly* those ordered.

(5) Granting of long credits where reliable information has shown that they can safely be granted.

(6) Sending attractive samples and paying great attention to neat packing and smart appearance of goods, as the native taste is largely guided by these considerations.

* * * * *

Morocco—The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul-General at Tangier (Mr. H. E. White, C.M.G.) on the trade of Morocco in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

The harvest this year has been a still poorer one than that of 1912, and the exportation of the principal cereals will be practically nil. The import trade will naturally be affected, as with no crops to sell the natives will have less money to spend on foreign goods, and will have to confine their purchases to strictly necessary articles. The total trade of the present year will, therefore, perhaps show a decline. The set-back will, however, be only temporary, for with the improvement in the position of the natives under a better Government, affording security for their persons and property, with regular taxation instead of the arbitrary exactions of their governors, the demand for foreign goods is sure to increase; whilst the introduction of improved methods of cultivation, and the making of roads and railways—thus opening up new districts and reducing the cost of transport to the ports—should result in the output of native produce being largely increased, with a corresponding advance in the export trade. The large and ever-increasing influx of foreigners and foreign capital must also have a favourable effect not only by creating an increased demand for imported goods, but also by the establishment of new industries and the opening out of new districts to agriculture, cattle breeding, &c.

* * * * *

COAL AND IRON.

Russia (Kharkov).—The "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 18th December states that during November the demand for metallurgical products in the Kharkov iron market continued to be good. The demand for re-cast pig-iron fell off a little, and the sales for unworked pig-iron were not so good as those for the corresponding month

Trade Conditions in Foreign Countries.

of last year. Iron rails and iron sleepers have improved, but the demand for billets and partly-worked iron has been small. Trade in boiler iron is good, and it is estimated that sufficient orders have been received to keep the works busy for five months. South Russian sheet-iron is not very flourishing on account of keen competition in the Urals, which producing district has now secured almost three-quarters of the total Russian demand. Prices for cast-iron water-pipes have risen somewhat.

* * * * *

Germany.—The “*Börsen Zeitung*” (Berlin) of 15th December contains an article dealing with the economic prospects of Germany for the coming year, and more particularly with the iron and coal industries, in which it is stated that, generally speaking, the outlook in the iron industry is hopeful, although it must be admitted that a decided improvement must first take place in the money market before a great period of activity and enterprise can be expected. Apart from tightness in the money market, other reasons adduced to account for the decline in trade during the past year are political events and the state of affairs in the Balkans. It is true that prices have gone down considerably, but to counterbalance this there has been more prospect of work. Since the middle of October, sales have developed a great deal, this being chiefly due to foreign orders. If the expected revival in this industry does take place next year, there can be no doubt that it will result in an improvement in the allied industries and will lead to adjustments in current prices. It is reported that the rolled iron works are satisfactorily employed, or at any rate are much busier than formerly. Prices for rolled iron have also improved a little, as well as those for iron sheets and bar iron. Machine works and the allied trades are working well, and the building trade is showing signs of improvement. The increased production of coal by firms outside the German Coal Syndicate makes it much more difficult for the latter to keep up its business, but no important changes are expected to be notified during the coming year, as the dissolution does not take place until 31st December, 1915. It appears to be the general opinion that the German industrial outlook, though far from good, is at any rate relatively satisfactory.

* * * * *

Germany.—The “*Frankfurter Zeitung*” of 16th December states that though the booking of orders in the bar-iron industry has not been so active lately, on account of the approaching public holidays, still a fairly firm tone is prevailing in the market. Many good orders have been booked for the first quarter of 1914, which has naturally induced manufacturers to keep up prices. Export prices for mild steel have weakened, and the small hope entertained for better conditions in the export trade was justified. (X. 5,022.)

* * * * *

Trade Conditions in Foreign Countries.

Germany (Upper Silesia).—The “*Börsen Zeitung*” (Berlin) of 18th December states that the position in the coke market in Upper Silesia is very favourable, and that there is no difficulty in disposing of the output. The consumption of coking coal required by the coke works slightly decreased, but there was no diminution in the demand for coke cinders and ashes. The briquette works are very busy and there is no dearth of orders. The market for sulphate of ammonia is in an extremely flourishing condition, as are those for tar and tar distillate. The supply of benzol has not been able to keep pace with the demand, and the prices for benzol and similar by-products have been showing a steady and continued improvement. (X. 5,029.)

* * * * *

Germany (Rhenish Westphalia).—The “*Börsen Zeitung*” (Berlin) of 18th December states that, like the decline in the finished-products trade which has been noticeable in Rhenish Westphalia for some months past, the raw material industry now shows a very serious decline. Under these circumstances it will scarcely be possible to avoid retrenchment in the matter of production of pig-iron, considering the poor results obtained in October. Since then, however, some slight improvement has taken place in the pig-iron market, and a few more home and foreign orders have been secured. The position of bar-iron has also improved lately, and several buyers in South Germany have given good orders for supplies to be delivered during the first quarter of 1914. Trade in shipbuilding material is not good, and several branches of the industry are in a poor way. (X. 5,023.)

* * * * *

Germany (Upper Silesia).—The “*Frankfurter Zeitung*” of 17th December states that the Upper Silesian iron market shows little tendency towards either an improvement or a decline, although the demand lately has been better, especially for bar-iron and iron sheets. This demand cannot be taken as a particularly salutary sign, however, as it seems to proceed from a desire to complete outstanding orders, and does not represent the booking of large orders for next year. Trade in ores and smelting materials still remains firm, as no diminution has taken place in the orders for the Upper Silesian smelting works. The iron-girder trade, which has been weak throughout the year, has become still more depressed. Many orders have been secured for superstructural material for railways, which ought to keep the works busy for a considerable time to come. Trade in iron tubes is unfavourable. The wire market shows no signs of improvement, and the works have been compelled to limit their production. A similar state of affairs prevails in the hoop-iron market. (X. 5,029.)

* * * * *

Belgium.—The “*Frankfurter Zeitung*” of 16th December states that the revival in the Belgian iron market experienced about the middle of November has not been sustained, and that the only branch of the trade in which a firm tone prevails is the bar-iron market.

Trade Conditions in Foreign Countries.

This has been little affected by German competition, but other sorts, such as sheet-iron, hoop-iron, drawn-wire and manufactures thereof have suffered considerably. At the beginning of December there was, generally speaking, the usual falling-off in orders in the iron industry, but several important contracts, including one for 2,200 railway wagons, 70 locomotives, and 30 tenders for the Belgian State Railways, were secured by Belgian workshops. Trade in iron girders, though not entirely sound, is normal. The coke market has become somewhat firmer, chiefly as a result of an order given by the State Railways and corporations for over two million tons of coal, coke and briquettes, which are to be supplied next year.

* * * * *

LEATHER.

United States of America.—H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to "Dun's Review," there has recently been a large demand for wet salted hogskins, which are sought after by many tanners of leather bags, suspenders, and pocket-books owing to the relative cheapness of this class of raw material as compared with calf and cowhide stock, and also on account of its durability.

The production of domestic hogskins is very slight, as practically all of the larger butchers and packers dress pigs, hogs, &c., unskinned, which naturally limits the amount of domestic skins saved for tanning purposes. Tanners have however been well supplied with this description of raw skins by importation from foreign countries.

The pig or hog skin makes a more durable piece of leather than stock tanned from any other description of raw material and, at present, finished pig leather for travelling bags, pocket books, suspenders, &c., is in great demand, as it gives universal satisfaction in competition with cowhide or calfskin leather. Hogskin leather does not enter into competition with sheepskins, as the latter are tanned for cheap leather purposes.

As an illustration of the present popularity of hogskins for tanning purposes it is noticeable that Mexican stock now fetches about 70 cents apiece, whereas for years these skins only ranged from 20 cents to 25 cents. There are now large imports from Mexico as well as from South American countries, but the better quality skins are imported from Europe, chiefly from Germany, and European stock sells at from 1 dol. to 1.50 dols. per skin.

The pigskin leather compares very favourably with cowhide or calf-skin leather and is relatively cheaper per foot, ranging in price from 12½ cents up to 30 cents, according to quality.

The cheaper varieties of raw pigskins are also tanned into chrome glove leather, and it is said that two important Middle West tanners are the chief consumers of Mexican skins.

(C. 9,752.)

100 cents = 1 dol. = 4s. 1¼d.

* * * * *

Trade Conditions in Foreign Countries.

TEXTILES.

Germany.—The "Textil Zeitung" (Berlin) of 16th December contains a report of the general meeting of the Union of German Linen Manufacturers, at which it was stated that the prospects for the hemp industry were by no means bright, this being due to the high prices demanded for raw material, the small export and the exemption of foreign rope from import duty. On the other hand, the outlook in the jute industry is cheerful, and ought to continue so, as long as there is no shortage of raw material. Manufacturers can look back with great satisfaction on the year 1913, the chief cause for gratification being the increased activity of the export trade. The condition of the flax-spinning industry is not particularly favourable, although sales have improved somewhat lately. Attention was drawn to the fact that the industry suffers from foreign competition, as the flax industry exists in much more favourable circumstances abroad than in Germany. The year 1913 has been a good one for linen weaving, and manufacturers can look forward to the coming year with confidence, especially in view of the new American tariff. The home industry has shown an improvement and prospects are good.

* * * * *

France.—The "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 16th December states that the French wool trade has lately become quieter than ever. In all qualities, orders are scarce and prices have fallen. Foreign trade is likewise quiet and there is a dearth of orders for noils and slivers for both home and foreign countries, although more anxiety to buy has been noticeable in the mungo market. Trade in woollen yarns is bad, but prices have not fallen. In the wool weaving industry the decreased production has prevented a fall in prices. Manufacturers of hosiery are still fairly busy with foreign orders, but the home demand is not so satisfactory. Prices for spun silk have dropped and the silk industry generally is exceptionally quiet. Trade in jute yarns and jute goods has improved a little, but there is no change to be notified in the linen industry.

(X. 5,004.)

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF CEREALS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES IN 1913.

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

The estimated total production of **wheat** in the following countries is 1,912,000,000 cwts., or 8.0 per cent. above last year's production:—Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, United Kingdom, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Roumania, Russia, Switzerland, Canada, United States, India, Japan, Algeria (excluding the Department of Algiers) and Tunis.

The estimated production of **rye** in the same countries as for wheat, excluding Great Britain and Ireland, India, Japan, Algeria and Tunis, is 914,000,000 cwts., or 1 per cent. below last year's production.

The estimated production of **barley** in the same countries as for wheat, excluding India, is 653,000,000 cwts., or 7.7 per cent. above last year's production.

The estimated production of **oats** in the same countries as for barley, is 1,306,000,000 cwts., or 2.3 per cent. above last year's production.

The estimated production of **maize** in the following countries is 1,522,000,000 cwts., or 18.0 per cent. below last year's production:—Austria, Spain, Hungary, Italy, Roumania, Russia, Switzerland, Canada, United States, Japan, Egypt and Tunis.

The estimated production of **sugar-beet** in the following countries is 982,000,000 cwts., or 2.5 per cent. above last year's production:—Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Italy, Netherlands, Roumania, Switzerland, Canada, United States, Prussia, and Hungary (excluding Croatia and Slavonia).

The estimated production of **cleaned cotton** in the United States, India, Japan and Egypt is 83,000,000 cwts., or 2.1 per cent. above last year's production.

MANUFACTURE OF COTTON GOODS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Report of the Census of 1909.

H.M. Embassy at Washington has forwarded a copy of a summary issued by the Bureau of the Census of the United States Department of Commerce dealing with the final statistics of the census of the production of cotton goods in the United States in 1909, which will shortly be published.

The cotton-goods industry is one of the oldest and most typical factory industries in the United States. In 1909 there were 1,324 establishments engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods, including cotton small wares, which was an increase of 25.5 per cent. over 1899. The capital invested amounted to 322,237,529 dols., an increase of 76 per cent. over 1899. The industry is confined almost entirely to the States east of the Mississippi; only twenty establishments having been reported from the territory west of that river.

Manufacture of Cotton Goods in the United States.

Massachusetts is the most important State, ranking first both in 1909 and in 1904, and in 1909 employed 28·7 per cent. of the total number of wage earners and contributed 29·7 per cent. of the total value of products for the United States. North Carolina ranked second and South Carolina third, these two States having changed places since 1904. Rhode Island ranked fourth. Georgia, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Alabama, in the order named, were the States next in rank. In general, the percentages of increase in the leading Southern cotton-manufacturing States were decidedly greater than those in the Northern States.

The total cost of materials as reported for 1909, which, however, includes a considerable amount of duplication, was 371,009,470 dol., an increase of 194,457,943 dol., or 110·1 per cent. over 1899. The amount of raw cotton used increased from 1,817,643,390 lbs. in 1899 to 2,335,344,906 lbs. in 1909, or 28·5 per cent., and its cost from 125,169,616 dol. to 274,724,210 dol., or 119·5 per cent.

One of the most important points brought out is the marked increase in cotton consumption in the cotton-growing States, and the consequent decrease in the relative importance of the older manufacturing sections. In 1889 the New England States reported 63·9 per cent. of the total cotton consumption for the industry, but the proportion had decreased to 51·8 per cent. in 1899, and to 43·5 per cent. in 1909. On the other hand, the cotton-growing States, which comprise Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and the States south, reported 22·4 per cent. of the total consumption in 1889, increasing to 38·9 per cent. in 1899, and 49·8 per cent. in 1909.

Massachusetts was the largest consumer of cotton in 1909, consuming 1,244,614 bales, or 622,368,027 lbs., during the year. North Carolina was the next largest user, followed by South Carolina, Georgia and New Hampshire.

The total value of all products reported by establishments in the industry designated "cotton goods, including cotton small wares," in 1909 was 628,391,813 dol., a gain of 289,191,493 dol., or 85·3 per cent. over 1899. This increase is due in part to the higher prices prevailing in 1909. The total number of square yards of fabric woven by establishments in the industry increased 40·3 per cent. between 1899 and 1909. The value of woven goods in 1909 represented a little less than three-fourths of the total value of all products.

Plain cloths for printing or converting comprise by far the most important class of woven goods, as measured by quantity, constituting 35 per cent. of the total. Brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings ranked second, followed by gingham, fancy woven fabrics, twills and satens, and napped fabrics, in the order named, the production of each of these classes of cloths being more than 300,000,000 square yards in 1909. The output of plain cloths for printing or converting increased 40·7 per cent. between 1899 and 1909, and their value 92·3 per cent. The output of sheetings and shirtings increased 22·4 per cent., and their value 60 per cent. For these, as for practically all the other classes of products, the percentage of increase in value was much

Manufacture of Cotton Goods in the United States.

greater than that in quantity. The most important products of the industry, other than woven fabrics, are yarns, thread and cotton waste. The value of the yarns made for sale as such in 1909 was 109,314,953 dols., or more than one-sixth of the total value of products of the industry. A considerable part of this yarn was sold to other establishments in the same industry. The quantity of yarn reported as produced for sale in 1909 was 470,370,995 lbs. while the quantity of yarns reported as purchased by cotton mills was 126,707,003 lbs. The amount of thread manufactured increased 49 per cent., and its value 72.3 per cent.

Cordage and twine are the most important of the secondary products of the cotton manufacturing industry, cotton twine and cotton cordage and rope to the amount of 21,319,678 lbs., valued at 3,581,917 dols., having been reported for 1909 by establishments engaged primarily in this industry.

The total number of cotton spindles in the principal textile industries in 1909 was 28,178,862, of which 27,425,608 were in the cotton mills, including a comparatively small number in mills making cotton small wares. The increase in the number of spindles from 1899 to 1909 was 8,714,878, or 44.8 per cent. While the number of ring spindles has increased rapidly from census to census, the number of mule spindles reported decreased steadily from 1899 to 1909, forming 29.3 per cent. of the total in the former year and only 17.2 per cent. in 1909. The use of mule spindles is confined chiefly to the Northern States. There was a total of 632,963 looms employed in the cotton mills in 1909 (exclusive of the mills in the cotton small wares industry). The total number of looms increased 182,281, or 40.4 per cent. during the decade.

A considerable number of establishments which use cotton or cotton yarn as their chief material do not make piece goods, but confine their operations mainly to the manufacture of narrow fabrics, such as braids, tapes, binding, shoe laces, and corset laces, incidentally spinning small quantities of yarn for sale. These establishments constitute the cotton small wares branch of the cotton manufacturing industry.

From 1899 to 1904 the number of establishments in the cotton small wares branch of the industry decreased from 82 to 77, but in 1909 these establishments numbered 116.

The total value of products in the cotton small wares industry in 1909 was 13,174,111 dols. as compared with 6,394,164 dols. in 1899. The total cost of materials was 6,995,966 dols., an increase of 124.9 per cent. over 1899. There were 29,808 spindles and 32,086 looms reported for 1909, a decrease in the former of 30 per cent. and an increase in the latter of 532.8 per cent. over 1899. (24,842.)

Dollar = 4s. 1½d.

FOREIGN TRADE OF VENEZUELA IN 1912.

H.M. Vice-Consul at Carácas (Mr. G. B. Gilliat-Smith) has forwarded a copy of the "Anuario Estadístico" of Venezuela, from which the following tables giving figures relating to the total value of the foreign trade of the Republic with various countries, and the quantity and value of the principal exports during 1912, have been extracted. [Comparative figures for the preceding year are not available]:—

Trade by Countries.

	Imports.	Exports.
	Bols.	Bols.
United States	35,403,000	51,367,000
France	13,556,000	35,825,000
Germany	16,577,000	20,429,000
United Kingdom	22,971,000	8,478,000
Spain	4,800,000	7,587,000
Netherlands	8,658,000	3,691,000
Italy... ..	3,734,000	1,101,000
Austria-Hungary	38,000	1,405,000
Belgium	739,000	595,000
Other countries	99,000	408,000
Total	106,575,000	130,886,000

Exports of Principal Articles.

	Quantities.	Values.
	Kilogs.	Bols.
Cotton	146,162	145,000
Asphalt	50,623,583	1,578,000
Balata	1,698,989	9,157,000
Cocoa	10,600,044	12,010,000
Coffee	53,089,716	78,702,000
Rubber	449,060	3,187,000
Copper ore	16,628,300	1,663,000
Hides—		
Goat	1,559,809	4,073,000
Cow	3,368,368	6,595,000
Divilivi	7,720,385	435,000
Gold	2,454	6,131,000
Sugar (loaf)	892,570	318,000
Feathers (heron)	1,309	1,303,000
Other articles	—	5,564,000
Total value of principal and other articles exported	—	130,886,000

Kilog. = 2.2046 lbs.

25 bolivars = £1.

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Proposed Bill to Modify Law
dealing with Inland Revenue See notice on p. 696.
Duties on Toilet Requisites, &c.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

The "New Zealand Gazette" for the 13th October last contains an Order-in-Council, dated 20th October, 1913, laying down regulations regarding the importation, &c. of goods for exhibition in the Auckland Industrial, Agricultural and Mining Exhibition of 1913. Under this Order, which modifies, *inter alia*, certain provisions of the "Customs Law Act, 1908," and the "Customs Duties Act, 1908," goods imported from places outside New Zealand for exhibition in the Auckland Exhibition will be received into and delivered from the exhibition buildings (known as the Exhibition Bond) on certain prescribed conditions.

Warehousing entries for such goods must be presented, and duplicate invoices containing the detailed descriptions and values thereof must be produced. These invoices will be stamped by the Customs, and one copy will be returned to the exhibitor and the other retained by the Customs.

Such goods can only be unpacked in the presence of, or by permission of a Customs officer, and duty must be deposited thereon, when intended for sale, before they are either exhibited or sold.

Jewellery and other valuable goods intended for exhibition, and not for sale, may be exhibited in show cases, secured under Customs seal.

At the close of the Exhibition all dutiable goods shall be packed in the presence of a Customs officer, who will require all goods entered for the Bond to be accounted for.

The Collector of Customs at Auckland may allow goods imported for the purposes of the Exhibition to be cleared without payment of duty in the following cases:—

- (a) Pictures, statuary and works of art exhibited at the Exhibition and subsequently purchased by any public institution (meaning thereby any public institution or art association registered as a corporate body, or any public school, college or university) for display in the buildings of such institution, and not to be sold or otherwise disposed of by such institution;
- (b) Samples of small value distributed free of charge within the Exhibition buildings or grounds by exhibitors;
- (c) Handbills, circulars, posters, show cards, calendars, post-cards and other advertising matter and articles relating to

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND—*continued.*

exhibits from beyond New Zealand and distributed or displayed free of charge within the Exhibition buildings or grounds ;

(d) Stationery *bona fide* used in the Exhibition buildings or ground by exhibitors in connection with their exhibits.

Where any picture, statuary, or work of art exhibited is subsequently purchased, the Collector may assess the value for duty at *one-half* the price paid by the purchaser.

An allowance for depreciation from the fair value will be made in assessing for duty show cases, stands, fittings or materials imported for use in the Exhibition.

In lieu of paying duty on any article, the exhibitor may abandon the article to the Crown on giving 3 days' notice to the Collector, and all articles so abandoned will either be sold by auction or destroyed.

(C. 9,777.)

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Board of Trade have received through the Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa, copy of a communication from the Administrator of the Cape "Sale of Food and Drugs and Seed Act, 1890," in which it is notified that a number of consignments of peas, beans and other green vegetables imported at ports in the Province of the Cape of Good Hope have been found to have

been artificially "greened" with copper salts, some of them containing as much as one grain of metallic copper per lb.

The Administrator states that it is desired to discourage, as far as possible, the importation of green vegetables so treated, although no consignments containing less than a quarter of a grain of metallic copper per lb. have, as yet, been excluded.

British firms exporting vegetables so treated to the Cape Province are, however, warned that the practice hitherto followed must not be taken as fixing any definite standard binding on the Administration in future.

(26,463.)

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

The Board of Trade have received a communication from the Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa drawing attention to the fact that Customs duty is not required to be paid on catalogues—the produce of the United Kingdom or British Possessions—on importation into Southern Rhodesia, in consequence of the operation of section 47 of the Southern Rhodesia Order-in-Council of 1898.

[*Note.*—Catalogues imported into the *Union of South Africa* are subject to a duty of 25 per cent. *ad valorem* or 2d. per lb., whichever rate returns the higher duty, subject to a rebate of

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA—*continued.*

3 per cent. *ad valorem* when imported under the British Preferential Tariff.

The duty on catalogues sent by post from the United Kingdom to the Union of South Africa may be prepaid by means of stamps, for particulars of which *see* p. 134 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 16th October last.]

(25,837.)

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

The "Nigeria Customs and Trade Journal" for the 17th November last contains a Notice stating that "Radio-fans" are exempt from Customs duty on importation into Southern Nigeria.

Free importation of "Radio-fans."

(C. 9,746.)

GAMBIA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 579 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 11th December last respecting the introduction of a Bill to amend the Gambia Customs Tariff Ordinance of 1905, the Board of Trade have now received copy of an Ordinance (No. 31 of 1913), dated 20th November, 1913, which enacts the provisions of the above-mentioned Bill.

Customs Tariff Amendments.

[*Note.*—The effect of the Ordinance is to impose an import duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* on raw coffee, and to place patterns, samples, advertisements, motor cars and motor cycles on the free import list.]

(C. 9,844.)

BRITISH WEST INDIES (including **BRITISH GUIANA**).

With reference to various Notices which have appeared in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the Regulations which have been issued prescribing the Forms of Certificate of Origin required to be furnished for the entry of goods under the British Preferential Tariffs in operation in various British West Indian Colonies (including British Guiana), the Board of Trade have now been informed by their Trade Correspondent, the Collector of Customs at Georgetown, that numerous proofs of origin are still being received in British Guiana, chiefly from the United Kingdom, which are not in accordance with the Regulation Certificate, which is uniform throughout the whole of the West Indies in which a British Preferential Tariff is in operation.

Furthermore, the required certificates of origin have not been furnished within the prescribed period, and as no attestation of certificates is now required in the case of goods shipped direct from the United Kingdom, the Customs authorities see no good reason why proof of origin should not be furnished at the same time as the invoices.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRITISH WEST INDIES (including **BRITISH GUIANA**)—
continued.

The Collector of Customs adds that if this state of affairs continues there will be no alternative but to insist upon the duty at the "General Tariff" rate being paid on all preferential goods unaccompanied by the statutory proof of origin at the time of importation.

In consequence of the Canadian-West Indian Reciprocal Trading Agreement of 1912, provision has been made for the entry of certain goods—the produce of the United Kingdom, Canada and Newfoundland (a)—at Preferential Tariff rates of duty into the following British West Indian Colonies, with effect from 2nd June, 1913:—

Trinidad and Tobago.	Leeward Islands :
British Guiana.	Antigua.
Barbados.	St. Kitts.
St. Lucia.	Dominica.
St. Vincent.	Montserrat.

In order that British manufacturers and exporters of preferential goods may comply with the Regulations, it has been thought desirable to re-publish here, for general convenience, the exact Forms of Certificate which are prescribed for the entry of goods under the British Preferential Tariff in the various British West Indian Colonies concerned.

The following is the full text of the Forms of Certificate of Origin required for entry under the British Preferential Tariff of articles (1) consigned direct and (2) not consigned direct from the country of origin or manufacture:—

FORM I

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

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

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

And I further certify that I have the means of knowing and do
hereby certify that in the case of manufactured goods a substantial
portion of the labour of (5).....has entered into the
production of every manufactured article included in this certificate

(a) In the case of Barbados, preferential treatment is extended to the products of any British country.

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

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

(5) Country of manufacture.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRITISH WEST INDIES (including **BRITISH GUIANA**)—
continued.

of origin, to the extent in each article of not less than one-fourth of the value of every such article in its present condition.

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

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

So certified under my responsibility.

.....*Signature.*

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

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

FORM II.

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

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

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

He also declares that the undermentioned goods are in the original packages in which they were exported from....., and that such goods have been under continuous Customs supervision

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

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***BRITISH WEST INDIES** (including **BRITISH GUIANA**)—
continued.

whilst in.....and have not been altered in nature,
quality or value since their exportation from.....

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

.....*Port of Shipment.*

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

So declared under my responsibility.

.....*Signature of Declarant.*

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

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

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

(25,954.)

NEW HEBRIDES.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 673-4 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 20th March last respecting the new Customs Tariff for the New Hebrides, under a Joint Proclamation of the 28th December, 1912, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation, dated 2nd October, notifying that the undermentioned articles may be imported into the New Hebrides without payment of Customs duty, with effect from 1st October, 1913:—

Drugs, chemicals, and medicines, with the exception of patent medicines (*specialités*).

By the term "patent medicines" shall be meant and include all pharmaceutical, patent and proprietary medicines and preparations which are not recognised by the British and French medical professions.

In the case of any question arising as to the classification of any article for which exemption may be claimed under the present Proclamation, the Resident Commissioners shall consult the Condominium Medical Officer, whose decision thereon shall be final.

A Proclamation, dated 20th September last, has also been received

Definition of the term "Litre" used in Customs Tariff.

which defines the term "litre" as employed in the above-mentioned Joint Proclamation of the 28th December, 1912, in fixing the rates of duty leviable on various articles imported into the New Hebrides.

Under this Proclamation the term "litre" shall be held to mean and include all bottles or other receptacles so styled in trade, and of a liquid capacity of from 90 to 100 centilitres.

(C. 9,820.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

RUSSIA.

With reference to the notice at p. 524 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 28th August respecting the duty-free admission of coal into Russia, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Imperial Council of Ministers has authorised the duty-free importation into Russia of 500,000 pounds (about 8,000 tons) of foreign coal for the use of the Podolia Railway Company. (C. 9,778.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Circular of the Russian Customs Department has recently been issued providing that books for the blind in foreign languages may be imported into Russia free of duty under No. 178 (2) of the Russian Customs Tariff. (C. 9,810.)

Importation of Foreign Coal Free of Duty.

Duty-Free Admission of Books for the Blind.

FINLAND.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of the following information respecting the Customs treatment of certain articles on importation into Finland:—

[1 Finnish mark (100 penni) = 9·6d. ; 100 kilogs. = 220·46 lbs.]

Articles.	Tariff No. under which dutiable.	Rate of Duty.
<i>Packing yarn</i> of jute, loosely spun	45	Mks. p. Free
<i>Emery wheels</i> (including those with leaden ring in the centre)	58	Free
<i>Dried cod</i>	77 (5)	100 kilogs. 3 00
<i>Borated manganese</i> , used as drying material in the boiling of varnish	130	" 21 20
<i>Artificial leather</i> , made of waste leather and celluloid (<i>cellulosa</i>), for use as heel pieces ...	150 (2)	" 47 10
<i>Ferric oxide electrodes</i> (<i>electrodes</i>), not coppered...	155 (1)	" 1 20
<i>Artificial olein, bar-oil, and mineral oils</i> , either quite soluble in water or making a white emulsion when mixed with water	161 (1)	" 23 50
<i>Mineral oil</i> containing more than 2 per cent. of fat oil	161 (1)	" 23 50
<i>Waste hair</i> , mixed with uncoloured wool	168 (1)	" 3 50
<i>Coffee and tea cups, tea-pots, &c.</i> , made of grey or red finely ground clay, covered with a fine and clear glaze—dutiable as articles of faience ...	179	} Various rates according to nature. 100 kilogs. 105 90
<i>Buttons of sheet iron covered with celluloid</i> ...	187 (2)	
<i>Insulating cords of jute and cork</i> —dutiable as cork machine-packing	231 (b) 1	" 14 70
<i>Mechanical apparatus</i> necessary for working electrical lifts, not including power engines ...	231 (b) 1	" 14 70
<i>Engines used in manufacturing clay drain pipes</i> ...	231 (b) 1	" 14 70
<i>Unsized paper</i> , like tissue paper, for use in making tracing paper... ..	235 (5)	" 176 50

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FINLAND—*continued.*

Watchglasses.—The rate of duty fixed for watchglasses in Tariff No. 184 (4) (*viz.*, 117.60 mks. per 100 kilogs.) is applied only to glasses which are specially made for watches.

A recent Circular of the Finnish Customs Department draws attention to the fact that subjects of countries enjoying most-favoured-nation treatment are entitled to import furniture used by them free of duty when entering Finland. Applicants for this exemption will be required to furnish a detailed list of the articles, which is to be attached to the Customs bill. (C. 9,677.)

NETHERLANDS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a copy and translation of a Dutch Royal Decree, dated the 9th December, exempting substances prepared with glucose, which are used in factories and workshops for finishing leather, from Customs duty on importation into the Netherlands. (C. 9,788.)

FRANCE.

The Board of Trade have received from the French Customs Department a schedule giving certain recent decisions of the Department with regard to the tariff classification of a number of articles which are not specified in the existing French Customs Tariff. Some of these decisions are noted below :—

Articles.	To be classed for Tariff purposes as :—
Hooks for card-slivers, of wrought iron, steel, or malleable cast iron	Articles, not specially mentioned of iron or steel, according to kind. (Tariff No. 568.)
Hosiery : Tissues cut out for the manufacture of gloves, if sewn (<i>s'ils comportent des coutures</i>)	
Cables for electrical or other purposes, of iron, steel, copper, &c., wire, insulated or not, rubbered or not, with covering of aluminium, spun or other	Manufactures of aluminium : other (Tariff No. 579 bis).
Copper, pure or alloyed, unworked, in irregular, thin plates, rough-surfaced and perforated in places	Copper, pure or alloyed, in lumps, ingots or plates (Tariff No. 221).
Warping machine pins	"Casse-chaines" for looms.
Machines and apparatus for the manufacture of straw coverings for bottles —	
Machine for cutting the straw	Agricultural machines, according to kind (Tariff No. 522).
Machines for sewing the coverings ; machines for clipping and tying the coverings	
	Machine tools, according to kind (Tariff No. 525).

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRANCE—*continued.*

Articles.	To be classed for Tariff purposes, as :—
Hydraulic machines and apparatus—	
Hydraulic presses for moulding bricks, slabs, tiles and other pottery wares; also brake apparatus	Hydraulic machines, according to kind (Tariff No. 512 <i>bis</i>).
Hydraulic presses for shaping metals ...	
Reservoirs, tuns or vats of sheet iron or steel, copper, cast iron, or malleable cast iron, coated (<i>double</i>) with aluminium or with parts of aluminium—	Machine tools, according to kind (Tariff No. 525).
If the aluminium does not represent more than 5 per cent. of the total weight ...	
If the weight of the aluminium is over 5 per cent. of the total weight	
Mesh hair nets (<i>résilles à mailles de filet</i>), with or without elastic part—	Reservoirs of sheet iron, copper, &c., according to kind. Duty applicable to "manufactures of aluminium: other" on the aluminium; and that applicable to "reservoirs," according to kind, on the remaining weight.
Of silk or floss silk	
Of artificial silk (entirely or more than 5 per cent.)	
Of wool or hair assimilated thereto ...	
Of linen, cotton, ramie, or other vegetable textiles	Silk <i>passementerie</i> (Tariff No. 459).
Cocks (<i>robinets</i>) for any purpose and of any pattern—	Tissues of artificial silk (Tariff No. 459).
Entirely of moulded cast iron, or of moulded cast iron with accessories (such as screws, rivets, bolts, washers, springs) of another metal	Woollen <i>passementerie</i> (Tariff No. 444).
Entirely of malleable cast iron, of wrought iron or of steel, or with accessories of another metal	Fishing nets, according to kind.
Of cast iron (malleable or other), wrought iron or steel, with parts (other than accessories) of copper, brass, bronze or other common metal	Cocks and valves of cast iron according to kind. (Tariff No. 554).
Sheets of tungsten steel (<i>acier au tungstène</i>) containing from 0.5 to 6 per cent. of tungsten	Cocks and valves of iron or steel according to kind. (Tariff No. 533).
Tubes of iron or steel zincked or galvanised otherwise than by " <i>doublage</i> " or " <i>placage</i> " of a sheet of zinc, <i>i.e.</i> , by dipping or galvanisation	Cocks and valves of two or more metals. (Tariff No. 535 <i>bis</i>).
	Sheets of nickel steel. (Tariff No. 210 <i>bis</i>).
	Tubes of iron or steel, according to kind.

(C. 9,578.)

VENEZUELA.

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

**Customs
Classifications.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

VENEZUELA—*continued.*

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

Articles.	Declaration for Consular Invoice.	Class of the Tariff under which dutiable.	Total Import Duty (including surtaxes).
			<i>Bolivares.</i>
"Kreol" (a disinfectant similar to creoline).	Kreol	Free.	—
Liquids for exterminating insects.	Líquidos exterminadores de insectos.	Free.	—
Chloride of methyl, in iron receptacles, for freezing purposes in industry.	Metil cloruro, en envases de hierro, para refrigeración en usos industriales.	II.	Kilog. (gross) 0·157
Belts made of oilcloth ...	Cinturones de hule ...	VI.	" 3·914
Cars for children, worked by pedals, in the shape of motor cars.	Pedamóviles para niño con forma de automóviles.	III.	" 0·391
Iron tanks or moulds for cooling soap, with or without wooden bases.	Estanques o moldes de hierro para enfriar jabón, con descansos de maderá o sin ellos.	II.	" 0·157
Barbers' chairs, even if the seat and back is of leather.	Sillas para barberos, aunque traigan el asiento y espaldar de cuero.	IV.	" 1·174
Compressed cork sawdust	Aserrín de corcho prensado.	II.	" 0·147

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

Crude petroleum.—Crude petroleum may be declared in Consular Invoices either as "Petróleo crudo" or as "Petróleo brnto."

The privilege of duty-free importation which was accorded in 1912* in respect of white, unsized printing paper is now restricted to such paper for use in printing newspapers. Other paper of this class is classified under Class II. of the Tariff (total duty = 0·157 *bolivares* per kilog. gross weight). (C. 9,858.)

Import Duty on Unsized White Printing Paper.

ECUADOR.

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Legation at Quito a copy of "El Telegrapho" (Guayaquil) containing the text of a Decree of the Ecuadorean Congress, dated the 3rd November, providing for certain modifications of, and additions to, the Customs Tariff of Ecuador, which are to take effect from the 1st January, 1914.

The following is the first portion of a statement (which will be concluded in the next issue of this "Journal") showing the present and the new rates of duty on the articles affected. The Roman numerals placed within brackets in the columns showing the rates of duty indicate the classes of the Tariff under which the goods are included.

* See the notice on page 621 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 19th December, 1912.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ECUADOR—continued.

It should be added that the rates of duty quoted are subject to surtaxes amounting in the aggregate to 125 per cent. of the rates.

[Kilog. = 2.2046 lbs. ; sucre (100 centavos) = 2s.]

Articles.	Present Rate of Duty.	Rate of Duty from January 1st, 1914.
	s. c.	s. c.
Sulphuric acid	Per kilog. gross. (IV.) 0 02	(II.) Free.
Electric accumulators, also parts and spare parts of the same	Not specified.	(II.) Free.
Cork in sheets	Not specified.	(II.) Free.
Barks, shavings	Not specified.	(II.) Free.
	Per kilog. gross.	
Pig-iron (<i>hierro cochino</i>)	(III.) 0 01	(II.) Free.
	Per kilog. net.	
Rat traps of all kinds	(VIII.) 0 05	(II.) Free.
Apparatus (other than of crystal or glass) for the manufacture of aerated waters	Per kilog. gross. (VII.) 0 05	(II.) Free.
	Per kilog. net.	
Views for stereoscopes	(XXVI.) 1 00	(II.) Free.
Cinematograph films	Not specified.	(II.) Free.
Empty bottles (<i>botellas</i>) and flasks (<i>frascos</i>) of all kinds, including those for aerated waters, in barrels, crates, or bales	Per kilog. gross. { (V.) †0 03 } { (II.) Free † }	(II.) Free. Per kilog. gross.
Chlorate of potash	Not specified. Per kilog. gross.	(IV.) 0 02
Carbonic acid	(VII.) 0 05	(III.) 0 01
Music, written, printed, lithographed, or perforated	(II.) Free.	(IV.) 0 02
Bicarbonate of soda, together with receptacles " <i>sin armar</i> ," of tinplate	Not specified.	(VI.) 0 04
Gelatine and machines for registering purposes (<i>gelatinas y maquinas registradoras</i>)	Not specified.	(IX.) 0 10
Refined cotton seed, wheat, maize, sesame, and colza oils :		
If the name of the oil is set out on the labels	{	(XIII.) 0 20
Otherwise	§	(XVII.) 0 30
Articles of enamelled iron (<i>hierro esmaltado</i>), not decorated	Per kilog. net. (XI.) 0 15	Per kilog. net.
Beer	Per kilog. gross. (VII.) 0 05	Per kilog. gross. (V.) 0 03
White cotton cloths, such as rouens and the like, madapolam, <i>bramantes</i> , <i>olanes</i> , <i>sanas</i> , <i>creas</i> which are generally used for sheets and underwear, excluding those named lawn, nainsook, cambric, <i>emperatriz</i> , gauze, muslin, and the like, which are used for outer clothing, which shall pay 30 centavos per kilog. gross 		(XIII.) 0 20

† Empty bottles for aerated waters. ‡ Other.

§ Cotton seed oil, refined : 30 centavos per kilog. gross.

|| This is to be substituted for the heading in the present Tariff which reads :
White cotton cloths, called rouens and *granos de oro* : 20 centavos per kilog. gross.

(To be continued.)

By Article 13 of the Decree, the consumption duty* on wines is fixed as follows from the 1st January next :—

* These consumption duties are not subject to any surtax.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ECUADOR—*continued.*

	Sucre centavos. <i>Per kilog. gross.</i>
Wine in barrels	0 05
Sparkling wines	0 10
Champagne	0 20

In virtue of Article 14 of the Decree, the present *export* duty on tobacco is to be abolished from the 1st January next. (26,777.)

Export Duty on Tobacco to be Abolished.

URUGUAY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a Uruguayan Presidential Decree, dated the 18th November, providing that foreign alcohol of from 95 to 97 degrees, imported into Uruguay, shall be subject only to excise duty at the rate of 20 centavos per litre. Alcohols intended for denaturisation may be imported free of all duties and additional taxes. (C. 9,852.)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

With reference to the notices at p. 726 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 27th March last, and p. 584 of the issue for the 4th September, relative to the suspension of the provision of the Argentine Law No. 8930 which requires the selling price of perfumery, toilet requisites, medicinal specialities, &c. to be affixed to their coverings, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Decree, which had not, up to 19th November, been published in the "Diario Oficial," has been signed, by which the enforcement of the provision in question is further postponed.

It is understood that the Argentine Ministry of Finance is about to lay before Congress a Bill modifying the above-mentioned Law. (C. 9,785.)

With reference to the notice at p. 416 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 20th November last respecting the prohibition of the importation into the Argentine Republic of cattle, sheep, goats and swine from England, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of translation of the Decree imposing the prohibition in question. The prohibition relates to all animals of the kinds enumerated arriving from England *and Wales*, and also to forage, utensils or offal which have been in direct or indirect contact with such animals. (C. 9,862.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

NEW ZEALAND.

The "New Zealand Gazette" of 23rd October notifies that, in pursuance of powers invested in him by the New Zealand Shipping and Seamen Amendment Act of 1909, the Governor of New Zealand has made Regulations to the following effect, which is to come into force on 1st July, 1914, except in cases where special exemption is granted by the Minister of Marine:—

Compulsory Wireless Telegraph Equipment on Sea-going Vessels.

any steamship registered in New Zealand and carrying passengers, which is engaged in the foreign or intercolonial trade (excepting to the Chatham, Auckland, Campbell and Antipodes Islands) and any home-trade steamship authorised to carry not less than 150 passengers at sea, will not be allowed to leave a New Zealand port unless she is equipped with a wireless telegraph installation having a radius of at least 100 miles and carries a skilled operator.

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

(C. 9,568.)

MALTA.

The Board of Trade have received a copy of the Regulations, issued by the Government of Malta on the 5th December, for the prevention of contagious, infectious and epidemic diseases.

Regulations for the Prevention of Contagious, &c. Diseases.

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

(H. 16,416.)

SWEDEN. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Acting British Consul at Stockholm (Mr. F. V. Zetterlund) reports that, according to the local press, a company is to be formed to establish a direct mail and passenger service between Sweden and North America. The company will have a minimum capital of 8,000,000 kr. (about £444,000) and a maximum capital of 24,000,000 kr. (about £1,333,000); its headquarters will be at Gothenburg. The vessels are to be modern in every respect, with a displacement of about 18,000 tons and a speed of 18 knots; they will be specially strengthened so as to carry light artillery and serve as auxiliary cruisers.

(C. 9,357.)

SPAIN.

With reference to the notice on p. 429 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 22nd February, 1912, and to previous notices relative to the Spanish Shipping Law of 1909 respecting the protection and development of Spanish maritime industries and communications, it is notified that the Regulations for the application of this Law were published in the issues of the "Gaceta de Madrid" for 21st-24th October last.

Regulations for Application of the Shipping Law of 1909.

Shipping and Transport.

SPAIN—*continued.*

The "Gacetas" containing these regulations (in Spanish) 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. 240.)

MOROCCO.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul-General at Tangier (Mr. H. E. White, C.M.G.) on the trade of Morocco in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

In the districts south of the Sebou River great activity has been shown in the construction of roads and in the improvement of existing tracks, so as to make it possible to introduce wheeled traffic (see p. 702 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 18th September last); in fact, in the motor car race recently run between Rabat, Marrakesh, Saffi, Mazagan, Casablanca and Rabat, the winning car performed the journey at an average running speed of $32\frac{1}{4}$ miles an hour.

In the north the nature of the soil, the absence of bridges, local disturbances and other causes have retarded the introduction of improvements in this direction, but it is hoped that the matter will receive attention, and that the main roads will before long be made possible for wheeled traffic. Motor cars, for which there is already a considerable demand in the south, will then also find a sale in the northern district, and it will be possible to travel in Morocco rapidly and more economically than at present. Motor lorries will also be in demand for the transport of goods.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (PANAMA CANAL ZONE).

H.M. Consul-General at San Francisco (Mr. A. C. Ross, C.B.) has furnished a printed statement which has been issued by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce giving (1) a list of steamship companies that will in all probability make use of the Panama Canal, and (2) a list of steamship companies, which although not proposing to use the Canal, will probably increase or alter their present services. This statement may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 9,631.)

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY. SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

With reference to the notice on p. 200 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 23rd October relative to a new Mining Ordinance in Southern Nigeria, the "Government Gazette" of 12th November publishes the text of Regulations made by the Governor-in-Council under that Ordinance.

Regulations under new Mining Ordinance.

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

RUSSIA.

With reference to the notice on pp. 728-9 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 27th March last relative to a scarcity of pig-iron in Russia, H.M. Commercial Attaché for Russia (Mr. H. Cooke) reports that, according to the "Novoe Vremia" (St. Petersburg) of 7th December, a member of the Duma states that the prevailing scarcity of iron in Russia is being increasingly felt in commercial and industrial circles, in both Government and private enterprise, and the subject will shortly be brought before the Duma. All branches of industry are said to be suffering from the prevailing insufficiency, to which no near end is foreseen, as the demand increases out of all proportion to the supply.

The orders received by the Russian Prodameta Syndicate for the first ten months of 1910 amounted to 75,000,000 pounds (1,209,075 tons), for the same period of 1911 to 93,000,000 pounds (1,499,253 tons), to 96,000,000 pounds (1,547,616 tons) in 1912, and to 119,000,000 pounds (1,918,399 tons) in 1913. The Syndicate has of late again raised prices for assorted and sheet iron, the average price per pound now being 2 roubles 5 copecks (4s. 4d.), as compared with 35 copecks (1s. 9d.) in Germany, due in part to the imperfections of Russian works, but chiefly to the big demand and to the protective duties in force in Russia. In consequence of the deficiency of iron, orders for the construction of steamships, dredgers, &c., have to be placed abroad. According to this gentleman the only solution appears to lie in the authorisation for several years of the import of foreign iron at a reduced rate of Customs duty, viz., 25 copecks per pound (1s. 7½d. per cwt.). The member concludes by saying he has spoken on the subject with representatives of all parties in the Duma, and met with sympathy and interest. They propose to confer with Members of the Government, and in the near future to bring in a Bill for a reduction of the duties. (C. 9,780.)

Rouble = 2s. 1½d.

The "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (St. Petersburg) of 14th December states that the Russian Department of Mines is at present engaged in drawing up amended regulations relative to the grant of permits for prospecting for gold and platinum on certain crown lands and in the Altai and Nerchin districts.

Gold and Platinum Mining Claims: Amendment of Regulations.

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***GERMANY.**

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 16th December contains a report on the results of the machinery industry in Germany in 1912 reviewing the working of 260 companies (out of the 312 companies in the industry) with a total nominal capital of 679 million marks. Of this capital 62 millions were paying no dividend, 93 millions were paying up to 5 per cent., 342 millions between 5 and 11 per cent., 101 millions between 11 and 16 per cent., 52 millions between 16 and 21 per cent., 6 millions between 21 and 25 per cent., and 23 millions over 25 per cent. The figures for last year show an improvement over the preceding two or three years, which improvement can be seen by the increased number of companies paying a dividend, and by the increase in the reserve funds of the various companies.

Mark = 11·8d.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 18th December states that the decision to prolong the International Zinc Works Union till the 30th April, 1916, has induced the German syndicate to follow its example and to fix the same date. The importance of the German syndicate can be judged from the fact that out of the total world's zinc production during 1912 of 975,000 metric tons, 360,000 metric tons were controlled by the German syndicate, and 530,000 metric tons by the international syndicate. The zinc industry has lately been very flat, chiefly because of the uncertainty in regard to the life of the syndicate, which caused consumers to hold back their purchases. However, since the recent decision to prolong the syndicate, which comprises all German, the most important Austrian, and nearly all the Belgian smelting works, the market has improved, and many good orders at long date have been booked.

Metric ton = 2,204·6 lbs.

GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

H.M. Consul at Lüderitzbucht (Mr. E. Müller) reports that for a considerable number of years the German Government has been endeavouring to obtain control of the mining operations in German South-West Africa, mining rights covering very large tracts of country being in the hands of various companies which did not permit outsiders to prospect in their area. Even where prospecting was permitted it was often hedged in with conditions which served to check the activity of prospectors. The Government wished to make the Mining Law of 1905 applicable throughout the country, and, on account of the considerable opposition it met with from the companies, in April last passed an Ordinance imposing a tax on superficial areas from which prospectors were excluded, either by prohibition or by illiberal conditions. As a result of the pressure thus brought to bear, the Government has been able to come to terms with the "Kaokoland and Mining Company," the "Otavi Mining and Railway Company," and the "Hanseatic Mining Company." In the territories of these companies the Mining Law of 1905 is now in force with certain reservations.

(O. 9,544.)

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***BELGIAN CONGO.**

The "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin) of 4th December states that arrangements for the erection of a petroleum pumping plant in Belgian Congo are now almost completed. Tank steamers are already being built at Kinshasa to supply petroleum to the Upper Congo, and it is expected that the district above Leopoldville will be supplied with oil fuel by the beginning of 1914. In order to facilitate the unloading of big steamers, and also to be able to reach Ango-Ango, near Matadi, at any time of the year, two small tank steamers of 1,300 and 700 tons, respectively, have been hired.

FRANCE (ALGERIA).

The following information is from the report by the British Vice-Consul at Algiers (Mr. H. S. London) on the trade of Algeria in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

A series of experiments was conducted at Sétif and Maison Carrée with the idea of showing the advantages to be obtained from the use of mechanical traction in the cultivation of the soil. Two sets of experiments were undertaken:—(1) Dynamometric, to determine the resistance of the soil and the power actually exerted by the tractors at the drawbar; and (2) 10 hours' working by each apparatus to show exactly the work done by it and its working cost.

The general result of the experiments showed that internal combustion motors can hardly be of practical use at the present high price of fuel. The best results were given by the steam engines, and their usefulness is clearly proved where there is a sufficient supply of water.

It is proposed to institute further experiments with a view to determining the shape of plough best suited to the Algerian soil.

The search for petroleum, though still unsuccessful, seems to deserve continued attention. Traces of gas and petroleum have been found in a well sunk to a depth of over 2,000 feet in the north-east of a concession at Ain-Zeft. Similar traces have also been found in two other borings (1,770 and 1,930 feet) near the same concession.

In the Tilouanet district the work at Medjila and M'sila, abandoned since 1902, has been resumed. Traces of gas and petroleum were found at Abderrehim at a depth of 2,528 feet.

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***CANADA.**

The Report for 1912 of the Forestry Branch of the Canadian Department of the Interior states that the total timber production of Canada in 1912 was valued at 76,540,879 dols., made up of lumber, 4,389,723 M feet B.M. (1,000 feet, board measure), valued at 69,475,784 dols.; square timber (exported), 65,906 tons, valued at 1,825,154 dols.; shingles, 1,578,343,000, valued at 3,175,319 dols.; and lath, 899,016,000, valued at 2,064,622 dols.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the lumber cut by the principal Provinces in 1912, the figures for 1911 being added for purposes of comparison:—

	Quantity.			Value.
	1911.	1912.	Decrease.	1912.
Total for Canada	M feet B.M. 4,918,202	M feet B.M. 4,389,723	Per cent. 10·7	Dollars. 69,475,784
Ontario	1,716,849	1,385,186	19·3	26,774,937
British Columbia	1,341,942	1,313,782	2·1	17,738,830
Quebec	756,508	677,215	10·5	10,693,262
New Brunswick	467,500	449,738	3·8	6,042,533

Saskatchewan was the only Province in which the production of lumber was greater in 1912 than in the previous year, the figures being 157,255 M feet B.M. and 134,745 M feet B.M., respectively, an increase of 16·7 per cent.

The following table shows the quantities of the principal soft and hard woods cut in Canada during 1912:—

Softwoods.			Hardwoods.		
Variety of Wood.	Quantity in M feet B.M.	Percentage of Total Cut.	Variety of Wood.	Quantity in M feet B.M.	Percentage of Total Cut.
Total ...	4,079,736	92·9	Total ...	309,987	7·1
Spruce ...	1,409,311	32·1	Birch ...	100,267	2·3
White Pine ...	911,427	20·8	Maple ...	77,827	1·8
Douglas Fir ...	889,861	20·3	Basswood ...	52,921	1·2
Hemlock ...	333,238	7·6	Elm... ..	32,949	0·7
Cedar ...	156,022	3·6	Beech ...	15,417	0·3

M feet B.M. = 1,000 feet, board measure. Dollar = 4s. 1½d.

RUSSIA.

H.M. Consul-General at Odessa (Mr. C. S. Smith) reports that, according to official returns published in the "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (St. Petersburg) of 3rd December, the sugar beet harvest in Russia is estimated at 752,600,000 pounds, as

**Sugar Beet
Harvest
Estimates.**

Agricultural and Forest Products.

RUSSIA—continued.

compared with 658,600,000 pouds in 1912. The estimates for the different regions are as follows:—South-Western, 369,900,000 pouds (335,600,000 in 1912); Central, 261,300,030 pouds (200,800,000 in 1912); Eastern, 31,300,000 pouds (20,200,000 in 1912); and Vistula, 90,100,000 pouds (102,000,000 in 1912). (26,634.)

1,000 pouds = 16 tons (about).

FRANCE.

The "Journal Officiel" (Paris) of 17th December states that, according to a Decree of the French Ministry of Agriculture, the premium accorded to cultivators of flax and hemp has been fixed at the rate of 60 francs per hectare (about £1 per acre) for the year 1913.

FRANCE. ALGERIA.

The "Journal Officiel" (Paris) of 12th December publishes a table showing, by Departments, the results of the wine production in France and Algeria for 1913, of which the following is an extract, the figures for 1912 being given for purposes of comparison:—

	1912.	1913.
	Hectolitres.	Hectolitres.
France	54,668,124	41,053,832
Algeria	6,671,181	7,430,738
Total	61,339,305	48,484,570

Hectolitre = 22 Imperial gallons.

(26,820.)

LIBERIA.

H.M Consul-General at Monrovia (Mr. R. C. F. Maugham) reports that a non-British firm has laid two applications before the Liberian Government for submission to the Legislature, as follows:—

**Proposed
Oil-Palm and
Sugar-Cane
Concessions.**

(1) For a concession of 12,000 acres of agricultural land, chiefly for the cultivation of the oil-palm, together with the power to erect plant and machinery for the extraction of the oil, &c. It is desired to select the land in any part of the Republic found suitable for the purpose. The grant is to be for a renewable period of 50 years, subject to a rental of 10 cents (5d) per acre for the first period, and 20 cents (10d.) for the second period.

(2) For a concession to establish sugar plantations for distilling rum and manufacturing sugar. The locality of the plantations is to be selected later, but the districts of the Cavalla and Junk rivers will probably be chosen. The proposal goes on to say that in order further

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

to increase the possibility of the scheme proving remunerative the Government should place no tax on rum produced up to 10,000 gallons a year, and allow it to be shipped and landed in Liberian ports free of duty or other impost. The applicants express their willingness to pay duty at the present rate of two cents (1d.) per lb. on any sugar they manufacture. (C. 9,484.)

BRAZIL.

H.M. Consul at São Paulo (Mr. W. R. O'Sullivan-Bearé) reports that the coffee shrubs on most of the plantations in the São Paulo district are in a very backward condition as regards both foliage and flowering, owing to lack of sufficient rain and an unusual prevalence of cold winds which lasted to the end of October. It would appear therefore that the next crop will be exceptionally small in quantity. (26,625.)

SIAM.

With reference to the notice on pp. 95-6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9th October last relative to the increasing cultivation of cotton in Siam, H.M. Consul-General at Bangkok (Mr. T. H. Lyle) reports that, according to the local press, over 1,000 tons of cotton were sent down to Bangkok this season from Monthon Pitsanuloke. This short-stapled Siamese cotton is sought for by the Japanese mills for manufacturing cotton crêpe.

**Cotton
Cultivation.**

The Government ginning mill at Pitsanuloke did not start working until towards the end of the season when supplies were only available at a high price, nevertheless the cleaned cotton was sold at a price which covered expenses and the inland tax, as well as providing free seed. A privately owned ginning plant was also working, but did not prove so successful as was anticipated, largely because it was built for long-stapled cotton, whereas the Siamese product is short-stapled.

The Ministry of Agriculture recovered 92 piculs of seeds from its Pitsanuloke mill and, in addition, imported 32 piculs direct from Cambodia; making altogether 124 piculs of seed available for free distribution for the present planting season. This is sufficient to plant some 6,000 rai (2,400 acres), and given fair conditions should yield about 18,000 piculs of cotton.

Planting was proceeding all over the Monthon Pitsanuloke at the beginning of November on the subsiding of the floods. In the district of Sawankaloke, which has recently come into the cotton zone, planting is usually done when the rains commence in May, but this year the flooding of the river has led to the deposit of an unusual amount of silt, and so planting has been done now instead. (26,018.)

Picul = 133½ lbs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

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

	Month of November.				Eleven months ended November.			
	1912.		1913.		1912.		1913.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
England and Wales—								
Fish, excluding shell fish	1,409,931	893,247	2,448,984	1,130,508	13,946,272	8,255,667	15,308,921	9,249,213
Shell fish	—	28,326	—	26,856	—	301,205	—	298,712
Total value	—	921,573	—	1,157,364	—	8,556,872	—	9,547,925
Scotland—								
Fish, excluding shell fish	227,999	142,534	203,281	147,386	7,917,643	3,277,431	7,007,961	3,551,264
Shell fish	—	5,330	—	6,497	—	62,326	—	66,580
Total value	—	147,914	—	153,883	—	3,340,307	—	3,617,844
Ireland—								
Fish, excluding shell fish	64,309	22,129	24,559	11,699	770,134	266,804	537,074	260,985
Shell fish	—	1,123	—	982	—	23,692	—	26,825
Total value	—	23,252	—	12,681	—	290,696	—	287,810

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

RUSSIA.

H.M. Embassy at St. Petersburg reports, on the authority of the local press, that the Ministry of the Interior has laid before the Council of Ministers, for their approval previous to introduction into the Legislative Chambers, a Bill which proposes to prevent the adulteration of foodstuffs and beverages, a practice which is stated to have assumed large proportions in Russia and is rapidly increasing with the general rise in the cost of living. Under the Bill, sentences will be imposed of fines up to £30 and of imprisonment for periods ranging from a fortnight to 3½ years; power will be granted for the confiscation of all the articles adulterated and for the destruction of the contrivances and materials used in the process of adulteration. Sentences awarded under this Law will be published in the newspapers at the cost of the offender, who will also have to exhibit on his premises a printed notice giving details of the conviction. It is also provided that those convicted be deprived, for a specified term, of the right to trade in foodstuffs or

*Miscellaneous.***RUSSIA**—*continued.*

beverages. The enforcement of the proposed law and the duties of inspection will be entrusted to health officers and sanitary officials.

The Bill further provides that municipal and provincial administrative authorities in towns and districts with a population of over 25,000 shall erect laboratories in which to conduct the analysis of foods and beverages suspected of adulteration. (C. 9,806.)

NETHERLANDS.

The Acting British Consul at Amsterdam (Mr. E. J. Labarre) reports that a business is being carried on in that city for the preparation of ostrich feathers for the millinery market. The business was commenced in a small way four years ago, and was the only one of its kind in the Netherlands to manufacture boas and plumes. The market for these articles in the Netherlands has grown considerably; at present the business employs about 30 hands and has a turnover of about £5,000 per annum. (26,442.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) writes that, according to a recent report made to the Chicago Association of Commerce on the subject of hides and skins, Chicago has the distinction of being the largest market for hides in the world, and next to Boston, is the largest leather market in the United States. The extent of Chicago's hide market is due primarily to the fact that the packers in that city slaughter more cattle than any other packing centre; 1,700,000 cattle, 500,000 calves, and 4,800,000 sheep being handled each year, or 31 per cent. of the entire production of the Government-inspected abattoirs of the United States, which numbers 6,000,000 cattle hides, 1,200,000 calf skins, and 10,500,000 sheep skins per annum. These numbers do not include skins of country production, for which figures are not available, but which are estimated to amount to about 40 per cent. of the production at inspected abattoirs.

There are twelve firms in Chicago engaged in the country hide business and their annual turnover is about 20,000,000 dols. (about £4,111,000). The combined sales in Chicago of the country hide market and those of the packers amount to about 70,000,000 dols. (about £14,390,000), or about half of the hide and skin business of the whole country.

There are 24 tanneries in Chicago, 12 producing leather for the boot trade, 8 for the glove trade, and the other 4 for various other purposes. The value of their annual output of leather is about 24,000,000 dols. (about £4,933,000). The annual sales of leather in Chicago are approximately 72,000,000 dols. (about £14,800,000), or about 20 per cent. of the production of the whole country.

(C. 9,585.)

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 November, 1913, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 5d. per copy, exclusive of postage.

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

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

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important articles which appear in the December issue:—The Labour Market in November; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Unemployment Insurance; Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom; Labour Disputes in Germany in 1912; Collective Agreements in Holland; State Labour Exchanges in the Argentine Republic; Trade Boards Act.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORT.

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

No. 778. Work of the Imperial Institute, 1912. Price 2½d.

No. 779. Barbados, 1912-13. Price 3d.

* 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.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Statistical Abstract for the several British Self-Governing Dominions, Crown Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates in each year from 1898 to 1912. Fiftieth Number. [Cd. 7,165.] Price 1s. 11d.

This publication, which is prepared annually in the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade, contains in a succinct form the principal official data regarding the trade, shipping, agriculture, mining, railways, banking, revenue, expenditure, &c., of the various British Self-Governing Dominions, Crown Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates. In this issue an Appendix is added showing, for the first time, the value of the principal articles imported into and exported from the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, in each of the years ended 31st March, 1911 to 1913.

Mines and Quarries. General Report, with Statistics for 1912, by the Chief Inspector of Mines. Part. II.—Labour. [Cd. 7,166.] Price 2s. 0d.

This publication contains a general report and statistics relating to persons employed and accidents at mines and quarries in the United Kingdom, and to the enforcement of the Mines and Quarries Acts.

Passenger Movement from and to the United Kingdom. November. [Cd. 6,701—VIII.] Price ½d.

Return showing for the month of November and for the eleven months ending November, in each of the years 1912 and 1913, so far as the particulars are available:—

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

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

International Association for Testing Materials. Report of Delegates appointed by the Board of Trade to the Sixth Congress of the International Association for Testing Materials, at New York, 1912. [Cd. 7,185.] Price 1½d.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Annual Report on the Distribution of Grants for Agricultural Education and Research in the Year 1912-13. [Cd. 7,179.] Price 8½d.

Census of England and Wales, 1911. Occupations and Industries. Part II., Occupations (Condensed List) of Males and Females at Ages, in Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, &c. [Cd. 7,019.] Price 6s. 3d.

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, 1913, may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications (see list on Cover). The titles of the Miscellaneous Series are printed in italic type.

No.	Place.	Price.	No.	Place.	Price.
EUROPE—			EUROPE—continued.		
Austria-Hungary:			Germany—continued.		
5205	Austria-Hungary, 1912 ...	1½d.	683	<i>German Law of 1909 against Unfair Competition ...</i>	2d.
5067	Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1912...	4d.	655	<i>Supply of Electricity in Germany by the Chief Works in which Private Concerns and Public Bodies are jointly interested ...</i>	2d.
5069	Dalmatia, 1912 ...	4d.			
5231	Finances, Report for 1911-13	1½d.			
5208	Fiume, 1912... ..	2d.			
5074	Hungary, 1912	2d.			
5079	Trieste, 1911-12	2½d.			
Belgium and Colonies:			Greece:		
5056	Antwerp, shipping, 1912 ...	8d.	5099	Corfu, 1912	2d.
5043	Congo, 1911	4½d.	5133	Cyclades, 1912	4d.
5165	Katanga, 1912	6d.	5224	Greek finances, trade, &c., 1912-13	2½d.
Denmark and Colonies:			5065	Patras, 1912	2½d.
5221	Denmark, 1912	4d.	5188	Pireaus, 1912... ..	2½d.
5189	Faroe Islands and Iceland. 1912... ..	4½d.			
5070	St. Thomas & St. Croix, 1912	1d.	Italy:		
France and Colonies:			5203	Brindisi, 1912	2d.
5080	Bordeaux, 1912	5½d.	5162	Finances Report, 1912 ...	2d.
5077	Brest, 1912	1d.	5098	Genoa, 1912	5d.
5125	Calais, 1912	3d.	5219	Italy, 1912	1½d.
5111	Corsica, 1912	2d.	5213	Leghorn, 1912	1½d.
5137	France, 1912	5½d.	5218	Milan, 1912	4d.
5238	Finances, Report for 1913	2d.	5182	Naples, 1912... ..	1½d.
5235	French West Africa, 1911-12	4½d.	5157	Rome, 1912	1½d.
5084	Havre, 1912	5½d.	5106	St. Paul, 1912	4½d.
5103	Lyons, 1912	6d.	5148	Turin, 1912	2½d.
5186	Madagascar, 1912	3½d.	Netherlands and Colonies:		
5174	Marseilles, 1912	2½d.	5044	Amsterdam, 1912	2d.
5228	New Caledonia, 1912	3d.	5195	Curaçoa, 1912	7d.
5178	Nice, 1912	1½d.	5083	Java, Sumatra, &c., 1912 ...	2½d.
5139	Réunion, 1912	1d.	5096	Netherlands, 1912	2d.
5140	Rouen, 1912... ..	6½d.	5082	Rotterdam, 1912	2½d.
5177	Saigon, 1912... ..	3½d.	Norway:		
5060	St. Pierre and Miquelon, 1912	4d.	5081	Norway, 1912	2½d.
5153	Society Islands, 1912 ...	1d.	Portugal and Colonies:		
Germany:			5143	Angola, 1912... ..	3d.
5194	Bavaria, 1912-13	4½d.	5105	Azores, 1912... ..	2d.
5072	Dresden, 1912	1d.	5063	Cape Verde Islands, 1912 ...	3d.
5222	Düsseldorf, 1912	4d.	5136	Chinde, 1912	3d.
5236	Finances, Report for 1913...	1½d.	5046	Goa, 1911-12	½d.
5092	Germany, 1912	3d.	5138	Lisbon, 1912	4d.
5171	German East Africa, 1909-12	4½d.	5152	Madeira, 1912	2d.
5141	German South-West Africa, 1912	3d.	5149	Oporto, 1912... ..	1d.
5212	Hamburg, 1912	6d.	5142	Portugal, 1912	1½d.
5144	Mannheim, 1912	1½d.	5232	Portuguese Guinea... ..	1d.
5164	Stettin, 1912... ..	2½d.	5210	Portuguese Possessions in East Africa, 1912	4d.
5226	Togoland	1½d.			

Government Publications.

Foreign Office Reports—continued.

No.	Place.	Price.	No.	Place.	Price.
EUROPE—continued.			AFRICA—continued.		
Roumania :			Zanzibar :		
5102	Roumania, 1911-12 ...	4½d.	5176	Zanzibar, 1911-12 ...	2d.
Russia :			ASIA—		
5078	Batoum, 1912 ...	4½d.	China :		
5183	Finland, 1912 ...	4½d.	5094	Amoy, 1912 ...	1d.
5172	Moscow, 1912 ...	4½d.	5199	Canton, 1912 ...	1½d.
5114	Odessa, 1912 ...	7d.	5119	Changsha, 1912 ...	3½d.
5233	Poland and Grodno, 1912 ...	5d.	5071	Chefoo, 1912 ...	4d.
5227	Riga, 1912 ...	5d.	5216	China, 1912 ...	3½d.
5197	Russia and St. Petersburg, 1912 ...	5½d.	5126	Chinkiang, 1912 ...	4d.
5041	Vladivostok, 1911 ...	6½d.	5115	Chungking, 1912 ...	3d.
Spain and Colonies :			5122	Foochow, 1912 ...	3½d.
5181	Barcelona, 1912 ...	5½d.	5193	Hangchow, 1912 ...	4d.
5196	Bilbao, 1912 ...	5½d.	5120	Hankow, 1912 ...	1½d.
5073	Canary Islands, 1912 ...	2½d.	5035	Harbin, 1911 ...	8d.
5109	Corunna, 1912 ...	4d.	5123	Harbin, 1912 ...	4½d.
5127	Malaga, 1912 ...	3d.	5058	Ichang, 1912... ..	2½d.
5132	Seville, 1912... ..	5d.	5062	Kiukiang, 1912 ...	3d.
5179	Spain, 1912 ...	3d.	5061	Kiungchow, 1912 ...	2½d.
Sweden :			5134	Mengtsz, 1912 ...	4d.
5101	Budget Report for 1914 ...	½d.	5124	Nanking, 1912 ...	4½d.
5202	Gothenburg, 1912 ...	4½d.	5169	Newchwang, 1912 ...	2½d.
Switzerland :			5201	Ningpo, 1912 ...	4d.
5187	Switzerland 1912 ...	2½d.	5059	Pakhoi, 1912 ...	3d.
Turkey :			5050	Shasi, 1912 ...	2½d.
5167	Aleppo, 1912... ..	3½d.	5207	Shanghai, 1912 ...	1½d.
5225	Baghdad, 1912 ...	2d.	5051	Swatow, 1912 ...	3d.
5168	Basra, 1912 ...	2½d.	5128	Teng Yuch, 1912 ...	½d.
5184	Beirut and the Coast of Syria, 1912... ..	3d.	5192	Tientsin, 1912 ...	3d.
5045	Constantinople, 1912 ...	6½d.	5223	Tsinan and Tsingtau, 1912... ..	4d.
5159	Erzeroum, 1912 ...	1d.	5113	Wuchow and Nanning, 1912 ...	3d.
5107	Jerusalem, 1912 ...	2½d.	5117	Wuhu, 1912 ...	4d.
5055	Mosul, 1912 ...	½d.	Corea :		
5234	Salonica, 1912 ...	1½d.	5104	Corea, 1912 ...	2½d.
5166	Trebizond, 1912 ...	2½d.	Japan		
AFRICA—			5121	Dairen, 1912... ..	5d.
Abyssinia :			5229	Formosa, 1912 ...	3d.
5163	Abyssinia, 1911 and 1912 ...	3d.	5151	Hakodate, 1912 ...	3d.
5180	Harrar, 1912... ..	1d.	5161	Japan, 1912... ..	5½d.
Egypt :			5191	Kobe, 1912 ...	6d.
5097	Alexandria, 1912 ...	5½d.	5042	Liaotung Peninsula ...	6½d.
5185	Port Said, 1912 ...	9½d.	5209	Nagasaki, 1912 ...	3d.
Morocco :			5086	Shimonoseki, 1912 ...	3½d.
5217	Casablanca, 1912 ...	4d.	5170	Yokohama, 1912 ...	4d.
5036	Morocco, 1911 ...	5d.	Muscat :		
Tunis :			5198	Muscat, 1912-13 ...	4½d.
5230	Tunis, 1912 ...	3½d.	Persia :		
			5088	Azerbaijan, 1911-12 ...	2½d.
			5052	Bahrein Islands, 1911-12 ...	3½d.
			5093	Bushire, 1911-12 ...	4½d.
			5048	Ispahan, 1911-12 ...	3d.
			5204	Kermanshah, 1912-13 ...	2½d.
			5211	Khorasan, 1912-13 ...	3½d.
			5037	Persia, 1911-12 ...	2d.

Government Publications.

Foreign Office Reports—continued.

No.	Place.	Price.	No.	Place.	Price.
ASIA—continued.			SOUTH AMERICA—		
Siam :			Bolivia :		
5084	Bangkok, 1911-12 ...	4d.	5110	Bolivia, 1912 ...	3½d.
5200	Chiengmai, 1912 ...	3½d.	Brazil :		
5239	Senggora, 1912-13 ...	2½d.	5076	Bahia, 1912 ...	2½d.
NORTH AMERICA—			5173	Pernambuco, 1912 ...	4d.
Mexico :			5049	Rio de Janeiro, 1911-12 ...	5½d.
5064	Colima, 1912 ...	3d.	5130	Rio Grande, 1912 ...	½d.
5175	Mexico, 1912 ...	4½d.	5160	São Paulo, 1912 ...	2d.
5158	Salina Cruz, 1912 ...	1d.	684	<i>Journey in the South of</i>	
5155	Tampico, 1912 ...	2½d.		<i>Brazil</i>	1½d.
5100	Vera Cruz, 1912 ...	½d.	Chile :		
5075	Yucatan, 1912 ...	½d.	5112	Antofagasta, 1912 ...	½d.
United States :			5053	Coquimbo, 1912 ...	5l.
5103	Baltimore, 1912 ...	5½d.	5135	Iquique, 1912 ...	3½d.
5116	Boston, 1912... ..	4d.	5237	Valparaiso, 1911-12 ...	4d.
5095	Chicago, 1912 ...	5d.	Colombia :		
5145	Galveston, 1912 ...	4½d.	5146	Antioquia, 1912 ...	½d.
5047	Hawaii, 1911-12 ...	4d.	Paraguay :		
5206	New Orleans, 1912 ...	5½d.	5040	Paraguay, 1911 ...	3d.
5131	New York, 1912 ...	3½d.	5220	Paraguay, 1912 ...	3½d.
5090	Philadelphia, 1912 ...	4½d.	5150	Budget for 1913 and Finances	½d.
5089	Philippine Islands, 1912 ...	3d.	Peru :		
5118	Portland (Oregon), 1912 ...	5d.	5054	Iquitos, 1912 ...	1d.
5154	Porto Rico, 1911-12 ...	1½d.	5129	Peru, 1911-12 ...	4½d.
5068	San Francisco, 1912 ...	2d.	Venezuela :		
5091	Savannah, 1912 ...	5½d.	5156	Caracas, 1911-12 ...	5d.
5087	St. Louis, 1912 ...	4½d.	5085	Ciudad Bolivar, 1912 ...	2½d.
GENERAL AMERICA—			WEST INDIES—		
Costa Rica :			Cuba, 1911-12 ...		
5147	Costa Rica, 1912 ...	3d.	5190	Cuba, 1911-12 ...	4d.
Honduras :			5039	Dominican Republic ...	1½d.
5038	Honduras (Atlantic Coast)...	4d.	5066	Dominican Republic, 1912...	4½d.
5215	Honduras (Atlantic Coast) 1912... ..	4d.	5057	Hayti, 1912 ...	3d.
Panama.					
5214	Panama, 1912 ...	3d.			

TREATY SERIES.

The following numbers of the Treaty Series, issued by the Foreign Office since 1st January, 1913, may also be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications (see list on Cover) :—

No.		Price.
14	Norway. Convention between the United Kingdom and Norway respecting the application of the Convention of Commerce and Navigation of 18th March, 1826, to certain parts of His Britannic Majesty's Dominions	½d.

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

No.		Price.
	Germany.	
5	Declaration additional to the Agreement of 27th March, 1874, between the United Kingdom and Germany respecting the recognition of Joint Stock Companies, &c.	½d.
13	Agreement between the United Kingdom and Germany respecting (1) the settlement of the Frontier between Nigeria and the Cameroons, from Yola to the Sea; and (2) the regulation of Navigation on the Cross River	1s. 7d.
	France.	
18	Exchange of Notes between the United Kingdom and France renewing for a further period of five years the Arbitration Agreement signed at London, 14th October, 1903	½d.
19	Agreement between the United Kingdom and France respecting the Boundary between Sierra Leone and French Guinea	6½d.
	Portugal.	
11	Agreement between the United Kingdom and Portugal for the Regulation of the Opium Monopolies in Hongkong and Macao	½d.
	Turkey.	
1	Agreement between the United Kingdom and Turkey respecting Commercial Travellers' Samples	½d.
	Liberia.	
6	Agreement between the United Kingdom and Liberia respecting the Navigation of the Manoh River	½d.
	Honduras.	
12	Exchange of Notes between the United Kingdom and Honduras extending until 6th April, 1915, the operation of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the two countries of 21st January, 1887	½d.
	Costa Rica.	
16	Protocol between the United Kingdom and Costa Rica respecting the application of the Treaty of Commerce of 27th November, 1849, to certain parts of His Britannic Majesty's Dominions...	½d.
	Venezuela.	
3	Parcel Post Agreement between the United Kingdom and Venezuela	2d.
	Paraguay.	
15	Agreement between the United Kingdom and Paraguay relating to Extradition between certain British Protectorates and Paraguay	½d.
	Siam.	
17	Agreement between the United Kingdom and Siam respecting the Rendition of Fugitive Criminals between the State of North Borneo and Siam	½d.
4	International Conventions for the Unification of certain Rules of Law respecting (1) Collisions between Vessels; and (2) Assistance and Salvage at Sea	2½d.
7	International Agreement for the Prevention of False Indications of Origin on Goods	½d.
8	International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property	2d.
9	Treaties, &c. between the United Kingdom and Foreign States. Accessions, Withdrawals, &c.	1d.
10	International Radiotelegraph Convention	4d.

*Government Publications.***COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.**

The following Reports relating to H.M. Colonial Possessions, issued since 1st January, 1913, may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications (see list on Cover):—

No.	Place.	Price.
Annual—		
743	Uganda, 1911-12	5d.
744	Mauritius, 1911	3½d.
745	Trinidad and Tobago, 1911-12... ..	8½d.
746	British Guiana, 1911-12	4d.
747	St. Vincent, 1911-12	4d.
748	Barbados, 1911-12	3d.
749	Leeward Islands, 1911-12	5½d.
750	Straits Settlements, 1911	4½d.
751	East Africa Protectorate, 1911-12	8½d.
752	St. Lucia, 1911-12	2½d.
753	Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate, 1911	1½d.
754	Cayman Islands (Jamaica), 1911-12	5d.
755	Gibraltar, 1912	2½d.
756	St. Helena, 1912	3½d.
757	Weihaiwei, 1912	3d.
758	Ceylon, 1911-12... ..	5½d.
759	Sierra Leone, 1912	3d.
760	Seychelles, 1912	5½d.
761	Somaliland, 1912-13	1½d.
762	Hong Kong, 1912	4½d.
763	Turks and Caicos Islands, 1912	2d.
764	Falkland Islands, 1912	1½d.
765	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, 1912	4d.
766	Bahamas, 1912-13	3½d.
—	Cyprus, 1912-13... ..	4½d.
767	Gambia, 1912	7½d.
768	Fiji, 1912	2½d.
769	Basutoland, 1912-1913... ..	1d.
770	Gold Coast, 1912	3½d.
771	Ashanti, 1912	4d.
772	Nyasaland, 1912-13	4½d.
773	Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1912-13	3d.
774	British Solomon Islands, 1912-13	4½d.
775	Colonial Survey Committee, Report for 1912-13	3s. 9d.
776	Tongan Islands Protectorate, 1911-12 and 1912-13	3d.
777	Swaziland, 1912-13	3d.
778	Imperial Institute: Report on its Work in 1912	2½d.
779	Barbados, 1912-13	3d.
Miscellaneous—		
85	Southern Nigeria: Report on the Results of the Mineral Survey, 1911	1d.
86	Southern Nigeria: Report on the Results of the Mineral Survey, 1912	1d.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

- Sugar Industry in Spain.
"Moniteur Officiel" (Paris), 11th Dec.
- Rubber Prospects.
"Straits Budget" (Singapore), 20th Nov.
- Soya Bean Season in Manchuria, 1912-13.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 10th Dec.
- Olive and Olive Oil Production in Greece in 1912.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 9th Dec.
- Tea Production in China in 1912.
"Vjestnik Finansov" (St. Petersburg), 7th Dec.
- Menthol. Peppermint Oil, &c. Production in Japan.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 9th Dec.
- Crop Results in Prussia for 1913.
"Reichsanzeiger" (Berlin), 9th Dec.
- Rubber Position and Equatorial Africa (Second Article).
"Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris), 11th Dec.
- Teak Industry in Burma during Jan.-June, 1913.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 4th Dec.

Machinery and Engineering.

- Concrete Mixing.
"Engineering News" (New York), 4th Dec.
- Grinding Wheel Protection Devices: Tests.
"Iron Age" (New York), 4th Dec.
- Harbour Works at Eupatoria (Crimea).
"Pravitelstvenni Vjestnik" (St. Petersburg), 11th Dec.
- Cast Iron for Machine Tool Parts.
"Iron Age" (New York), 4th Dec.
- Inland Navigation Barges with Producer Gas Engines.
"Engineering News" (New York), 4th Dec.
- Power required for Rolling Metal.
"Iron Age" (New York), 4th Dec.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- Petroleum Mining in India and Burma (Second Article).
"Indian Engineering" (Calcutta), 22nd Nov.
- Pig Iron Production in Russia, 1908-12.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 6th Dec.
- Iron and Steel Market in the United States.
"Moniteur Officiel" (Paris), 11th Dec.
- Scheelite Mining in New Zealand.
"Australian Mining Standard" (Sydney), 13th Nov.

Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued.

- State Coal Mines in New Zealand.
"Mining and Engineering Review" (Melbourne), Nov.
- Iron and Steel Market in France.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 12th Dec.
- Mining in Ontario in 1912.
"Canadian Mining Journal" (Toronto), 1st Dec.
- Mining Industry in Argentina.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 9th Dec.
- Use of Lead in the Tropics.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 6th Dec.
- New Oil Fields in Canada.
"Gas Power Age" (Winnipeg), Nov.
- Patent Fuel Production by the Rhenish Westphalian Syndicate, 1909-12.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 6th Dec.
- Mining and Metallurgy in Scandinavia.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 6th Dec.
- Tin: Future Scarcity.
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 22nd Nov.
- Rolled Iron Market in Upper Silesia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 13th Dec.
- Mineral Industry of Japan in 1912.
"Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels), 13th Dec.
- Mineral Output of Australia in 1912.
"Australian Mining Standard" (Sydney), 13th Nov.
- Iron Market in Rhenish Westphalia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 13th Dec.
- Copper Prices, Consumption and Supply.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 6th Dec.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

- Corrosion of Locomotive Boilers.
"Indian and Eastern Engineer" (Calcutta), Nov.
- Railways in Chile.
"Handelsmuseum" (Vienna), 11th Dec.
- Waterways of the United States.
"Journal des Transports" (Paris), 29th Nov.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

- Oils and Soaps in Textile Manufacturing.
"Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay), Nov.
- Ribbon Trade in Turkey.
"Moniteur Officiel" (Paris), 11th Dec.
- Textile Industry in Japan.
"Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay), Nov.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

Textiles and Textile Materials—cont.

- Cotton Mixture Thubets.
"American Wool and Cotton Reporter"
 (Boston), 4th Dec.
- Manila Hemp (Abaca): Extracting the Fibre.
"Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay),
 Nov.
- Wool Exports from Argentina in 1912-13.
"Handelsmuseum" (Vienna), 11th Dec.
- Silk Market in the United States.
"Moniteur Officiel" (Paris), 11th Dec.
- Silk Industry in British India.
"Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay),
 Nov.
- Textile Fibres.
"American Wool and Cotton Reporter"
 (Boston), 4th Dec.
- Weaving Industry in Madras.
"Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay),
 Nov.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

- Russia: Loans and their Employment.
"Vyestnik Finansov" (St. Petersburg),
 7th Dec.
- Albania: Development of Italian Commerce.
"Sole" (Milan), 13th Dec.
- Ethiopia: Economic Condition of Harrar.
"Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris), 11th Dec.
- Italy: General Trade Report for 1912.
German Consular Report, Dec.
- Germany: Economic and Commercial Condition in Khenish Westphalia.
French Consular Report, 14th Dec.,
 No. 1064.

Commercial, Financial and Economic—continued.

- Dahomey: Commerce and Economic Condition in 1912.
"Bulletin Colonial" (Paris), Nov.
- Morocco and Algeria: Trade between.
"Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris), 14th Dec
- Sweden: General Trade Report for 1912.
German Consular Report, Dec.
- Siam: Financial Condition.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),
 9th Dec.
- Chile: Industrial Condition, &c.
"Handelsmuseum" (Vienna), 11th Dec.
- Germany: Description. Trade and Commerce, &c. of Hamburg.
Italian Consular Report, Oct.
- Dominican Republic: Agriculture, Commerce and Industries.
"Moniteur Officiel" (Paris), 11th Dec

Miscellaneous.

- Fisheries Development in Russia.
"Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta,"
 (St. Petersburg), 12th Dec.
- Artificial Manures: World's Production and Consumption.
"Economiste" (Paris), 13th Dec.
- Labour in the Building Trade in Germany.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 10th Dec.
- Paper Yarn.
"Pulp and Paper Magazine"
 (Montreal), 1st Dec.
- Cement Industry in Upper Silesia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 11th Dec.
- Leather Industry in Germany.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 13th Dec.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- British India**—Report on the Maritime Trade of Bengal, 1912-13.
- Victoria**—Statistical Register, 1912. Part VI., Social Condition: Part VII., Population.
- East Africa Protectorate**—Annual Report of Chief of Customs for 1912-13.
- Sweden**—Commercial Review (in Swedish).
- Netherlands**—Sitjhoff's Directory (in Dutch).
- France**—Report to the French Foreign Office on the Affairs of Tunis in 1912 (in French).
- Portugal**—British Chamber of Commerce Report, 1912.
- United States**—"The New Tariff and Foreign Competition." (Paper read to the Association of Cotton Manufacturers, Atlantic City.)
- China**—Returns of Trade, 1912. Part III. Part I. Imports.

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 51 weeks ended 18th December, 1913 :—

	Week ended 18th Dec., 1913.	51 Weeks ended 18th Dec., 1913.	Week ended 18th Dec., 1913.	51 Weeks ended 18th Dec., 1913.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	130,974	3,192,884	8,998	222,663
Brazilian	19,181	238,770	310	15,051
East Indian	6,631	124,422	5,995	53,012
Egyptian	26,704	526,343	4,712	154,749
Miscellaneous	3,003*	222,119†	41	11,331
Total	186,498	4,304,538	20,056	456,806

* Including 160 bales British West Indian, 95 bales British West African, 1,346 bales British East African, and 53 bales foreign East African.

† Including 8,531 bales British West Indian, 16,808 bales British West African, 33,601 bales British East African, and 5,649 bales foreign East African.

NOTE.—These figures include cotton "in transit" or "for transhipment under bond."

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 20th December, 1913, 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 20th December, 1913	31 2	25 11	18 5
Corresponding Week in—			
1906	26 0	24 1	17 3
1907	34 6	26 10	18 0
1908	32 2	26 8	17 2
1909	33 1	25 2	17 4
1910	30 7	23 10	16 9
1911	32 9	33 5	20 8
1912	30 7	28 11	19 1

* 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 20th December, 1913, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 20th Dec., 1913.	Correspond- ing week in 1912.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	22	14
Sheep and lambs	"	501	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	60	144
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Owts.	188,578	149,560
Mutton " " " "	"	103,675	101,345
Pork " " " "	"	24,224	9,765
Meat, nnumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	17,313	12,563
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Owts.	99,289	87,566
Beef	"	516	508
Hams	"	11,953	13,018
Pork	"	4,229	3,143
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	2,392	1,252
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	10,977	10,379
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Owts.	85,670	77,518
Margarine	"	41,487	38,619
Cheese	"	20,755	20,775
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	330
" cream	"	143	319
" condensed	"	28,504	26,327
" preserved, other kinds... ..	"	61	113
Eggs	Grt. Hndr.	500,687	384,768
Poultry	Value £	237,178	214,217
Game	"	1,425	1,704
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Owts.	7,511	7,933
Lard	"	43,557	38,113
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Owts.	1,974,200	2,593,500
Wheat-meal and flour... ..	"	277,200	359,600
Barley	"	284,000	507,900
Oats	"	314,000	231,300
Peas	"	27,611	88,695
Beans	"	33,180	4,960
Maize or Indian corn	"	455,900	697,900
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Owts.	115,829	119,090
Apricots and peaches	"	12	2
Bananas... ..	Bunches	146,725	125,645
Cherries	Owts.	—	—
Currants	"	—	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	1,008	1,287
Lemons	"	11,504	10,301
Oranges	"	337,938	271,940
Pears	"	736	974
Plums	"	—	—
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unenumerated... ..	"	5,246	4,947
Hay	Tons	178	783
Straw	"	54	34
Moss Litter	"	1,362	1,565
Hops	Owts.	11,458	15,239
Locust beans	"	2,407	100,842
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	201,283	199,513
Potatoes... ..	Owts.	23,224	187,218
Tomatoes	"	13,824	10,172
Unenumerated... ..	Value £	9,830	11,691
Vegetables, dried... ..	Owts.	15,173	15,183
" preserved by canning	"	11,121	18,298

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. 671.

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

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

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

(16,866.)

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

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

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

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911. PART II.—
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Decisions by the Umpire.

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

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

1404. Workmen engaged in removing or replacing turf or in depositing clinker or clay in connection with the laying out of an ordinary cricket pitch in an existing park.

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.

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

