

THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. LXXXVI.]

August 27, 1914.

[No. 926

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. 584.

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

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

Attention is also called to the following notices:—

| | |
|--|-----|
| Register of firms in the United Kingdom who may desire to receive Confidential Information relative to openings for trade | 540 |
| List of H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions | 584 |
| List of Trade Enquiry Offices in London of the Self-Governing Dominions | 585 |
| List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications , &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch | 580 |

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

NOTE.—In reading the following notices of possible openings for United Kingdom goods abroad, regard should be had to the Royal Proclamations which appeared on pages 344-5 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th August, pages 406-11 of the issue of 13th August, and pages 547-49 of the present issue, prohibiting entirely the exportation from this country of certain articles, and prohibiting the exportation from this country of certain articles to certain countries.

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM.

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

Similarly, United Kingdom manufacturers now have the markets of Germany and Austria-Hungary closed to them, but in many cases there will be opportunities for the disposal of their products in this country.

Doubtless in a large number of cases importers and manufacturers have already taken steps to inform themselves on these points, but, from cases which have come under the notice of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, it is believed that in some instances it has not proved an easy matter to obtain the necessary information, and it is thought that in such cases the Branch may be able to render some assistance by placing manufacturers and buyers in communication with one another.

Applications have already been received in the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade from a large number of firms in all parts of the United Kingdom who wish to get into communication with manufacturers or purchasers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from, or sold to, Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Among a very large number of applications received the following may be noted:—

Manufacturers Sought for.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paraffin lamp chimneys. | Metal frames and other materials for ladies' hand bags. |
| Bored wood brush stocks. | Compressed asbestos fibre jointing. |
| Lumineux ribbons and crinoline trimmings. | Stay fittings, Broche cloths, and spiral springs for corset manufacturers. |
| Metal glove fasteners. | Millinery ornaments, similar to Gablonz ware, in mother-of-pearl, galalith and glass. |
| 22-carat gold leaf for bookbinders' use. | Aluminium powder. |
| Numbering, dating and perforating machines. | Coppered iron wire for chair springs. |
| Heat resisting glasses and globes. | Bent wood hoops for travelling trunks. |
| Glass wool. | Grained fibre board and kit bag frames. |
| Jacquard plush (samples on view). | Magnesia rings and nitrate of Thorium, used for manufacture of incandescent mantles. |
| Tin plates (in black, plain colours and fancy mottlings), for manufacture of buttons. | |
| Cotton back satins. | |
| Polonaise collar velvets. | |
| Watch glasses. | |

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

Markets Sought for.

| | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Crayons. | Electrical fittings, &c. |
| Bandages—knitted tubular. | Christmas cards. |
| Bottles, glass, for chemists and doctors. | Fancy goods. |
| Cameos. | Gloves and chamois leather. |
| Card clothing for textile industry. | Electrical hair dryers. |
| Cotton cloths (sometimes called "velours" or "Duvetyn"). | Electrical massage vibrators. |
| | Cheap leatherette papers. |
| | Gold lace. |
| | Glazed "presspahn." |

United Kingdom firms interested in any of the above-mentioned articles are invited to write to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., with a view to being placed in communication with the enquirers.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Secretary of State for India in Council invites tenders for the supply of (1) *steel trough plates for bridges*, (2) *coachscrews*, and (3) *dogspikes*. The conditions of contract may be obtained on application to the Director-General of Stores, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., and tenders are to be delivered at that office by 2 p.m. on 1st September. Copies of the specifications, &c. may be seen by United Kingdom makers of the articles mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 20,328.)

CANADA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) reports that he has received the following enquiries:—

A professor of a Canadian University is desirous of receiving catalogues and prices from United Kingdom manufacturers of the following supplies:—*Air compressors; steel bridges; concrete bridges; concrete block machines; cement machinery; Portland cement; cement and concrete tools; concrete piles; concrete pipes; concrete reinforcing; concrete curbs; cranes; dams; pile drivers; cement, sand, &c. dryers; elevators; gas and oil engines; friction clutches; pumping engines; filters; fire brick and clay; fire-proofing materials.* See Note † on next page.

(C.I.B. 20,663a.)

The representative of a company in the Province of Alberta desires to receive catalogues of United Kingdom manufacturers and dealers in *architects' supplies, technical books, cement testing apparatus, draughting supplies, and engineering and surveying instruments.* See Note † on next page.

(C.I.B. 20,664c.)

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

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

* * * * *

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:— (C.I.B. 20,062.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A London firm desires to get into immediate communication with Canadian shippers of flax.

Flax.

In view of the possible shortage of paper in Scotland, enquiry is being made for large supplies of Canadian wood pulp. and requests are received for names of manufacturers able to make immediate shipments.

Wood Pulp.

Enquiry is made for names of Canadian suppliers of pit wood.

Pit Wood.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Nova Scotia firm desires to secure agencies for United Kingdom firms wishing to do business in the Maritime Provinces.

Agencies desired.

A correspondent at St. John, N.B., makes enquiry for names of United Kingdom manufacturers of chemical fertilisers open to undertake Canadian business.

Chemical Fertilisers.

A Vancouver firm of distributing agents, calling on grocers, druggists and confectioners, desires to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers desirous of securing representation in Western Canada.

Groceries; Druggists' Sundries; Confectionery.

A correspondent in the Province of Quebec desires to receive catalogues (preferably in French) of United Kingdom manufacturers of seeding machines, mowers, rakes, reaper-binders, hay-presses, potato-digging machines, threshing machines,

alcohol motors, &c.

A Winnipeg firm makes enquiry for names of large United Kingdom producers of caustic soda, soda ash and bicarbonate of soda.

Caustic Soda; Soda Ash and Bicarbonate of Soda.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

An exporter of chopped hay in the Province of Quebec is desirous of getting into communication with London importers.
Market sought for
Chopped Hay.

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 enquiries have been received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., *whence further information may be obtained*:— (C.I.B. 20,975.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A London firm is desirous of purchasing large quantities of bran, and mill offals for shipment to Belgian ports, and invites offers from Canadian shippers.
Bran ;
Mill Offals.

A London manufacturing company is open to contract for supplies of paper felt, and invites samples and quotations from Canadian manufacturers able to execute orders promptly.
Paper Felt.

An agent at present in London, claiming a good experience of the Canadian market and who will be shortly returning to that country, wishes to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of fancy goods, cutlery, or similar articles, wishing to extend their trade in Canada.
Fancy Goods ;
Cutlery, &c.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Toronto manufacturers' agent now in London is desirous of obtaining agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of rubber sponges, hot water bottles, chemicals; sundries; also chemicals and lead pencils.
Rubber Sponges ; Hot
Water Bottles ; Chemicals ;
Lead Pencils, &c.

A Toronto manufacturers' agent at present in London wishes to obtain United Kingdom agencies in haberdashery and men's furnishings. He is also interested in cutlery, and biscuits.
Haberdashery ; Men's
Furnishings ; Cutlery ;
Biscuits.

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

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

All communications relative to this enquiry should be addressed to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Liverpool, and marked "A. B." (C.I.B. 17,597.)

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

A Glasgow firm of electrical and mechanical engineers, claiming over twenty years' experience in the export trade, is open to advise buyers of machinery and to put them in touch with manufacturers who can meet their requirements. This would be done on a commission basis on the cost of the machinery, and the firm would undertake to see plant or machinery tested and shipped in good order.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Glasgow. (C.I.B. 21,007.)

* * * * *

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada reports that a mining company in Ontario is now engaged in excavating a site for a stamp mill and concentrator for the recovery of gold from ores, and will probably require machinery therefor.

**Plant for Gold
Stamp Mill and
Concentrator.**

The name and address of the company may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers desirous of supplying plant on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 20,663*b*.)

AUSTRALIA.

An engineer from Melbourne, who is at present in this country, desires to obtain agencies for British machinery, manufactured iron such as tubes, plates, &c., hardware such as enamelled ware, electrical fittings, &c., and photographic chemicals.

**Machinery; Iron
Tubes, Plates, &c.;
Enamelled Ware;
Electrical
Fittings;
Photographic
Chemicals, etc.**

Communications regarding this enquiry should be addressed to the Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Australia, 72, Victoria Street, London, S.W. (C.I.B. 19,752.)

A manufacturers' agent of Melbourne, interested in steel products and machinery, who is at present in London, is desirous of obtaining the representation in Melbourne of British steel makers and machinery manufacturers.

**Steel Products;
Machinery.**

Communications regarding this enquiry should be addressed to the office of the Agent-General for Victoria, Melbourne Place, Strand, London, W.C. The name and London address of the enquirer may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(19,346.)

A manufacturers' export agent, with office and show rooms in London, claiming a good connection with hardware firms and general stores in Australia, is open to accept additional agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of goods other than soft goods.

**Commercial
Enquiry.**

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Statistical and Information Bureau, London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C., and marked "Austral." (C.I.B. 20,195.)

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

A report from the Sydney office of H.M. Trade Commissioner notifies that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Sydney, N.S.W., up to 2.30 p.m. on 7th October, for the supply and delivery of (1) *various telegraph instruments*, (2) *various measuring instruments*, and (3) 10,400 *carbon and metal filament electric lamps* (Schedules Nos. 404, 405 and 406, N.S.W.).

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

Copies of the specifications, conditions and forms of tender may be obtained from the offices of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W., where also preliminary deposits may be paid.

Copies of the specifications and conditions may be seen by United Kingdom makers of telegraph and measuring instruments and electric lamps at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 19,594.)

NEW ZEALAND.

A firm of merchants and commission agents in Dunedin wishes to get into touch with a United Kingdom firm of wholesale grocers and would also like to secure the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of confectionery, including chocolate.

The name and address of the firm may be obtained by United Kingdom firms interested 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 office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand, P.O. Box 369, Wellington, N.Z. (C.I.B. 19,693.)

A report has been received from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand to the effect that tenders are invited by the Public Service Stores Tender Board at Wellington for the supply and delivery of (1) 3,000 *wall telephones*, (2) 50, or more, *telegraph typewriters*, (3) 6 *tons of copper binding wire*, and (4) 5 *tons of galvanised iron binding wire*.

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c. may be obtained on application to the Controller of Stores, Post and Telegraph Department, Wellington, New Zealand. *Tenders must be accompanied by a bank cheque for £50 in the case of (1), £25 in the case of (2), £10 in the case of (3) and £5 in the case of (4).*

Openings for British Trade.

NEW ZEALAND—*continued.*

Sealed tenders will be received by the Chairman, Government Printing Office, Public Service Stores Tender Board, Wellington, New Zealand, up to 5 p.m. on 8th September.*

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c., may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 19,574.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Auckland (Mr. A. J. Dennison) reports, on the authority of the local press, that the ratepayers of Mount Albert, a suburb of Auckland, have sanctioned the proposal of the Borough Council to raise a loan of £29,500 for municipal works. Of this amount £12,000 is set apart for road construction and improvement works, £1,500 for road-making plant, £9,500 for water supply extension, and £500 for drainage works. (C.I.B. 19,564.)

**Material and
Plant for Road
Construction,
Water Supply,
and Drainage
Works.**

SOUTH AFRICA.

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

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

Leather Belting.

EGYPT.

The Acting British Consul at Cairo (Mr. G. G. Knox) reports that tenders† are invited by the Egyptian Ministry of Finance for the supply of 150 safes of the approximate outside size of 63 centimetres high, 48 centimetres wide, and 48 centimetres deep.

Copies of the specification, conditions and form of tender, &c. may be obtained from the "Economat Central, Ministère des Finances," Cairo, where also tenders, accompanied by a sample of the safe it is proposed to supply, will be received up to noon on 1st October.

A provisional deposit equal to 2 per cent., or a bank guarantee of 10 per cent., of the value of the offer must accompany each tender.

A copy of the *cahier des charges* (in French) may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of safes at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 19,785.)

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

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

Openings for British Trade.

NETHERLANDS.

H.M. Consul at Amsterdam (Mr. J. J. Broderick) reports that a firm in that city, being now unable to obtain supplies from Germany, wishes to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of glassware, corks, sprays and tubes for the perfumery trade. The firm is also desirous of taking up the selling agency of a reliable United Kingdom manufacturer of celluloid articles, hair nets, &c. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 20,681.)

H.M. Consul also reports that a firm in Amsterdam desires to get into communication immediately with United Kingdom manufacturers of sanitary articles, chiefly water-filters of simple construction, for household use. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 20,682.)

Note.†—United Kingdom manufacturers of the articles mentioned may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the British Consulate, Amsterdam.

FRANCE.

The British Chamber of Commerce, Paris, has received enquiries from French firms who wish to know whether United Kingdom manufacturers of tools, machine parts, and ironware, can supply goods to replace similar German goods which have hitherto been imported into France.

All communications in this connection should be sent direct to the Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce, 9, Rue des Pyramides, Paris, who will do everything possible to facilitate communications, transmission of samples, &c.

SPAIN.

The following information was received from H.M. Consul-General at Barcelona (Mr. C. S. Smith) before the outbreak of the war:—

The hydro-electric schemes which are in course of realisation have discouraged the importation of steam engines and boilers, but have stimulated the imports of electrical machinery.

Oil engines are not imported, nor are they likely to be as long as the duty levied on oils is so high. Gas engines are not asked for at present. The price of gas supplied to the houses is 25 centimos (2.2d.) per cubic metre.

Openings for British Trade.

SPAIN—continued.

The importation of cotton-spinning machinery in 1913 was fairly active, and it is thought that some 20,000 new spindles were put down. Of these about 5,000 spindles would be for replacing old machines sent to scrap. Very low prices have ruled for these machines. The imports of jute machinery were also fair in relation to the limited number of spindles existing. The increase is estimated at 4,000 spindles. Only special looms, which are not made in Spain, are imported, as the duty is prohibitive. Little or no machinery for cloth, or yarn printing, dyeing or finishing was imported during 1913.

There was a considerable importation of machine tools last year to meet the requirements of the large electrical undertakings for the supply of current on a large scale for power and lighting purposes.

The trade in machinery and materials for the graphic arts generally shows steady expansion in consequence of the deficiencies still to be made good in order to bring Spain up to the standard of her neighbours. No printing or book-binding machinery comes from the United Kingdom; *the greater part of the trade goes to Germany. Every printing shop and bindery is full of German machinery, whose makers have cultivated the market with complete success.*

H.M. Consul at Valencia (Mr. E. Harker) reports that every year witnesses an increased demand in the Valencia district for small motor engines, chiefly petrol, for use in working small pumps for irrigating, and although a certain percentage of British makes is seen, the majority of such motors appear to be of Continental manufacture.

ITALY.

The "Gazzetta Ufficiale" (Rome) of 7th August announces that tenders will be received, up to 11th September, by the "Direttore Generale delle Opere Marittime, Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici (Sezione Contratti)," Rome, for the construction of piers, wharves and breakwaters at the port of Spezia. The upset price of the contract is put at 2,778,560 lire (about £111,140), and a provisional deposit of 100,000 lire (£4,000) is required to qualify any tender.

Although the foregoing contract will doubtless be awarded to an Italian firm, nevertheless the carrying out of the works may involve the purchase of materials and accessories outside Italy.

German and Austrian Market to be Captured. See article on pp. 55-7.

Openings for British Trade.

GREECE.

The Acting British Consul at Piræus (Mr. J. Joannidis) reports that the Greek Government Gazette of 21st July/3rd August notifies that tenders are invited by the Ministries of the Interior, of Finances, and of Communications, for the construction, maintenance and working of the undertakings necessary for (1) the supply of water to Athens, Piræus, and their suburbs by using the springs at Stymphalie or Medas; and (2) for the laying of a distributing system in Athens, Piræus, and North Phaleron for water supply and sanitation. The estimated value of the contract is 56,000,000 drachmæ (£2,240,000).

The plans, *cahiers des charges*, &c. may be seen at the "Bureau du service spécial pour l'alimentation d'eau et des égouts," Athens, where they may be copied at the tenderer's expense. Sealed tenders will be received by the Ministry of Communications, Athens, up to 11 a.m. on 27th March/9th April, 1915. *A receipt for the payment of a provisional deposit of 500,000 drachmæ (£20,000) to the "Caisse centrale d'Etat" or the National Bank of Greece must accompany each tender.*

A copy of the Gazette (in French) may be seen by United Kingdom contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 19,786.)

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Two gentlemen living this country shortly for Central America, with excellent introductions, are desirous of representing United Kingdom manufacturers of machinery and supplies for the engineering trade; they also desire to take up general agencies. Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Statistical and Information Bureau, London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C., and marked "W.H."

(C.I.B. 21,047.)

CHILE.

The "Diario Oficial" of 2nd July publishes a Law (No. 2,864) authorising the President of the Republic to arrange for the invitation of tenders in connection with the leasing of nitrate deposits in the Province of Tarapacá.

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

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TRADE ENQUIRIES REGARDING MARKETS ABROAD.

Requests for information regarding the market for goods of some general description are not infrequently made of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Dominions, the Imperial Trade Correspondents in other parts of the Empire, and of H.M. Consular Officers in foreign countries, without any specific information being given to indicate (a) the precise kind of goods about which the enquirer desires information, and (b) the particular points in regard to which he specially wants to be informed. Attention is directed to this matter because, if applicants would make their enquiries more precise, they would benefit by receiving more precise information. It would also be in their interest to state whether they have already succeeded in obtaining any trade in the country in question, whether they are represented by agents there, and if so by whom, and whether they are satisfied with their representation. It would also be desirable for them to forward copies of their catalogues or printed matter to the Trade Commissioner, Correspondent, or Consul concerned. (C.I.B. 16,428.)

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MARKETS.

Opportunity for British Trade Expansion.

In connection with the campaign which the Board of Trade are undertaking to assist and supplement the efforts of British manufacturers and merchants to profit by the present opportunity for establishing themselves in markets previously held by German and Austrian or Hungarian firms, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has prepared memoranda giving information with regard to possible developments in certain important trades. The trades dealt with in the memoranda already issued are:—

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Boots and Shoes (except of rubber). | Implements and Tools. |
| Carpets, Rugs and Matting. | Internal Combustion and Explosion Motors, Gas Turbines, &c. |
| Cotton Hosiery (stockings and socks). | Iron and Steel Wire. |
| Cotton Prints. | Leather Gloves and Glove Leather. |
| Cutlery. | Men's Clothing and Underclothing. |
| Electrical Appliances and Apparatus. | Railway Wheels and Axles (complete) and Tyres and Axles. |
| Enamelled Hollow Ware. | Stoneware, Earthenware and Chinaware. |
| Felt Hats and Fezzes. | Woollen and Worsted Piece Goods. |
| Furniture. | |

Memoranda on a number of other trades, among which may be mentioned certain classes of machinery, toys and games, certain classes of iron and steel, incandescent gas mantles, painters' colours, &c., soap and perfumery, and photographic goods, will be issued in rapid succession.

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

German and Austrian Foreign Markets.

The issue of the memoranda is only the first step. The Commercial Intelligence Branch is prepared to receive and answer personal and written enquiries for further information with regard to particular trades and markets. The Board of Trade have also asked for information, through H.M. Trade Commissioners and Consular Officers, as to the commercial and financial situation in the Dominions and foreign markets. A summary of some of the replies is published on pp. 542-45.

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

[N.B.—Attention is also drawn to the notice on p. 530.]

COMPETITION WITH GERMAN, AUSTRIAN, AND
HUNGARIAN TRADE IN NEUTRAL MARKETS.

Special Telegraphic Reports received from H.M. Trade Commissioners and Consuls on the Commercial Conditions now prevailing in the Dominions and in certain Foreign Markets.

In connection with the scheme which the Board of Trade have initiated for assisting British manufacturers and traders to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the war for securing trade formerly in the hands of German and Austrian or Hungarian rivals, cables were dispatched on August 14th to H.M. Trade Commissioners in Canada, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, and to British Consular Officers in South America, China, Japan, and Egypt, asking them to report on the financial and commercial conditions in their districts, and as to the likelihood of regular payments being forthcoming for goods supplied. The following is a summary of the replies which have been received to date.

Australia.—H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia reports (August 17th) that the financial position in that market is strong. The Federal Government is prepared to support the banks if necessary, and the execution of Federal, Public, and State works will be continued. The commercial position appears to be sound, as the banks are adequately supporting merchants. He considers that there is a good opportunity for manufacturers to secure valuable trade. Firms should cable to their agents that they are able to fill orders if they are in a position to give this assurance. Particular attention should be directed to trade in fencing wire, mild steel, wire netting, cotton hosiery, minor articles for apparel, rubber goods and china ware.

*Competition with German, Austrian, and Hungarian Trade in
Neutral Markets.*

Canada.—H.M. Trade Commissioner reports (August 16th) that, according to the information which he has been able to obtain, the present financial condition of importers is generally satisfactory. The approximate value of the import trade from Germany is £3,000,000. The following is a list of certain goods in which, in his opinion, United Kingdom firms might extend their trade as the result of existing conditions:—

| | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Bristles. | Ivory. | Fabrics for neckties. |
| Brooms. | Perfumery. | Gelatine. |
| Braes articles. | Purses. | Glassware. |
| Brass tubing. | Leather. | Gloves. |
| Boiler tubes. | Medicinal materials. | Gun wads. |
| Beans. | Chinaware. | Hides. |
| Combs. | Carbons. | Hops. |
| Clothing. | Cutlery. | Lamps. |
| Glycerine, crude. | Carding machinery. | Rubber. |
| Litharge. | Copper tubing. | Skates. |
| Lead pencils. | Electrical apparatus. | Socks. |
| Locomotive tyres. | Enamelled ware. | Toys. |
| Optical instruments. | Furs. | Velvets. |
| Piano-keys. | Ferro-silicon. | Zinc bars. |

New Zealand.—H.M. Trade Commissioner reports (August 19th) that the present conditions of trade are disturbed, but he anticipates that this is only temporary and considers prospects to be good, and regular payments likely to be maintained. The demand for necessities is not likely to diminish. An increasing demand for United Kingdom goods may be expected, but prompt overtures should be made so as to anticipate competition from America.

South Africa.—H.M. Trade Commissioner reports (August 17th) the existence of depression due to drought, which was accentuated by the war. Prices for foodstuffs rose to a high level at first, but concerted action by the merchants and the reassuring statements which the Dominion Government was in a position to make resulted in prices of present stock being fixed at 10 per cent. more than the normal market price. The action of H.M. Government regarding insurance against war risks is highly appreciated. The banks are fully prepared to finance reputable merchants as hitherto, and merchants are ready to carry on trade. Indents supplied previously by Germany and Austria will be executed by the United Kingdom and France. The unavoidable decrease in the exports of diamonds, hides and feathers will affect the community proportionately.

Argentina.—H.M. Consul-General at Buenos Aires reports (August 14th) that the preponderating share of the trade is already in the hands of British firms. Banks refuse to give credit and there is no money to be had. Grain stocks cannot be moved because bills cannot be drawn on Europe, and the banks can no longer finance cultivators. Regularity of payments cannot be relied upon. There is a danger of depreciation in the value of currency.

Competition with German, Austrian, and Hungarian Trade in Neutral Markets.

Brazil.—H.M. Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro reports (August 18th) that an opportunity certainly offers for British firms to secure trade now in German hands. Traders should make arrangements for payment in gold and not in paper currency, since the Government propose to make a large local issue of paper and in all probability exchange will decline sharply. British firms desiring to transact business should send competent representatives possessing the necessary technical knowledge to study local conditions. H.M. Consul-General adds that in Rio de Janeiro firms are in a good financial position, and it should not be difficult to secure regular payment, but the utmost caution should be exercised in the choice of customers.

China.—H.M. Consul-General at Shanghai reports (August 15th) that merchants there are fully alive to the situation. The difficulty in getting shipments away is re-acting on the import trade, but Chinese merchants are confident that business will shortly be resumed on a small scale. Silk spinning mills, cotton mills and industrial undertakings generally are working, but the market is oppressed by the stock of cereals which under normal conditions would have been shipped to the Continent of Europe.

Japan.—H.M. Commercial Attaché in Japan reports (August 26th) that, chiefly owing to rapid buying, the consequent rise in prices of accumulated stocks, and the special conditions resulting therefrom, payments have improved. The financial position is said to be fairly satisfactory, but it is difficult to say precisely whether regular payments will be possible in the event of the market becoming congested. H.M. Commercial Attaché is of opinion that the German Empire's large share of the trade is almost entirely due to excessive credit facilities and although (presumably under ordinary circumstances) he would not consider such a course desirable, it may be necessary for British interests to extend credit facilities.

Export trade is seriously disorganised owing to the stoppage of Continental purchases of silk and the big fall in prices in the United States. Transactions in *habutae*, braids, and in general export trade, are being very much interfered with on account of serious difficulties as to shipment and exchange, but the present position is slowly improving on account of assistance promised by the Japanese Specie Banks.

Prospects for the rice crop are encouraging. The following are German or Austro-Hungarian goods with which British manufacturing interests should be able to compete:—

Drugs (especially); galvanised iron wire, worsted yarns, and electrical machinery.

The iron and steel supply is calculated to suffice for six months; wire gauge No. 8 has advanced to £9 15s. c.i.f. and other gauges in the same proportion. Mild steel bars, round, basis sizes, have advanced by roughly 40%, and sheets in the same proportion. The above prices are for stocks, and there is no forward business being

*Competition with German, Austrian, and Hungarian Trade in
Neutral Markets.*

carried on. There has been a very large rise in the price of drugs, especially *santoninum*, *acid carbolicum*, *cocaine*, *hydrochlor*, *morphia*; German proprietary medicines. British manufacturing interests are strongly recommended to take advantage of the opportunity which must offer for the supply of enemies' goods, but it is absolutely essential that experts should pay a visit to Japan.

The present stock of yarns is believed to be small, on account of the depression in the *mousseline* trade early in the year. There has been a 20 per cent. rise in prices of paper owing to the shortage in the supply of pulp and other necessaries for its manufacture. Domestic pulp is only suitable for newspapers. There has been no change of importance in the textile import trade. No better opportunity is likely to occur for the supply of dyes and malt if supplies are forthcoming. There has been a big rise in price of industrial chemicals and glass sheets.

The greatest energy is being displayed by American firms, and Japanese firms will also take advantage of the opportunity.

NOTICE TO BRITISH FIRMS TRADING WITH FRANCE.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is informed by the British Chamber of Commerce, 9, Rue des Pyramides, Paris, that, in order to alleviate any anxiety which may be felt by British firms having interests in France as to the situation of their stock, book debts, &c., the Chamber has formed a special department to respond promptly to all enquiries received from the United Kingdom in this respect. The Chamber also has a list of responsible men who could be employed, in case of need, for safeguarding as far as possible the individual interests of British firms.

MORATORIUM LAWS AND OTHER FINANCIAL
MEASURES ABROAD.

Belgium.

H.M. Minister at Brussels has forwarded extracts from the "Moniteur Belge" containing the text of two Decrees, dated 2nd and 6th August, establishing a Moratorium in Belgium.

The Decree of 6th August supersedes that of 2nd August, and provides that the period during which all protests and appeals regarding negotiable instruments signed before 2nd August are to be made is postponed up to and including 15th September, 1914.

Payment cannot be demanded from the drawees, endorsers, or other responsible parties, during this period.

During the same period the holder is relieved of the obligation to demand payment on the due date. He is expected to inform the

Moratorium Laws and other Financial Measures Abroad.

debtor or the principal party that the bill can be paid at the domicile of the holder

Interest will accrue from the date of falling due until payment.

From 16th August until 15th September the withdrawal of cash on bank deposits effected before 3rd August cannot exceed 1,000 francs per fortnight. Deposits not exceeding 1,000 francs may be withdrawn entirely. (C. 7,267.)

Brazil.

H.M. Legation at Rio de Janeiro has telegraphed, under date 16th August, that a thirty days' Moratorium has been declared in Brazil as from that date. (C. 7,196.)

Italy.

H.M. Ambassador at Rome reports that a Royal Decree has been issued authorising the banks of emission, *viz.* the Banca d'Italia, the Banca di Napoli, and the Banca di Sicilia, to increase the maximum limit of their note circulation by one-third in each case.

Another Decree authorised the banks (other than the banks of emission) and pawn establishments, between the 4th and 20th August, to limit withdrawals to five per cent. of each individual account. By the same Decree bills payable in Italy which fell due from 1st to 20th August, inclusive, were prolonged for 20 days. (C. 7,480.)

Salvador.

H.M. Consul at San Salvador reports, under date of 11th August, that the Government of Salvador has issued a Decree authorising the banks of the Republic to meet their obligations in their own notes until peace has been re-established in Europe for one year. (C. 6,974.)

STEAMSHIP SERVICES TO THE CONTINENT.

Information regarding the present steamship services between the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 21,143.)

ROYAL PROCLAMATIONS AND GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

WARLIKE STORES, PROVISIONS AND VICTUAL.

Modified List of Prohibited Exports.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

MODIFYING THE PROCLAMATIONS OF THE 3RD, THE 5TH, AND THE 10TH AUGUST, 1914, RELATING TO THE EXPORTATION OF CERTAIN WARLIKE STORES, PROVISIONS AND VICTUAL.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS by the 8th Section of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879," it is enacted that We may, by Proclamation or Order-in-Council, prohibit the exportation of arms, ammunition and gunpowder, military and naval stores, and any articles which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, provisions, or any sort of victual, which may be used as food for men:

And whereas by the first section of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," it is enacted that We may, by Proclamation, prohibit the exportation of arms, ammunition, military or naval stores, and any article which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores, to any country or place therein named, whenever We shall judge such prohibition to be expedient in order to prevent such arms, ammunition, military or naval stores, being used against Our subjects or forces, or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with Our forces:

And whereas by Our Proclamations dated the 3rd August, 1914, the 5th August, 1914, and the 10th August, 1914, effect was given to the provisions of the above recited sections of the said Acts of Parliament by the prohibition of the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain military and naval stores and other articles as therein set forth:

And whereas We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, now deem it expedient that the exportation of the articles mentioned in that one of Our Proclamations dated the 5th August, 1914, made under the first section of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," shall no longer be prohibited to the Ports of Belgium, and also that the lists of articles of which the exportation is prohibited in the said Proclamation dated the 3rd August, 1914, in the said Proclamation dated the 5th August, 1914, made under the first section of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," and in the said Proclamation dated the 10th August, 1914, shall be modified, both by way of addition to and deletion from the lists of articles therein mentioned:

Now, We, by and with the advice aforesaid, do hereby order and direct that from and after the date hereof the prohibitions published

Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.

WARLIKE STORES, PROVISIONS AND VICTUAL—*continued.*
in the aforesaid Proclamations shall be read as subject to the modifications shown in the First Schedule hereunto appended, and that from and after the 30th August, 1914, the said prohibitions shall be read as subject also to the further modifications shown in the Second Schedule hereunto appended.

FIRST SCHEDULE—TO TAKE EFFECT FORTHWITH.

Proclamation of the 5th August, 1914.—List of Articles of which the exportation is prohibited from the United Kingdom to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Sea, with the exception of those of France, Russia (except the Baltic Ports), Spain and Portugal.

Add to the list of Ports excepted from the prohibition :—

The ports of Belgium.

Delete from the list of articles :—

Coal, steam, large ;
Fuel, manufactured ;
Nitrates of sodium ;
Tin plates.

Proclamation of the 10th August, 1914.—List of Articles of which the exportation is prohibited from the United Kingdom.

Delete from the list of articles :—

Lead in all forms.

Add to the list of articles :—

Lead, pig, sheet or pipe.

Substitute for the list of provisions and victual which may be used as food for men prohibited to be exported the following list :—

Wheat and wheat flour ;
Barley and oats ;
Animals, living, for food ;
Butter ;
Margarine ;
Cheese ;
Eggs ;
Sugar, unrefined ;
Sugar, refined and candy ;
Molasses and invert sugar ;
Jams and marmalades ;
Milk, condensed, sweetened or not.

SECOND SCHEDULE—TO TAKE EFFECT FROM THE 30TH AUGUST, 1914.

Proclamation of the 3rd August, 1914.—List of Articles of which the exportation is prohibited from the United Kingdom.

Delete from the list of articles—

Creosote.

Engines and lorries, internal combustion, capable of carrying a load of 25 cwt. and upwards, whole or in parts.

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

GOD SAVE THE KING.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.*WARLIKE STORES, PROVISIONS AND VICTUAL—*continued.*

Note.—In order to show clearly the effect of this new Proclamation as regards the foodstuffs prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom, the original and revised lists of the articles included in the prohibition are given below in parallel columns:—

| OLD LIST (now superseded). | NEW LIST (in force). |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Corn, grain, rice, pulse, meal and flour of all kinds ; | Wheat and wheat flour ; |
| Animals, living, for food ; | Barley and oats ; |
| Meat of all kinds (including poultry and game), fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, or in any way preserved ; | Animals, living, for food ; |
| Bread ; | |
| Biscuits and cakes ; | |
| Butter ; | Butter ; |
| Margarine ; | Margarine ; |
| Cheese ; | Cheese ; |
| Eggs ; | Eggs ; |
| Fish, fresh, cured, dried or salted (but not including pickled) ; | |
| Fruit, dried or otherwise preserved, without sugar, all kinds ; | |
| Sugar, unrefined ; | Sugar, unrefined ; |
| Sugar, refined and candy ; | Sugar, refined and candy ; |
| Glucose ; | |
| Molasses and invert sugar ; | Molasses and invert sugar ; |
| Confectionery of all kinds, including marmalade, jams and fruit jellies ; | Jams and marmalades ; |
| Milk, condensed, sweetened or not ; | Milk, condensed, sweetened or not. |
| Tea, other than green tea ; | |
| Vegetables. | |

The regulations have also been modified in other respects. The former prohibition of the export of lead in all forms is now confined to lead—pig, sheet, or pipe. The ports of Belgium are now added to those of France, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Spain, and Portugal as exceptions from the prohibition of the export of warlike stores to Europe. Large steam coal, manufactured fuel, nitrates of sodium, and tin plates may also now be exported by United Kingdom firms to European ports. From 30th August it will also be possible to export creosote, and internal combustion engines and lorries.

British subjects are, of course, still absolutely prohibited from any commercial intercourse with either Germany or Austria-Hungary. (In this connection see the notice on p. 551).

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***NEUTRAL SHIPS AND COMMERCE.**

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 20th day of August, 1914.

PRESENT :

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS during the present hostilities the Naval Forces of His Majesty will co-operate with the French and Russian Naval Forces and

Whereas it is desirable that the naval operations of the allied forces so far as they affect neutral ships and commerce should be conducted on similar principles, and

Whereas the Governments of France and Russia have informed His Majesty's Government that during the present hostilities it is their intention to act in accordance with the provisions of the Convention known as the Declaration of London*, signed on the 26th day of February, 1909, so far as may be practicable:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that during the present hostilities the Convention known as the Declaration of London shall, subject to the following additions and modifications, be adopted and put in force by His Majesty's Government as if the same had been ratified by His Majesty:—

The additions and modifications are as follows:—

(1) The lists of absolute and conditional contraband contained in the Proclamation dated 4th August, 1914, shall be substituted for the lists contained in Articles 22 and 24 of the said Declaration.

(2) A neutral vessel which succeeded in carrying contraband to the enemy with false papers may be detained for having carried such contraband if she is encountered before she has completed her return voyage.

(3) The destination referred to in Article 33 may be inferred from any sufficient evidence, and (in addition to the presumption laid down in Article 34) shall be presumed to exist if the goods are consigned to or for an agent of the Enemy State or to or for a merchant or other person under the control of the authorities of the Enemy State.

(4) The existence of a blockade shall be presumed to be known—

(a) to all ships which sailed from or touched at an enemy port a sufficient time after the notification of the blockade to the local authorities to have enabled the Enemy Government to make known the existence of the blockade.

(b) to all ships which sailed from or touched at a British or allied port after the publication of blockade.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 35 of the said Declaration, conditional contraband, if shown to have the destination referred to in Article 33, is liable to capture to whatever port the vessel is bound and at whatever port the cargo is to be discharged.

* The text (in French) of the Declaration, together with a translation thereof, is contained in an official Blue Book ("Miscellaneous No. 4 (1909)"). published in March, 1909. Reference number Cl. 4554. Price 11d. ex postage.

Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.

NEUTRAL SHIPS AND COMMERCE—*continued.*

(6) The General Report of the Drafting Committee on the said Declaration presented to the Naval Conference, and adopted by the Conference at the eleventh plenary meeting on February 25th, 1909, shall be considered by all Prize Courts as an authoritative statement of the meaning and intention of the said Declaration, and such Courts shall construe and interpret the provisions of the said Declaration by the light of the commentary given therein.

And the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and each of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the President of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, all other Judges of His Majesty's Prize Courts, and all Governors, Officers and Authorities whom it may concern, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.**Official Explanation.**

The following official announcement was issued by the Treasury on 21st August:—

Some doubts having arisen as to the meaning and application of the proclamation against trading with the enemy (see pp. 405-6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 13th August), the Government authorise the following explanation to be published:

1. For the purpose of deciding what transactions with foreign traders are permitted, the important thing is to consider where the foreign trader resides and carries on business, and not the nationality of the foreign trader.

2. Consequently, there is, as a rule, no objection to British firms trading with German or Austrian firms established in neutral or British territory. What is prohibited is trade with any firms established in hostile territory.

3. If a firm with headquarters in hostile territory has a branch in neutral or British territory trade with the branch is (apart from prohibitions in special cases) permissible, as long as the trade is *bonâ-fide* with the branch, and no transaction with the head office is involved.

4. Commercial contracts entered into before war broke out with firms established in hostile territory cannot be performed during the war, and payments under them ought not to be made to such firms during the war. Where, however, nothing remains to be done save to pay for goods already delivered or for services already rendered, there is no objection to making the payment. Whether contracts entered into before the war are suspended or terminated is a question of law, which may depend on circumstances, and in cases of doubt British firms must consult their own legal advisers.

This explanation is issued in order to promote confidence and certainty in British commercial transactions, but it must be understood that, in case of need, the Government will still be free to impose stricter regulations or special prohibitions in the national interest.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***WAR RISKS INSURANCE.****Names of Committee.**

The Committee appointed by the President of the Board of Trade on the outbreak of the war to carry into operation the Government Scheme for the insurance of cargoes against King's Enemy war risks (see pp. 347-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th August last) and to advise the Board of Trade upon questions relating thereto consists of the following members:—

| | |
|--|--|
| Mr. Douglas Owen (Chairman). | Sir Henry J. Johnson. |
| Sir Edward Beauchamp, Bart., M.P. | Mr. R. B. Lemon. |
| Sir Raymond Beck. | Mr. Arthur Lindley. |
| Sir Mackenzie Chalmers, K.C.B., C.S.I. | Sir John Luscombe. |
| Sir Algernon Firth, Bart. | Mr. R. A. Ogilvie. |
| Mr. W. E. Hargreaves. | Mr. W. Richards. |
| Mr. E. G. Harman, C.B. | Rear-Admiral Sir E. Slade, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O. |
| Mr. H. T. Hines. | Mr. J. H. Warrack. |
| Lord Inchcape, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. | Mr. J. A. Webster. |

The Secretary of the Committee is Mr. Walter Carter of the Board of Trade. (19th August.)

WAR RISKS OF STEAM FISHING VESSELS.**State Insurance Scheme.**

The Board of Trade have arranged with an Association representing the owners of steam fishing vessels a scheme of State Insurance, which will, it is hoped, enable such vessels to pursue their occupation and maintain the supply of fish for the consumption of the population. The arrangement provides that, in return for a small premium, the King's Enemy risks to the vessels will be covered for a period of three months, the risks being shared between the State and the Association in the proportion of 80 to 20 per cent. Generally speaking, the scheme is based on that already in force in regard to merchant steamships, with the necessary adaptations to meet the circumstances of the fishing industry. Steam liners and drifters will be covered as well as trawlers—provided they are insured in the Association. Owners of steam fishing vessels who wish to insure should apply to the Secretary of the Association, Mr. H. Archer, British Fishing Vessels War Risks Insurance Association, St. Andrew's Dock, Hull. (Telegraphic address: Warisko, Hull.)

Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.

DIVERTED CARGOES.**Advisory Committee Appointed.**

The President of the Board of Trade has appointed a Committee to advise as to the procedure to be adopted in dealing with the discharge and disposal of and other questions relating to diverted cargoes. The Committee, which held its first meeting on 24th August, is constituted as follows:—

The Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law, M.P. (Chairman),
Sir Laurence Guilleminard, K.C.B.,
Sir W. E. Davidson, K.C.M.G., C.B., K.C.,
Admiral Sir Edmond Slade, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.,
Mr. E. G. Saltmarsh, and
Mr. Garnham Roper.

Mr. H. C. Honey, of the Harbour Department of the Board of Trade, has been appointed Secretary to the Committee.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS OF SUBJECTS OF ENEMY STATES.

The Board of Trade have issued Rules under the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Act, 1914, regulating the procedure for the avoidance or suspension of any Patent or Licence granted to, or Trade Mark the proprietor of which is, a subject of any State at war with His Majesty.

Where an application is made to the Board for this purpose they must be satisfied that the applicant intends to manufacture the article concerned or carry on the patented process, and also that it is in the public interest that this should be done.

The Rules provide also for the avoidance or suspension of any application for a Patent or Trade Mark by the subject of an Enemy State.

Copies of Statutory Rules and Orders, 1914, No. 1255, Patents Designs and Trade Marks, and No. 1256, Trade Marks, may be obtained, price 1d. each, from the Superintendent of the Sale Branch, Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C., or they may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from the usual Sale Agents for Government publications.

Copies of the Rules may be *seen* by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

NOTICES AFFECTING NAVIGATION.

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

Bulgaria.

23rd August.—The port of Bourgas is closed and Varna can be entered in the daytime only. Vessels must stop at the mouth of the Kamtchia and wait for a pilot.

Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.

France.

26th August.—The use of wireless telegraphy on merchant vessels is prohibited in French ports and territorial waters, and the antennae of the apparatus must be dismantled. Foreign transports may be excepted from this requirement by special licence issued by the Naval Authorities.

Persia.

25th August.—It is possible that a derelict lightship has been sunk somewhere in the Shat-el-Arab, and that the river may consequently be blocked at Mohammerah Bar.

Russia.

20th August.—Entrance to Kertch Straits is forbidden from sunset to sunrise. Vessels disobeying this order will be fired on.

24th August.—It has been decided that vessels navigating between Ochakov and Odessa, and drawing over fifteen feet of water, must take a pilot at Ochakov, Odessa, or Nicolaiev.

Sweden.

24th August.—The Government of Sweden has issued an Order prohibiting the use of wireless telegraphy installations on board the vessels of belligerent powers within the radius of Swedish harbour areas.

STATE WAR RISKS INSURANCE ABROAD.

Belgium.

H.M. Minister at Brussels has forwarded a copy of the "Moniteur Belge" (Brussels) of 8th August containing a Decree announcing that the Belgian Government is prepared to insure Belgian firms importing corn from America against war risks on condition that they agree to place such corn at the disposal of the Government. This insurance may also be extended to non-Belgian firms approved by the Belgian War Office.

Applications must be sent to the committee appointed by the Belgian War Office, accompanied by documents to prove the contracts and the insurance. The committee will then issue telegraphic instructions to the Belgian Consul at the port of embarkation.

The text of the Decree (in French) may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 6,836.)

France.

H.M. Embassy at Paris has forwarded an extract from the "Journal Officiel" (Paris) of 14th August containing a Decree instituting a scheme of State insurance against war risks on vessels and their cargoes.

With regard to vessels, the insurance is restricted to vessels flying the French flag and registered in a French port, and is limited to 80 per cent. of their value as fixed in the ordinary insurance policy.

State War Risks Insurance Abroad.

With regard to cargoes imported, the war risks will be accepted if the goods are carried in vessels flying either the French, allied, or neutral flags, but in the case of exports the vessels must fly the French flag and be registered in a French port.

In both cases the cargo must be insured against ordinary navigation risks, and the war risk insurance will be accepted by the State for the same amount. The war risk premium will not exceed 5 per cent of the sum insured.

The text of the Decree (in French) may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 7,526.)

TRADE CONDITIONS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

GENERAL.

Australian Commonwealth.—The Colonial Office has received a telegram from the Governor-General of the Commonwealth stating that the Prime Minister has announced that, as the result of a conference between representatives of the Commonwealth Legislature and State Premiers, all parties have agreed to support in every way the efforts of the Government of the Commonwealth during the war.

Public works will be continued at their full current volume and, if necessary, the Commonwealth Government will make money for general purposes available to the States.

With reference to commercial and industrial operations generally, arrangements were also made to place the credit of the Commonwealth and the State Governments behind the banks on such terms as would permit of the continuance and encouragement of employment.

(C. 7,197.)

* * * * *

Chile.—H. M. Minister at Santiago, telegraphing under date of 21st August, reports that it is estimated that by the end of the month 57 out of the 77 nitrate "officinas" in the Province of Prostinée will be closed or closing, and 15,000 more men thrown out of employment. Iquique being dependent on the nitrate industry, business there is already at a standstill and will become worse. The situation is similar in other towns in the Province dependent on the nitrate industry, and the Government proposes to commence public works which may occupy 3,000 men.

Reports from Antofagasta show that the local conditions are very bad there and likely to become worse because the nitrate industry is practically paralysed owing to Germany having been the chief consumer. It is understood that there are at present sufficient stocks on hand to supply markets other than European for two weeks, so that matters are extremely critical. All mining is also at a standstill and many men are idle.

(C. 7,730.)

* * * * *

Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

Italy (Venice).—The following information was received from H.M. Vice-Consul at Venice (Mr. G. Campbell) before the outbreak of the war :—

The following points must be borne in mind by those who would gain, or maintain, a footing in the Venetian market, *viz.*, that Venice is dependent upon outside sources for the necessities of life, that the purchasing power of the inhabitants is probably below the average, and that wages do not tend to rise in proportion to the increase in the cost of living. Thus the ardour roused by the first point is damped, as far as the United Kingdom manufacturer is concerned, by a consideration of the second, which implies that cost price and not durability is generally the determining factor in the purchase of an article. It is precisely on this account that German producers are displacing other firms. They produce goods which compare favourably with the Italian variety, even after payment of customs duties and transport, and they undersell other manufacturers of iron and steel, offering their products at a considerable reduction in order to entice consumers in spite of the recognised inferiority of the material supplied. In other words, they have taken the trouble, through their travellers or their houses in Milan, to study the market.

Like many towns which cater for visitors, Venice is not an industrial or commercial centre, and it would, perhaps, be misleading to write of "openings for trade." Yet there are undoubted opportunities for those who are ready to follow the only path which can lead to success, and study conditions on the spot, with especial reference to first cost, credit (three months and over) and methods. A list is given below of the branches of trade in which opportunities may occur or be made, and it is urged that firms interested should consider the advisability of instructing the travellers whom they send to Genoa, Milan, Turin and other commercial centres to extend their journey to Venice, while those who have already established a branch or an agency in Northern Italy might well recommend their representatives to visit the town from time to time. In order to avoid unnecessary expense it would be prudent, before taking such steps, to make enquiry of the British Vice-Consulate as to the benefit which may accrue. It is well to mention that local firms prefer to draw on stocks at Milan and other centres rather than order large supplies direct from manufacturers, and it is this consideration which prompts caution in suggesting that there is room for a British commission agent, although eventually he might meet with considerable success.

In the supply of the following goods the United Kingdom takes a minor part, and it would be well for manufacturers to consider whether it would not be possible for them to compete with the more successful countries whose names are given in brackets: *Paper* (Italy, Germany and Austria-Hungary); *cotton goods* (Italy, Austria-Hungary and Greece); *woollen goods* (Italy and Austria-Hungary); *medical instruments* (Germany); *pig iron* (Austria-Hungary, United States, Germany and Roumania); *steel* (Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands); *tin* (Austria-Hungary); *hardware* (Austria-Hungary

Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

and Germany); *vegetable oils* (Austria-Hungary, United States and Germany); *leather* (Austria-Hungary); *tiles* (Austria-Hungary and Germany); *arsenic* (Austria-Hungary); *pitch* (Austria-Hungary and Greece); *stearine* (Austria-Hungary, United States and Germany); *phosphates, chemical manures, &c.* (various countries); *stores and central heating plant* (Germany); *electric light fittings and accessories* (Italy, United States and Germany); *cutlery* (Germany and France); *baize, hats, letter weights, football and rowing requisites, carpets* (Italy and Germany); *wall papers* (Germany); *cloth and ready-made suits, ice boxes and refrigerators, boots and shoes, hotel requisites and novelties* of all kinds.

* * * * *

New Zealand (Dunedin).—The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Dunedin (Mr. W. T. Monkman) reported, under date 15th July, that trade conditions in that district were, perhaps, rather below normal even for the time, which is the dullest part of the year. There was a good deal of both skilled and unskilled labour waiting employment, which, however, was expected to be entirely absorbed by new building contracts, including the erection of a nurses' home at the Dunedin Hospital at a cost of about £14,000, which will shortly be in progress. In this activity the hardware firms will of course, participate. The hardware trade during the past year seems to have been very unsatisfactory, on account of the fall in the prices of metals, of which full stocks were held by most hardware firms when the reductions occurred, and also owing to the keen competition these firms have had to meet. More hopeful conditions prevail for the current year.

The weather has been very suitable for farm work, which has proceeded without much interruption and stock is in good condition. Until the winter is well past, however, no forecast of any value can be made in regard to the producing season. (C.I.B. 19,566.)

COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS IN BRAZIL.

Changing Business Methods.

The following information has been received from a reliable source:—

Up to the end of 1912 the increasing prosperity in the foreign trade of Brazil gave little indication of the general decline that was to follow in 1913. Rubber and coffee, upon which Brazil mainly depends for the meeting of her foreign obligations, contributed 84 per cent. of the total value of exports in 1912. The increase in the value of coffee exports was almost entirely due to the high prices ruling. Rubber prices fell considerably, but there was a large increase in the amount exported. The balance in favour of exports *plus* capital imported from abroad enabled the country to meet punctually its foreign obligations, while the large importation of gold was taken as a further sign of prosperity.

Commercial Conditions in Brazil.

This prosperity was suddenly arrested through the stringency in foreign money markets which followed the outbreak of the Balkan war. Brazil had for so long grown accustomed to the unchecked inflow of foreign capital that her economic development suffered an immediate set-back directly such assistance was withheld. During the five years 1908-12 Brazil had only to ask for money to get it. Much of the capital borrowed was no doubt fruitfully employed, but much of it was expended in unproductive undertakings. The easy acquisition of capital led both the Government and private individuals to be extravagant from over-confidence. The withdrawal of capital was followed by a decline in the prices of the chief Brazilian products—rubber and coffee. The Government were unable to meet obligations they had incurred upon railways, quite apart from the indebtedness they were under to many enterprises of doubtful value. Many businesses founded upon apparently prosperous conditions, when pressed by their creditors, had to go into liquidation. It was the combination of all these causes which led to the present crisis. The serious character of the present situation has convinced the Brazilian authorities of the necessity of minimising its effects by practising strict economy in the various branches of the administration, but while the Treasury, aided by the Bank of Brazil, is setting an excellent example in this respect, there is still an inclination to embark upon undertakings which might well be left over to more prosperous times. However much individual Ministers may try to cut down expenditure, the finances of the country can never be kept under proper control so long as Congress has the power to vote huge sums outside the Budget in a series of special credits.

Information for British exporters to Brazil.—Ten years ago it was possible for most foreign engineering firms and manufacturers of apparatus of an engineering character to do business in Brazil by remitting catalogues through the post, or by appointing a local firm of merchants or traders as agents. A travelling representative at that time, furnished with a catalogue, not necessarily in the Portuguese language, could take any number of orders. In fact, he had the country at his call, and the payment for the goods in his pocket when the orders were given. Delivery was as suited his convenience, and a matter of six months was not considered in any way of material importance.

To-day that happy condition of affairs for the United Kingdom manufacturer has been entirely changed. With the exception of a few special lines, such as special engineering tools, drills, concrete re-inforcing, apparatus for specific uses, and specialities generally, it is not possible to take orders for deferred deliveries, as stocks of all general appliances are now held in Rio de Janeiro in large quantities. In the case of electrical apparatus, for example, nearly every conceivable article is on sale by several local firms. It is possible to select and buy on the spot complete sets of steam-driven electric generators, switch boards, instruments, dynamos, electric motors, and the whole series of electrical apparatus.

Commercial Conditions in Brazil.

The minor classes of engineering articles such as pumps, ventilators, tools (including lathes and other machines) are stocked ready for immediate delivery. Business is, of course, conducted in the Portuguese language, and all catalogues and descriptive matter are in Portuguese. It is, moreover, worthy of note that such enterprise is largely in the hands of Germans, Italians and Americans.

Such competition must, of course, be classed as both internal and external, but there is also a growth of purely internal competition by local manufacturers of engineering appliances, though not to a great extent. The domestic manufactures consist of such articles as enamelled iron baths, sanitary fittings, steel plate work, tanks, girder work, and foundries for both iron and yellow metal.

United Kingdom firms desirous of opening up business in Brazil should recognise that, with the present facilities for rapid ocean transit, deliveries are asked for in the shortest possible time, and that whenever it is possible the order should be transmitted by cable. Two months are now considered ample time in most cases.

The clearing and transportation of goods on arrival is one of the main difficulties to be faced by importers. A glance at a map of the railway systems will show how small a portion of the country is yet reached by railways, and even these in many cases are not yet sufficiently equipped for handling goods other than the agricultural produce of the particular neighbourhood which they serve.

At all the principal ports the dock accommodation is inadequate. At Pernambuco both passengers and goods are slung in cages, by means of the ships' derricks, into lighters, there being no docks. At Bahia there are shallow water docks, and deep water docks are now under construction. At Rio de Janeiro there are no docks, but only a wharf which cannot cope with all the business of the port. Consequently many ships have to discharge into lighters in the bay. At Santos there is also a wharf, but as this is a private concession the dues are very heavy. The most important port in Brazil is Rio de Janeiro, where the fine natural bay affords protection to shipping.

With regard to transportation in the city of Rio de Janeiro, each merchant has to provide for his own cartage.

The clearance of goods at the customs is accompanied by much delay. All goods have to be cleared through registered legal officials (*dispachantes*) who charge a fixed fee according to the number and size of the goods. The average time to get possession of any goods is three weeks, and in the case of small articles a month to six weeks is usual.

Payments for work done and goods supplied are notoriously behind-hand in Brazil. It is quite a common experience to have to wait 12 months for payment, or to take it in instalments, and then at a cost which practically wipes out all profit, unless the contingency has originally been allowed for.

The need for local representation cannot be too strongly urged upon United Kingdom firms trading, or desirous of trading, with Brazil. Numerous instances could be cited of foreign firms whose business success in Brazil has been entirely due to the intelligence and ubiquity of their representatives.

NOTICE UNDER THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES
ACT, 1904.

The following is a copy of a Notice (No. 148) giving the results of the examination and testing of a $\frac{1}{2}$ -gallon oil measure, 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 :—

(148.)



$\frac{1}{2}$ FULL SIZE.

The Board of Trade have examined and tested a pattern of a $\frac{1}{2}$ -gallon oil measure made of galvanised iron and fitted with a flexible nozzle, of the form herewith shown, submitted to the Department under the provisions of Section 6 of the above Act, and have issued a Certificate (No. 109) that the pattern is not such as to facilitate the perpetration of fraud.

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

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

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

- Perfumery.
- Denatured methylated spirits.
- Malleable iron castings.
- Spices for condiments.
- Arsenate of lead.
- Mono service pails used for packing food and medicine.
- Printing inks and type.
- Leather dressings, dyes and polishes.
- Electroplated goods.
- Pyrites.
- Superphosphates.
- Timber: 3-ply veneer.
- Roofing slates and other building materials.
- Marine engines and boilers.

These Reports may be seen by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73. Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 19,595.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

A copy of a Customs Memorandum (No. 1,797 B) has been received which contains the text of a Proclamation dated 6th August, 1914, prohibiting, under Sec. 291 of the Customs Act (Cap. 48 of the Revised Statutes, 1906), the exportation of certain warlike stores from Canada to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Sea with the exception of those of France, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal.

The list of warlike stores specified in the Proclamation is practically identical with that given on pp. 410-11 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th August last relative to the prohibition of the exportation of such stores from the United Kingdom.

The present Proclamation, however, provides for the prohibition of the exportation to the above-mentioned countries of the following articles:—

- Brass wire for long spans, 450 lbs. per mile (instead of barbed wire), and

Transport service sets.

(C. 7,528.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.

A copy of a further Customs Memorandum (No. 1,798 B) has been received which contains the text of a Proclamation, dated 7th August, 1914, prohibiting the exportation of the undermentioned articles from Canada to any places other than the United Kingdom or any British Possessions:—

Exportation of Military and Naval Supplies to certain places Prohibited.

- Arms of all kinds and their distinctive component parts;
- Projectiles, charges and cartridges of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts;
- Powder and explosives, specially manufactured or prepared for use in war;
- Gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military wagons, field forges, and their distinctive component parts;
- Petroleum and its products, used for fuel or as a lubricant;
- Saddle, draught and pack animals, suitable for use in war;
- Chrome and ferrochrome;
- Cotton suitable for use in the manufacture of explosives;
- Cotton waste;
- Dimethylaniline;
- Fulminate of mercury;
- Blast-furnace oil;
- Fuel oil shale;
- Mineral lubricating oil;
- Silk cloth, silk braid, silk thread suitable for cartridge charges;
- Surgical dressings and bandages;
- Clothing and equipment of a military character;
- All kinds of harness of a military character;
- Articles of military camp equipment and their component parts;
- Implements and apparatus, designed for the manufacture or repair of arms or war material.

The exportation from Canada to any places other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions, the United States, Japan, France and Russia of the following article is also prohibited:—

Coal.

(C. 7,528.)

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of a Proclamation, dated 24th June, 1914, notifying, in accordance with the provisions of the Customs Act. 1901-1910, that the exportation of margarine containing any ingredient or material which has the effect of causing the margarine to resemble butter, is prohibited, with effect from 1st October, 1914, in consequence of the exportation of such margarine being considered by the Governor-General to be harmful to the Commonwealth.

Exportation of Margarine resembling Butter prohibited.

(C. 7,779.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

A Substitute Notice (No. 108), dated 27th June, 1914, has been received which cancels Notice No. 107* and, at the same time, provides, under sec. 139 of the Customs Act, 1901-1910, that the under-mentioned articles shall be dutiable at the same rate of duty as that leviable on "almond paste and meal" on importation into the Commonwealth, viz. :—

Customs decision regarding Substitutes for Almond Paste and Meal.

| Articles. | Tariff Heading. | Rates of Import Duty. | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------------|---|
| | | General Tariff. | Tariff on goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom. |
| Nut pastes and meals, with or without sugar, composed of the kernels of the peach, apricot, or plum, flavoured or not with almond essence or similar flavour | 86 (G) | 4d. per lb. | 4d. per lb. |

* For which, see page 168 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 16th July, 1914. (C. 7,780.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The "Western Australia Government Gazette" of the 10th July, 1914, contains an Order-in-Council, dated 8th July last, which has been issued under the provisions of the Western Australia "Explosives Act, 1895," and which amends the Order-in-Council of the 20th July, 1904, by ordering that the following explosives be added to those authorised for manufacture, keeping, importation and sale in the State, and that they be classified as follows :—

Class 6. Division 2. "Brock's Safety Fuse Lighters."

(C. 7,266.)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 85 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 10th April, 1913, relative to the ports of entry for the admission of stock into the Union of South Africa under Proclamation No. 28 of 1913, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation (No. 148 of 1914), dated 11th July last, which cancels Proclamation No. 28 of 1913, and, at the same time, provides, under the "Diseases of Stock Act, 1911," that the undermentioned places shall be the ports of entry for stock introduced into the Union :

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| Cape Town. | Mafeking. |
| Port Elizabeth. | Rietfontein. |
| East London. | Raman's drift. |
| Durban. | Koopan, and |
| Komatipoort. | Obobogorop. |

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

The introduction of stock is only permitted through any such port of entry, unless, in accordance with section 3 (2) of the original Act of 1911, special arrangements have been made with the Department of Agriculture for the introduction of stock otherwise than through such ports of entry. (C.I.B. 18,624.)

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

The "New Zealand Gazette" for 2nd July last contains copy of a Minister's Order (No. 1088), dated 1st July, 1914, giving Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on various articles on importation into the Dominion of New Zealand.

The following are the principal decisions given:—

| Articles. | No. of Tariff Heading. | Rates of Import Duty. | |
|---|------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| | | On Foreign Goods. | On Goods the produce or manufacture of any part of the British Dominions. |
| Ball cages, for free wheel bicycle hubs... .. | 482 | Free | Free |
| Paper, glazed manila, cut anglewise (<i>i.e.</i> , in the shape of a rhomboid), and declared for the purpose of manufacturing envelopes only ... | | | |
| *Steel balls, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter and over, suitable for ball bearings | 355 | Free | Free |
| Market reports, being plain reports on the produce markets abroad, and containing no special appeal or solicitation for business ... | | | |
| Minor articles, viz.— | 292 | Free | Free |
| Boot ornaments of feathers on leather foundation for fixing to insteps of shoes. | | | |
| Dressmaker's circular—woven cotton petersham for skirt-bands | | | |

* Revised decision.

(C. 7,391.)

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 334-5 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 7th May, 1914, relative to the management of the Customs under Act No. 63 of 1913, the Board of Trade have now received copy of the "Supplement" to the "New Zealand Gazette" for the 2nd July last, which contains an Order-in-Council, dated 29th June, 1914, laying down the Customs regulations to be observed under the above-mentioned Act.

These Regulations, which take effect from the 2nd July, 1914, relate to various matters in connection with the management of the Customs in the Dominion, such as—

Ports of entry.

Arrival and departure of ships from and to ports beyond the seas, and coastwise.

Ships' stores.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND—*continued.*

Entries of goods.
 Licensed warehouses.
 Warehoused goods.
 Goods temporarily exported from New Zealand or exported for repair.
 Samples allowed free of duty.
 Stamping of playing cards.
 Refunds and remissions of duty.
 Goods damaged or deteriorated in condition.
 Deposits of duty by commercial travellers and other persons.
 Drawbacks.
 Licences to Customs Agents or Customs Carriers.
 Manufacture, use and sale of methylated spirits, and
 Postal packets.

Certain specimen Forms are also prescribed in the regulations relating, *inter alia*, to the entry and clearance of goods, requisition for ships' stores, transshipment and warehousing of goods, and to the declaration required for *ad valorem* goods imported into the Dominion.

(C. 7,389.)

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

The Board of Trade have received from the Colonial Office copy of **Petroleum Rules, 1914.** Government Notices (Nos. 1983-4) laying down certain Rules to be observed under the Petroleum Enactments, 1897, regarding the importation, storage and exportation of petroleum in each of the Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Pahang and Negri Sembilan, with effect from 1st August, 1914.

Under these Rules, which are cited as the "Petroleum Rules, 1914," it is provided that, as regards importation, upon the arrival at any port of the State of a vessel bringing petroleum notice must at once be given to the Harbour Master, who will inform the Inspector. Such Inspector will then proceed on board and either pass the petroleum then and there or take samples which he will test on shore. Until the petroleum has been passed by the Inspector it shall not be landed, except with the written authority of the District Officer, who shall make arrangements for its safe custody until it has been passed.

No "dangerous petroleum" (that is petroleum having a flashing point below 73° F.) shall be landed, except in pursuance of a licence in that behalf under the hand of the Resident. Such petroleum shall only be landed at such places as the Conservator of the port may direct.

Regulations are also prescribed for the storage of petroleum (whether dangerous or not) in quantities exceeding and not exceeding 400 gallons.

Agents or masters of vessels which are intended to leave any port of the State with petroleum on board must give notice to the Harbour Master of their intention to export petroleum and of the maximum quantity intended to be exported and the manner of its storage—such notice to be given when applying for the port clearance.

The Petroleum Rules of 1904 and all amendments thereof are rescinded.

(C. 7,497.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BAHAMAS.

A copy of the "Plants Protection Act, 1914" (No. 23 of 1914), dated 22nd June last, has been received, which empowers the Governor in Council to prohibit, by Proclamation, the importation, directly or indirectly, from any country, of any plants, or any article packed therewith, or any package, which, in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council are, or are likely to be, a means of introducing any plant disease into the Colony.

No plants whatsoever, nor the packages thereof, shall be imported into the Colony, except in accordance with rules prescribed under the Act.

The Act shall come into operation on the 1st January, 1915, and shall continue in force for three years, and from thence to the end of the next session of the Legislature. (C. 7,301.)

The Board of Trade have received from the Colonial Office copy of the "Kerosene Oil Act, 1914" (No. 22 of 1914), which was assented to on the 22nd June last.

Importation and Storage of Kerosene Oil. The Act, which came into operation on the 1st August last, provides that no kerosene oil shall be kept in quantities exceeding 1,000 common or wine gallons otherwise than in a building specially appointed for the purpose by the Governor in Council, and under such conditions as may be prescribed.

Any kerosene oil kept in contravention of the above provisions shall be forfeited to the Crown, and, in addition, the occupier of the premises in which such kerosene oil is kept shall be liable on conviction to certain prescribed penalties.

It is further provided that, in the case of kerosene oil imported into the Colony, the temperature at which such oil gives off an inflammable vapour shall, if so required by the Comptroller of Customs or the principal Customs officer at the port of entry, be ascertained in the manner prescribed by rules made under the Act.

The Governor-in-Council may make rules, *inter alia*, governing the importation, transportation, storage, and keeping for use, either by wholesale or retail, of kerosene oil.

The Act defines "Kerosene oil" to mean and include all kerosene and paraffin oils, naphtha, gasoline and all hydro-carbons, whether natural or manufactured, which give off an inflammable vapour at a temperature at or higher than 94 degrees F., when tested in the manner prescribed by rules made under the Act. (C. 7,306.)

The Board of Trade are also in receipt of a copy of an Order in Council dated 20th April, 1914, which amends the "Wild Birds Protection Act, 1905," by extending the scheduled list of "wild birds" which are prohibited to be exported during the close season respectively assigned to them from the Colony of

Bahamas.

Exportation of Certain Wild Birds, &c., Prohibited.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BAHAMAS—*continued.*

The following are the principal "wild birds" added to the original schedule by the present Order-in-Council:

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| Papaw bird | Red winged starling |
| Blue gnatcatcher | Snipe, including flamingo snipe |
| Spanish parroquet | Sea pie |
| Owl | Plover |
| Flamingo | Gaulding |
| Booby | Red and white billed coots |
| Pelican | Summer Duck |
| Cormorant | Purple Gallinule, and |
| Gull | Dove (wood, mourning and |
| Tern | tobacco). |
| Diver | |

[*Note.*—The original Act provides that any person who, during certain periods of each year, shall export or attempt to export any scheduled "wild bird," or the skin, feathers or eggs of any such wild bird, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to certain prescribed penalties, unless he can prove that such wild bird was killed or captured, or that such eggs were taken outside the close season assigned to such wild bird.]

(C. 7,307.)

RUSSIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Ambassador at St. Petersburg to the effect that the Russian "Conventional" rates of Customs duty which are fixed by the Commercial Treaties between Russia and Germany of 1904 and between Russia and Austria-Hungary of 1906 will, in virtue of a decision of the Council of Ministers, continue to be applied to imports into Russia from allied and neutral States which accord most-favoured-nation treatment to Russian goods.

(C. 7,650.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the same channel, of telegraphic information from H.M. Ambassador at St. Petersburg to the effect that the exportation of the undermentioned goods from Russia has been prohibited by Order of the Council of Ministers:—

Exportation of certain Articles prohibited.

All cereals, bran and all fodder, potatoes, vegetables, meat, eggs, poultry and game, cattle, animal fat, fish, tobacco, conserves, oilseeds, hay, straw, cotton waste, skins, leather, dressed and undressed, wool and down, coal and coke, birch tar, iron ore, naphtha, benzine, kerosine and petroleum products, all kinds of oil, automobiles, rubber tyres and rubber, wire, caps, fuses, nitric acid, all timber material, butter, and saltpetre.

The exportation of such goods from certain ports to allied or neutral States may, however, be authorised by the Russian Minister of Finance.

(C. 7,794.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SWEDEN.

The "Post-och Inrikes Tidningar" (Stockholm) for the 14th August publishes a Royal Decree which prohibits, until further notice, the exportation of common (kitchen) salt from Sweden, either by sea or land.

(C. 7,360.)

**Exportation of
Salt Prohibited.**

NETHERLANDS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that Decrees have been issued temporarily abrogating the prohibition of the exportation of the following articles from the Netherlands:—lead; bicycles; cotton in any form; theobrominum and diuretinum.

A further Decree prohibits the exportation from the Netherlands of surgical instruments, and of timber for use in coal mines.

(C. 7,533 & 7,697.)

**Regulations
respecting the
Exportation of -
Various Goods.**

FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a French Presidential Decree, dated the 14th August, which suspends temporarily the Customs duties leviable on crude or refined iodine on importation into FRANCE and ALGERIA.

(C. 7,458.)

**Temporary
Suspension of
Customs Duty on
Iodine.**

SWITZERLAND.

With reference to the notice at page 502 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from Switzerland, a Decree of the Federal Council, dated the 5th August, notified that it is forbidden to export not only cables (telegraphic and telephonic apparatus) but also all materials which serve for the establishment of electric conduits, *e.g.*, copper wire, iron or steel wire; also all insulating materials, such as insulators of glass or china, indiarubber and artificial substitutes therefor, as well as electric batteries.

By a further Decree, dated the 7th August, leather and raw hides and skins were added to the list of goods of which the exportation is prohibited.

(C. 7,275.)

**Exportation of
certain Articles
prohibited.**

ITALY.

With reference to the notice at page 503 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," respecting the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from Italy, the "Gazzetta Ufficiale" for the 7th August contains a Royal Decree, dated the 6th August, which adds the undermentioned articles to the list of goods which are

**Exportation of
certain Articles
prohibited.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ITALY—*continued.*

prohibited to be exported:—raw hides and skins, sheep, pulse, alimentary pastes, hard cheeses, portable railways, gold bullion, and coin.

The Decree provides further that the prohibition of exportation covers re-exportation from warehouse or in discharge of "temporary importation" permits.

The exportation of the prohibited articles to Tripolitania, Cyrenaica, Erythrea, and Somaliland is permitted, under regulations to be issued by the Minister of Finance.

Goods subject to the prohibition will be allowed to be shipped, as stores, on vessels leaving Italian ports, in quantities strictly limited to the needs of each vessel, as determined by the maritime authorities. (C. 7,371.)

A recent Bulletin of the "Direzione Generale delle Gabelle" notifies that, as a result of the conclusion and enforcement of the new Commercial Convention between Italy and Spain,* the obligation to furnish certificates of origin, in order to obtain the application of the Italian "Conventional" Tariff to goods imported into Italy, ceases in respect of most of the articles for which certificates of origin were required by Circular No. 98 of 1905†.

The obligation in question is maintained only in respect of the following articles:—

Wine in casks and in bottles.

Goods falling under Category VIII. of the Italian Tariff ("Silk and Silk Goods")—excluding piece goods containing from 12 to 50 per cent. of silk, when there can be no doubt that such goods are of Japanese origin. (C. 6,979.)

ROUMANIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the Roumanian Government have prohibited the exportation from Roumania of all transport vehicles, including carriages, carts, motors and accessories, bicycles and all transport animals; also gold coin, petroleum residues, foodstuffs and vegetables, except maize, flour, beans, peas, lentils, and all forage. (C. 7,831 and C. 7,906.)

* See the notice at pages 374-376 of the "Board of Trade Journal," for the 6th August.

† See the notice at pages 219-220 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 1st February, 1906.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TURKEY.

With reference to the notice at page 367 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 6th August, respecting the prohibition of the exportation of cereals from Turkey, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the exportation of all foodstuffs, animals and fodder has been prohibited.

Instructions to stop the exportation of cereals were sent to the Turkish local authorities on August 2nd, and have been in force since that date.

The prohibition applies to the whole Turkish Empire. (C. 7,978.)

URUGUAY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a Uruguayan Law, dated the 4th July, which provides that, for a period of four years, trucks and cars (*vagones y carros*) intended for use with agricultural engines, shall, on importation into Uruguay, be exempted from Customs duty and additional duties.

(C. 7,887.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

With reference to the notice on p. 152 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th January last and to previous notices relative to the Murray River improvement scheme, the "Bulletin" of 16th July of the South Australian Official Intelligence Bureau at Adelaide states that, although the agreement arrived at between the Premiers of South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales and the Commonwealth Government at the recent conference in regard to the complete locking of the River Murray will have to receive Parliamentary ratification before being finally adopted, there will be no delay in carrying out the South Australian portion of the scheme. Major Johnston (consulting engineer on Murray works to the Government) recommended the construction of six weirs and locks in South Australia above Blanchetown, and three weirs and locks in connection with the Lake Victoria storage scheme. Already considerable machinery has been purchased to facilitate the carrying out of the work, and it is anticipated that before long tenders will be invited for the construction of the first barrage, which will be located near Swan Reach and is estimated to cost £104,000. Mr. Robert C. Cutting, A.S.C.E., S.B., who has been appointed resident constructional engineer in South Australia, arrived in Adelaide early in July, and is now engaged in furthering matters in connection with this great undertaking.

*Shipping and Transport.***STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. TURKEY-IN-ASIA.**

H.M. Consul at Dairen (Mr. H. G. Parlett) reports that the South Manchuria Steamship Company recently started a passenger service for the conveyance of Moham-medan pilgrims between Singapore and Jeddah. The first steamer, the "Hokoku Maru" of 4,647 tons gross, left Singapore on 12th July, and a second steamer was scheduled to leave the same port on 25th July. If necessary a third steamer can be put on this service. The return fare is stated to be 110 Mexican dollars (about £11 4s.) per head. (C.I.B. 20,315.)

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

The British Vice-Consul at Medan (Mr. A. L. Mathewson) has forwarded the text and translation of new regulations for the levying of harbour dues at Belawan, Sumatra, which will come into force on 1st October next.

The harbour dues are to be calculated on the gross tonnage of the vessel, expressed in registered tons (of 2.83 cubic metres), and are as follows for each stay of 24 hours in the port:—

(a) For mechanically driven vessels, 6½ cents per gross register ton.

(b) For sailing vessels and tug-boats of 150 tons or less, 4 cents per gross register ton.

(c) For sailing vessels and tugs above 150 tons, 6½ cents per gross register ton.

In the case of (a) and (c), vessels staying not more than 30 days are only required to pay harbour dues for the first three days. The same applies in the case of (b) to vessels staying not more than 15 days.

The full text and translation of the Regulations may be seen by United Kingdom shipowners, &c. at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

100 cents. = 1 florin = 1s. 8d.

(C.I.B. 19,559.)

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

With reference to the notice on p. 673 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th March last relative to the promulgation of a Decree abolishing the light and anchorage dues on vessels entering or leaving ports in Indo-China, the Acting British Consul at Saigon (Mr. F. G. Gorton) reports that this Decree became effective as from 15th July.

(C.I.B. 19,560.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (PANAMA CANAL ZONE).

The Board of Trade have been informed by telegram by the Panama Railroad Company that, from the opening of the Canal on 15th August, it will supply Pocahontas and New River coals to steamers at Colon or

Coal Supplies for Steamers.

Shipping and Transport.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (PANAMA CANAL ZONE)—

continued.

Cristobal at 5 dols. 15 cents per ton gross delivered in bunkers when alongside piers, and 5 dols. 40 cents per ton gross when delivered from lighters. The rates at Balboa will be 1 dollar extra. The company will accept payment in cash or by captain's sight draft on owners' bankers or representatives in New York. These prices are net, with no commission. The rates are subject to alteration, but the company expects to continue them until the end of this year.

100 cents. = 1 dollar = 4s. 1½d.

(M. 22,128.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

With reference to the notice on p. 502 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 28th May last, relative to the blockade of Puerto Plata, the "London Gazette" of 25th August states that the Foreign Office has received a telegram from H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Santo Domingo, reporting that the blockade was officially raised on 14th August.

**Blockade of
Puerto Plata
raised.**

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

UNITED KINGDOM.

A formal investigation was held at Leeds from 4th to 13th August into the circumstances attending the explosion of a cylindrical boiler used for generating steam for general power purposes which occurred on 26th August, 1913, at a steel works in the neighbourhood. As a result of the explosion nine persons were killed. The Court found that the explosion was caused by the failure of the first ring of the lower flue, which was in a bad and weak condition and practically worn out. The boiler insurance company concerned was ordered to pay the sum of £500 towards the cost of the investigation, and their assistant engineer and inspector £50 each. (M. 25,391/13.)

**Enquiry under
Boiler Explosions
Acts.**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

According to information recently issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce at Washington, the total production of sand and gravel in the United States in 1913, reported directly to the United States Geological Survey, was 79,555,849 tons (of 2,000 lbs.), valued at 24,217,508 dols., a net increase in quantity of 11,201,286 tons and in value of 1,104,300 dols. over the production of 1912. Sand for building purposes constituted nearly one-third of the total production. In 1913 a production of 25,397,383 tons of building sand was recorded with a value of 8,007,949 dols., an increase in quantity of 1,621,370 tons and in value of 39,822 dols. over the production of 1912. The average value per ton, which increased from 31 cents in 1911 to 33½ cents in 1912, fell to 31½ cents in 1913.

**Sand and Gravel
Production in
1913.**

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**—*continued.*

Glass sand was marketed in greater quantity than ever, the total quantity produced in 1913 being 1,791,800 tons, valued at 1,895,991 dols., an increase in quantity of 326,414 tons and in value of 465,520 dols. over the production of 1912. The average value per ton rose from 97 cents in 1912 to 1.05 dols in 1913.

The Report of the United States Geological Survey on the production of asbestos in 1913 states that, though the production in the United States may be small, yet that country manufactures more asbestos products than any other country. The production of asbestos in the United States in 1913 amounted to 1,100 tons (of 2,000 lbs.), valued at 11,000 dols., as compared with 4,403 tons, valued at 87,959 dols., in 1912, and 7,604 tons, valued at 119,935 dols., in 1911. This sharp decrease was caused by the closing of an asbestos mill in Vermont. The imports of unmanufactured asbestos into the United States in 1913 amounted to 86,737 tons, almost entirely from Canada.

The Report states that the deposit of asbestos discovered at Globe, Arizona (see p. 353 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 7th May last), has been found to yield an excellent quality of chrysotile asbestos especially suited for electrical insulation.

Dollar = 100 cents. = 4s. 1½d.

According to information recently published by the Department of Commerce at Washington, there has been increased activity in the mining of infusorial earth in California and Nevada, which produced nearly 90 per cent. of the total output of 6,528 tons last year in the United States. The value averaged 10½ dollars (about 43s.) per ton.

Heretofore, diatomaceous or infusorial earth has been largely used as an abrasive in the form of polishing powders and scouring soaps, but the United States Geological Survey finds that of late its uses have been considerably extended. Because of its porous nature it has been used in the manufacture of dynamite as a holder of nitroglycerine. Its porosity also renders it a non-conductor of heat, and this quality in connection with its lightness has extended its use as an insulating packing material for safes, steam pipes, and boilers, and as a fireproof building material. In the United States a new use of the material is reported in the manufacture of records for talking machines; for this purpose it is boiled with shellac, and the resulting product has the necessary hardness to give good results.

In Europe, especially in Germany, infusorial earth has lately found extended application. It has been used in preparing artificial fertilisers, especially in the absorption of liquid manures, in the manufacture of water glass, cements, glazing for tiles, artificial stone, ultramarine and various pigments, aniline and alizarine colours, paper, sealing wax, fireworks, gutta-percha objects, matches, solidified bromine, scouring powders, papier-mâché, and many other articles. In consequence, there is a large and steadily growing demand for this product.

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS. UNITED KINGDOM.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 22nd August, 1914, were as follows:—

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|
| Corn Prices. | Wheat | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38s. | 9d. |
| | Barley | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29s. | 10d. |
| | Oats | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24s. | 3d. |

For further particulars see p. 582.

A statement is published on p. 583 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 22nd August, 1914, as well as of the imports during the corresponding week of 1913.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 20th August, 1914, was 20,609 (including 30 bales British West Indian, 274 bales British West African and 122 bales British foreign African), and the number imported during the thirty-four weeks ended 20th August was 2,836,796 (including 6,232 bales British West Indian, 12,752 bales British West African, 19,725 bales British East African, and 2,329 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 20th August was 200, and during the thirty-four weeks, 282,160.

For further details see p. 582.

AUSTRALIA.

The Royal Commission appointed by the Commonwealth Government to enquire into the production, distribution, marketing and exportation of Australian fruit has now issued its final Report.

Development of the Fruit Industry : Report of Royal Commission. Mention may be made of the following amongst the large number of recommendations made by the Commission:—

That the Government contract with steamship companies for the necessary refrigerating space for fruit exports, and allot the same *pro rata* according to the requirements of growers in the several States.

That self-registering thermometers be installed in the refrigerated chambers of all over-sea vessels carrying fruit cargo.

That cool storage facilities be established in suitable centres under Government or co-operative control.

That Commonwealth-owned lines of over-sea steamers and inter-State steamers be established.

That a sufficient supply of "louvred" vans be provided on the railways of each State.

That Produce Departments controlling exports be established in all States.

That enquiry be made abroad as to the possibility of securing more effective distribution of Australian fruit, and as to the charges and

Agricultural and Forest Products.

AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

practices of selling and distributing agents, methods of sale, handling, storage, and display.

That the exportation of inferior and diseased fruit be prohibited.

That to ensure uniform grading and branding central packing sheds be established in fruit-growing districts.

That all cases used in the transport of fruit be of uniform capacity—the bushel to be the standard.

That a Commonwealth Trade Commissioner, possessed of thorough business training and knowledge of Australia and its products, be appointed in London generally to superintend, control, and direct the marketing, sale and disposal of Australian fruit and other produce.

That the operations of the Commonwealth Bank be extended to permit the establishment of a *Crédit Foncier* system to enable advances to be made to fruit growers, and to provide necessary financial accommodation.

That a Commonwealth Bureau of Agriculture be established.

The text of the Report may be consulted by United Kingdom fruit importers, &c., at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

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

| --- | 1913. | 1914. |
|---------------------|-------|--------|
| | Tons. | Tons. |
| July | 1,120 | 1,584 |
| January-July | 5,933 | 10,090 |

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRITISH WEST INDIES—(BAHAMAS).

The United States Consul in the Bahamas, in a recent report to his Government, states that an excellent substitute for horsehair, which might be more extensively employed in the manufacture of cheap upholstery, has been found there in the waste made in cleaning sisal fibre. This waste, which represents from 15 to 25 per cent. of the material concerned, is twisted into rope, then dyed, and finally untwisted. The fibre retains the twisted character and is springy.

Sisal Waste as a Substitute for Horsehair for Upholstery.

RUSSIAN FAR EAST.

H.M. Vice-Consul at Hakodate (Mr. G. B. Sanson) reports that the production of tinned salmon in Kamchatka in 1913 was as follows:—red salmon 103,600 cases (of 4 dozen 1 lb. tins), silver salmon 8,434 cases, pink salmon 20,200 cases, salmon trout 1,930 cases, and king salmon 3,150 cases. The total output was thus 137,314 cases; the output for the 1914 season is expected to reach 150,000 cases, or even more if there is a good run. The salmon fishing and canning industry of Kamchatka is largely carried on by Japanese firms with their base in the Hokkaido, and the three largest canneries have either extended their factories or put up fresh plant, so that they will be able to cope with the increased supply.

Salmon Production of Kamchatka in 1913.

(C.I.B. 18,618.)

BRAZIL.

H.M. Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro (Mr. D. R. O'Sullivan-Beare) reports that the construction of the bridge connecting the Ilha das Cobras with the mainland is rapidly approaching completion, and the opening ceremony has been fixed for 12th October.

New Transporter Bridge at Rio de Janeiro.

The bridge is constructed on the "Arnodin" system, the roadway being suspended from two sets of duplicate parabolic cables. A local firm secured the contract at a price of about £57,000, but the materials were supplied by a Hanover firm.

The roadway of the bridge, which is intended only for pedestrians, is 30 metres (about 98 ft.) above sea level, so as not to interfere with maritime traffic. The height of the supporting towers is 50 metres and the distance between them is 170 metres. The bridge is being built to carry a normal weight of 32 tons but it will be tested up to 140 tons. In each tower will be installed an electric lift for the conveyance of passengers, who will be conveyed across the bridge by means of a travelling electrically-driven cable "transporter," with a capacity for 50 first-class and 350 second-class passengers. The time of transit in the "transporter" will be two minutes from tower to tower.

(C. 6,454.)

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of July, 1914, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 10d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that the first volume of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1913 has been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 8d. (post free 6s. 2d.) This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1909-1913, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country.

The second volume will contain details as to Customs revenue, transshipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom. The third volume (supplement) will contain a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

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

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the August issue:—The Labour Market in July; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Membership of Trade Unions in 1913; Industrial Directory of the United Kingdom; Expenditure of Working-Class Families in Denmark; Farm Servants' Wages in Scotland; Increase in the Cost of Living in Canada; Labour Disputes in Massachusetts in 1912.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

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

No. 5,369. Trade of Basra (Turkey-in-Asia) in 1913. Price 2d.

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| Date cultivation and trade. | River, &c. navigation. |
| Harvest prospects for 1914. | Map. |

No. 5,373. Trade of Chefoo (China) in 1913. Price 1½d.

| | |
|----------------------------------|------|
| Breakwater and railway projects. | Map. |
|----------------------------------|------|

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane London, E.C. 4; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

*Government Publications.***No. 5,375. Trade of the Consular District of Brindisi (Italy) in 1913.**
Price 2½d.

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Exports of wine and olive oil. | Reports from Bari, Barletta, and Taranto. |
| Map. | |

No. 5,376. Trade of Shanghai (China) in 1913. Price 2d.

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Textile trade. | Cotton, cotton seed and cotton-seed oil production. |
| Tea exports. | Shipping. |

No. 5,377. Trade of the Consular District of Marseilles in 1913.
Price 3½d.

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Oils and oilseeds industry. | Shipping. |
| Wool trade. | Report from Toulon. |
| Inland navigation. | Map. |

No. 5,378. Trade of Chungking (China) in 1913. Price 2d.

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Economic and financial situation. | Silk trade. |
| Imports of cotton yarn and piece-goods. | Steam navigation. |
| | Map. |

No. 5,379. Trade of Germany and the Consular District of Düsseldorf in 1913. Price 3½d.

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Harvest of 1913. | Money market. |
| Coal and iron industries. | Labour conditions. |

No. 5,380. Trade of the Consular District of Pará (Brazil) in 1913.
Price 2d.

| | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Rubber, cocoa, and tonca bean exports. | Reports from Manáos and Maranham. |
| Financial conditions. | Shipping. |

No. 5,381. Trade of the Consular District of Stettin in 1913.
Price 2½d.

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Coal trade. | Shipping and shipbuilding. |
| Imports of salted herrings. | Report from Swinemünde. |

No. 5,382. Trade of the Faroe Islands and Iceland in 1913. Price 2½d.

| | |
|------------|--|
| Fisheries. | Reports from Reykjavik, Seydisfjord, and Westmann Islands. |
| Livestock. | |
| Maps. | |

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Bankruptcy, 1913. Thirty-first General Annual Report by the Board of Trade under Section 131 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883. H.C. 413. Price 7½d.

This report shows that in England and Wales in 1913 there were 3,358 receiving and administration orders issued, the total amount of liabilities being estimated at £5,091,265, and the assets at £1,790,463. The number of deeds of arrangement was 2,411,

Government Publications.

liabilities being estimated at £2,765,929, and assets at £1,512,919. There were decreases in the numbers of failures under bankruptcies and under deeds of arrangement, compared with the figures for the preceding year, of 223 and 359 respectively. Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of bankruptcies there was an increase in the estimated liabilities and loss to creditors, but the decrease in the number of deeds of arrangement was accompanied by a decrease in the estimated amount of liabilities and loss to creditors. Taking both classes together, with a decrease of 582 in the total number of failures, the estimated loss to creditors was £99,549 less than in 1912.

The report contains statistics of bankruptcies and deeds of arrangement, a report by the Inspector-General in Bankruptcy on the general working of the Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890, and a report by the Solicitor to the Board of Trade upon legal proceedings conducted by him during the year.

Passenger Movement from and to the United Kingdom. July.
[Cd. 7,285-VI.] Price $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

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

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

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

Government Chemist. Report of the Government Chemist upon the work of the Government Laboratory for the year ended 31st March, 1914, with Appendices. [Cd. 7,562.] Price 3d.

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 Refining in Roumania
Italian Consular Report, No. 13, 1914
- Casein and its Uses.
" *Indian Trade Journal* " (Calcutta), 23rd July.
- Timber Trade of Sweden.
" *Affärsvärlden* " (Gothenburg), 12th Aug.
- Oil Seed Crop Prospects in Syria.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 29th July.
- Tea Industry in China.
" *Bulletin Commercial* " (Brussels), 15th Aug.
- Agriculture in Algeria
Italian Consular Report, No. 12, 1914.
- Crop Reports in India.
" *Indian Trade Journal* " (Calcutta), 23rd July.
- Fruit Cultivation in Greece.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 18th July.
- French Wines: Analysis.
Italian Consular Report, No. 12, 1914.

Machinery and Engineering.

- Re-inforced Concrete Slabs supporting Concentrated Loads: Their Effective Width.
" *Engineering News* " (New York), 30th July
- Electricity in South Africa: Increasing Use
" *South African Mining Journal* " (Johannesburg), 18th July.
- Energy of Hammer Drill Blow
" *Engineering and Mining Journal* " (New York), 8th Aug.
- Electric Fans: Openings in India
Daily Consular Reports (Washington) 21st July.
- Speed in Pipe Threading.
" *Iron Age* " (New York), 6th Aug.
- Heat Measuring and Indicating Appliances. (First article.)
" *Indian Textile Journal* " (Bombay), June.
- Commercial Efficiency of Paper Machines
" *Pulp and Paper Magazine* " (Montreal), 1st Aug.
- Electric Air-Hammer Drills.
" *Engineering News* " (New York), 30th July.
- Special Tooling: Economic Advantages.
" *Iron Age* " (New York), 6th Aug.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- Cyaniding a Furnace Product.
" *Engineering and Mining Journal* " (New York), 25th July.
- Petroleum in Madagascar.
" *South African Mining Journal* " (Johannesburg), 18th July.
- Sherardizing: Theory and Practice. (Second Article.)
" *Iron Age* " (New York), 6th Aug.
- Iron Pyrites and Sulphur Industry in New South Wales.
" *Australian Mining Standard* " (Sydney), 2nd July.
- Electro-Thermic Iron Ore Smelting in Norway.
" *Engineering and Mining Journal* " (New York), 25th July.
- Petroleum Deposits of South Africa.
" *South African Mining Journal* " (Johannesburg), 18th July.
- Lead Poisoning in the Smelting and Refining of Lead.
" *Engineering and Mining Journal* " (New York), 25th July.
- Gold Output in South Africa during June, 1914.
" *South African Mining Journal* " (Johannesburg), 18th July.
- Pig Iron Production in the United States in July.
" *Iron Age* " (New York), 6th Aug
- Mining in Utah (United States).
" *Engineering and Mining Journal* " (New York), 8th Aug.
- Diamonds: Proposed World's Monopoly.
" *New Yorker Handels-Zeitung* " 25th July.
- Electrostatic Ore Separation
" *Engineering and Mining Journal* " (New York), 8th Aug.

Railways, Shipping and Transport

- Fuel Consumption on the Finnish State Railways.
" *Mercator* " (Helsingfors), July.
- Trans-Australian Railway.
" *Australian Mining Standard* " (Sydney), 2nd July.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

- Textile Dyeing Industry in Madras
" *Indian Trade Journal* " (Calcutta), 23rd July.
- Silk Cocoon Cultivation in Bulgaria.
Italian Consular Report, No. 13, 1914.
- Cotton Mills in China.
" *Indian Textile Journal* " (Bombay), June.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

- France: Observations on the Moratorium.
 "Economiste Français" (Paris), 15th Aug.
- Belgium: Labour Conditions, &c.
 "Revue du Travail" (Brussels), 15th July.
- Chile: Economic Condition, Trade, Commerce, &c., of Central Provinces.
 Italian Consular Report, No. 7, 1914.
- United States: Failures during January to July, 1914.
 "Bradstreets" (New York), 8th Aug.
- Austria-Hungary: Commercial Review of 1913.
 Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 28th July.
- Finland: Strikes and Emigration in 1913.
 "Mercator" (Helsingfors), July.
- Canada: Trade with Australia.
 "Monetary Times" (Toronto), 7th Aug.
- British India: Joint Stock Companies in the United Provinces.
 "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 23rd July.
- Italy: Commercial Development of Eastern Sicily.
 Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 16th July.
- Belgium: Food Prices.
 "Monteur Belge" (Brussels), 15th Aug.
- Sweden: Economic Condition in 1913.
 Italian Consular Report, No. 8, 1911.

Miscellaneous.

- Smoke Abatement.
 "Industrial Canada" (Toronto), Aug.

Miscellaneous—continued.

- Saw Mill Refuse and the Pulp and Paper Industry.
 "Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Montreal), 1st Aug.
- Canneries in British Columbia.
 "Monetary Times" (Toronto), 7th Aug.
- Fishing Industry of Norway.
 "Fiskets Gang" (Bergen), 5th Aug.
- Toys: Openings in China.
 Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 20th July.
- Paper-Making Industry in South Africa.
 "Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Montreal), 1st Aug.
- Factory Building in Canada.
 "Industrial Canada" (Toronto), Aug.
- Leather Trade in Finland.
 "Mercator" (Helsingfors), July.
- Sewer Explosions and their Prevention
 "Engineering News" (New York), 30th July.
- Pulp and Paper Conditions in Scandinavia.
 "Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Montreal), 1st Aug.
- Pulp Manufacturing in Canada in 1913.
 "Industrial Canada" (Toronto), Aug.
- Wall Paper: Openings in various Countries.
 Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 15th July.
- Sulphite Fibre Manufacture: Reclamation of Waste Products.
 "Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Montreal), 1st Aug.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

British India—

- Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Report for 1913.
 Review of the Seaborne Trade of the Madras Presidency, 1913-14.
- South Africa—Laité's Commercial Blue Book for 1911.
- Hong Kong—Report for 1913 of Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce.

Argentina—

- Commercial and Industrial Census: Bulletin No. 19.—Banks and Insurance Companies (in Spanish).

- Belgium—Ministry of Industry and Labour: Monograph on the Machinery Industries of Belgium (in French).

- Sweden—Swedish Chamber of Commerce Year Book for 1913.

- United States—Geological Survey Report on the Production of Asbestos in the United States in 1913.

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 34 weeks ended 20th August, 1914 :—

| | Week ended 20th Aug., 1914. | 34 Weeks ended 20th Aug., 1914. | Week ended 20th Aug., 1914. | 34 Weeks ended 20th Aug., 1914. |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| | IMPORTS. | | EXPORTS. | |
| | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. |
| American | 8,757 | 1,926,601 | — | 107,477 |
| Brazilian | — | 204,606 | — | 14,063 |
| East Indian | 4,388 | 195,438 | — | 47,153 |
| Egyptian | — | 354,826 | 200 | 103,097 |
| Miscellaneous | 7,464* | 155,325† | — | 10,370 |
| Total | 20,609 | 2,836,796 | 200 | 282,160 |

* Including 30 bales British West Indian, 274 bales British West African and 122 bales British foreign African.

† Including 6,232 bales British West Indian, 12,752 bales British West African, 19,725 bales British East African, and 2,329 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 22nd August, 1914, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

| | Average Price. | | |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | Wheat. | Barley. | Oats. |
| Week ended 22nd August, 1914 | <i>s. d.</i> 38 9 | <i>s. d.</i> 29 10 | <i>s. d.</i> 24 3 |
| Corresponding Week in— | | | |
| 1907 | 33 10 | 24 6 | 18 11 |
| 1908 | 30 10 | 24 5 | 17 1 |
| 1909 | 38 5 | 24 7 | 19 4 |
| 1910 | 32 7 | 20 10 | 17 2 |
| 1911 | 31 8 | 28 10 | 18 0 |
| 1912 | 35 6 | 28 1 | 20 10 |
| 1913 | 33 7 | 26 5 | 18 8 |

* 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 22nd August, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

| | | Week ended 22nd August, 1914. | Correspond- ing week in 1913. |
|---|-----------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Animals, living :— | | | |
| Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves | Number | — | 322 |
| Sheep and lambs | " | — | — |
| Swine | " | — | — |
| Horses | " | 22 | 299 |
| Fresh meat :— | | | |
| Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ... | Owts. | 159,169 | 215,103 |
| Mutton " " " " ... | " | 157,736 | 108,080 |
| Pork " " " " ... | " | 10,240 | 5,198 |
| Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen) | " | 12,344 | 14,216 |
| Salted or preserved meat :— | | | |
| Bacon | Owts | 105,110 | 101,064 |
| Beef | " | 2,117 | 576 |
| Hams | " | 15,933 | 21,580 |
| Pork | " | 7,662 | 5,086 |
| Meat, unenumerated, salted | " | 1,864 | 2,361 |
| Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned) | " | 8,268 | 15,370 |
| Dairy produce and substitutes :— | | | |
| Butter | Owts | 56,339 | 78,199 |
| Margarine | " | 47,354 | 29,006 |
| Cheese | " | 41,662 | 43,388 |
| Milk, fresh, in cans or drums | " | — | — |
| " cream | " | 371 | 115 |
| " condensed | " | 18,519 | 22,468 |
| " preserved, other kinds | " | — | 12 |
| Eggs | Grt. Hndr | 153,660 | 372,457 |
| Poultry | Value £ | 1,534 | 1,399 |
| Game | " | 54 | 361 |
| Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen) | Owts. | 11,328 | 15,111 |
| Lard | " | 47,825 | 36,232 |
| Corn, grain, meal and flour :— | | | |
| Wheat | Owts. | 2,841,700 | 2,301,600 |
| Wheat-meal and flour... .. | " | 105,900 | 183,100 |
| Barley | " | 875,800 | 223,400 |
| Oats | " | 118,100 | 302,700 |
| Peas | " | 12,440 | 27,100 |
| Beans | " | 8,470 | 9,070 |
| Maize or Indian corn | " | 1,874,800 | 895,900 |
| Fruit, raw :— | | | |
| Apples | Owts. | 602 | 11,428 |
| Apricots and peaches | " | 48 | 108 |
| Bananas... .. | Bunches | 299,431 | 210,567 |
| Cherries | Owts. | — | — |
| Onrrants | " | 94 | 120 |
| Gooseberries | " | — | — |
| Grapes | " | 16,992 | 9,680 |
| Lemons | " | 15,887 | 8,036 |
| Oranges | " | 7,647 | 2,847 |
| Pears | " | 7,088 | 43,826 |
| Plums | " | 2,378 | 45,772 |
| Strawberries | " | — | — |
| Unenumerated | " | 11,957 | 15,408 |
| Hay | Tons | 191 | 863 |
| Straw | " | — | 25 |
| Moss Litter | " | 586 | 1,548 |
| Hops | Owts. | 7 | 533 |
| Locnst beans | " | — | 8,136 |
| Vegetables, raw :— | | | |
| Onions | Bushels. | 211,729 | 253,504 |
| Potatoes... .. | Owts. | 890 | 27,811 |
| Tomatoes | " | 41,709 | 35,739 |
| Unenumerated... .. | Value £ | 1,869 | 7,209 |
| Vegetables, dried... .. | Owts. | 1,635 | 455 |
| " preserved by canning | " | 2,646 | 3,279 |

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

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

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. 540.

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

**TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES IN LONDON OF THE
SELF-GOVERNING 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.; also 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. (Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner). |
| Commonwealth of Australia. | ... .. | 72, Victoria Street, S.W. |
| New South Wales | ... .. | 123-5, Cannon Street, E.C. |
| Victoria | ... .. | Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C. |
| Queensland | ... .. | 409, West Strand, W.C. |
| South Australia | ... .. | 85, Gracechurch Street, E.C. |
| Western Australia | ... .. | 15, Victoria Street, S.W. |
| Tasmania | ... .. | 56, Victoria Street, S.W. |
| Dominion of New Zealand | ... .. | 13, Victoria Street, S.W. |
| Union of South Africa | ... .. | Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C. |

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

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

Part II.—Unemployment.

(Applications to the Umpire.)

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

319. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of **small bellows-operated Vacuum Cleaners.** (Reconsideration of Decision 943.)

320. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of **Spraying Machines.** (Reconsideration of Decision 1184.)

Any representations with reference to the above application may be made in writing to the Umpire by, or on behalf of, any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and forwarded to the Registrar, Office of the Umpire, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W., on or before 10th September, 1914.

Notice is further given that the Umpire proposes to give his decision on the above application on or after 14th September, 1914.

EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS.

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

National Insurance Act, 1911.

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

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

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

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

Decisions by the Umpire.

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

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

1468. Workmen employed in machining cast-iron rope wheels for hoists.

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.
