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**COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH of the BOARD OF TRADE,
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.**

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The objects and work of the Branch are described on p. 65.

 A series of "Exchange Meetings," with concurrent exhibitions of samples of German and Austrian goods, is now being held at 32, Cheapside, E.C. (see p. 24). All communications in this connection should be sent to the Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C.; Telephone, City 2323.

Attention is called to the Sample Room at 73, Basinghall Street, and in particular to the following samples:—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Mica and Grass Tree Gum from Australia— <i>Market sought</i> ...	7th Jan., 1915	8
Typewriter Ribbons (uninked) and reels, brass bottle tops— Warsaw enquiry	" " "	13
High Pressure Jointing—Swedish enquiry	" " "	15
Cotton Thread, Beads, Soap and Knife from Portuguese East Africa	" " "	16
Rubberings for Sealing Tins—Melbourne enquiry	31st Dec., 1914	868
Printing Paper for Magazines—Melbourne enquiry	" " "	868
Hoop Iron—Victorian enquiry	" " "	868
Rattans from the Straits Settlements— <i>Market sought</i>	24th " "	807
Indian Cotton Yarn—Egyptian Contract offering	" " "	807
Clay, Fire-clay, Quartz, Red Lead Ore, and Lithographic Stone from the Caucasus— <i>Market sought</i>	" " "	808
Leather for the Netherlands Market	" " "	810
Banana Flour from Brazil— <i>Market sought</i>	" " "	814
Buckles for Boys' Belts—Victorian enquiry	17th " "	738
Enamelled Metal Wall-covering and Lace Nettings—Lyons enquiries	" " "	746
Woven Wadding and Eiderdown Wool Cord—Quebec enquiry	10th " "	671
Dyes and Leather—Sydney enquiries	" " "	672
Fittings for Trunks and Fancy Leather Goods—Sydney enquiry	" " "	672
Bottle Capsuling supplies and "Blankit"—Sydney enquiries	" " "	673
Wool and Goat Hair from India— <i>Market sought</i>	3rd " "	613
Coppered Steel Sheet—Melbourne enquiry	" " "	615

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	23
List of H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions	65
List of Trade Enquiry Offices in London of the Self-Governing Dominions	60
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications, &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	61

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE. UNITED KINGDOM.

In view of the cessation of imports from Germany and Austria-

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

New Sources of Supply Required or Available on Account of the War.

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 or abroad.

Doubtless in a large number of cases importers and manufacturers have 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, in addition to those instanced last week on pp. 864-5 and in previous issues:—

Articles desired to Purchase.

Bone.	Ladies' handbags of aluminium wire.
Bottles, small flint.	Paranitraniline.
Boxes, cardboard, for the toy trade.	Plumbago crucibles for melting brass.
Brushes, hair and tooth.	Pomade, cheap.
Buttons, pearl (shirt).	Push buttons.
Cement for making statues.	Shoes, rubber.
Copra.	Socks, felt and cork.
Dinitronaphthalene.	Tungstic acid.
Face powder.	Winding keys for clocks.
Gilt beads.	
Ivory.	

*Openings for British Trade.***UNITED KINGDOM**—*continued.***Articles desired to Sell.**

Acetylene generators.	Exhaust gas boilers.
Anchors.	Foot warmers for motor vehicles.
Asbestos, crude.	Gates, railings, etc.
Buckles for shoe trade.	Harness chains.
Cables, wire.	Motor cycles.
Candles, wax.	Speed gears for motors.
Composition flooring.	Strawboards.
Cycle frames.	Textiles, various.
Cycles.	Textile belts.
Dynamometer brakes for wind- ing engines.	Washers.
Egg albumen.	

Articles desired to Purchase by Firms abroad.

Names of firms abroad open to purchase have also been received in respect of articles of the following classes:—

Bolts and screws.	Lamp glasses.
Books of reference (<i>e.g.</i> , United Kingdom directories).	Machine belting.
Bottles, cheap, for aerated water trade.	Penknives, cheap.
Buttons, nut.	Perborate of sodium.
Cane, bleached.	Pressed paper waiters.
Crockery, cheap.	Products for enamelling iron.
Enamelled iron cylinders for filters.	Ragout spoons, cheap metal.
Forms and machines for soap.	Tiles, ornamental.
Hanging lamps.	Transparent celluloid sheets.
	Work boxes.
	Woven wadding.

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. A more detailed list of enquiries has been published and may be obtained by United Kingdom firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

NOTE.—*In reading the following notices of possible openings for United Kingdom goods abroad, regard should be had to the Royal Proclamations relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from the United Kingdom, which appeared on pp. 414-21 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th November, p. 570 of the issue of 26th November, p. 691 of 10th December, p. 758 of the issue of 17th December, p. 889 of the issue of 31st December, and p. 30 of the present issue; also to the notice on p. 31 of the present issue regarding the issue of licences to export certain colours and dye-stuffs, and the notices on p. 494 of the issue of 19th November and p. 692 of the issue of 10th December regarding licences to export wool and woollen goods.*

Openings for British Trade.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Secretary of State for India in Council invites tenders for the supply of *screwspikes*. The conditions of contract

Screwspikes.

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 26th January. A copy of the specification, &c., may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of screwspikes at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 324.)

The East Indian Railway Company is prepared to receive tenders for the supply and delivery of *files; galvanised sheets, &c.; metals; paper, stationery, &c.; picks, shovels, &c.; pig iron (Summerlee and cold blast); spring steel; steel angles, bars, plates, sheets, &c.; and wrought iron bars, &c.* Specifications may be seen

at, or obtained from, the Company's Offices, 29 and 30, Nicholas Lane, London, E.C. Tenders are to be sent to the Secretary, at the above address, marked "Tender for Files," or as the case may be, not later than 11 a.m. on 13th January. The charge for each specification is £1 1s., which will not be returned.

The Directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders, up to 11 a.m. on 14th

**Miscellaneous
Railway Supplies.**

January, for the supply of the following:—*Brake rigging; steel work for bridges; platelayers' tools; locks, &c.; bolts, nuts, rivets, &c.; wood handles; stationery, &c.; bellows; and brass sheets, &c.*

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

CANADA.

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

A Montreal agent desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *window glass, plate glass, mirrors and fancy goods*. See Note† on next page. (C.I.B. 49,321.)

A Montreal agent wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *dry goods, fancy goods, notions and small wares*. See Note† on next page. (C.I.B. 49,322.)

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

A firm in Toronto desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *porcelain parts for electrical work, such as split knobs, tubes, &c.* See Note†. (C.I.B. 49,324.)

Porcelain Parts for Electrical Work.

A firm in Winnipeg is open to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *jams and other confectionery, and also United Kingdom manufacturers of enamelled iron signs, such as are used on motor cars for number plates.* See Note†. (C.I.B. 49,325.)

Jam; Confectionery; Enamelled Iron Signs.

A firm in Toronto desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *novelties and specialties for office, household and personal use.* See Note†. (C.I.B. 49,327.)

Office and Domestic Novelties.

A firm in Toronto, at present representing Canadian and American firms, desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *gloves, hosiery and dry goods, who are not already represented there.* See Note†. (C.I.B. 49,328.)

Gloves; Hosiery; Dry Goods.

A Montreal agent desires to secure agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *motor car supplies.* See Note†. (C.I.B. 49,329.)

Motor Car Supplies.

An agent in Saskatchewan desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *footballs.* See Note†. (C.I.B. 49,337.)

Footballs.

A Vancouver agent desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of *articles used in the fishing trade and also staple foodstuffs.* See Note†. (C.I.B. 49,339.)

Fishing Supplies; Foodstuffs.

A firm in Winnipeg desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *railway material, also cement, creosote, wire-fencing material, iron and steel, &c.* See Note†. (C.I.B. 49,342.)

Railway Material; Cement; Wire Fencing, &c.

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters 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. Further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed direct to the enquirers.

* * * * *

—The following enquiries have been received at the **Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.,** whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 707.)

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

HOME ENQUIRIES.

- A London firm wishing to contract for considerable supplies of cobalt oxide invites offers from Canadian producers.
- Cobalt Oxide.**
- A London firm is in a position to do business in large quantities of bent beech hoops as used in the manufacture of trunks, hatboxes, &c., and invites samples and quotations from Canadian manufacturers.
- Bent Beech Hoops.**
- A Yorkshire firm which has been obtaining supplies of graphite and blacklead from Germany would be glad to hear from Canadian producers of these commodities.
- Graphite and Blacklead.**

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

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) has forwarded samples and particulars of *grey, blue and brown denims* of American manufacture, such as have been imported into Melbourne.

Denims.

United Kingdom manufacturers of denims desirous of competing with these goods may inspect the samples referred to at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications in this connection should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, Commerce House, Melbourne. (C.I.B. 44,183.)

* * * * *

The Sydney office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia reports that the following enquiries have been received from firms in that city:—

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom exporters of *Trinidad bitumen, magnesite, chloride of magnesia, and colours for magnesite and cement pavings*—materials formerly obtained from Germany. See Note† on next page. (C.I.B. 44,179.)

Trinidad Bitumen; Magnesite; Chloride of Magnesia; Colours for Cement Pavings; &c.

A Sydney firm wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *glass bottles*. See Note† on next page. (C.I.B. 44,174.)

Glass Bottles.

A local agent who has hitherto been manager of the branch house in Sydney of a large German firm wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *fancy goods, glassware, earthenware, enamelled ware, aluminium ware, &c.* See Note† on next page. (C.I.B. 45,715.)

Fancy Goods; Glassware; Earthenware; Enamelled Ware; Aluminium Ware; &c.

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

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of
Gloves ; Chamois Leather. *gloves (harvesting, household, leather and fabric); also chamois leather. See Note†.*
 (C.I.B. 45,721 ; 45,727.)

A firm of manufacturers' agents is desirous of representing
 United Kingdom manufacturers of *table covers.*
Table Covers. This agency is to replace a German one. *See Note†.*
 (C.I.B. 46,553a.)

An agent already representing a number of British firms, desires
 to take up further agencies for *bedroom china-ware, bevelled mirrors, and enamelled ware.*
Chinaware ; Mirrors ; Enamelled Ware. *See Note †.*
 (C.I.B. 46,553b.)

An agent wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom
 manufacturers of *kerosene incandescent lamps, mantles, acetylene flares and gas fittings and gas lamps.*
Kerosene Incandescent Lamps ; Mantles ; Acetylene Flares ; Gas Fittings and Lamps.
 (C.I.B. 49,308a.)

An agent, representing a number of British woollen manu-
 facturers, wishes to secure the repre-
 sentation of United Kingdom manufacturers
 of *woollens, cotton piece goods, dress piece goods and ladies' embroideries.* *See Note †.*
Woollens ; Cotton and Dress Piece Goods ; Embroideries.
 (C.I.B. 49,308b.)

A firm of agents wishes to secure the representation of United
 Kingdom manufacturers of *office requisites and supplies generally.* *See Note†.*
Office Supplies. (C.I.B. 49,314a.)

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers
 wishing to appoint agents for
Enamelled Ware ; Gelatine. *enamelled ware and gelatine. See Note†.*
 (C.I.B. 49,314b.)

A firm of sheet metal workers desires to receive catalogues and
 price lists from United Kingdom
 manufacturers of *brass fittings for radiators and petrol tanks, radiators in block form, brass and copper tubing, sheet iron, lead coated steel and black iron.* *See Note†.*
Brass Fittings for Motors ; Brass and Copper Tubing ; Iron and Steel.
 (C.I.B. 49,314c.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters and im-
 porters of the above-mentioned articles may obtain the names and
 addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelli-
 gence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London,
 E.C. Any further communications regarding the enquiries should
 be addressed to the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia,
 81, Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

A firm of lapidary and gem merchants is seeking a market in the United Kingdom for *opals* and *sapphires*. This firm reports that prior to the war most of the opals were bought by the representatives of German firms in Sydney, shipped to and cut in Germany and then sold to United Kingdom manufacturers. In like manner nearly the whole output of the sapphire fields was taken by the resident buyers of German firms. *See Note †.* (C.I.B. 45,714.)

A firm desires to get into touch with United Kingdom firms buying or using *clear and amber mica*. Samples of the mica may be inspected at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. *See Note †.* (C.I.B. 49,307.)

The Sydney office of H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that enquiry is made by a New South Wales firm for the names of United Kingdom importers of *grass tree gum*, which, prior to the war was in great demand in Germany. It is believed that this gum, samples of which may be inspected at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, is used in the manufacture of varnish and a certain kind of gunpowder. *See Note †.* (C.I.B. 49,310.)

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters and importers of the above-mentioned articles 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. Any further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

* * * * *

A report from the Sydney office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia 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 10th February,* for the supply and delivery at Broken Hill, N.S.W., of (1) *switchboard material*, including *jacks, relays, lamps, plugs, terminals, &c.* (Schedule No. 432, N.S.W.); and (2) *312 yards of switchboard cable*, containing 84 conductors (Schedule No. 435, N.S.W.).

Copies of the specifications, conditions and forms of tender may be obtained from the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Sydney. *See Note ‡ on next page.* (C.I.B. 48,969,14; 210.)

The late Imperial Trade Correspondent at Perth, W. A. (Mr. C. R. Penny) reports that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Perth, W. A., up to 3 p.m. on 10th February,* for the supply of *vibratory converters and telephone switchboard cords and switches* (W. A. Schedule No. 403).

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

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

Copies of the specifications, conditions, and forms of tender may be obtained from the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Perth. See Note‡. (C.I.B. 215.)

Note‡.—Preliminary deposits may be paid at the offices of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W., where also copies of the specification and form of tender may be obtained in the case of W. A. Schedule No. 403.

A deposit of 2 per cent. on the first £500, and of 1 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, &c. may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) reports that he has received the following enquiries from firms in the Dominion:—

A Wellington firm wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of good quality
Fancy Leather Goods ; Costumes ; *fancy leather goods, costumes, and*
Mantles ; Wool and Silk Hosiery. *mantles, also wool and silk hosiery.*
 See Note‡. (C.I.B. 48,360.)

A Christchurch agent desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of
Cotton Goods and Calicoes. *cotton piece goods ; grey tent and bagging*
calicoes ; cotton sheeting ; Linings ; cheese and meat cloths. See Note‡.
 (C.I.B. 48,361.)

A firm in Dunedin wishes to secure a general agency for United Kingdom manufacturers, also a buying
Buying Agency desired *agency for a firm of dairy produce*
for Dairy Produce. *importers in the United Kingdom. See*
Note‡. (C.I.B. 48,362.)

The same firm also wishes to obtain the agency of a British fire and
General and Insurance Agencies desired. *marine insurance company.*
See Note‡. (C.I.B. 48,363.)

A Dunedin firm desires to represent United Kingdom manu-
Hardware ; Boots and Shoes ; *facturers and exporters of hardware,*
Groceries, &c. *boots and shoes, groceries, &c. See*
Note‡, and also Note on p. 3.
 (C.I.B. 48,360d.)

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the above-mentioned goods 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. Further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand, P. O. Box 369, Wellington.

*Openings for British Trade.***NEW ZEALAND**—*continued.*

An Auckland firm wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *confectionery, biscuits, cream of tartar substitute, wood matches, enamels, lacquers, fish, twines, basic slag, salt, saltpetre, and vegetable fat made from copra.*

**Confectionery; Biscuits;
Tartaric Acid; Matches;
Enamels; Lacquers; Fish;
Twines; Salt; Saltpetre; &c.**

See Note †.

(C.I.B. 48,360e.)

A firm in Auckland desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *wood naphtha and pyridine (for making methylated spirits); heavy chemicals, such as bicarbonate of soda, boracic acid, and cream of tartar; also fine chemicals.* See Note † and also Note on p. 3.

**Wood Naphtha;
Pyridine;
Heavy and Light
Chemicals.**

(C.I.B. 48,360f.)

A Wellington firm wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *moquettes, velvets, saddlebags, tickings, tapestries, chairs, carpets, hearthrugs, and other furnishing goods.* See Note †.

**Moquettes; Velvets; Tapestries; Chairs;
Carpets; Hearthrugs; &c.**

(C.I.B. 48,360g.)

Enquiry is made by a Wellington firm of agents for the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *lamp glassware (gas, electric and kerosene), glass tumblers, vacuum flasks, sanitary goods (seats, pedestals, baths), advertising novelties, knitted woollen goods, wire door mats, and gas and spirit stoves.* See Note †.

**Lamp Glassware; Glass Tumblers; Sanitary
Goods; Advertising Novelties; Knitted
Woollen Goods; Wire Door Mats; Gas
and Spirit Stoves, &c.**

(C.I.B. 48,360h.)

A Dunedin firm wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *earthenware, china, glass bottles (particularly quart beer bottles), glassware, sole leather, furnishing fabrics, moquettes, tapestries, mohairs, plushes, Utrechts, damasks, printed linens, cretonnes, cabinet and Panama cloths, shadow tissue; chemicals, such as tartaric acid, cream of tartar, citric acid, &c., acetate of soda, sodas and ammonias of all kinds, calcium carbide, and soapmakers chemicals.* See Note †, and also Note on p. 3.

**Earthenware; China;
Glassware; Furnishing
Fabrics; Textiles;
Calcium Carbide;
Chemicals.**

(C.I.B. 48,360i.)

A firm in Auckland desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *fishing hooks, tin tacks, fire shovels, needles, pins, haberdashery goods, leather, mohair, and cotton laces, toilet soaps, and gum in bottles.* See Note †.

**Haberdashery; Smallware; Laces
for Boots and Shoe; Fire Shovels;
Toilet Soaps; Gum.**

(C. I. B. 48,360j.)

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence

*Openings for British Trade.***NEW ZEALAND**—*continued.*

Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand, P. O. Box 369, Wellington.

The High Commissioner in London for New Zealand notifies that a firm of importers and indentors of assay, mining and scientific apparatus in that Dominion asks to be placed in touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of the following articles, many of which have hitherto been imported from Germany:—*Chemical thermometers, dairy thermometers, chemical glassware, test tubes, precision balances, porcelain crucibles and evaporating dishes, and wide and narrow-mouthed stoppered re-agent bottles.*

Communications regarding this enquiry should be addressed to the High Commissioner in London for New Zealand, 13, Victoria Street, S.W.
(C.I.B. 49,740.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa reports that an agent in Cape Town wishes to obtain the agency of United Kingdom manufacturers of *cheap cotton damasks.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of damasks may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa, P.O. Box 1346, Cape Town.
(C.I.B. 48,748.)

N.B.—With reference to the foregoing notices relative to openings for trade in the Self-Governing Dominions, it should be borne in mind that all communications addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioners must be properly stamped. This notice has been rendered necessary owing to apparent impression that such correspondence could go unstamped, but this is not the case.

GIBRALTAR.

The Colonial Secretary for Gibraltar (the Board of Trade Correspondent for that Colony) reports that an agent resident there wishes to represent United Kingdom firms exporting *tea, boots and shoes, and glassware* suitable for the Moroccan market. *See Note on p. 3.*

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the above-named goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the Colonial Secretary's Office, Gibraltar.
(C.I.B. 48,327.)

Openings for British Trade.

CYPRUS.

The Chief Collector of Customs at Larnaca (the Board of Trade Correspondent for Cyprus) has forwarded the following enquiries from firms in the island:—

A firm in Limassol is desirous of getting into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers with a view to taking up agencies for *cotton, woollen, linen and silk goods; cotton and knitting yarns; thread and twines; hosiery; knitted and woven goods; sole leather; Birmingham and Sheffield goods; hats; umbrellas; glassware; oil lamps; coffee; paper; soap; butter; petroleum; flour; and machinery.* See *Note†*. (C.I.B. 47,134.)

A firm in Larnaca, which formerly did a large agency business with German and Austrian firms, is desirous of getting into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *drapery, cotton and woollen goods, hats, leathers, hardware, cotton yarn, and sewing cotton.* See *Note†*. (C.I.B. 47,135.)

A firm of agents in Nicosia is desirous of getting into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters wishing to be represented in the island. See *Note†*. (C.I.B. 47,133.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods 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. Further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to the Chief Collector of Customs, Larnaca, Cyprus.

NIGERIA.

Articles to Replace German Supplies. See article on pp. 33-4.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The Registrar of Imports and Exports at Singapore (the Board of Trade Correspondent for the Straits Settlements) reports that the estimates of expenditure for 1915 for the Straits Settlements include provision for the purchase of two 8-ton *steam rollers* for Malacca at a total cost of 11,000 dols., and one 8-ton steam roller for the Rural Board of Singapore at a cost of 6,000 dols. It is also proposed to spend 200,000 dols. on the Penang Hill *railway* and 15,000 dols. for a *revetment wall* to reclamation at Malacca, while 80,000 dols. is proposed to be set aside for the installation of a *water carriage sewerage system* for municipal institutions at Singapore.

*Openings for British Trade.***STRAITS SETTLEMENTS**—*continued.*

The total amount to be spent on *road, street and bridge construction* throughout the Settlements is 161,360 dols., and on *buildings and miscellaneous works*, 1,637,000 dols. (C.I.P. 49,650.)

Dollar = 2s. 4d.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

The Colonial Secretary at Kingston (the Board of Trade Correspondent for Jamaica) reports that a manufacturers' agent in Kingston, stated to have a wide experience of West Indian trade, desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *enamelled ware, glassware, earthenware, hosiery, and imitation jewellery*, to replace German supplies.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the Colonial Secretary's Office, Kingston, Jamaica. (C.I.B. 46,984.)

RUSSIA.

H.M. Consul at Petrograd (Mr. A. W. Woodhouse) reports that a merchant in that city wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers or exporters of *resin, printers' ink, quicksilver, aluminium, zinc sheets* (20, 22, 24 and 26 Birmingham scale), *gunny sacks for sugar, other sacks* of all descriptions, and *tinned meats* in 36 oz. tins. See Note on p. 3.

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the above-named goods may obtain the name of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate, Petrograd. (C.I.B. 46,244.)

H.M. Consul at Warsaw (Mr. H. M. Grove) reports that a local firm wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *uninked ribbons for typewriters, reels for ribbons, brass covers for gum bottles, and aniline dyes*. Samples of the first three articles may be inspected at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. See Note† on next page, and also Note on p. 3. (C.I.B. 49,184a.)

H.M. Consul also reports that a local firm wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *electrical goods*, such as *dynamos, fans, lighting accessories, installation materials, telephones, bells, &c.* See Note† on next page. (C.I.B. 49,184b.)

Openings for British Trade.

RUSSIA—*continued.*

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods 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. Further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to the British Consulate, Warsaw.

The British Vice-Consul at Kharkov (Mr. C. Blakey) reports that a firm in that town, which has hitherto acted for German firms, wishes to take up commission agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *machine tools, oil engines, steam turbines, brass and iron fittings, boring tools, blocks and litches, roller-bearings, &c.*

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Vice-Consulate, Kharkov.

(C.I.B. 47,575.)

The Acting British Vice-Consul at Rostov-on-Don (Mr. V. Edwards) has forwarded a list of articles, together with some particulars as to quantities, imported into Rostov from Germany just before the outbreak of war.

Among the more important items in this list are:—*Asphalt, sanitary ware, boat cream, chemicals, clocks, coffee (raw), colonial produce, glue, green wash (for paint), iron goods, kalisalt-petre (refined), machines and parts, metal buttons, metal goods and polish, pencils, petroleum, stoves, rice, shovels and spades, typewriters and white lead.*

The complete list may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 49,627.)

H.M. Embassy at Petrograd reports the conclusion of an agreement between the Russian and Mongolian Governments which grants the Russian Central Administration of Posts and Telegraphs a concession for the construction of a telegraph line from the settlement of Monda, in the Government of Irkutsk, to the Mongolian town of Uliasutai.

(C. 21,346.)

RUSSIA (FINLAND).

H.M. Consul at Helsingfors (Mr. V. Kestell Cornish) reports that a firm in that town wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *electro-plated goods, and silver ware* (required in parcels under 10 kilogs.).

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate, Helsingfors.

(C.I.B. 48,713.)

Openings for British Trade.

NORWAY.

H.M. Consul at Bergen (Mr. O. Wardrop) reports that an agent, having offices at Bergen and Christiania, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of *raw cotton, weaving yarns, fish-net yarns, hosiery yarns, coloured and fancy worsted yarns, machinery for woollen and cotton mills, muriatic acid, sulphuric acid, acetic acid, talc, Glimber salts, soda, china clay, and resin.* See Note on p. 3.

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the above-named goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate, Bergen.

(C.I.B. 47,193.)

SWEDEN.

The following enquiry has been received by the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London:—

A firm in Malmö makes enquiry for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *high pressure jointing or sheeting*, similar to samples which may be inspected at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (Reference No. A 3367-14.)

Communications relating to this enquiry, quoting the reference number, should be addressed to the Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 48,175.)

NETHERLANDS.

H.M. Minister at The Hague reports that a concession has been granted to the Province of Overijssel for the construction and exploitation of works for the supply of electricity for power and lighting purposes.

(C. 20,678.)

FRANCE.

The following commercial enquiries have been received from the British Chamber of Commerce, 9, rue des Pyramides, Paris, to which address all relative communications should be sent:—

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *bunting for flags.* (Reference No. G.W. 1,105.) (C.I.B. 49,583.)

Enquiry has been received for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *rubber-tired iron wheels for children's mail carts, &c.* (Reference No. G.W. 1,106.) (C.I.B. 49,902.)

Communications relating to these enquiries, quoting the respective reference number, should be addressed to the Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce, 9, rue des Pyramides, Paris.

* * * * *

Openings for British Trade.

FRANCE—*continued.*

A recently issued "War Bulletin" of the British Chamber of Commerce at Paris draws the attention of British **Printing Machinery** manufacturers to the additional market which will now be opened in France in consequence of the cessation of supplies from Germany.

H.M. Consul-General at Havre (Mr. H. L. Churchill) states that there appears to be an opening in that district for the sale of **Linoleum; Hardware; Trimmings; Bedside Carpets; Table Covers; Mohair Cloth; Woollen Plush Materials.** The Consul-General also points out that British firms would be well advised to take special trouble about meeting customers' requirements, as foreign firms often obtained orders through being more obliging. (C.I.B. 41,292.)

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

The British Vice-Consul at Porto Amelia (Dr. L. Bostock) reports that the whole of the import trade of the territories of the "Companhia do Nyassa" has been in the hands of German firms, although most of the soft goods imported are of British manufacture, having been re-exported from Hamburg or Lisbon.

The Vice-Consul has forwarded samples of *sewing cotton, beads, soap, and a cheap knife*, such as are sold in the Porto Amelia district, and also states that there is a market for *pocket knives, scissors, looking glasses, perfumery, cement, galvanised sheet iron, paints, medicines, iron goods, and tools.*

Roughly speaking, the total cost of freight, landing and customs dues on goods for this market averages about 25 per cent. on the home cost for all merchandise imported from Europe.

The above-mentioned samples, together with particulars regarding the merchandise imported into the Nyassa Company's territories, may be inspected by United Kingdom firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 47,074.)

PORTUGAL (CAPE VERDE ISLANDS).

H.M. Consul at St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands (Captain A. T. Taylor, R.N.) reports that an agent at Praia, who has represented German and other commercial firms during the past twelve years, is desirous of taking up agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers.

United Kingdom firms desirous of appointing an agent in the Cape Verde Islands may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications in this connection should be addressed to the British Consulate, St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands. (C.I.B. 48,002.)

*Openings for British Trade.***SPAIN.**

H.M. Consul at Madrid (Mr. A. Jackson) reports that an agent in that city wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of the following articles:—*Stationery and drawing materials; furs and skins; fancy articles; gentlemen's shirts, socks, ties, gloves, walking sticks, umbrellas, &c.; laces and embroideries; metal fittings for ladies' purses; hardware and cutlery; and toys.* See Note on p. 3.

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate, Madrid.

(C.I.B. 49,198.)

H.M. Consul at Seville (Mr. A. L. Keyser) reports that a resident in Jerez de la Frontera wishes to represent United Kingdom firms exporting *chemical manures, electrical machinery and fittings, railway plant and rolling stock, general machinery, and agricultural machinery.*

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate, Seville.

(C.I.B. 46,661.)

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 16th December announces that tenders are invited by the Madrid Corporation for the supply of two *motor road sweepers*, at a cost of about 20,000 pesetas (approximately £780) each.

Foreign competition will be admitted. Tenders, accompanied by detailed descriptions, will be received at the "Registro General, El Aynntamiento de Madrid," Madrid, within a period of 60 days from the date of the "Gaceta." *A provisional deposit of 5 per cent. of the value of the offer is required to qualify any tender. Local representation is desirable.*

The "Gaceta," containing particulars regarding the vehicles and the conditions of tender (in Spanish), may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of motor road sweepers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

The "Gaceta" of 19th December publishes a Law authorising the Spanish Government to invite tenders for the construction and working, for a period of 99 years, of a normal gauge railway from Madrid to the port of Valencia. The State will guarantee to the concessionaire maximum interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the capital invested.

**Fancy Articles and Toys ;
Stationery, &c. ;
Furs and Skins ;
Men's Wear ;
Laces and Embroidery ;
Hardware and Cutlery, &c.**

**Chemical Manures ;
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock ;
Machinery.**

Motor Road Sweepers.

Railway Material.

Openings for British Trade.

SPAIN—*continued.*

The same issue of the "Gaceta" contains a Decree authorising the "Ministerio de Fomento" to call for tenders for **Harbour Works.** the carrying out of wharf and other improvement works at the port of Castellon, at an estimated cost of 1,080,247 pesetas (about £42,360).

The "Gaceta" of 20th December publishes a notice to the effect that tenders will be opened at the "Dirección General de Obras Públicas," Madrid, at noon on 27th February, for the construction and working, for a period of 60 years, of a steam tramway from the station of Santullano to the Moreda mines. The minimum rolling stock required to work the line will be three locomotives, four brake vans, and 45 wagons for coal. An option on the concession is held by the "Sociedad Industrial Asturiana." *See Note†.*

The issues of the "Gaceta" of 20th and 22nd December notify that tenders are invited by the Municipal Authorities of Teruel, as follows:—

Water Supply Works;
Electric Lighting Plant.

(1) Up to 20th April, for the installation and working of a drinking water system for that town. The upset price of the installation must not exceed 400,000 pesetas (about £15,680), and the cost of working must not be more than 15,000 pesetas (about £580) annually. *See Note†.*

(2) Up to 10th February, for the installation of an electric lighting system at Teruel. *See Note†.*

NOTE†.—Although the foregoing contracts will probably be awarded to Spanish firms, nevertheless the carrying out of the works may involve the purchase of material outside Spain.

The "Gaceta" of 24th December notifies that tenders for the installation of four *electric cranes* (see p. 750 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th December), will be received by the "Junta de Obras del Puerto de Valencia," Valencia, up to noon on 10th February. Tenders must be accompanied by drawings and full particulars in Spanish; prices must be quoted in pesetas, and weights and measures are to be in the metric system. *A deposit of 9,400 pesetas (about £370) is required to qualify any tender. Local representation is necessary.*

The "Gaceta," containing the conditions of tender (in Spanish), may be consulted by United Kingdom crane builders at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

ITALY.

H.M. Consul-General at Naples (Mr. S. J. A. Churchill, M.V.O.) reports that an agent in that city, who has hitherto represented German firms, desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *hardware, enamelled goods, cheap table cutlery, &c.*

Hardware ;
Enamelled Ware ;
Table Cutlery, &c.

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—*continued.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate-General, Naples. (C.I.B. 49,183.)

H.M. Consul at Rome (Mr. C. C. Morgan) reports that a firm in that city wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *office requisites*, such as *dies, labels of all kinds, desk knives and erasers, paper-weights, damping wells, inkstands, leather clips, &c.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate, Rome. (C.I.B. 49,189.)

* * * * *

The following enquiries have been received from the **British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 1, Via Innocenzo Frugoni, Genoa**, to which address all communications regarding these enquiries should be sent:—

A firm in Venice desires to purchase *manila ropes, machine packing, Ropes, Machine Packing, &c.* and other articles of United Kingdom manufacture. (288.) See Note†.

A firm in Ravenna desires to purchase from United Kingdom manufacturers *agricultural and agricultural and industrial industrial machines and accessories, Machines; Motors.* motors, &c. (309.) See Note†.

A firm in Catania makes enquiry for the names and addresses of *Dried Fish.* London or Liverpool exporters of *dried fish* (311). See Note†.

Note†.—Communications regarding any of the foregoing enquiries should be addressed by manufacturers and exporters in the United Kingdom to the **Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 1, Via Innocenzo Frugoni, Genoa**, quoting the reference number in brackets. (C.I.B. 49,612.)

Enquiries have also been received at the Chamber from Italian firms desirous of taking up agencies for various United Kingdom goods, including the following:—

Anchors (287); *artistic prints and artists' colours* (296); *belting* (290); *benzol* (381); *boots, sandals, golphes and rubber heels* (299); *boots* (373); *boots and shoes* (376); *brass tubes* (375); *brassware, cabinet-maker's and bathroom articles* (306); *brasswork, upholsterer's and cabinet-maker's supplies* (303); *cardboard* (284, 308); *chemicals* (366, 368, 373, 388); *china* (364); *cinema films* (284); *clothing, outer garments* (293);

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—continued.

392); coal (302); coke (371); colonial goods (376); cotton, raw (292, 367); cutlery (305, 310, 364); cycles (286); disinfectants (283); electrical material (298, 371); electric motors (298); electric wires (291); enamelled holloware (301, 391); fancy goods (301); fibre (292); fireclay goods (302); fish, dried (375); fittings for flats, hotels, &c. (306, 364); fittings for passenger steamers (283); foods, canned fish and meats, jam, and biscuits (300); glassware (364); grain (367, 388); greases (289, 366, 388); haberdashery (393); hair (292); hardware (300, 301, 303, 389, 390); hides (388); hosiery (310); household articles (283); hygienic goods (283); iron pipes (375); iron, scrap (367); ironmongery (283, 300, 303, 389); jewellery, cheap (301); jute, raw (292); leather (299, 373); leather appers (310); liquours (300); locks (300, 306); lubricants (302, 359); machine tools (287); machinery, (295, 298, 309, 390); medicinal products (284); metal goods (390); metals in ingots (395); metallic brushes (290); motors (309, 371); motor cars (286); motors, electric (298); motors, heavy oil (295); motor lorries (284); mustard (300); needles for bootmakers' machines (367); office supplies (368, 382); oils, industrial (284); oils, cottonseed and soya (389); oils, palm, colza, arachide and soya (372); oils, palm and coconut (366); oils, seed (388); oilers (290); paints (284); paper (284, 290, 308, 368); petrol (367); pharmaceutical specialities (296); photographic supplies (296); pipes, water, iron, cast-iron and steel (371); putups (371); sand-paper (290); sanitary goods (283); ships' stores (376); skins, dressed (373); soap (389); soapmaking, raw materials (368, 374, 375); sporting goods (301); steel and steel scrap (367); sulphate of copper (388); tailors' sundries (293, 393); textiles (291, 292, 293, 307, 308, 310, 373, 378, 383, 393); tin (367); tools (289, 290, 298, 391); tools, carpenters' (303); toys and mechanical toys (286, 301); waste and rags (292); waterproofs (392, 393); waterproofed tissues (376); wood pulp (284); wool (388); wool, raw (292, 367); yarns, cotton (383); zinc, sheet (310, 375). See Note†, and also Note on page 3.

(C.I.B. 49,612.)

Note.†—Communications regarding any of the foregoing enquiries should be addressed by manufacturers and exporters in the United Kingdom to the **Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 1, Via Innocenzo Frugoni, Genoa**, quoting the reference number in brackets.

MOROCCO.

H.M. Consul-General at Tangier (Mr. H. E. White, C.M.G.) reports that tenders are invited by the Special Committee of Public Works for (1) the construction of a roadway 526 metres (about 571 yards) long between Laraiche and the Grand Sokko; and (2) the improvement of the Ghadira road between the Grand Sokko and Nador, a distance of 844 metres (about 920 yards). Tenders, accompanied by certificates of competency, will be received by "M. le Président du Comité Spécial des Travaux Publics, Dar En-

**Road-making
Plant
and Material.**

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

Niaba," Tangier, up to 11 a.m. on 20th February. The estimated values of the contracts are placed at 34,577 frs. (£1,350) and 44,286 frs. (£1,770) respectively, and to qualify any tender a deposit of 1,000 frs. (£40) is required in the case of (1) and 400 frs. (£16) in the case of (2). The contractor must elect domicile in the neighbourhood of the works. Local representation is desirable.

A copy of the *cahier des charges* (in French) may be consulted, and copies of the form of tender to be used obtained, by United Kingdom contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 47.)

BRAZIL.

H.M. Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro (Mr. D. R. O'Sullivan Beare) reports that a resident in that city wishes to take up commission agencies on behalf of United Kingdom manufacturers of *paints, lubricating oil, steel girders, builders' hardware, nail wire* (Paris gauge), *tools, sawmill machinery, and saws.* Prices should be quoted c.i.f. Rio de Janeiro or Santos, English and, where possible, Portuguese catalogues should be supplied. See Note on p. 3.

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate-General, Rio de Janeiro. (C.I.B. 48,004.)

H.M. Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro also reports that although there is not much scope for the introduction of British-made furniture into that district, the import duty being high and ordinary house furniture being manufactured locally from Brazilian woods, there is nevertheless an opening for the supply of *castors, drawer locks and handles, metal furniture decorations, leather and other upholstery fabrics, and straw for cane seats.*

The names and addresses of firms in Rio de Janeiro dealing in furniture supplies with whom United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned might communicate may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 75.)

ARGENTINA.

The "Boletín Oficial" of 28th November publishes a decree authorising the "Dirección General de Obras Hidráulicas" to make arrangements for wharf extension and other port improvements at Corrientes, at a total cost not exceeding 1,344,280 pesos currency (about £117,600).

Openings for British Trade.

PERSIA.

The Acting British Vice-Consul at Resht (Mr. C. de B. MacLaren) reports that a firm in that town is desirous of receiving catalogues (if possible in French) from United Kingdom manufacturers of *boots, shoes, and hats*, with a view to importing these articles by parcel post. See *Note on p. 3.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Vice-Consulate, Resht. (C.I.B. 48,470.)

SIAM.

The Acting British Consul-General at Bangkok (Mr. J. Crosby) reports that tenders are invited by the Siamese Royal Railway Department, Broad Gauge (the name under which the Administration of the Siamese Northern Railway is now known) for the supply of 40 *bogies with axles and wheels*, and 20 *iron frames* complete for 20 vehicles on bogies, together with spare parts.

Sealed tenders, marked "Tenders for Bogies and Frames," will be received by the Director-General, Royal Railway Department (Broad Gauge), Bangkok, up to 10 a.m. on 1st June, at which office copies of the specifications, forms of tender and drawings may be obtained on payment of 10 ticals (about 15s.) per set. Additional tender forms may also be obtained at a cost of 1 tical (about 1s. 6d.) per set.

A copy of the specifications and conditions of tender, together with drawings, may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of railway bogies and frames at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 49.)

CHINA.

The Acting British Consul at Wuchow (Mr. W. J. R. Fletcher) reports that the principal German goods imported into the Province have been *dyes, woollens, lamps, lamp burners and glasses, newspaper printing paper, soap, scents and perfumes, and needles*. Austria has supplied *cigarette papers*.

All imports of foreign goods into Wuchow go through Hong Kong. (C.I.B. 48,014.)

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 1914, 989 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 142,005 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.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Retirement of Assistant Secretary to Commercial Department and of Accountant-General: New Appointments.

The President of the Board of Trade has appointed Mr. H. Fountain, C.M.G., to be Assistant Secretary, Commercial Department of the Board of Trade, in the place of Mr. G. J. Stanley, C.B., C.M.G., who retired at the end of the year. At the request of the President,

Board of Trade.

however, Mr. Stanley will continue, for the present, to assist the Board of Trade in an advisory capacity.

The President of the Board of Trade has also appointed Mr. Alexander Barnes to be Accountant-General, in the place of Mr. G. S. Fry, who retired at the end of the year.

EXHIBITION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN SAMPLES.

Exchange Meetings of Manufacturers and Buyers.

The series of Exchange Meetings which were instituted by the Board of Trade to bring to the notice of British manufacturers samples of goods formerly supplied by enemy countries to the United Kingdom and neutral markets and to bring together manufacturers and buyers, is being continued. These Exchange Meetings are being held trade by trade at the offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C. In this connection an Exhibition of German and Austrian Electrical Apparatus and Appliances is being held to-day, 7th January, and to-morrow (8th January). Subsequent exhibitions which will be held at about fortnightly intervals have already been decided on for the following trades:—Cotton goods, plain, printed and dyed, and other printed textiles, tools, paper and stationery, and hardware.

Manufacturers and buyers who desire to be present at any of these Exhibitions should apply to the Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C.

Previous Exchange Meetings have dealt with (1) toys, (2) earthenware, china and glassware, (3) fancy goods, (4) electro-plate, cutlery and clocks, (5) household utensils of metal and wood, including brushes, and (6) jewellery and haberdashery. Lists of manufacturers, prepared as a result of these meetings, are now available. Copies of these lists may be obtained by *bonâ fide* buyers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, either at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C., or at 32, Cheapside, E.C.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MARKETS.

Issue of Special Memoranda.

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 the following memoranda giving

German and Austrian Foreign Markets.

information with regard to possible developments in certain important trades:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| Agricultural machinery. | Fertilizers. |
| Aluminium and aluminium wares. | Fire-proof bricks, retorts, crucibles, &c. |
| Anchors, grapnels and chains. | Furniture. |
| Animal-drawn vehicles. | Furriers' wares. |
| Artificial flowers. | Glassware, hollow (glass bottles, &c.). |
| Baskets and basketware. | Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wire, and electro-plate. |
| Boilers and boiler-makers' wares. | Implements and tools. |
| Boot polishes. | Internal combustion and explosion motors, gas turbines, &c. |
| Boots and shoes (except of rubber). | Iron and steel bars, angles, rods, hoops, &c. |
| Brass and brass wares, &c. | Iron and steel plates and sheets. |
| Brewing and distilling machinery and apparatus. | Iron and steel wire. |
| Brooms, brushes and brush-makers' wares. | Iron and steel wire manufactures. |
| Building and furniture fittings (including locksmiths' wares). | Jewellery and trinkets. |
| Buttons, studs, &c. | Jute manufactures (including yarn). |
| Cables, cordage, twine and nets, &c. | Lace and embroidery. |
| Candles. | Leather gloves and glove leather. |
| Carbons for electric lighting. | Linen manufactures (including yarn). |
| Carpets, rugs and matting. | Lubricating oils and greases. |
| Cast iron goods (stoves, baths, &c.). | Machine tools. |
| Cement. | Machinery belting. |
| Chemicals, heavy. | Medicines comprising drugs and medicinal preparations. |
| Cigars. | Men's cotton and woollen clothing. |
| Clocks and watches. | Milling machinery. |
| Copper goods. | Motor cars. |
| Cotton gloves. | Motor cycles. |
| Cotton hosiery (stockings and socks). | Musical instruments. |
| Cotton piece goods, bleached and unbleached. | Oilcloth and linoleum. |
| Cotton prints. | Painters' colours and materials (including varnish). |
| Cotton velvets and plushes. | Paper, pasteboard and cardboard. |
| Cotton yarns. | Perfumery and cosmetics. |
| Cutlery. | Photographic goods. |
| Cycles and parts thereof. | Pins and needles. |
| Electrical appliances and apparatus. | Plate and sheet glass. |
| Enamelled hollow ware. | |
| Engine and boiler packing. | |
| Feathers, ornamental. | |
| Feeding stuffs (oilcake and bran). | |
| Felt hats and fezzes. | |

German and Austrian Foreign Markets.

Printing and lithographic machines.	Screws, nails, bolts and nuts of iron and steel.
Products of the printing industry.	Sewing, &c. cotton.
Pumps and pumping machinery.	Sewing and knitting machines.
Rail locomotives.	Silk manufactures (piece goods, ribbons, &c.).
Railway material of iron and steel (except rolling stock and wheels, tyres and axles).	Soaps.
Railway wheels and axles (complete) and tyres and axles.	Starch.
Road locomotives (including steam-rollers).	Stationery (writing materials, note books, &c.).
Rubber tyres for motor cars and motor cycles.	Stoneware, earthenware and chinaware.
Rubber wares (other than machinery belting, tyres for cycles, motor cycles and motor cars, and toys).	Straw plait and straw hats.
Saddlery, harness and miscellaneous leather wares.	Textile machinery.
Sanitary ware.	Tin wares, including tinfoil.
Scientific instruments and apparatus (except electrical).	Toys and games.
	Tubes, pipes and fittings of iron and steel.
	Umbrellas and sunshades.
	Volatile and essential oils.
	Women's and girls' clothing.
	Wooden wares.
	Woollen and worsted piece goods.
	Woollen velvets and plushes.

Copies of these memoranda have been sent to British Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations, and a large number of British manufacturers and merchants, as well as to the press. A very large number of enquiries for further information with regard to particular trades and markets has resulted. The Commercial Intelligence Branch is prepared to receive and answer personal and written enquiries for such information (see also pp. 2-3). Accordingly any British manufacturer or merchant who desires to be furnished with 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, the Colonies and Protectorates, or through British Consular Officers in neutral foreign countries.

The Board of Trade National System of Labour Exchanges have on their books, at the present time, particulars with regard to large numbers of skilled and unskilled workpeople who are seeking employment.

Employers desiring workpeople should notify their vacancies to the nearest Labour Exchange.

The Exchanges will give special attention to requests from employers for special classes of workpeople for new trades, and for workpeople (men or women) to replace temporarily those who have taken military or naval service.

TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

Reports on Commercial Conditions and Trade Openings.

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, Austrian or Hungarian rivals, the following information has been received from H.M. Consular Officers in addition to that published in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

Note.—In considering the openings for trade mentioned in the following reports regard should be had to the note on p. 3 of this issue relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles.

* * * * *

Bolivia.—The British Vice-Consul at Oruro reported, under date 13th October, that the chief obstacle in the way of British exporters endeavouring to capture German trade in that district is that merchants there cannot at present be relied on to meet their obligations, and it is to be feared that some of the less scrupulous of the merchants are using the present situation for refusing to pay drafts, even though they have the money at their disposal. The only British bank in Bolivia closed down on 30th September, chiefly on account of the fact that there is absolutely no security for outstanding debts.

German manufacturers have been in the habit of giving absurd credits to firms, at very long terms, and for this reason the stocks in the country are out of all proportion to the requirements of the inhabitants. Consequently there is no prospect in the immediate future for imported goods. (C. 20,113.)

* * * * *

Bulgaria.—The British Vice-Consul at Rousthouk reports that the extension of British trade in Bulgaria could be largely assisted by the appointment of reliable agents and commercial travellers, and also by the granting of from four to six months' credit, although a large number of Bulgarian firms pay cash.

The creation of an Anglo-Bulgarian Bank is a matter of vital importance. The Germans, when opening up new markets, have made it their first care to establish their local banking institution, such an organisation being of great value, not only from a financial point of view, but also from the information it is able to give to its countrymen. In this connection it may be explained that British exporters have not been able since the commencement of the war to receive money due to them on account of the Bulgarian merchants being unable to make their remittances. German merchants, on the other hand, are able to secure their payments because the Bulgarian branch of the "Handelsgesellschaft" of Berlin, on receipt of the money from the local buyer notifies the fact to the "Handelsgesellschaft," which thereupon makes the settlement. The Vice-Consul therefore strongly recommends the organisation of such a banking institution in Bulgaria with a view to extending business relations, and he is willing to supply British capitalists with any further information on the subject that he can obtain. (C.I.B. 49,186.)

* * * * *

Trade Conditions Abroad.

Costa Rica.—H.M. Consul at San José writes that about 50 metric tons of rubber are shipped annually from Costa Rica, practically all in the form of wild rubber. The fall in the price abroad, and the exhaustion of wild trees in the forest, make it scarcely worth while to collect the rubber until a substantial rise in price in foreign markets takes places.

The rubber export business, as also most of the export business in the Republic, is carried on by means of credit advances from commission houses to local shippers, and as the present financial outlook in Costa Rica is by no means sound, H.M. Consul does not recommend British firms to open up new business there unless represented in the Republic by a trustworthy agent. (C.I.B. 46,751.)

* * * * *

Russia (Rostov-on-Don).—The Acting British Vice-Consul at Rostov-on-Don reports, under date 17th November, that the war has not caused distress in any trade in that town with the exception of the grain trade, which, however, is the principal source of income there. As regards the grain trade, several firms of exporters and freight agents have closed down, all the rest have reduced their staff expenses, and one large firm of grain commission agents has lately been unable to meet its liabilities for a large sum. At the end of August the Imperial Bank of Russia decided to advance money to holders of grain in the larger towns, and, in consequence, exporters bought fair quantities of grain, although with the exception of a little rye, the only article dealt in was barley. In September, however, the Bank discontinued advances on barley, and, consequently, practically no grain is now changing hands other than that for milling purposes. Present stocks in Rostov are about 4,400,000 pounds of wheat, about 1,200,000 pounds of barley, and about 1,250,000 pounds of rye.

Merino wool clipped in May has been rising in price owing to heavy purchases by the Government, while "Donskoy," which the Government is not buying, has declined considerably owing to the stoppage of export. Present wool stocks in Rostov are about 50,000 pounds.

The output of coal in the Donetz basin has been greatly restricted owing to the shortage of railway wagons.

The prices of petroleum, naphtha, and refined sugar have remained fairly stationary. (C.I.B. 47,553.)

1,000 pounds = 16 tons (about).

MORATORIUM LAWS AND OTHER FINANCIAL MEASURES ABROAD.

Chile.

With reference to the notice on p. 823 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 24th December relative to the proclamation in Chile of a 60 days' Moratorium in respect of obligations contracted in gold before 1st August and which may have become due between that date and 1st November, the "Diario Oficial" (Santiago) of 31st October publishes a Decree, dated 29th October, extending the operation of this measure for a further period of 30 days.

*Moratorium Laws and other Financial Measures Abroad.***France, Algeria and Tunis.**

The "Journal Officiel" (Paris) of 22nd December publishes a Decree providing that the postponement of payments granted by the Decree of 29th August (see pp. 668-9 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th September last) may be extended to the repayment of debentures, and to the payment of coupons, dividends, and interest which may fall due before 1st April, 1915. This Decree also applies to Algeria.

France (Tunis.)

The "Journal Officiel" (Paris) of 31st December publishes a Decree, dated 29th December, which limits, as regards Tunis, to 30 days the delays granted by the Decree of 15th December (see p. 823 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 24th December) and makes it apply only to negotiable securities which were endorsed before 4th August, 1914, and which are due for payment before 1st February next.

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.

Italy.

With reference to the notice on p. 157 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th October last and to previous notices relative to the Moratorium in Italy, H.M. Embassy at Rome reports that a Decree has been issued fixing 1st April, 1915, as the date of termination of the Moratorium. (C. 22,136.)

Roumania.

H.M. Minister at Bucharest reports that a Moratorium bill was introduced in the Roumanian Parliament on 23rd December.

The bill provides for a four months' Moratorium, and applies to all commercial and private (monetary) engagements abroad undertaken before the introduction of the bill, whether payable in Roumania or abroad.

Interest in the absence of any previous arrangement, is fixed at one per cent. above the official discount rate. (C. 20,722.)

Russia (Poland).

H.M. Embassy at Petrograd has forwarded a translation of an Imperial Ukase, dated 11/24th November, extending the Moratorium in respect of debts arising out of contracts in general, established in Poland by the Ukase of 5,18th October (see p. 633 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 3rd December last).

Accordingly, the institution of law suits or the adoption of measures for recovery respecting all debts due under contract incurred prior to 17/30th July, 1914, and falling due between 17/30th November, 1914, and 17/30th January, 1915, is suspended for a period of two months from the date of expiry of each such liability.

The above-mentioned translation of the Ukase 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. 22,432.)

ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL AND GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

PROHIBITED EXPORTS.

Further Additions to List.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 4th day of January, 1915.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November, 1914, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November, 1914, should be amended by making the following additions to the same :—

- (1) That the exportation of the following articles should be prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic Ports), Belgium, Spain, and Portugal :—

Clover and grass seeds ;

Motor Vehicles of all kinds and their component parts.

- (2) That the exportation of :—

Fish (whale) oil, viz., train, blubber, sperm or head matter,

should be prohibited to all destinations abroad.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

Orders-in-Council and Government Notices affecting Trade.

EXPORT OF TEA.

The Board of Trade announce that steps will shortly be taken for the issue of an Order of Council or Proclamation removing the existing prohibition on the export of tea to certain destinations, and that arrangements will be made for the immediate suspension of the prohibition pending the issue of the Order or Proclamation in question.

At the same time exporters of tea are warned that they are required to satisfy themselves in every case by careful enquiry that none of the tea which they propose to ship will reach enemy territory. Any default in this respect will render firms liable to the risk of prosecution under the trading with the Enemy Act.

EXPORT OF COLOURS AND DYESTUFFS.**General Licences.**

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 286 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th October to the effect that licences had been granted to certain firms to export some or all of the colours specified in the Schedule appended to the notice, the Board desire it to be known that the general licences in question have now been revoked, as from the 31st December, 1914. Firms desirous of exporting dyestuffs obtained from coal tar are now required to apply specially for a licence for each consignment they desire to export.

NOTICE TO MASTERS OF VESSELS.**Documents relating to Cargo.**

The Board of Trade desire to call attention to the fact that it is essential during the war that masters of British merchant ships should always have on board the manifest of cargo and the captain's copies of the bills of lading.

Neglect to comply with this instruction may result in ships being stopped and delayed by His Majesty's vessels or the war vessels of the allied nations.

NAVAL PRIZES.**Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions.**

With reference to the notice on p. 164 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th October last relative to a revised list of Courts in British Oversea Dominions which have been duly constituted Prize Courts, the "London Gazette" of 1st January contains a further list in substitution for that referred to.

With reference to the notice on p. 892 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to Prize Courts in British Oversea

Orders-in-Council and Government Notices affecting Trade.

Dominions, it is notified that the "London Gazette" of 1st January publishes the results of proceedings before Prize Courts in British India, Burma and Aden.

The issue of the "London Gazette" referred to may be obtained, price 1s. 0½d. (post free), from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

Names of Vessels Detained or Captured.

With reference to the notice on p. 826 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 24th December, relative to Naval Prizes, it is notified that the issue of the "London Gazette" of 5th January contains a further list of vessels detained or captured at sea by His Majesty's Armed Forces, and also a list of ships whose cargoes, or part of them, have been detained.

The issue of the "London Gazette" referred to may be obtained, price 1s. 0½d. (post free), from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

British Goods at Tsingtao.

With reference to the notice on p. 763 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th December relative to British cargoes landed from German ships at Tsingtao, the "London Gazette" of 5th January notifies that H.M. Embassy at Tokio has telegraphed that the following German ships are believed to have been at Tsingtao prior to the establishment of the blockade, *viz.*:—"Markomannia," "O. J. D. Ahlers," "Gouverneur Jaeschke," "C. Ferd Laiesz," "Albenga," "Loongmoon," "Sikiang," and "Litmg." The vessels "Durendart," "Ellen Rickmers," and "Michael Jepsen" were sunk in the harbour.

Full lists of British property at Kiao-chow are, it is understood, now at the headquarters of the Japanese army at Tsingtao, and it is recommended that claimants in respect thereof should now forward documentary evidence in support of their claims in duplicate, under flying seal, to His Majesty's Consul at Tsinanfu, for presentation to the headquarters of the Japanese Army at Tsingtao.

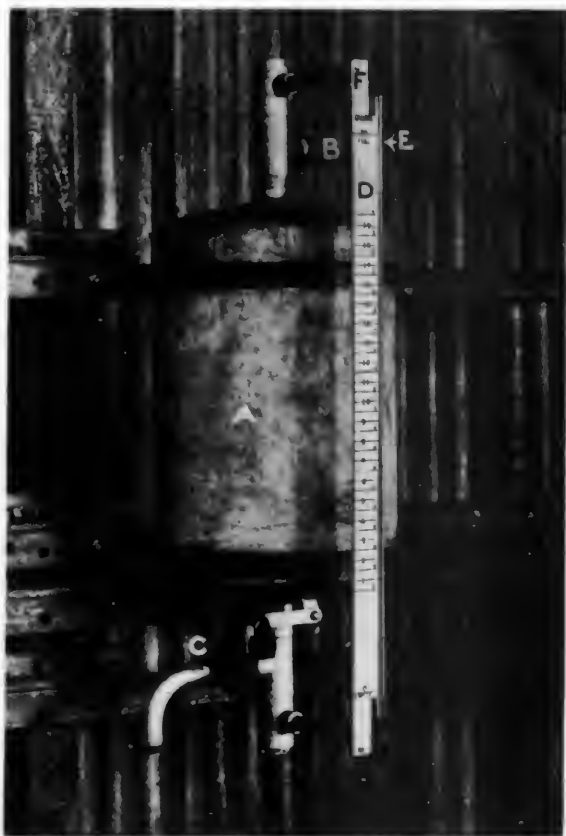
In connection with the above, a further telegram has been received at the Foreign Office from H.M. Embassy at Tokio to the effect that the Military Authorities at Tsingtao will make public announcement on the subject of the goods landed at the place and found there at the time of occupation by Japan. This announcement will contain the number of goods, their numerals, and marks and procedure of delivery to claimants. Procedure will be roughly as follows:—Claimants will be able to receive their goods on or after 28th December either on presentation of bills of lading receipts issued by a German wharf bureau or other reliable certificates, or on depositing in cash a sum of money corresponding with the value of the goods. Goods not delivered before 1st April, 1915, are to be stored at the expense and risk of the person or persons concerned, and those left undelivered until 1st June will be confiscated.

(C. 133.)

NOTICE UNDER THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT, 1904.

The following is a copy of a Notice (No. 150) giving the results of the examination and testing of a 20-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:—

(150.)



- A—Tank.
- B—Overflow pipe.
- C—Discharge tap fitted with locking device.
- D—Sub-divided metal scale affixed to tank by screws and steadying pins.
- E—Gauge glass.
- F—Position of stamping plug, countersunk and passing through the scale and its support.

The Board of Trade have examined and tested a pattern of a sub-divided 20-gallon oil measure made of galvanised iron, 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. 111) that the pattern is not such as to facilitate the perpetration of fraud.

1875

1876

1877

1878

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1900

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN TRADE WITH NIGERIA.

Opportunities for British Trade.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has received, through the Colonial Office, a report by the Commercial Intelligence Officer in Nigeria on the trade hitherto done by Germany and Austria in that Colony, from which the following particulars have been extracted:—

Import trade.—In 1913 the value of the imports into Nigeria from Germany amounted to £310,000 out of a total import trade of £5,700,000, exclusive of specie, but it is probable that a certain amount of imports classed as German consist of articles made in the United Kingdom and sent to Germany to be “finished.” The value of the direct consignments from Austria during that period was only £20 000.

Concerning miscellaneous goods hitherto supplied from the Continent, local stocks of such goods are running low and United Kingdom manufacturers have now an opportunity of introducing new patterns and qualities, *i.e.*, new to the native buyers, at prices higher than those recently ruling, and when once accustomed to the trade they will doubtless in many cases be in a position to compete on equal terms with German and Austrian manufacturers when Continental suppliers are again on the market.

The following articles are amongst the more important items in which Germany has been successful in securing Nigerian trade:—

Fez caps form the largest item under the heading of “apparel”; although these articles are mostly exported from Hamburg, they are probably of Austrian manufacture.

Coal imports from Germany were probably accounted for by the fact that the Woermann Line had steamers running regularly to Nigeria.

Cordage and twine.—This is a class of goods in which United Kingdom manufacturers should be able to hold their own. The bulk of the trade in twine for making fishing nets has been done by two large German firms who have been established in Lagos for over 30 years.

The *furniture* imported is principally of the Austrian bentwood varieties, and is of cheap quality. German deck chairs form a considerable item under this heading.

Knives.—German manufacturers supply the Nigerian market with clasp-knives having inferior blades and rough wooden handles. These are sold at Hamburg for a price as low as 26s. per 100 dozen.

Enamelled hollow-ware is an important item, £27,000 worth alone having been imported from Germany in 1913. Continental enamelled ware is lower in price than the British and is said to be more attractive in design.

Implements and tools.—The bulk of this trade is in machetes of different kinds which are supplied from Germany at prices ranging from 1s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per dozen. United Kingdom manufacturers do not appear to compete with these prices.

Copper goods.—The German share of this trade is mostly in copper-rods. The German rods are said to be more easily worked up by the native blacksmiths into ornaments, &c. It is understood that copper rods of the quality required by consumers are now being shipped to some extent from the United Kingdom.

German and Austrian Trade with Nigeria.

Provisions.—The German business under this heading is largely attributable to the considerable number of Germans employed on the Woermann Line local steamers and in the German trading factories.

Velvets.—Fancy figured velvets of a price and quality suitable for this market would appear to be a business exclusively in the hands of German manufacturers.

Sugar.—One-half of the imports into Nigeria come from Germany, and a fair proportion of the sugar shipped from Liverpool is said to be of German origin. Beet sugar commands the market in several parts of Nigeria. Of late years, small wooden boxes of German cube sugar, containing nominally 14 lbs. each, have come greatly into favour, and the sugar trade at Lagos is chiefly carried on in this style of package.

Coopers' stores, chiefly staves and heads for building up into palm oil casks, could probably be supplied by United Kingdom coopers.

Woollen manufactures.—Supplies from Germany are chiefly "Berlin wools" in which trade United Kingdom manufacturers have hitherto never been able to secure a footing.

Beads.—£13,000 worth of beads were imported from Germany in 1913, but practically the whole of these supplies were really produced in Italy and Austria.

In addition to the above, a useful trade is done by Germany in *lamps and lanterns, locks, hinges, wire nails, lead, shot, dyes, hair oils, pomades, scents, gold and silver embroidery, cotton suitings, cotton blankets, shawls and prints, tin spoons, lemonade, &c.*

Export trade.—In order to appreciate properly the effect of the war upon business in Nigeria it is necessary to consider the very serious effect which has been produced upon the export trade of the Colony by the closure of the German market. The total value of all produce exported from Nigeria in 1913 was £6,750,000, of which £3,000,000 worth went to Hamburg. Four-fifths of the exports to Germany were palm kernels, and by far the most important matter for consideration in connection with Nigerian export trade is that of finding a remunerative market for this produce. Apart from the business in palm kernels, it is to be noted that in 1913 Hamburg also took 50 per cent. of the exports of untanned hides, 53 per cent. of the groundnuts, and 34 per cent. of the shea-nuts. Germany has also purchased a good proportion of the cocoa, mahogany, and palm oil produced in Nigeria.

Detailed statistics of the share of Germany and Austria in the import trade of Nigeria 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. 18,601.)

TEA PRODUCTION IN INDIA IN 1913.

From a report on the production of tea in India in 1913 recently issued by the Commercial Intelligence Department of the Government of India it appears that the area under cultivation and the quantity of tea produced in the various Provinces of India during the years 1912 and 1913 were as follow:—

Tea Production in India in 1913.

Province.	1912.		1913.	
	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.
	Acres.	Lbs.	Acres.	Lbs.
Burma	1,715	83,287*	3,000	153,797*
Assam	36,671	193,798,283	367,549	199,721,950
Bengal	150,497	70,524,169	156,002	80,108,705
Bihar and Orissa	2,282	269,072	2,160	311,630
Madras, Travancore and Cochin	58,556	23,415,488	63,708	22,244,680
United Provinces and Punjab	17,112	4,577,790	17,300	4,708,907
Total	591,833	297,878,089	609,719	307,249,669

* The produce of the Burma tea gardens is almost wholly converted into *letpet* (wet pickled tea) which is eaten as a condiment. 601,600 lbs. of *letpet*, and only 3,400 lbs. of leaf tea (black), were manufactured in 1913. In the above table the reported figures of *letpet* have been converted into black tea equivalent, 4 lbs. of *letpet* being taken to represent one lb. of black tea.

It may be noted that while the area under cultivation (excluding Burma for the above-mentioned reasons) has increased by 15 per cent. in the decade 1904-1913, the increase in production has been one of 37 per cent.

The reported production of green tea in the last two years (included in the above table) was as follows:—

	1912.	1913.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
Surma Valley	977,528	468,858
Northern India	1,796,677	2,007,696
Southern India	1,822,748	521,399
Bengal and Bihar and Orissa	227,772	273,663
Total	4,824,720	3,271,616

The following statement shows the quantity of Indian tea exported during the years ended 31st March, 1913 and 1914:—

Final Destination.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
United Kingdom	198,430,842	209,073,152
Canada	11,447,520	11,564,565
Russia	33,126,071	33,398,209
Australia, New Zealand and Fiji Islands	9,396,855	9,704,752
Other countries (by sea)	26,200,204	25,778,155
Total exports by sea†	278,601,489	289,518,833
Exports by land	3,13,840	2,96,208
Grand Total	281,815,329	291,715,041

† Including shipments from the State of Travancore.

BRITISH TRADE WITH FRANCE.

Proposed Trade Index.

Information has been received from the British Chamber of Commerce, Paris, to the effect that, in view of the large number of enquiries received from French buyers who desire to replace German goods by similar articles of British make, the Chamber has decided to publish (in French) a Trade Index of British manufacturers, merchants and producers, to be distributed to the extent of 15,000 to 20,000 copies among Chambers of Commerce, *Chambres Syndicales* and business houses in France; this having been found, after careful consideration, to be the most practical method of developing the demand for British goods in France.

The Index in question will be confined to houses of undoubted *British nationality*, and the trade classifications (in French) will be so arranged as to make reference to the Index both simple and rapid for any article which a French enquirer wishes to obtain.

No attempt will be made to cover the cost of the Index by advertisements, and the cost, which will be considerable, will be borne by the funds of the Chamber. As, however, this is a work of national and individual interest, designed to promote an increase of British trade in France, the Chamber hopes that it will be supported by a large increase in its membership.

All communications respecting the Trade Index should be made *immediately* to the Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce, 9, rue des Pyramides, Paris.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

With reference to the notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 19th November (page 510) and the 26th November (page 578), respecting the importation into Great Britain of hay and straw from certain foreign countries, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have issued a further Order, dated the 24th December, which prohibits the landing in Great Britain of hay and straw brought from Sweden. (C. 22,676.)

Importation of Hay
and straw into
Great Britain
from Sweden
prohibited.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of an Appraiser's Bulletin (No. 992), dated 8th December last, giving Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on various articles imported into the Dominion of Canada, viz.:—

Customs
Decisions.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.**

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.	
		Under the British Pre- ferential Tariff.	Under the General Tariff.
Composition foil, being lead foil, coated with tin	343	Free	Free
"Mineral Black," "Vine Black," dry (being bone black and clay), and screened soot	711	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	17½ % <i>ad val.</i>
Magnesia pipe covering	711	15 % "	17½ % "
Lantern slides and photographic films— as photographic productions, also adding machines, not being cash registers— provided that the articles are specially imported in good faith for the use and by order of any society or institution incorporated or established for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific, or literary purposes, or for the encourage- ment of the fine arts, or for the use or by order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in Canada, and not for sale, under regulations pre- scribed by the Minister of Customs ... [Magic lanterns, stereopticons, cameragraphs and moving picture machines are not exempt from duty as philosophical and scientific ap- paratus under Tariff Item No. 696.]	696	Free	Free

(C. 175.)

With reference to certain notices which have recently appeared in various issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to regulations laid down in Customs Memoranda issued under the "Animal Contagious Diseases Act" governing the importation into Canada of live stock, &c. from the United States in consequence of the existence of foot and mouth disease in that country, the Board of Trade have now received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada copy of further Memoranda (Nos. 1867 B, 1870 B and 1872 B) which have been issued by the Canadian Customs Department and which amend the regulations previously in force, as follows:—

MEMORANDUM No. 1867 B.

Under this Memorandum, dated 5th December, 1914, it is stated that, in order to avoid exposure of bananas entering Canada in car-load lots, the entry of cars of bananas from the United States will be allowed without examination, if accompanied by a statement to the effect that no hay or straw is used in the packing.

MEMORANDUM No. 1870 B.

This Memorandum of the 10th December, 1914, contains a Ministerial Order amending various Orders-in-Council previously issued by

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.

the Department of Agriculture under the above-mentioned Act, by providing that—

The importation, without restriction, is permitted of pet dogs, pet birds, live pigeons and menagerie of wild animals, except deer.

Dogs for exhibition (with the exception of collies and sheep dogs) and poultry for exhibition will be admitted, provided satisfactory evidence is produced to the officer at the boundary that the dogs or birds are intended for exhibition and not for stay in Canada.

The requirements with regard to hay or straw packing must be observed. Crates containing either hay or straw will be refused admission.

MEMORANDUM No. 1872 B.

Certain Orders-in-Council previously issued by the Department of Agriculture are amended by a further Ministerial Order laid down in this Memorandum, dated 15th December last, as follows:—

Carcasses of dressed mutton and lambs, with head and feet removed, will be admitted into Canada from the States of Washington and Oregon, when accompanied by the Export Certificate of a Bureau of Animal Industry Inspector that the said meat has been inspected and passed according to the regulations governing the meat inspection of the United States Department of Agriculture and an additional certificate signed by a Bureau of Animal Industry Inspector stating that the said meat is the product of animals grown and fed in the States of Washington or Oregon.

Pet cats will be admitted without restriction.

(C. 91.)

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The "Commonwealth of Australia Gazette" for the 14th November last contains a Proclamation, dated 12th November, 1914, prohibiting, under the provisions of the "Customs Act 1901-1910," the exportation 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, of the following goods:—

Exportation of Foodstuffs and various Warlike Stores to Certain Foreign Ports Prohibited.

Arms for sporting purposes, and their distinctive component parts;

Chrome ore;

Clothing, fabrics for clothing and boots and shoes suitable for use in war;

Ferro-silica;

Chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments;

Foodstuffs, and all raw materials for the production of foodstuffs;

Forage and feeding stuffs for animals, and all raw materials for the production of feeding stuffs;

Gold and silver in coin and bullion;

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA**—*continued.*

Limbers, limber boxes, field forges, and their distinctive component parts;
 Haematite iron ore and haematite pig iron;
 Iron pyrites;
 Lead, pig, sheet or pipe;
 Leather, undressed, or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, or military boots;
 Lubricants;
 Materials for shoeing horses;
 Mineral oils;
 Motors of all kinds;
 Motor vehicles of all kinds and their component parts;
 Nickel ore;
 Paper money;
 Pigskins, raw or dressed;
 Vehicles of all kinds (other than motor vehicles) available for use in war, and their component parts;
 Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds, floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts;
 Accessories and articles recognisable as intended for use in connection with balloons and aircraft;
 Implements for fixing and cutting barbed wire;
 The distinctive component parts of articles of camp equipment,
 (C. 22,699/14.)

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 511 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 19th November last relative to the prohibition of the exportation of wool to certain countries, the Board of Trade have now received copy of an Order-in-Council, dated 2nd November, 1914, prohibiting, under the provisions of the "Customs Act, 1913," and the "Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914," the exportation of wool from the Dominion of New Zealand, except to other parts of the British Empire, and ports in the territory of any of His Majesty's Allies in the present war, in British ships or ships of such Allies, and, further, except where, in the case of any other country, the Minister of Customs consents to the exportation to that country of any specified quantity of wool in a specified ship and authorises the lading and exportation thereof accordingly. (C. 68.)

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, copy of the "New Zealand Gazette Extraordinary" of the 3rd November, 1914, which contains an Order-in-Council, dated 2nd November last, prohibiting the exportation of various specified articles to certain countries from the Dominion, as follows:—

Exportation of Foodstuffs and certain Warlike Stores to various Countries Prohibited.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND—*continued.*

(1) The exportation of the following articles, except to other parts of the British Empire, is prohibited:—

Rubber.

Graphite, suitable for the manufacture of crucibles.

(2) The exportation of the following articles (in so far as they are not already covered by existing prohibitions) to foreign ports in Europe, and on the Mediterranean and Black Sea, with the exception of French, Spanish, Portuguese and Russian (other than Baltic) ports, is prohibited:—

All foodstuffs for man and feeding stuffs for animals, and all raw material for the same;

Aluminium;

Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their distinctive component parts;

Articles of camp equipment, and their distinctive component parts;

Armour plates;

Aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and aircraft of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognizable as intended for use in connection with balloons and aircraft.

Barbed wire, and implements for fixing and cutting the same;

Chrome ore;

Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character;

Clothing, fabrics for clothing, and boots and shoes, suitable for use in war;

Copper unwrought.

Ferro-chrome;

Ferro-silica;

Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments;

Fuel, other than mineral oils; lubricants;

Glycerine;

Gold and silver in coin or bullion; paper money;

Gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military wagons, field forges, and their distinctive component parts;

Harness and saddlery;

Haematite iron ore and haematite pig iron;

Hides of all kinds, dry or wet; pigskin, raw or dressed; leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, or military boots;

Horse-shoes and shoeing materials;

Implement and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms, or war material for use on land and sea;

Iron pyrites;

Lead, pig, sheet, or pipe;

Mineral oils and motor spirit;

Motor vehicles of all kinds and their component parts;

Motor tyres;

Nickel ore and mekel;

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND**—*continued.*

Powder and explosives ;
 Projectiles, charges and cartridges of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts ;
 Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock, and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones ;
 Range-finders and their distinctive component parts ;
 Saddle, draught, and pack animals suitable for use in war ;
 Sulphur ;
 Sulphuric acid ;
 Vehicles of all kinds (other than motor vehicles) available for use in war, and their component parts ;
 Vessels, craft and boats of all kinds ; floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts ;
 Warships, including boats, and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war ;
 Woolled sheep skins.

(C. 68.)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The Board of Trade have been informed by the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa that information has been received from the Union Government to the effect that the Board of Trade Notices to importers and exporters, dated 9th October and 7th November last,* are being made applicable to the Union, and that the Certificates of Origin for foreign goods prescribed in the Notices will be required for such goods entering the Union of South Africa.

(C 605.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a Proclamation, dated 17th November, 1914, prohibiting, under the provisions of Section 255 of the "Customs Act, 1898," the exportation of the following articles from Newfoundland, as follows:—

- (1) The exportation of the following articles is prohibited, except to British ports:—
 Rubber ;
 Graphite, suitable for the manufacture of crucibles.
- (2) The exportation of the following articles is prohibited 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:—

* For which see the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 15th October (pp. 160-2) and the 12th November, 1914 (pp. 424-6).

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NEWFOUNDLAND—*continued.*

Foodstuffs (excepting fish), for men, and feeding stuffs for animals, and all raw materials for the same;
 Gold and silver, in coin and bullion; paper money;
 Accessories and articles recognisable as intended for use with balloons and flying machines;
 Motors of all kinds;
 Motor tyres;
 Woolled sheep skins.

(C. 22,627/14.)

EGYPT.

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" for the 14th December last contains the following revised Tariff Valuations (No. 27) for use in assessing duties on iron and steel manufactures imported into Egypt—with effect from the 16th December, 1914, to the 15th March, 1915, or until denunciation:—

**Revised Import
 Tariff Valuations
 for Iron and Steel
 Manufactures.**

Articles.	Import Tariff Valuations per Kilogramme.
Iron and steel plates, ordinary, without mark*, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick and upwards:	<i>Millièmes.</i>
British, and similar goods from all other countries	8 $\frac{4}{10}$
Belgian and German, and similar goods from all other countries	7
Iron and steel bars and angles, and tees, and U ordinary, without mark*—	
British, and similar goods from all other countries	7 $\frac{8}{10}$
Belgian and German, and similar goods from all other countries	6 $\frac{4}{10}$
Iron bars, Swedish	11 $\frac{2}{10}$
Iron, pig	4 $\frac{1}{10}$
Iron and steel hoops	9 $\frac{1}{10}$
" " with holes	9 $\frac{1}{10}$
Galvanised sheets (B. G., 16 to 26)	<i>ad valorem</i>
" " corrugated sheets (B. G., 16 to 26)	<i>ad valorem</i>
Studs (Benwill's)—	
New	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Old	22
Studs, small	24
Nails (French), 14 by 30 to 24 by 100	10
Iron and steel girders—	
British, and similar goods from all other countries	7 $\frac{5}{10}$
Belgian and German, and similar goods from all other countries	6 $\frac{6}{10}$

Note.—1,000 *millièmes* = £ E 1 = £1 0s. 6d. The English ton = 1,016 kilogrammes. Duty is leviable on the valuations shown at the rate of 8 per cent.

* The duties on iron and steel wares bearing special marks are leviable *ad valorem*. The following are not regarded as special marks:—Siemens-Martin, S. M. Thomas, the names of manufacturers without crown brands, or with a single crown brand, provided they do not indicate a special quality, as also all other marks of which notice is given by the importers, and which are accepted beforehand by the Customs. (C. 22,700/14.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

CAMEROONS.

The Board of Trade have been informed by the Colonial Office that it has been decided to open the port of Duala in the Cameroons for trading purposes.

**Opening of Port
of Duala for
Trade.
Customs Tariff
in force.**

The German Cameroons Customs Tariff* will be enforced for the present, the rates of duty being converted into British currency at the rate of 1s. in place of 1 mark.

The procedure and penalties for infringement will, for the present, be those laid down in the Nigeria Customs Law.

Trade with the enemy, whether in the Cameroons or elsewhere, will of course be prohibited, and only such areas in the part of the Cameroons which is occupied by the allied forces will be open to trade as may be declared by the General Officer Commanding to be open.

A permit from the General Officer Commanding will be required for the *sale* of foodstuffs.

Duties will be payable in British coin, but for the present bills on London will normally be accepted. (C.I.B. 48,456/14.)

RUSSIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that *flax, hemp* and *cigarettes* are no longer prohibited to be exported from Russia. Special application for permission to export in the case of each shipment is, consequently, no longer requisite. (C. 20,653.)

**Exportation of
Flax, Hemp
and Cigarettes.**

NORWAY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the exportation from Norway of field glasses and of machines intended for the manufacture of ammunition has been prohibited. (C. 312.)

**Prohibition of
Exportation of
certain Articles.**

NETHERLANDS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the exportation of *live and slaughtered domestic fowls* from the Netherlands was prohibited by a Decree dated the 31st December, and that the exportation of *bread* from the Netherlands was prohibited by a Decree of the 1st January. The Dutch military authorities are empowered to allow the export of certain quantities of bread for supplying the daily requirements of the population in foreign territory in the immediate vicinity of the Dutch frontier, if such population is unable to obtain bread in its own country or can only do so under very onerous circumstances. The military authorities are to determine the manner in which this export is to take place. (C. 507.)

* For which, see the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th November, 1913 (pp. 353-4).

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRANCE.

With reference to recent notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from France, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a French Presidential Decree, dated the 21st December, and published in the "Journal Officiel" for the 22nd December, embodying a revised list of prohibited exports. In virtue of this Decree, the exportation and re-exportation (in process of *entrepôt*, transit, trans-shipment or under the "temporary importation" régime) of the undermentioned articles from France is prohibited:—

- Acetone;
- Acetic acid and medicinal salts thereof;
- Nitric acid;
- Salicylic acid;
- Sulphuric acid;
- Special steel;
- Aeroplanes and airships, and detached parts thereof;
- Ships' rigging, sails, tackle, yards, guns, &c. (*agrès et apparaux de navires*);
- Amylic, methylic and ethylic alcohol;
- Anhydrous and hydrated alumina and salts of alumina;
- Aluminium, ore and metal, pure or alloyed;
- Antimony, ore and metal, pure or alloyed;
- Antipyrine;
- Telegraphic apparatus;
- Military arms of all kinds;
- Aspirin;
- Atropin;
- Sailing, steam and motor vessels;
- Beetroots destined for the manufacture of sugar;
- Cattle;
- Butter;
- Bismuth and bismuth salts;
- Building timber;
- Gunstocks;
- Walnut wood, rough, squared or sawn;
- Woollen hosiery (see Wool);
- Coarse silk (*bourette de soie*), raw or combed, and silk noils, raw or combed, with the exception of tussah, yarns of coarse silk and of silk noils, not dyed, tissues of coarse silk and of silk noils, pure, not dyed, neither printed nor dressed;
- Pitch of resin (*brais de résines*), colophany, oil of turpentine;
- Bromine and bromides;
- Cocoa, chocolate;
- Caffeine;
- Camphor;
- Indiarubber, balata, gutta-percha, crude or melted down, including rubber waste and ebonite;
- Carbide of calcium;

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRANCE—*continued.*

- Wood charcoal ;
- Carbons for electricity ;
- Horses, asses and mules ;
- Chloral ;
- Chlorates and perchlorates ;
- Chloroform ;
- Chloride of lime ;
- Scrap and waste iron and steel ;
- Cocaine ;
- Collodion ;
- Meat preserves in tins, with the exception of "abats" and of mixtures of meat and other products
- Cotton and wastes of cotton ;
- Woollen blankets (see Wool) ;
- Wood creosote ;
- Copper, ore or metal, pure or alloyed, boilermakers' wares and tubes of copper ;
- Waste of cotton yarns ;
- Oxygenised water ;
- Cinchona bark ;
- Military clothing, camping outfit, equipment and harness ;
- Tin, ore or metal, pure or alloyed ;
- Sulphuric and acetic ethers ;
- Farmaceous foodstuffs of all kinds, with the exception of millet, of chestnuts, and flours thereof, of gluten bread, and of seed potatoes in small boxes ;
- Ferro-chrome, ferro-nickel, and all ferro-metallic alloys ;
- Insulated wire and cable for electricity ;
- Woollen yarns ;
- Formol ;
- Forage (*fourrages*), hay, straw ;
- Oleaginous fruits and seeds ;
- Glycerine ;
- Mineral tar and chemical products derived therefrom ;
- Animal greases (fats) other than that from fish (tallow, lard, lanoline, margarine) ;
- Mineral oils, crude, refined, essences and heavy oils (petrol, benzol, toluene, &c.) ;
- Castor and pulghera oils ;
- Iodine, iodides and iodoform ;
- Jute, yarns and sacks ;
- Wool of all kinds, with the exception of cuttings of new rags and of shoddy (*laine d'effilochage*) ;
- Wool, combed or carded, dyed or not ; wastes of wool ; tissues of wool for clothing* (*draperie* and other) ; woollen blankets ; woollen hosiery (articles other than gloves, hosiery tissues in the piece and embroidered or ornamented articles of hosiery) ;
- Condensed milk, with or without the addition of sugar ;

* See the notice at p. 905 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 31st December.

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

Yeasts ;

Filings and waste of copper, tin, zinc, pure or alloyed ;

Field glasses, other than fancy (*de luxe*) ;

Machines and parts of machines suitable for marine or aerial navigation ;

Dynamo-electric machines ;

Frigorific machines and apparatus ;

Magnesium ;

Mercury (ore and metal) ;

Chrome, manganese and tungsten ores ;

Iron ore † ;

Dried codfish and fish caught on the West Coast of Africa and dried under conditions similar to those obtaining in the case of codfish, with the exception of codfish weighing under 1 kilogramme ;

Nickel, ore or metal, pure or alloyed ;

Nitrates and nitrites ;

Eggs of poultry ;

Opium and preparations with base of opium ;

Hides and skins, raw and dressed (*preparées*), with the exception of kid and lamb skins and of dry foreign hides ;

Platinum ;

Photographic plates and papers ;

Lead, ore and metal, pure or alloyed, lead pipes ;

Potassium, potash and potash salts ;

Gunpowder and similar explosives (gun-cotton, nitrated cotton, nitro-glycerine, fulmicotton, &c.) ;

Projectiles and other munitions of war ;

Amidopyrine (*pyramidon*) ;

Quinine and salts thereof ;

Sea salt, salina salt and rock salt, crude or refined ;

Thorium salts, cerium salts, and other salts of rare earths ;

Bran ;

Caustic soda ;

Sulphur and pyrites ;

Sugar, unrefined, refined, and candy ;

Sulphonal ;

Dyes derived from coal-tar (alizarine, aniline) ;

Theobromine ;

Tissues suitable for making balloons ;

Cake from oilseeds, and brewery dregs for feeding cattle ;

Fresh meat and chilled or frozen meat ;

Automobile vehicles, trailers of all kinds, pneumatic tyres, and all articles, manufactured or not, appertaining to naval, military or transport material ;

Zinc, ore or metal, pure or alloyed.

Exemption from the above prohibitions, however, may be accorded, under conditions to be laid down by the Ministry of Finance.

(C. 22 421.)

† H. M. Embassy at Paris has sent telegraphic information to the effect that general permission has been granted for the export of iron ore to the United Kingdom.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***SPAIN.**

With reference to the notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th August (page 447) and the 20th August (page 502) respecting the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from Spain, the "Gaceta de Madrid" for the 18th December contains a Royal Order, dated the 16th December, which provides that the prohibition of export shall be maintained in force so far as concerns coal, gold and silver coin, fresh meat, white or coloured kidney-beans, cattle, live and dead birds, wheat, and wheat flour.

The Order abrogates the prohibition of exportation in respect of rice, early or late potatoes (*patatas de las clases especiales anticipadas y retardadas*), barley, oats, hams, and salted pigs' meat, but provides that these goods shall pay an export duty of 10 per cent. of their value according to the official table of values for 1913, viz. :—

	Export Duty per 100 kilogs. net weight.
Rice	4.30 pesetas.
Potatoes	1.50 "
Barley	1.90 "
Oats	1.80 "
Hams and salted pigs' meat ...	21.50 "

The Order also establishes an export duty on wool in the grease at the rate of 17 pesetas per 100 kilogs., and on washed wool at the rate of 42.50 pesetas per 100 kilogs.

There is to be no restriction on the exportation of bacon the produce of last year's hog-slaughtering. (C. 509.)

The "Gaceta de Madrid" for the 22nd December contains a Royal Order, dated the 19th December, which prohibits the exportation of ferromanganese from Spain until further notice. (C. 509.)

**Exportation of
Ferromanganese
prohibited.**

ITALY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that an Italian Ministerial Decree has been published which prohibits the exportation from Italy of "oil and seed cakes."

A bulletin of the Italian Ministry of Finance (No. 111), a copy of which has recently been received at the Board of Trade, contains an Ordinance, dated the 1st October, 1914, which establishes the conditions governing the importation of animals and animal products into Italy. (*Ordinanza di Polizia Veterinaria.*) A translation of this Ordinance is subjoined:—

**Importation of
Animals and
Animal Products.**

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

Article 1.—The importation of the following is prohibited :—

- (a) ruminants from countries in which cattle plague exists ;
- (b) swine from countries in which trichinosis exists ;
- (c) Maltese goats of pure or mixed breed, whatever be the place of origin.

Article 2.—The importation of fresh meat from countries in respect of which no special Ordinances are in force (*see* Article 14) is permitted, subject to sanitary examination and under the following conditions :—

- (a) *meat from bovine animals* : complete animals must be submitted for examination, flayed or not (with or without the viscera which as a rule are not removed when the animal is slaughtered), or divided into halves or quarters ;

meat from sheep or goats : complete animals must be presented for inspection, flayed or not (with or without the viscera which as a rule are not removed when the animal is slaughtered), or divided into halves ;

swine's flesh : the animals must be presented for inspection complete or divided into halves (with or without the viscera which as a rule are not removed when the animal is slaughtered) and with or without the bacon, which may also be imported separately) :

- (b) The meat must be accompanied by a certificate of origin and of condition—delivered by the competent local authority and viséed by the Italian Consul or Consular Agent—attesting that the meat is wholesome and comes from an animal found to be healthy prior to slaughter. The meat must also bear a mark of identification, described and reproduced in the certificate.

Frozen meat is assimilated to fresh meat.

Article 3.—The importation of fresh meat of ruminants is prohibited from countries and territories from which the importation of live ruminants is prohibited.

Article 4.—The importation of dead poultry from countries in respect of which no special Ordinances are in force (*see* Article 14) is permitted, subject to sanitary examination and on condition that the birds are plucked and drawn and that they are accompanied by a certificate of origin and of condition, serving to identify the consignment, delivered by the competent local authority, attesting that the birds are healthy and come from a locality free from the contagious diseases to which they are liable.

Article 5.—The importation of game, dead or alive, is permitted, subject to sanitary examination.

Article 6.—The importation of meat, salted, smoked, or otherwise prepared for preservation by acknowledged methods, and also of bacon, from countries in respect of which no special Ordinances are in force (*see* Article 14), is permitted, subject to sanitary examination, and provided that the goods are accompanied by a certificate of origin and of condition, delivered by the competent local authority and viséed by the Italian Consul or Consular Agent, serving to identify

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

the products and attesting that they are wholesome and well preserved.

Article 7. (Deals with the importation of small parcels of meat, poultry and game for the personal consumption of the importer.)

Article 8.—As regards goods from countries in which trichinosis is prevalent, the prohibitions of importation referred to in Articles 1 and 14 are extended to fresh pigs' meat, and to such meat prepared in any way for preservation, except in cases where the Ministry, by reason of the guarantees afforded by the country of origin, specially allows importation by Ordinance. In such cases the meat must be accompanied by a declaration, serving to identify the consignment and attesting its freedom from trichinosis—such declaration to be made by the local authority and viséed by the Italian Consul or Consular Agent.

Article 9.—The importation of meat from horses, dogs and cats is prohibited.

Article 10.—Hogs' fat melted down, or lard, is admitted to importation from any country, subject to sanitary examination, even though not accompanied by a certificate.

Animal fats destined for industrial use are admitted to importation provided that they have been subjected, or are subjected, under Customs' supervision, to a process of denaturation recognised as adequate by the sanitary authorities.

Article 11.—The importation of hides, green, green-salted, treated with arsenic, or otherwise treated, of gnts, blood, wool, hair, bones, horns, hoofs, and of all other animal products or wastes, from countries in respect of which no special Ordinances are in force (*see* Article 14) is permitted, subject to sanitary examination, and provided that the goods are accompanied by a certificate serving to identify the consignment, and attesting that the locality of origin is free from cattle plague and other grave epizootic diseases.

These certificates must as a general rule be issued by the competent authority of the place of origin and must bear the visa of the Italian Consul or Consular Agent.

Green hides from animals slaughtered on board steamships are admitted to importation, subject to sanitary examination, if accompanied by a written declaration by the master of the vessel, attesting that the hides come from animals which were free of epizootic disease.

Article 12.—Dried hides (subject to sanitary examination) and washed wool are admitted to importation without certificate and without any restriction, except in cases where special sanitary regulations are issued by the Ministry in respect of importations from countries contiguous to Italian territory, where cattle plague is prevalent.

Article 13.—Whenever the products mentioned in Article 11 are presented for importation without certificates or furnished with irregular certificates, the Ministry, reserves the right in each case on the demand of the interested parties to authorise the Prefect to

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

allow the importation—after taking into consideration the state of preservation of the goods and the nature of the guarantees which are offered—subject to sanitary examination, and on compliance with the precautions which may be required in each special case.

Article 14.—The countries referred to in Article 1(a) and 1(b) and those countries from which Italy prohibits or restricts the importation of animal products, shall be notified in each case by a special Ordinance of the Ministry of the Interior.

Article 15.—The veterinary police decrees, ordinances and measures respecting the importation into Italy of animals, animal products and animal wastes, specified in the Schedule annexed to the present Ordinance*, are abrogated as from the date on which the present Ordinance comes into force.

The following measures remain in force, *viz.*, the Decrees of the Ministry of the Interior (dated the 21st September, 1911, and the 19th January, 1912) respecting the importation from the Colony of Eritrea of bovine animals and of fresh meat from cattle and sheep, and the provisions respecting the traffic in poultry with Austria-Hungary, laid down by Circular No. 24990 of the 4th May, 1914.

Article 16.—The provisions of the present Ordinance shall not affect the special Conventions in force between Italy and other States respecting the traffic in cattle and similar matters.

The Prefects of the maritime and land frontier Provinces' acting with the assistance of the veterinary officers at the frontiers and the ports and of the Customs officials, are charged with the execution of the present Ordinance, which shall enter into force on the 1st January, 1915.

(C. 21,937.)

GREECE.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of tele-graphic information to the effect that the Greek Government have prohibited until further notice the exportation of wool and of woollen yarn included under No. 175 of the Greek Customs Tariff. The exportation of sugar has also been prohibited.

(C. 158 & 557.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Law (No. 390) was published in the Greek Official Gazette for the 5th December, providing for the establishment of a Free Zone at the port of Salonica.

A translation of the principal Articles of the Law (which is dated the 17/30th November) has been furnished by H.M. Minister at Athens, and may be seen by British traders at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. The following are the more important provisions:—

* A copy of this Schedule may be seen by persons interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

GREECE—continued.

Article 1.—A Royal Decree is to be issued (on the proposal of the Ministers of Finance and of Communications) defining in detail a section of the port of Salonica to be called the "Free Zone." The Free Zone (of which the limits may be altered by Royal Decree) will be separated from the rest of the port, which is to be regarded as "Customs territory," and the operations effected within the Free Zone are subject to the provisions of the present Law and of the Royal Decrees to be issued for the execution thereof.

Article 10.—Persons desiring to pass by land through the Free Zone to the Customs territory may only do so by way of the entrances intended for that purpose and may, in accordance with regulations to be issued, be subjected to personal search with the object of detecting contraband. The approach of small craft, boats or lighters, to the Free Zone by sea is also subject to formalities to be fixed at a later date.

Article 12.—Merchandise stored in any part of the Free Zone shall not be liable to any Customs duties or to any other dues except harbour and warehouse dues. All kinds of merchandise (except those to be specified by Royal Decree) may be stored in the warehouses of the Free Zone. Such storing, and the preservation and commercial handling of merchandise, are to be carried out without the intervention of Customs officials. A Royal Decree to be issued shall fix—(1) the conditions governing the Customs supervision of certain goods brought into the Free Zone and the superintendence of the loading and unloading thereof; and (2) the conditions under which certain industries may be installed in the Free Zone, and under which raw materials may there be submitted to industrial processes.

Article 13.—Native merchandise brought into and stored in the Free Zone may be brought back to the Customs territory after being passed through the Customs and after import duties have been paid thereon. A Royal Decree to be issued shall fix—(1) the conditions under which native and foreign merchandise which has passed through the Customs shall be stored in private warehouses within the Free Zone, maintaining their own nationality; and (2) the conditions under which native articles in respect of which an export drawback or bounty is accorded shall be stored in private warehouses within the Free Zone.

Article 14.—Only merchandise coming from countries entitled to the Greek "Conventional" Customs Tariff may be unloaded and stored within the Free Zone. This privilege, however, may be extended, under certain conditions, to goods coming from countries not entitled to the "Conventional" Tariff, by virtue of a Royal Decree issued on the advice of the Council of Ministers.

Article 17.—The conditions and regulations governing the operations of the Government warehouses within the Free Zone, and the tariffs to be charged will be fixed by a Royal Decree to be issued on the advice of the Council of Ministers. A similar Royal Decree may be issued to ratify a convention respecting the concession to a company or to the municipality of Salonica, for a period not exceeding ten years, of the total or partial exploitation of the warehouses in the Free Zone belonging to the Government or of those to be partly expropriated by it in accordance with Articles 3-7 of the present Law.

Article 18.—Royal Decrees are to be issued prescribing the formalities governing—

- (1) the importation of merchandise by sea direct from abroad into the Free Zone, and the direct exportation of merchandise abroad;
- (2) the importation by sea of merchandise from the Customs territory into the Free Zone;
- (3) the importation by land, either in carts or by rail, of merchandise from the Customs territory to the Free Zone;
- (4) the exportation by sea of merchandise from the Free Zone into the port or the rest of the sea coast of the Customs territory; and
- (5) all details in general respecting the execution of the present Law.

(C. 22,639.)

VENEZUELA.

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

Customs Classifications.

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

Articles.	Declaration for Consular Invoice.	Class of the Tariff under which dutiable.	Total Import Duty (including surtaxes).
All imitations of butter, the consumption of which is allowed under the conditions laid down in the Sanitary Regulations in force.	Imitaciones de mantequilla cuyo consumo está permitido bajo las condiciones prescritas en los Reglamentos Sanitarios vigentes.	III. plus 15 % specific.	<i>Bolivares.</i> Kilog. (gross) 0.45
Carbon paper	Papel carbon	V.	" 1.957

Nota.—It is important to preserve the exact (Spanish) wording shown above under the heading "Declaration for Consular Invoice."
(C. 19,195 and 22,684.)

EXCISE TARIFF CHANGES AND REGULATIONS.

CEYLON.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of an Excise Notification (No. 34) directing, under the provisions of Section 24 of the Excise Ordinance No. 8 of 1912, that all persons carrying on any trade in foreign liquor in Ceylon shall do so under cover of certain prescribed regulations.

The Regulations, which came into operation on the 1st October, 1914, prescribe the general description of various licences required for the bottling and sale of foreign liquors in the Colony and the fees payable for the same.

With regard to the bottling licence, it is provided that the licence will be granted only to those holders of wholesale licences who import foreign liquor in bulk and bottle it in the Colony. The annual fee will be 50 rupees. Colouring, blending or flavouring (*i.e.*, essencing) after importation will be strictly prohibited, as well as the exchange of bottle labels, corks and capsules so as to make the liquor of one manufacturer appear to be that of another.

The various licences for the bottling and sale of foreign liquor contain a provision that no spirits shall be bottled or sold or kept for sale at a lower strength than 20° under London proof. (C. 333.)

PAPUA.

The Board of Trade have received copy of an Ordinance (No. 19 of 1914), dated 24th August, providing for the imposition of the following excise rates of duty on the undermentioned articles manufactured or produced in the Territory of Papua, with effect from the 24th August, 1914:—

Excise Duties on Tobacco.

Excise Tariff Changes and Regulations.

PAPUA—*continued.*

Articles.	Rates of Excise, Duty.	
	s.	d.
Tobacco manufactured, not elsewhere included, made in Papua, both from imported and locally grown leaf per lb.	1	0
Tobacco, trade, of which 29 sticks or figs weigh in the aggregate not less than 1lb. av. in weight	1	0
Cigars, including wrappers	1	0
Cigarettes, including wrappers	1	0

Substitutes for exciseable goods may be charged with excise duty at a specified rate proportionate to the rate of duty chargeable on the exciseable goods according to a standard prescribed by regulations under the "Excise Ordinance, 1914."

All imitations are to be dutiable at the rate chargeable on the goods they imitate, unless such rate is less than the rate which would otherwise be chargeable on the imitations. (C. 93.)

RUSSIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the excise duties on pressed yeast and matches imported into Russia from abroad have been increased as shown in the following statement. It is understood that the increased rates of excise duty came into force on the 15th/28th November, and are to remain in operation until the 1st/14th January, 1916 :—

[100 copecks = 1 rouble = 2s. 1½d. ; funt = 0.903 lb.]

Article.	Rate of Excise Duty.	
	Former.	Revised.
	Copecks. Per funt.	Copecks. Per funt.
Pressed yeast, for brewing and baking	14	36
Safety matches, in boxes containing—	Per box.	Per box.
Up to 75 matches	1*	1½
From 75 to 150 matches	2†	3
" 150 to 225 matches	4‡	4½
" 225 to 300 matches	4‡	6
All other matches	Double the above rates.	

* In boxes containing 75 matches.

† In boxes containing 150 matches.

‡ In boxes containing 200 to 300 matches.

(C. 99.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

UNITED KINGDOM.

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.

**Steamship
Services to the
Continent.**

RUSSIA.

In amplification of the notice on p. 908 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 31st December relative to transit trade between Russia and the United Kingdom *via* Scandinavia, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is informed that cargoes for Russia *via* the Tornea route are only being accepted for Russia on the understanding that that route is at present so congested that the Swedish railways have refused to accept any more goods at present for Karungi *en route* for Tornea.

The route from the Finnish ports of Montyluoto and Raumo to Stockholm is now open, and the Montyluoto-Sundsvall route has also been re-established, so that goods may now be forwarded to Russia *via* (1) Christiania and Stockholm or Gelle, or (2) Trondhjem and Sundsvall.

Intending shippers are therefore asked to give the shipping companies a free hand to send the goods by the route which may seem best at the moment to their agents in Norway; it also appears that warehousing charges may be incurred. (C.I.B. 46,238).

RUSSIA. MONGOLIA.

H.M. Embassy at Petrograd reports that an agreement has been concluded between the Russian and Mongolian Governments with respect to the construction of railways to connect the Mongolian lines with the Siberian Railway.

The Russian Government will assist the Mongolian Government in the construction of these railways by building them either at the joint cost of the two Governments or by means of private capital. (C. 21,347.)

SPAIN. UNITED KINGDOM.

With reference to the notice on pp. 121-2 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 8th October last relative to a concession granted to the "Compañía Valenciana de Vapores Correos de Africa" for a mail and passenger steamship service between Bilbao and Falmouth, the "Gaceta de Madrid" of 24th December publishes a Royal Order notifying the termination of the service on 31st December, the number of passengers and the amount of cargo carried during the past three months not having been sufficient to warrant its continuance.

**Withdrawal of
Steamship Service
between Bilbao
and Falmouth.**

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

RUSSIA.

The "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd) of 7th/20th December publishes a statement showing that the output of petroleum in Russia for the first eleven months of 1914 amounted to 308,300,000 pounds, as compared with 354,800,000 pounds for the corresponding period of 1913, or a decrease of over 13 per cent. The output from January to November in 1912 and 1911 was 377,000,000 pounds and 390,400,000 pounds respectively.

The "Gazeta" of 27th November/10th December notifies that the output of coal, anthracite, &c. in the Donetz Basin for the first nine months of 1914 was as follows, the figures for the corresponding period of 1913 being given for purposes of comparison:—

	January—September,		Increase (+) Decrease (—) in 1914.	
	1913.	1914.		
	Pounds.	Pounds	Pounds.	Percentage.
Coal	567,600,000	631,900,000	+ 64,300,000	+ 11.3
Anthracite	177,900,000	191,800,000	+ 16,900,000	+ 9.5
Coke	110,800,000	110,700,000	— 100,000	— 0.1
Briquettes	10,700,000	12,900,000	+ 2,200,000	+ 20.7
Total	867,000,000	950,300,000	+ 83,300,000	+ 9.6

1,000 pounds = 16 tons (about).

With reference to the table published on p. 786 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th December showing the production of copper in Russian works during the first eight months of 1913 and 1914, attention is called to the fact that the figures in question were incorrectly reproduced from the "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" and should have read as follows:—

	Jan. to Aug., 1913.	Jan. to Aug., 1914.	Increase (+) Decrease (—)	Per- centage.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	
Urals	711,008	652,162	— 58,846	8.5
Caucasus	407,636	368,686	— 38,950	9.5
Siberia	227,000	229,403	+ 2,403	1.0
Chemical works and refineries	59,522	55,563	— 3,959	6.5
Total	1,405,166	1,305,814	— 99,352	7.5

1,000 pounds = 16 tons (about).

YARNS AND TEXTILES.

JAPAN.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) has furnished the following statistics relating to cotton spinning and weaving in Japan, in continuation of those given on p. 592 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 11th December, 1913 :—

	January-June, 1913.	July-December 1913.	January-June, 1914.
Spinning—			
Companies No.	33	37	42
Daily average of working spindles—			
Ring "	2,074,899	2,174,295	2,356,484
Mule "	43,503	43,154	46,089
Total "	2,118,402	2,217,449	2,402,573
Cotton consumed Lbs.	344,729,995	361,141,878	398,729,214
Average count produced—			
Ring "	23.0	22.2	21.3
Mule "	47.7	41.2	30.5
Production of yarn—			
Ring Lbs.	300,322,879	312,762,166	343,184,613
Mule "	1,456,891	1,652,156	2,553,934
Total "	301,779,770	314,414,322	345,738,547
Daily average of yarn per spindle—			
Ring Ozs.	13.5	13.4	13.5
Mule "	4.4	5.5	12.6
Waste cotton Lbs.	36,158,364	42,862,841	46,427,931
" yarn "	3,388,858	2,488,225	2,689,860
Operatives—			
Male No.	19,167	20,246	22,351
Female "	88,227	87,849	94,765
Average daily wage—			
Male Sen	48.07	48.92	39.25
Female "	31.60	32.43	32.00
Weaving—			
Companies No.	17		17
Looms "	22,975		24,100
Production of cotton goods Yds.	204,655,996		227,902,240
Operatives			
Male No.	3,264		3,577
Female "	22,034		22,326
Average daily wage—			
Male Sen	52.8		53.1
Female "	35.8		37.4

100 sen = 1 yen = 2s. 0½d.

Further particulars as to the amount of capital, output, &c. of the various Japanese cotton spinning and weaving companies may be consulted by firms in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 47,071.)

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 2nd January, 1915, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	44s. 4d.
Barley	...	...	...	29s. 10d.
Oats	...	...	...	26s. 6d.

For further particulars see p. 63.

A statement is published on p. 64 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 2nd January, 1915, as well as of imports during the corresponding week of 1914.

Imports of Agricultural Produce.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the 8 days ended 31st December, 1914, was 196,398 (including 170 bales British West Indian, and 1 bale British East African), and the number imported during the fifty-three weeks ended 31st December was 3,971,776 (including 6,788 bales British West Indian, 14,310 bales British West African, 33,314 bales British East African, and 2,880 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the 8 days ended 31st December was 6,028 and during the fifty-three weeks, 406,740.

For further details see p. 63.

CEYLON.

The following statistics of the exports of rubber of domestic production from Ceylon during the month of September, and the nine months ended September, 1913 and 1914, have been extracted from official returns issued by the Ceylon Government:—

To	September, 1913.	September, 1914.	Jan.-Sept., 1913.	Jan.-Sept., 1914.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
United Kingdom	1,618,745	1,511,404	9,410,716	12,741,898
United States	470,327	726,585	4,655,094	5,787,462
Other countries	505,961	202,048	3,416,914	4,236,338
Total exports of rubber of domestic production ...	2,595,033	2,490,037	17,482,724	22,765,698

RUSSIA.

Grain Trade at
Rostov-on-Don.

See notice on p. 28.

Agricultural and Forest Products.

JAPAN.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) reports, under date 26th November, that according to official statistics recently published by the Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce, the actual total crop of barley, rye, and wheat in Japan for 1914 has amounted to 21,243,697 koku, or a decrease of 3,806,757 koku, or 15.2 per cent. as compared with last year's crop, and a decrease of 727,482 koku, or 3.3 per cent., as compared with a normal crop.

Weather conditions during the season have not been favourable the severe changes in temperature and constant rains having interfered with the growth of the crops. (C.I.B. 375.)

Koku = 4.96 bushels.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ITALY (LIBYA).

H.M. Embassy at Rome reports that the sponge fisheries in Libya are of special importance and in good years the returns from the industry amount to some 2,000,000 lire (£80,000) out of a total of 10,000,000 lire (£400,000) for the whole Mediterranean. The Libyan sponges, especially those from Cyrenaica, are much in request in the European market. The most valued sponge growing on the Libyan coast is the "horse" sponge; varieties of this sponge are known as (1) "Rock" sponges, thick and round in shape, and light and clean; (2) "Tragana" sponges, with a large base growth and a heavier texture; (3) "Bayada" sponges, like the "Tragana" but of finer texture; (4) "Fikio" sponges, which are holed by the growths of seaweed; (5) "Laspi" sponges, of good spherical shape but of poor texture, and consequently the least valuable.

In Libyan waters the most extensively developed method of sponge fishing is by means of diving apparatus, worked solely by Greeks, and popular as facilitating the working of rocky beds at fair depths. Fishing is also carried on by the "Gangava," a dredger consisting of a strong network of twisted wire shaped like a truncated pyramid, and also by means of eight-pronged harpoons.

The two fishing seasons in Libya are from November to February, and from March to October, the latter being the more important. During last summer fishing was permitted in Tripolitania, but prohibited in Cyrenaica. During the year 1913-14 there were 76 fishing permits issued in Tripolitania, *viz.*, 25 for fishing with diving apparatus, 37 for fishing with the "Gangava," and 14 for fishing with the harpoon. The total output amounted to 35,044 okes (about 99,500 lbs.), valued at 1,194,802 lire (about £47,800). (C. 18,886.)

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of November, 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 two volumes of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1913 have been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 8d. (post free 6s. 2d.) for the first volume and 4s. 1d. (post free 4s. 7d.) for the second. 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; and in the second volume details as to Customs revenue, transshipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom. The third volume (supplement) 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 December issue:—The Labour Market in November; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Retail Food Prices; Employment in Germany and Sweden; Food Prices in Berlin in October; Labour Disputes in New York State in 1913; Reports on Employment in the Principal Industries; Labour Statistics of the Australian Commonwealth during second Quarter of 1914.

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. 5,402. Trade of Angola (Portuguese West Africa) in 1913. Price 1½d.

Sugar, cotton, coffee, &c. pro-	Report from Lobito.
duction.	Map.

No. 5,404. Trade of Germany in 1913. Price 5½d.

Labour and money markets.	Agrarian protection.
Syndicates.	Commercial treaties.
Grain harvest.	Trade with the United King-
	dom.

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane London, E.C. ; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsbury, 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. 5,405.** Trade of Koweit (Persian Gulf) in 1913-14. Price 2d.
Transport rates. Map.
- No. 5,406.** Trade of Formosa (Japan) in 1913. Price 2½d.
Sugar production. Harbour improvements.
Camphor trade. Map.
- No. 5,407.** Trade of Baghdad (Turkey-in-Asia) in 1913. Price 2d.
Textile imports. Freight rates.
Machinery trade. Currency and exchange.
- No. 5,408.** Trade of the Consular District of Kobe (Japan) in 1913.
Price 4d.
Textile imports. Shipping.
Kobe harbour works. Map.
- No. 5,409.** Trade of Madagascar in 1913. Price 1½d.
Forest regulations. Map.
- No. 5,410.** Trade of Martinique in 1912-13. Price 1½d.
Sugar industry. Fertiliser imports.
- No. 5,413.** Trade and Commerce of Lingah (Persia) in 1913-14.
Price 2½d.
Steamship communication. Sugar imports.
Textile trade. Map.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORT.

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

No. 824 Barbados, 1913-14. Price 2d.

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

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

Dominion of Canada	... ..	17, Victoria Street, S.W.; also 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. (Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner).
Commonwealth of Australia.	... ..	72, Victoria Street, S.W.
New South Wales	... ..	123-5, Cannon Street, E.C.
Victoria	... ..	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.
Queensland	... ..	409, West Strand, W.C.
South Australia	... ..	85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Western Australia	... ..	Savoy House, 115-6, Strand, W.C.
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.

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.

- Crop Prospects in India.
"Kongoon Gazette," 7th Dec.
- Tobacco Monopoly in Sweden.
"Affärsvärlden" (Gothenburg), 23rd Dec.
- Crop Prospects in Egypt.
"Journal of the British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt" (Alexandria), Dec.
- Sugar Cane Cultivation in the Philippines.
"Queensland Agricultural Journal" (Brisbane), Nov.
- Crop Prospects in Argentina.
"Review of the River Plate" (Buenos Aires), 27th Nov and 4th Dec.
- Resin Industry in Kumauu.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 10th Dec.
- Timber Trade in Great Britain.
"Affärsvärlden" (Gothenburg), 23rd Dec.
- Agriculture in Siam.
Italian Consular Report (Rome), No. 10.
- Crop Prospects in Russia.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 8th Dec.
- Egg Market in Kazan.
"Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), 11th Dec.
- Grain Harvests in Russia in 1914.
"Pravitelstvennoi Vvestnik" (Petrograd), 16th Dec.
- Peat Industry in Russia.
"Pravitelstvennoi Vvestnik" (Petrograd), 15th Dec.
- Harvests of the United States in 1914.
"Commercial and Financial Chronicle" (New York), 19th Dec.
- Sugar Market in Kiev.
"Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), 11th Dec.
- Timber Trade of Sweden in 1914.
"Affärsvärlden" (Gothenburg), 16th Dec.

Machinery and Engineering.

- Motor Car Trade in Bulgaria.
Italian Consular Reports (Rome), No 14
- Freight-Hauling Equipment for Fertilisers.
"Engineering News" (New York), 26th Nov.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- Metal Coating: New Process.
"Iran Age" (New York), 17th Dec.
- Coal Market in Upper Silesia.
"Börsen-Zeitung," (Berlin), 16th Dec.

Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued.

- Monazite Sands of Travancore.
Records of the Geological Survey of India (Calcutta), Vol. XLIV. Part III. 1914.
- Iron Manufacture by Electrolysis.
"Iron Age" (New York), 17th Dec.
- Wolfram, Molybdenite, and Bismuth Mines of Bamford.
"Queensland Government Mining Journal" (Brisbane), 14th Nov.
- Coal Market in Russia in November.
"Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), 16th Dec.
- Coal Mining Industry in South Africa.
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 28th Nov.
- Coke Market in Upper Silesia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin) 7th Dec.
- Iron Market of Russia in November.
"Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd) 16th Dec.
- Mining Industries of South Russia.
"Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), 11th Dec.
- Metal Trades in Russia—Jan to Oct. 1914.
"Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), 18th Dec.
- Nitrate Industry in Chile: Financial Conditions.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 9th Dec.
- Briquettes in Blast-Furnace Practice.
"Iron Age" (New York), 17th Dec.
- Petroleum in the State of Alagoas (Brazil).
"Messenger de Sao Paulo," 17th Nov.
- Bar Iron Market in Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 9th Dec.
- Zinc Smelting in South Africa.
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 28th Nov.
- Coal Syndicate in Germany: Operations.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 12th Dec.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

- Underground Electric Railways for Sydney, N.S.W.
"Commonwealth Engineer" (Melbourne), 2nd Nov.
- Railways in the Belgian Congo.
Italian Consular Reports (Rome), No 18.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

- Wool Industry in Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 8th Dec.
- German Textiles in India.
"Times of India" (Bombay), 12th Dec.

*Foreign and Colonial Publications.***NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.****Textiles and Textile Materials—continued.**

Silk Industry in France
 "Economiste Français" (Paris), 19th Dec.

Silk Industry of Japan and the War.
China Overseas Trade Report (Hong Kong), 30th Nov.

Textile Industry in Sweden
 "Affärsvarlden" (Gothenburg), 23rd Dec.

Cotton Market in Germany
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 8th Dec

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

Straits Settlements: Financial and Commercial Conditions since the War
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 10th Dec.

Argentina: Italian Trade.
Italian Consular Report (Rome), No. 15.

Chile: Trade in 1913
Italian Consular Report (Rome), No. 17.

Congo: Economic Condition in 1913-14.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 7th and 8th Dec.

Portuguese East Africa: Trade Situation.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 9th Dec.

France: Financial Measures relating to the War.
 "Economiste Français" (Paris), 26th Dec.

Madagascar: Commercial Conditions.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 5th Dec.

Russian Turkestan: Economic Development
 "Pravitelstvennoi V'estnik" (Petrograd), 13th Dec.

Commercial, Financial and Economic—cont

South China: Trade Conditions
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 8th Dec.

Russia: Trade with Mongolia.
 "Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), 19th Dec.

South Africa: Commercial Conditions.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 8th Dec.

United States: Financial and Commercial Situation
 "Economiste Français" (Paris), 19th Dec.

Zanzibar: Commercial Situation.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 7th Dec.

Miscellaneous.

Drug Market and the War.
 "Capital" (Calcutta), 3rd Dec.

Toys Making in India.
 "Capital" (Calcutta), 10th Dec.

Sardine Fisheries of Northern Spain
Norwegian Consular Report (Christiania) 19th Dec.

Toys: Indian Import Trade.
 "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 3rd Dec.

Fishing Industry in the Ural River.
 "Pravitelstvennoi V'estnik" (Petrograd), 10th Dec.

Pencil Making Industry in India
 "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 3rd Dec.

Fisheries in Norway.
 "Farmand" (Christiania), 19th Dec.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.**British India—**

Maritime Trade and Customs Administration of Burma: Report for 1913-14.

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of Burma: Annual Statement for 1913-14.

Canada Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union: Report for 1913.

New Zealand—Sheep Returns for 1913-14.

Norway—Fisheries Almanac, 1915 (in Norwegian).

Spain—Foreign Trade Volume, 1913: Part I. (in Spanish).

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the period from 24th to 31st December, 1914 inclusive and during the 53 weeks ended 31st December, 1914 :—

	8 days ended 31st Dec., 1914.	53 Weeks ended 31st Dec., 1914.	8 days ended 31st Dec., 1914.	53 Weeks ended 31st Dec., 1914.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	176 554	2,760,065	5,192	169 255
Brazilian	300	211,333	3-0	16 314
East Indian	2,248	25,245	365	66,122
Egyptian	16,658	491,995	101	142,827
Miscellaneous	638*	252,138†	70	12,222
Total	196,398	3,971,776	6,028	406,740

* Including 170 bales British West Indian and 1 bale British East African.

† Including 6,783 bales British West Indian, 14,310 bales British West African, 33,314 bales British East African, and 2,880 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 2nd January, 1915, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 2nd January, 1915	44 4	29 10	26 6
Corresponding Week in—			
1908	35 2	26 9	18 3
1909	32 9	26 11	17 5
1910	33 6	24 11	17 2
1911	30 5	23 11	17 0
1912	33 2	33 3	20 7
1913	30 5	28 6	19 10
1914	31 1	26 2	18 2

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial bushel and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of **Agricultural Produce** imported into the **United Kingdom** in the week ended 2nd January, 1915, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 2nd Jan., 1915.	Correspond- ing week in 1914.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	5	4
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	102	188
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Cwts.	203,831	121,504
Mutton " " " " " " " " " "	"	100,245	94,942
Pork " " " " " " " " " "	"	13,227	20,237
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	13,530	10,793
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Cwts.	143,274	94,527
Beef	"	966	588
Hams	"	19,529	18,133
Pork	"	4,552	2,077
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	2,865	2,306
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	38,336	12,412
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Cwts.	90,515	105,568
Margarine	"	25,913	21,227
Cheese	"	30,544	37,544
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	93	161
" condensed	"	17,568	19,311
" preserved, other kinds	"	459	231
Eggs	Grt. Hundr	276,896	411,755
Poultry	Value £	4,008	22,746
Game	"	760	3,451
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	21,725	8,871
Lard	"	80,165	48,546
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Cwts.	1,466,900	1,590,000
Wheat-meal and flour	"	494,400	213,000
Barley	"	305,500	190,200
Oats	"	101,000	404,500
Peas	"	29,850	29,382
Beans	"	3,360	7,150
Maize or Indian corn	"	1,533,000	112,800
Fruit raw :—			
Apples	Cwts.	117,508	40,044
Apricots and peaches	"	6	59
Bananas	Bunches	105,394	155,933
Cherries	Cwts.	—	—
Currants	"	—	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	592	561
Lemons	"	23,739	15,750
Oranges	"	213,840	242,777
Pears	"	2,007	73
Plums	"	—	1
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unenumerated	"	787	1,817
Hay	Tons	41	269
Straw	"	10	5
Moss Litter	"	821	1,569
Hops	Cwts.	5,757	7,120
Lucust beans	"	9,754	13,612
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onion	Bushels.	109,169	149,318
Potatoes	Cwts.	6,272	15,063
Tomatoes	"	16,233	21,414
Unenumerated	"	3,811	7,161
Vegetables, dried ..	Value £	42,305	14,232
" preserved by canning	Cwts.	14,833	10,862

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

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

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

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

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

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

For particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom, see notice on p. 23.

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.*

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:—

1496. Workmen engaged in making drag devices for textile machinery.

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

1497. Persons described as piecework counters or measurers in connection with shipbuilding. (Application 326).

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.
