

THE Board of Trade Journal.

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**COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH of the BOARD OF TRADE,
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The objects and work of the Branch are described on p. 572.

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. 524). 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.
Fish Scales from Russia— <i>Market sought</i>	18th Feb., 1915	451
Seal Leather—New York enquiry	" " "	456
Cotton Dress Materials—Melbourne enquiry	11th " "	372
Cast Iron Studs—New Zealand Contract offering	" " "	375
Webbing Tapes for Corsets—Lyons enquiry	" " "	381
Envelopes—Egyptian Contract offering	4th " "	302
String—Geneva enquiry... ..	" " "	308
Aloe Fibre Cloth—New Zealand enquiry	28th Jan., "	222
Picture Moulding—New Zealand enquiry	" " "	225
Non-flammable Celluloid—Warsaw enquiry	" " "	227
Bands and Imitation Leather for Hats—Havana enquiry	" " "	231
Upholstering Velvet and Imitation Leather Boards— Melbourne enquiry	21st " "	153
Hygienic Socks—Warsaw enquiry	" " "	162
Zinc Sheets, Paper for Boxes, and Labels—Rangoon enquiry	14th " "	70
Cotton Tweeds—Melbourne enquiry	" " "	73
Mica and Grass Tree Gum from Australia— <i>Market sought</i> ...	7th " "	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
Palmyra Fibre from Southern India	31st Dec., 1914	866
Rubberings for Sealing Tins—Melbourne enquiry	" " "	868
Printing Paper for Magazines—Melbourne enquiry	" " "	868

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	520
List of H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions	572
List of Trade Enquiry Offices in London of the Self-Governing Dominions	573
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications , &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	568

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. 442-3 and in previous issues:—

Articles desired to Purchase.

Albumen.	Holdings or covers for match boxes in celluloid.
Bakelite.	Imitation leather buttons.
Bead fringes.	Porcelain flowers for memorial wreaths.
Bobbins, papier maché.	Stamped metal cases for petrol pocket lighters.
Brushes with wooden caps (similar to those used on paste bottles).	Toy baskets.
Crushed wood charcoal for hardening steel.	Venice turpentine.
Dog chains.	Waistcoat buckles.
Endless bands for cigarette machines.	Wet casks of thin wood.

*Openings for British Trade.***UNITED KINGDOM—continued.****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 :—

Astronomical instruments.	Nails.
Castor oil (for use as a lubricant).	Needles for glove fabric-making machines.
Cinnabar, natural red.	Office files.
Closet and bath-room divisions in slate.	Paper suitable for the manufacture of wall-paper.
Coloured pencils.	Pins.
Eraser rubbers.	Printing inks.
Hair dressing irons.	Prismatic glass pavement lights.
Madagascar beeswax.	Sewing machines.
Microscopes and fittings.	Wooden toothpicks.

Articles desired to Sell.

It is understood that some of the following articles are the products of new industries established in the United Kingdom :—

Fezzes.	Lithopone.
Filter papers.	Metal foils, similar to Oeser Foils.
Glass ampoules.	Microscopic stains.
Glass inner chambers for vacuum flasks.	Moulded insulating articles.
Lanoline.	Quills for cigar and cigarette holders.
Liquidium Paraffinum.	

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. All the enquiries received are enumerated in the lists obtainable 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 Proclamation relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from the United Kingdom, which appears on pp. 322-332 of the issue of 4th February; also to the notice on p. 31 of the issue of 7th January 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 East Indian Railway Company is prepared to receive tenders for the supply and delivery of *steel fishbolts*, in accordance with the specification to 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 Fishbolts," not later than 11 a.m. on 3rd March. The charge for each specification is £1 1s., which will not be returned. (C.I.B. 8,852.)

CANADA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes—*address, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal*) reports that he has received the following enquiries from firms in the Dominion:—

A firm in Montreal, stated to have a large connection among builders and contractors, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom quarriers and exporters of *slate black-boards, slate dados, closet and bathroom divisions, and slate for floor-work*, as well as *quarry tiles*. See *Note†*. (C.I.B. 7,969.)

A Montreal agent desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of *factory and mill supplies, dry goods; hardware specialities*, and *hardware specialities* suitable for the wholesale trade. See *Note†*. (C.I.B. 8,991.)

An agent in Toronto, who already represents United Kingdom manufacturers, wishes to take up an agency for *cutlery*. *Sheffield cutlery*. See *Note†*. (C.I.B. 8,992.)

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. 9,925.)

HOME ENQUIRY.

A London firm wishes to hear from Canadian manufacturers of **Canadian Oatmeal and Rolled Oats wanted**, oatmeal and rolled oats, with a view to purchasing considerable quantities.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Toronto firm of hardware dealers asks to be placed in touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of **Hardware**, *light hardware, shelf hardware, and hardware specialities*.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

A Montreal manufacturer of white cedar telephone poles asks to be placed in correspondence with United Kingdom importers.
Market sought for Telephone Poles.

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.

A United Kingdom firm desires to act as agents in the United Kingdom for Australian shippers of wheat.
Wheat Agency desired.

Communications regarding this enquiry should be addressed to the Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Australia, 72, Victoria Street, London, S.W. (C.I.B. 5,486.)

* * * * *

The Agent-General in London for South Australia notifies that tenders will be received at the office of the South Australian Harbours Board, Adelaide, up to 2 p.m. on 8th June, for the supply and delivery of a steel twin-screw, self-discharging *suction hopper dredger*, with a length of 214 ft., moulded breadth of 38 ft., depth of 17 ft. 8 in., and hopper capacity of 27,000 cubic feet.

Tenderers must forward their own designs and specifications which, however, must be in conformity with the outline specification to be obtained by intending tenderers from the office of the Agent-General for South Australia, 85, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C., at a cost of 5s. per copy. (C.I.B. 9,749.)

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham—address, P.O. Box 369, Wellington) reports that he has received the following enquiries from firms in the Dominion:—

A firm in Christchurch desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *electric self-starting sets* for marine use, *marine hardware*, and *motor cars* and *motor cycles*. The electric self-starting sets should be either separate or in connection with a lighting dynamo. The main essential is price. *Starters* must not retail at more than £10 to make ready sales. It is stated that there is a good opening for United Kingdom manufacturers of marine hardware. The motor cars required are light two- and three-seater cars to compete with cycles and side-cars and adapted to colonial requirements. See Note† on next page. (C.I.B. 7,974.)

A gas company in New Zealand wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *tinned copper sheet* (burnished on one side and of 20, 22 and 24 gage) for the manufacture of water heaters, &c. See Note† on next page, (C.I.B. 3,712a.)

**Electric
Self-Starting
Sets; Marine
Hardware;
Motor Cars and
Motor Cycles.**

**Tinned Copper
Sheet.**

Openings for British Trade.

NEW ZEALAND—continued.

- A firm at Waikanae desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *secateurs* for cutting sheep's feet, pruning, &c. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 3,712b.)
- Secateurs.**
- A firm of preserved milk manufacturers at Invercargill wishes to hear from United Kingdom manufacturers of *sodium oxalate, sodium citrate, formalin, and soldering flux.* *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 3,712c.)
- Chemicals ;
Soldering Fluid.**
- A Wellington firm wishes to purchase from United Kingdom manufacturers a *marble bar* complete with outfit for soda fountain, &c. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 7,976a.)
- Soda Fountain Bar.**
- A sanatorium in Wellington desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *radium preparations* of all kinds. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 7,976b.)
- Radium Preparations.**
- A Christchurch agent wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *builders' ironmongery, cabinet brassware, motors, cycles and parts.* *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 7,976c.)
- Builders' Ironmongery ; Cabinet
Brassware ; Motors, Cycles and parts.**
- An agent in Auckland desires to secure the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *soft goods, fertilisers and confectionery.* *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 7,976d.)
- Soft Goods ; Fertilisers ;
Confectionery.**

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 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.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The office of the Imperial Trade Correspondent at Johannesburg reports that tenders are invited by the South African Railways Administration for the supply and delivery of 294,000 *transverse steel sleepers, washers, bolts and nuts,* together with proportionate quantities of *steel clip washers, bolts and nuts, and spring washers.* Copies of the specification and conditions and form of tender may be obtained from the office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, 32, Victoria Street, London, S.W., by whom also sealed tenders will be received up to noon on 22nd March.

The successful tenderer, if not resident or not having a representative within the Union of South Africa will, if the Administration so desires, be required to appoint an agent who must be legally authorised to sign the contract, and to receive all matters and to do all things arising out of the contract.

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

The ports in the United Kingdom from which cargo is carried under the Government freight contract are London, Southampton, Glasgow and Liverpool (or Birkenhead), and tenderers quoting for material manufactured in the United Kingdom must confine themselves to quotations for delivery at these ports.

Early delivery being urgently desired tenderers must state in their tenders the times at which they will undertake to deliver the supplies.

A copy of the specifications and form of tender may be inspected by United Kingdom manufacturers of steel sleepers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 9,115.)

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 postage must be prepaid on all communications addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioners. This notice has been rendered necessary owing to apparent impression that such correspondence could go unstamped, but this is not the case.

EGYPT.

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" of 6th February announces that sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received by the Director-General, Mechanical Department, Ministry of Public Works, Cairo, as follows:—

(1) Up to noon on 1st March* for the supply of *miscellaneous stores* required during the year 1915-16 for various pumping stations.

(2) Up to noon on 6th March* for the supply of *running material* required for Government motor cars and cycles during the year 1915-16.

A provisional deposit equal to 2 per cent., or a bank guarantee of 10 per cent., of the value of the offer must accompany each tender. The tenderer must be a person residing in Egypt, or must have a representative in that country, and must give in his offer an address in Egypt at which notices may be served upon him.

The specifications and conditions of tender may be consulted at the offices of the Mechanical Department, Ministry of Public Works, Cairo.

RUSSIA.

H.M. Consul at Riga (Mr. V. H. C. Bosanquet) reports that, in spite of the war, there is now a very considerable demand for *accessories* for motor cars, motor cycles and bicycles in Riga, and that several firms have already bought large quantities from the United Kingdom. Germany has hitherto been the chief supplier of the Riga market. This demand should increase enormously as soon as the war is over. (C.I.B. 7,757.)

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

Openings for British Trade.

RUSSIA—continued.

The British Vice-Consul at Ekaterinburg (Mr. T. H. Preston) reports that he has received enquiries from asbestos mine-owners and exporters for the names of United Kingdom firms dealing in that material.

*Market sought for
Asbestos.*

Samples of the asbestos have been despatched by Mr. Preston but have not arrived; if and when they do they will be open for inspection at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where also particulars of prices of the various qualities offered by the exporters may be obtained. The asbestos could be delivered at the station of Bajanova, on the Tiimen-Ekaterinburg railway, in consignments of about 10,000 pounds (about 160 tons) each month.

Communications from United Kingdom firms desirous of importing asbestos or desiring further information should be addressed to the British Vice-Consulate, Ekaterinburg. (C.I.B. 48,652.)

NORWAY.

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) reports that tenders^{*} are invited by the Norwegian State Railways for the supply of iron fencing materials (*galvanized fence wire, fence netting, lattice work, barbed wire, and iron fence posts*). Further particulars may be consulted at "Hovedstyrets kontor for baneanliggender, Norges Statsbaner," Christiania, at which address also sealed tenders, marked "Anbud paa gjardematerialer av jern," will be received up to 3 p.m. on 19th March. No special form of tender is required, but local representation by a resident agent (not necessarily a Norwegian) is essential. (C.I.B. 9,766.)

H.M. Consul at Christiania also reports that tenders are invited by the Christiania Municipal Electric Works for the supply of about 148,000 metres of high and low tension cables. Sealed tenders, marked "Anbud paa Kabler," will be received, up to noon on 25th March, at "Kristiania Elektricitetsverkets Expeditionskontor," Christiania, to which address also application for further particulars should be made. Tenders, which should be accompanied by samples, must be in the Norwegian language and must state both the price per unit and the total price in Norwegian currency. Right is reserved to reduce the quantity or divide it among different contractors, and tenderers must state if this would entail increase in price. *Local representation is necessary.* (C.I.B. 9,538.)

H.M. Consul further reports that tenders are invited by the Skien Town Corporation for the supply of (1) a 10-ton steam roller, with breaking-up appliances, (2) a stone crusher to crush six cubic metres per hour, with sorting machinery and electric motor of a suitable size, and (3) two four-wheeled water carts, each with a tank of 1,500 litres and a Miller's spreader. Tenders will be received at

* It should be noted that in all Norwegian Government contracts a preference of from 10 to 15 per cent. (sometimes more) is given to Norwegian manufacturers.

Openings for British Trade.

NORWAY—*continued.*

"Skien stadsingeniorkontor," Skien, up to the end of February; prices must be quoted for delivery free on quay at Skien.

Communications from United Kingdom manufacturers requiring further particulars in connection with the above should be addressed to the British Vice-Consulate, Skien. (C.I.B. 9,540.)

SWITZERLAND.

H.M. Vice-Consul at Zurich (Mr. J. C. Milligan) has forwarded a list of Swiss agents who have offered their services as representatives in Switzerland of United Kingdom manufacturers, together with particulars of the goods for which they desire agencies. The articles mentioned cover a variety of goods, including *textiles, umbrellas, kapok, carpets, Panama and straw hats, textile machinery, central-heating and bubbling plant, tools, watchmakers' tools, copying machines, typewriters, alimentary produce, porcelain and chinaware, drugs, linseed oil, tin foil, celluloid goods, plate-glass, paper goods, linoleum, &c.* See Note on p. 509.

The above-mentioned list, and also a specimen copy of an agreement which it is customary for foreign firms dealing with Swiss agents to make, and which should preferably be signed through the Consulate-General, may be inspected by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. All further communications in this connection should be addressed to the British Consulate-General, Zurich. (C.I.B. 6,558; 1,240.)

H.M. Vice-Consul also reports that a commission agent in Bâle wishes to secure the representation in Switzerland of United Kingdom manufacturers of fine *upper leather* for shoes. See Note on p. 509.

United Kingdom leather manufacturers 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, Zurich. (C.I.B. 8,194; 1,738.)

PORTUGAL (SAN THOME).

H.M. Vice-Consul at San Thomé (Mr. H. H. Cassells) reports that an agent in that town wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *office furniture, office stationery and supplies, also typewriters.* H.M. Vice-Consul adds that there appears to be a good opening in San Thomé for British-made stationery and general office supplies, as hitherto this class of goods has been largely obtained from German firms.

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, San Thomé. (C.I.B. 7,001.)

Openings for British Trade.

SPAIN.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 3rd February publishes a Royal Decree authorising the "Ministerio de Fomento" to present to the Cortes a Bill empowering the Ministry to invite public tenders for a concession for the construction and working of the Granada to Motril and the Orgiva to Tabernas sections of the strategic railway from Torre del Mar to Zurgena. The estimated cost of construction of the two sections is 30,161,944 pesetas (about £1,206,600) and 57,741,358 pesetas (about £2,309,654) respectively, and the State will guarantee a maximum interest of 5 per cent. annually on those amounts.

The "Gaceta" of 11th February notifies that the Municipality of Avilés is about to raise a loan of 550,000 pesetas (about £22,000) for the execution of *water supply and sewage works, paving works*, the erection of national schools, and the building of a *fish market* in that town.

The issue of the "Gaceta" of 12th February contains a Royal Decree authorising the "Ministerio de la Gobernación" to invite public tenders for the construction of a telephone line between Barcelona and La Junquera, and also of another line from Barcelona to Valencia.

The issue of the "Gaceta" of 13th February publishes a Royal Decree authorising the "Ministerio de Fomento" to make arrangements for the construction of the Lodosa Canal which will be used for the irrigation of the Provinces of Navarra, Logroño and Saragossa. Work is to be commenced immediately; the total cost of the undertaking is put at 11,656,391 pesetas (about £466,250). Tenders will be invited for the supply of necessary materials such as cement, hydraulic lime, metal work, &c.

ITALY.

H.M. Consul at Florence (Mr. A. Lemon) reports that an agent in that city desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *electrical appliances, carbonate of lime, sulphate of copper, nitrate of soda and enamelled hardware*. See Note on p. 509.

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, Florence. (C.I.B. 8,598.)

* * * * *

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 the enquiries should be sent:—

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—*continued.*

A merchant at Sampierdarena (Genoa) desires to purchase *tools, machinery, belting, lubricants, industrial and mechanical accessories and requisites.* See **Tools ; Machinery ; Belting ; Lubricants, &c.** *Note†, and also Note on p. 509. (464.)*

An agricultural society at Perugia wishes to buy *ploughs and parts thereof.* See **Ploughs.** *Note†. (506.)*

A firm at Palermo requires supplies of *electrical material for telephone and lighting installations, telephone wires, and motor plant.* See **Electrical Material ; Motor Plant.** *Note†, and also Note on p. 509. (514.)*

A Turin manufacturer requires *perforated sheet iron, steel, brass, and copper.* See **Perforated Metal.** *Note†, and also Note on p. 509. (527.)*

A firm at Naples desires to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of *felt, vegetable rags, clothing (summer and winter specialities), and timplates.* See **Felt ; Vegetable Rags ; Clothing ; Timplates.** *Note†, and also Note on p. 509. (537.)*

A Naples firm of workers in tortoiseshell desires to purchase *raw tortoiseshell.* See **Tortoiseshell.** *Note†. (543.)*

Timplates. A firm of importers at Naples desires to buy *timplates.* See *Note†. (545.)*

Note†.—Communications regarding any of the foregoing enquiries should be addressed by United Kingdom manufacturers to the **Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 1, Via Innocenzo Frugoni, Genoa,** quoting the respective reference number in brackets, (C.I.B. 8,009.)

Enquiries have also been received at the Chamber from Italian firms, many of which formerly did business with German and Austrian firms, desirous of taking up agencies for various United Kingdom goods, including the following:—

American leather (516, 539) ; belting (532) ; biscuits (540) ; books (456) ; boots and shoes (521, 531, 539, 546) ; bootmakers' sundries (540) ; brass goods (518, 542) ; builders' hardware (542) ; cabinet wood (521) ; cardboard (459) ; carpets (516) ; chemicals (453, 459, 508, 511, 530) ; coal (532) ; coffee (496) ; colonial produce (455, 496, 540) ; confectionery (540) ; cutlery (500, 508) ; cycles, parts and accessories (520) ; drapery (540, 549) ; drugs (455, 540) ; electrical material (529) ; electroplated goods (525) ; fancy goods (456) ; feathers (538) ; felt (538) ; fertilisers (508) ; films (461) ; fish oils (530) ; foods, canned fish, meats, &c. (451) ; furs (455, 535) ; gloves (452, 546) ; grain (496) ; haberdashery (452, 540, 549) ; hardware (515, 518, 536, 547) ; hats (546) ; hides (496) ; hosiery (452, 546) ; inks (456, 536) ; iron (523, 548) ; iron castings (529) ; ironmongery (515, 518) ; jewellery (535) ; lace

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—continued.

(491, 533, 549); *linoleum* (539); *lubricants* (532); *machines and implements for building, road-making, &c.* (513); *machinery* (455); *machinery specialities* (511); *medicinal products* (453); *men's hats* (536); *metals* (455, 459, 532); *motor cars* (529); *motors* (513); *office supplies* (456); *oil cloth* (539); *paints* (515, 523, 542); *paper* (459); *pens* (456); *perfumery* (459, 504, 535); *pharmaceutical products* (459); *photographic requisites* (461); *postcards* (456, 459); *potash* (508); *precious stones* (535); *printing machines* (536); *pumps* (548); *quassia wood* (530); *railway material* (455); *seed oils* (530); *silverware* (525); *skins* (531, 547); *smallwares* (536); *steel* (538, 548); *steel for motor car manufacture* (535); *steel castings for railways* (529); *steel plates* (500); *steel tubes* (529); *sulphate of copper* (508); *tallow* (508); *technical articles* (532); *textiles* (452, 454, 463, 491, 493, 504, 511, 516, 523, 532, 533, 536, 538, 539, 546, 547); *thread* (516, 523); *ties* (546); *tools* (459, 500, 515, 518, 532); *trimmings* (549); *tyres, pneumatic* (520); *upholstery materials* (521); *varnish* (515, 523, 542); *ventilators* (548); *wool* (538); *woollen waste* (521); *yarns, cotton and wool* (454, 493, 516, 521, 532). See *Note†*, and also *Note on p. 509*.

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 respective reference numbers given in brackets. (C.I.B. 8,009.)

* * * * *

The "Gazzetta Ufficiale" (Rome) of 12th February publishes the text of regulations (in Italian) governing the construction of emergency dwellings as a result of the recent earthquake. These regulations may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Material for Temporary Dwellings.

BULGARIA.

The British Consular Agent at Philippopolis (Mr. M. Kouyoumdjian) reports that there will probably be a large demand in Bulgaria for *stone-breaking machines, and all kinds of machines for agricultural purposes, threshing, &c.* when the European situation reverts to normal. It is suggested that United Kingdom manufacturers of these machines might forward catalogues now to the British Consular Agency at Philippopolis for distribution to probable buyers. As English is not understood, these catalogues should be in French or accompanied by translations in French. (C.I.B. 6,478.)

The Bulgarian official gazette "Drzhaven Viestnik" (Sofia) of 21st January/3rd February publishes Ukase No. 95, issued by the Ministry of Finance, embodying a law for the provision of a credit amounting to 15,000,000 lei (about £600,000), which it is proposed to utilise for the carrying out of a compre-

Material for Road Making, Bridge Building, Sewerage Works, &c.

Openings for British Trade.

BULGARIA—continued.

hensive scheme of road making and other undertakings throughout Bulgaria. The work will comprise *road paving, bridge building, the laying of drains* and kindred works of public interest.

A copy of the "Viestnik" (in Bulgarian) containing complete details (comprising nearly 100 items) may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Santo Domingo (Mr. G. A. Fisher) reports that a commission agent in that city is desirous of getting into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *hardware, ironmongery, cutlery, enamelled ware, and paints.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of these 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 Legation, Santo Domingo.

(C.I.B. 8,181.)

BRAZIL.

H.M. Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro (Mr. D. R. O'Sullivan Beare) reports that a local firm wishes to secure the agency of United Kingdom manufacturers of *aluminium hardware.* See Note on p. 509.

United Kingdom manufacturers of aluminium hardware 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. 8,630.)

An agent resident in Porto Alegre, Brazil, at present in London, desires to act as buying or selling agent in Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul and Pelotas, for United Kingdom manufacturers or exporters of *boots, shoes, and slippers; chinaware and earthenware; glass and glassware; rubber and rubber goods; wire and wirework; oils, varnishes, paints, and soles; gentlemen's hats and specialities and proprietary articles.* See Note on p. 509.

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the above-mentioned articles 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, Porto Alegre, Brazil.

(C.I.B. 9,058.)

Openings for British Trade.

URUGUAY.

The "Diario Oficial" (Montevideo) of 15th January publishes a Law authorising the Executive Power to make arrangements for the transfer to the State of the "Ferrocarril y Tranvía del Norte." Within a year* of the nationalisation of this system, the new directorate of the line will present to the Executive Power a scheme for the electrification and extension of the tramway, which undertaking must be completed within three years. Materials for the construction of the lines, rolling stock, electrical supplies, and workshop equipment which it may be necessary to obtain from abroad, will be admitted free of import duty.

**Electric Tramway
Material.**

authorising the Executive Power to make arrangements for the transfer to the State of the "Ferrocarril y Tranvía del Norte." Within a year* of

CHINA.

German and Austrian Goods susceptible of being replaced in Hankow. See article on p. 534.

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

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

to British traders generally. Information published in it is not repeated by circular to firms whose names are on the Special Register; the confidential information communicated to the latter is confined to matters which, at the time, have not been published in the "Journal," or are not intended to be published at all.

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

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

TRADE ENQUIRIES REGARDING MARKETS ABROAD.

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

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

EXHIBITION.**CANADA.**

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) reports that a Good Roads Convention and Exhibition is to be held in that city from the 22nd to 26th March, when papers and addresses will be read on the subject of good roads and allied topics and exhibits of machinery, plant, materials, &c. used in road-building will be shown. The Secretary of the Convention is Mr. G. A. McNamee, 901, New Birks Building, Montreal, to whom British firms desiring information regarding space for exhibits, &c. should apply.

(C.I.B. 6,788.)

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

As a complement to the series of Exchange Meetings which have been organised by the Board of Trade in the last few months, at which samples of **German** and **Austrian** goods have been exhibited with a view to finding British manufacturers prepared to make goods to compete, it has now been decided to organise a display of samples of **British** goods in a number of the trades in connection with which the Exchange Meetings have been held. This display is intended to reproduce the main features of the well-known Leipzig Fair. It will be held at the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, from 10th May to 21st May, and will be styled "**The British Industries Fair.**" Only British manufacturing firms will be permitted to exhibit. No exhibitor may exhibit articles other than those of his own manufacture and included in the following trades:—

Toy and games trade.

Earthenware and china trade.

Glass trade.

Fancy goods trade.

Cutlery trade.

Electro-plate trade.

Clock trade.

Jewellery and drapers' jewellery trades, including buttons, studs, push buttons, pins and needles.

Stationery and printing trade.

The Board will undertake, among other things, the preparation of a catalogue of exhibitors and the general decoration of the hall. They will also undertake to receive and convey to the space allotted to the exhibitors the packing-cases containing their exhibits, to remove packing-cases and store them during the period of the display, and to replace packing-cases on exhibitors' stands at its close.

For these various services the Board proposes to make a nominal charge to exhibitors at the rate of 1s. per square foot of space allotted. The erection of stands will be left to exhibitors, and they will, as far as possible, be allowed an absolutely free hand in this direction.

Communications have been addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Dominions, to the representatives of the Board in the Colonies and to H.M. Consular Officers in foreign markets, so that over-sea buyers may have an opportunity of visiting the Fair.

Admission to the Fair will be restricted to *bonâ fide* buyers for home and over-sea markets, and will be by invitation of the Board of Trade. The Board will be pleased to consider the names of any firms which exhibitors may care to suggest. Applications for space, and for admission to the Fair, also for copies of the general regulations, should be made either to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C., or to the British Industries Fair, 32, Cheap-side, E.C. Allotments of space will be made on or before the 22nd March.

EXHIBITION OF SAMPLES OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GOODS FROM ABROAD.

With the view of assisting British manufacturers to establish themselves in the markets of the different parts of the Empire previously supplied with German and Austrian goods, requests were addressed shortly after the outbreak of the war, by the Board of Trade to H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions and by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governments of the Colonies to collect and to forward samples of German and Austrian goods sold in those markets.

Several thousands of such samples have now been received, and the collection will be on view at Wakefield House, 32, Cheapside, E.C., during the next few weeks.

The goods shown are of great variety, and represent the following trades and industries:—

Textiles.	Leather and leather goods.
Woollens.	Glass.
Haberdashery.	Chairs.
Silks.	Yarn.
Velvet.	Wire.
Laces, trimmings, and edgings.	Mirrors.
Hosiery.	Fancy goods.
Men's caps and hats.	Cheap jewellery.
Cottons and fancy threads.	Beads and bangles.
Blankets and shawls.	Nursery and toilet preparations and specialities.
Men's and women's underwear.	Beer, wines, spirits, and table waters.
Wools.	Stationery and paper.
Gloves.	Domestic and household requisites.
Buttons.	Cigarette papers.
Suitings.	Needles and pins.
Prints.	Machetes.
Shoes, &c.	Perfume and fancy soaps.
Tools.	Concertinas.
Cutlery.	Toys.
Hardware.	Picture mouldings.
Glassware.	Ornaments.
Enamel ware.	Dyes.
Aluminium ware.	Sewing machines.
Crockery.	Brushes and sash tools.
Lamps and lanterns.	
Lamp glasses.	
Oil stoves.	
Surgical instruments.	

The samples have been received from:—

Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, Union of South Africa, Straits Settlements, Barbados, Ceylon, Trinidad, British Guiana, Bermuda, Dominica, Windward Islands, Cyprus, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Fiji, and Zanzibar.

Samples are also on view which have been received from:—

United States of America (Philadelphia), Russia, China, Chinese Turkestan, Siam, Algiers, Morocco, Lourenço Marques, Loanda, &c.

Manufacturers and exporters interested in any of the above trades or markets are invited to visit the Exhibition, inspect the samples, and obtain information as to the openings for British trade in the various countries.

EXHIBITION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN SAMPLES.

Exchange Meetings of Manufacturers and Buyers.

An Exchange Meeting was held at the Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C., on Thursday and Friday, 11th and 12th February, in connection with the trade in paper and stationery. The number of samples exhibited amounted to 1,584.

An Exchange Meeting will be held on 3rd and 4th March in connection with the trade in hardware.

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, (6) jewellery and haberdashery, (7) electrical apparatus and appliances, and (8) cotton piece goods, plain, printed and dyed and other textiles printed. 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.

CUSTOMS MEMORANDA.

Import Duties and Regulations.

Customs Memoranda have been issued by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade relating to the industries which have been dealt with in the Exchange Meetings mentioned in the immediately preceding notice.

These Memoranda give information as to **Rates of Import Duty** leviable on the various articles named in the **principal British markets** abroad, as well as in the **principal neutral foreign markets**. In addition to Customs duties, the Memoranda contain useful summaries of the regulations in force in various countries as to **certificates of origin, invoices, and commercial travellers' licences and samples**.

Copies of these Memoranda may be obtained by British manufacturers and shippers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, 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 a series of memoranda giving information with regard to possible developments in certain important trades, copies of which may be obtained by British firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade,

German and Austrian Foreign Markets.

73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 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, as above, 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, &c., 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. 509 of this issue relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles.

* * * * *

South Africa.—According to information received at the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa, trade in the Union has generally been much better than one would have thought to be possible, considering the magnitude of the present war. Firms are very keen and alive to improving their buying operations, especially those whose trade has been dislocated by the closing of the Continental markets. Shopkeepers who speculated upon a good time in their Christmas trade, and indented accordingly, seem to have benefited to a considerable degree from their boldness. A large number of employees having enlisted, the stores are working short-handed, although they have plenty of business to keep them going.

(C.I.B. 7,981.)

* * * * *

Mexico—From a report received by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade from a reliable source it would appear

Trade Conditions Abroad.

inadvisable at present to make shipments destined to Mexico City or indeed to any interior points of Mexico, as it seems very doubtful if goods could be transported inland owing to the political disturbances and the damage to railway lines. (C.I.B. 7,228.)

MORATORIUM LAWS AND OTHER FINANCIAL MEASURES ABROAD.

Portugal and Portuguese Colonies.

A Supplement to the "Diario do Governo" (Lisbon) of 8th January publishes a Law, of the same date, granting an extension of the Moratorium in respect of payments in foreign money, represented by bills, cheques, &c., dated prior to 10th August. Article I. of the Law stipulates that 25 per cent. of the amount due will have to be paid within 30 days of the expiry of the maximum period allowed under Decree No. 1,036 of 10th November, 1914 (*viz.* :—until 10th January); the three other payments of 25 per cent. each will have to be made 60, 90, and 120 days, respectively, after the same date. By Article II. an extension of 90 days is allowed in respect of the liquidation of all bill business transacted on the Lisbon and Oporto markets.

The issue of the "Diario" of 12th February publishes a Decree authorising the Governors of the various Portuguese Colonies to concede a 90 days' Moratorium in respect of payments in foreign money represented by bills, cheques, &c., under the terms of the Law of 8th January above-mentioned.

The Portuguese text of the measures referred to above may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Roumania.

With reference to the notice on p. 29 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 7th January relative to the Moratorium in Roumania, H.M. Minister at Sofia reports, under date of 8th February, that the Moratorium has been prolonged indefinitely. (C. 5,691.)

Russia.

With reference to the notice on p. 284 of the "Board of Trade Journal," of 29th October last, relative to the moratorium in Russia, H.M. Embassy at Petrograd has forwarded a translation of an Imperial Ukase of 13th/26th January, which extends for eight months from date of maturity, the moratorium on bills of exchange executed prior to 17th/30th July, 1914, and falling due up to 17th/30th November, 1914, inclusive, if the place of payment is in the Governments of Warsaw, Kalish, Kielce, Lomja, Lublin, Petrokov, Plotz, Radom, Suvalki, or Kholm. Similar bills of exchange executed previous to 17th/30th July, and falling due between 18th November/1st December, 1914, and 17th/30th January, 1915, are granted an

Moratorium Laws and other Financial Measures Abroad.

extension of four months from the date of maturity. Such bills as fall due between 18th/31st January and 17th/30th March, 1915, are granted an extension of two months from the date of maturity.

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. 6,795.)

Russia (Poland).

H.M. Embassy at Petrograd has forwarded a translation of an Imperial Ukase, dated 15/28th January, extending for a further term of four months the Moratorium in respect of debts arising out of contracts in general established in Poland by the Ukase of 5/18th October (see p. 29 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 7th January).

Accordingly, the institution of law suits or the adoption of measures for recovery respecting all debts due under contract incurred prior to 17th/30th July, 1914, and falling due between 17th/30th November, 1914, and 17th/30th March, 1915, is suspended for a period of four 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. 6,795.)

**GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING
TRADE.****EXPORT AND IMPORT LICENCES.****War Trade Department formed.**

The Treasury announce that, in view of the complexity and volume of work involved in dealing with applications for export and import licences during the war, a Department under the Treasury (to be called the War Trade Department) has been formed to replace the Committee on Trade with the Enemy so far as this work is concerned.

At the request of the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Lord Emmott, G.C.M.G., has consented to act as Director of this Department and Sir Nathaniel Highmore, K.C.B. will be the Secretary.

The War Trade Department will deal with all applications for the grant of export and import licences, and will embrace an Intelligence Division which will serve as a Clearing House for all war commercial information.

The remainder of the work of the Trading with the Enemy Committee (relating to the movements of funds and other questions in which the Treasury is mainly concerned) will be transferred to the Treasury, and will be performed by Sir Arthur Thring, K.C.B., the Parliamentary Counsel, and his staff.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

Exporters and others concerned are informed that in future all applications for licences to export prohibited and restricted goods, and all communications in respect thereof which have hitherto been sent to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, should be sent to the Secretary, War Trade Department, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S.W.

The forms can be obtained on application, either personally or in writing at the address named, and arrangements are in progress for the issue of the forms of application at the Customs House, London, and at the offices of Customs and Excise in certain places in the country. Due notice will be given as soon as these arrangements have been completed.

Export Licence Department: Change of Address.

The Privy Council Office notifies that the Privy Council Export Licence Department will remove, on Saturday, 27th February, to the offices of the War Trade Committee, where it will act as the Section for the issuing of export licences in connection with the new War Trade Department. On and after 1st March all communications relating to export licences, which have hitherto been sent to the Licensing Department at Kingsway, or to the Privy Council Office, Whitehall, should be sent to the **Secretary, War Trade Department**, at the address mentioned above.

(C.L.B. 10,091.)

MERINO AND BLACK-FACED WOOL.

Exportation to the United States of America.

It is announced by the Board of Trade that the following modifications in the arrangements notified to the Press on 5th December with regard to the exportation of wool (see pp. 692-4 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th December, 1914) have now been brought into operation:—

Persons desirous of shipping merino wool (including noils and tops) or black-faced wool to the United States of America should, before making an application for an export licence, arrange for the wool to be consigned to the Chairman of the United States Textile Alliance, and are recommended to communicate, in the first instance, with **Messrs. Freshfields, 31, Old Jewry, London, E.C.**, the representatives of the Alliance in this country.

In the case of exports of black-faced wool shippers are, in addition, recommended to communicate with the Secretary of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures with a view to securing the support of the Chamber to their applications.

Signors to whom licences for export have already been issued are not affected by this new arrangement.

Applications for licences to export merino and black-faced wool should in future be addressed to the **Secretary, War Trade Department, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S.W.**, and not to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, as hitherto. (*See also notice on p. 527.*)

*Government Notices affecting Trade.***ARTICLES INTENDED FOR THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.****Export Regulations.**

The Board of Trade desire to draw the attention of manufacturers, merchants and shippers to the following regulations governing the export of articles destined for the use of the French Government:—

- (1) Application for permission to export to France goods of which the export is prohibited by Proclamation will receive special consideration if it can be clearly shown that the goods are destined for the use directly or indirectly of the French Government. Such applications must be made to the **Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement, India House, Kingsway, W.C.**
- (2) Documents issued by provincial military or naval officers, other local authorities, or Government contractors in France will not be recognised as evidence of the destination of the goods unless formally approved in writing by the competent Department of the French Government.
- (3) British manufacturers, merchants and shippers are accordingly warned that, before entering into any contracts for the supply of goods stated to be for the use of the French Government, they should first obtain from their clients written evidence that the approval of the Ministry of War, Ministry of Marine, or other Department concerned has been obtained.
- (4) Application for permission to export the articles in question must *then* be made in writing to the **Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement**, accompanied by the necessary documentary evidence. The applicants should not proceed with the execution of the order until they have satisfied themselves that a permit to export will be granted.

Any firms accepting contracts without complying with the above regulations will do so at their own risk and with full knowledge that permission to export the goods which they have contracted to supply may be refused.

Applications for permission to export goods which are ordered by firms or individuals in France for purely industrial purposes and which are not destined for the use of the French Government will continue to be made in the ordinary manner to the **Secretary, War Trade Department, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.**

(C.I.B. 4,910.)

CURRENCY NOTES.**Use of Dummies for Advertising Prohibited.**

The Treasury give notice that their attention has been called to a practice which has recently come into existence of issuing advertisements, *e.g.*, advertisements of music halls, theatres, picture palaces, &c. in the form resembling currency notes.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

These documents bear a close resemblance in shape and design to genuine currency notes, and may readily be mistaken for them, and instances have actually occurred in which such documents have passed as genuine currency notes.

As the issue of advertisements in this form has proved conducive to frauds upon the public, the Treasury find it necessary to warn all parties concerned in the manufacture and issue of such documents that the practice must henceforth be discontinued, and that they will feel constrained to proceed against all parties who hereafter continue either to print or to utter advertisements in this form.

The Treasury is advised that the printing or use of advertisements bearing words, figures, or marks peculiar to currency notes is a felony under Section 9 of the Forgery Act, 1913, punishable with penal servitude.

Further, the Treasury regard as highly objectionable the practice, to which their attention has also been called, of stamping on genuine currency notes advertisements of individual firms or articles.

LEGAL CURRENCY IN TOGOLAND AND THE CAMEROONS.

Rate of Exchange for the German Silver Mark.

The Board of Trade are informed by the Colonial Office that, with the concurrence of the French Government, it has been decided that the German silver mark shall for the present be accepted by the British and French military administrations in Togoland and the Cameroons as the equivalent of 9d. or 95 centimes. (C.I.B. 9,113.)

PASSPORTS.

With reference to the penultimate paragraph of the notice on p. 178 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 21st January, relative to the issue of passports, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs announces that the "Supplementary Document" referred to therein will not be issued by the French Authorities to British subjects. Holders of British passports issued between 5th August, 1914, and 1st February, 1915, must, however, forward them to the Passport Office, Foreign Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., in order that a photograph and description of the bearer may be added thereto. Forms on which to supply the required description can be obtained on application.

NAVAL PRIZES.

Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions.

With reference to the notice on p. 466 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions, it is notified that the "London Gazette" of 23rd February publishes the results of proceedings before the Prize Court in Egypt.

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.

TRADE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

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

	Imports (<i>see NOTE</i>).			Exports (Domestic) (<i>see NOTE</i>).		
	ELEVEN MONTHS ended NOVEMBER.			ELEVEN MONTHS ended NOVEMBER.		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
France	297,970,000	303,784,000	238,356,000	242,938,000	249,273,000	184,015,000
Spain	37,427,000	47,309,000	34,275,000	37,510,000	38,959,000	30,864,000
Egypt†	23,899,000	25,707,000	21,194,000	29,149,000	27,259,000	21,901,000
United States	346,162,000	335,119,000	318,879,000	440,698,000	462,042,000	381,336,000
Japan‡	58,451,000	68,312,000	56,413,000	48,190,000	56,049,000	54,682,000
British India	97,414,000	113,341,000	102,303,000	148,307,000	148,204,000	129,918,000
Canada	120,136,000	146,222,000	92,691,000	62,350,000	78,196,000	70,321,000
British S. Africa	36,945,000	39,881,000	31,159,000	29,380,000	24,759,000	16,723,000
United Kingdom	568,279,000	597,993,000	540,326,000	445,975,000	482,134,000	403,952,000

† Including bullion.

‡ Exclusive of trade with Taiwan (Formosa) and Chosen (Corea).

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

	Imports (<i>see NOTE</i>).			Exports (Domestic) (<i>see NOTE</i>).		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia* (10 months)	89,712,000	106,756,000	91,688,000	121,880,000	121,439,000	88,136,000
Germany (6 months)	260,588,000	267,048,000	269,317,000	205,391,000	243,050,000	249,248,000
Belgium (6 months)	90,939,000	91,931,000	92,126,000	74,115,000	70,020,000	74,159,000
Switzerland (6 months)	36,277,000	36,541,000	34,938,000	26,658,000	26,421,000	27,846,000
Italy‡ (10 months)	119,651,000	117,846,000	100,371,000	76,767,000	80,964,000	73,949,000
Austria-Hungary (5 mths.)	62,299,000	57,816,000	64,274,000	53,174,000	45,702,000	46,590,000
Mexico (2 mths)	2,890,000	3,805,000	2,254,000	2,928,000	2,558,000	3,077,000
Brazil (10 months)	51,386,000	36,995,000	33,594,000	58,802,000	51,018,000	40,298,000
Argentina‡ (9 months)	58,703,000	64,437,000	45,451,000	72,902,000	79,325,000	53,889,000
Australia (10 months)	63,709,000	64,717,000	62,363,000	45,345,000	52,761,000	49,912,000

* European, Russo-Finnish, and Black Sea Frontiers.

† Including bullion and specie.

‡ Including silver bullion.

§ Value of principal articles only.

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

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

Trade of Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

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

For detailed particulars regarding the trade of the several countries, reference should be made to the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions, including figures received up to 15th February, 1915," to be obtained (price 3½d., post free 4½d.), either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.**Submission of Samples.**

With reference to the notices which appear from time to time in the "Board of Trade Journal" regarding calls for tenders for the supply of materials and stores to the various Egyptian Government Departments, H.M. Consul at Cairo (Mr. A. D. Alban) has forwarded a copy of a "Notice to Merchants and Manufacturers" which has been issued by the Egyptian Government respecting the submission of samples to the Government testing laboratory in Egypt. This Notice points out that it is only a waste of time and money to offer with a tender, or to supply in execution of an order, material not of the nature, substance and quality demanded. The principal faults prevailing in regard to the sending of samples are stated to be as follows:—

(a) Samples are too small for any sort of examination or test. This is very common, although many of the specifications clearly state the size of sample required. The fault is particularly noticeable with such material as paper, cloth and other textile fabrics, and lubricating oils.

(b) Samples are badly packed. This seems to be due to carelessness, and the consequence is that samples are frequently damaged or broken in transit, or become mixed with other samples.

(c) Samples are inadequately marked. Many samples are received without proper marks of identity, or else bear such marks only on an outside wrapper, which has to be removed. It also does not seem to be sufficiently recognised that ordinary gummed labels do not adhere well to such articles as tins, painted or glazed surfaces, &c. The result is that such labels frequently come off, and the articles are left without any means of identification.

Egyptian Government Contracts.

(d) Samples are totally unlike the material specified. This is a very common experience. In some cases the manufacturers do not take sufficient care to obtain particulars of what is actually required, and instead of themselves studying the specification, trust to a wholly inadequate summary of it by a local agent.

(e) In quite a large proportion of cases no samples are submitted. Sometimes the firm tendering is already the actual supplier of the material in question, and in such instances apparently thinks that calling attention to the fact is sufficient. Such, however, is not the case, and fresh samples, even of the same material as is being supplied, must be submitted.

In other cases, the firms tendering content themselves by quoting for an article which they state is in agreement with the specification requirements and omit to submit samples. Such offers cannot be considered. In many cases, too, local agents purchase specimen articles from the Department calling for tenders, which articles they then submit as their own samples; and if a firm which has adopted this method of procuring a sample obtains the order, the material eventually supplied is almost necessarily somewhat different from the sample submitted, and experience shows that it is generally inferior. In future, any offer accompanied by such a sample will not be considered unless the firm tendering represents or is the actual manufacturer of that particular article.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that it is by no means an infrequent occurrence for a sample submitted with a tender to be all that is required, but for the article as delivered to be something very different and generally inferior. Such a proceeding, apart from its dishonesty, is very shortsighted and can only result in loss to the firm concerned. In some cases the excuse made is that the sample submitted was actually of better quality than the specification called for, and all that has been done is to reduce the quality to that of the specification. That is to lose sight of the fact that the specification frequently gives the minimum requirements, and also that the contract was made on the basis of the sample submitted. (C.I.B. 8,197.)

GERMAN FIRMS IN BRAZIL.**Warning to British Merchants and Bankers.**

H.M. Consul at Pernambuco (Mr. H. E. Dickie) reports that his attention has been drawn to the fact that a well-known German firm of importers and commission agents in Pernambuco is endeavouring to enter into business relations with United Kingdom manufacturers and banks by using the name of an employee in order to procure British goods with which to supply its customers. By this means the firm hopes to maintain its connection till such time as German goods may again be available, when their sale will be resumed.

Further information on this matter will be communicated, in confidence, and at the discretion of the Director, to firms in the United Kingdom who may be interested, on personal application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 1,025.)

GERMAN BUSINESS METHODS IN HANKOW.

H.M. Consul-General at Hankow (Mr. H. H. Fox, C.M.G.) has reported as follows, under date of 4th December, 1914 :—

German manufacturers had gained many advantages by being willing to provide their agents with samples of even large machines; if the machine is sold, so much is gained, if not, it remains on show. Samples of British machines, even for show purposes, must nearly always be purchased by the importing firm. The firm which attempts the business has, therefore, to suffer the locking up of a large amount of capital, towards which the British manufacturer refuses to contribute a share.

The German manufacturer again is generally alive to the importance of sending out catalogues which are fully illustrated and descriptive of his products, and which contain information to enable a customer, with perhaps only a superficial knowledge of engineering, to select the exact plant which will suit his requirements, both with regard to output and cost. In this connection it is suggested that British manufacturers would do well to consider the preparation of separate illustration sheets, each dealing with one particular machine, which can be given to prospective purchasers. The Chinese buyer always wishes to have a picture of the machine he is purchasing, and the sheets might advantageously contain a short description in Chinese of the particular machine illustrated.

Another factor which has operated to the advantage of German manufacturers is the fact that German firms are generally more willing to finance Chinese enterprises, especially of a semi-official or official nature. It is made a condition of these loan contracts that the whole of the machinery and supplies for the period of years covered by the loan shall be purchased exclusively from the firm advancing the funds.

Attention is drawn to the advantages reaped in the import business by the presence at places far inland of Germans primarily employed in purchasing export produce. These men, the majority of whom speak Chinese, are all over the country in places unvisited except by missionaries and travellers, and even penetrate to several places on the Upper Yangtse and at Chengtu, 2,000 miles by water from the coast. They have unparalleled opportunities for gauging the possibilities of extending the use of German goods and for soliciting orders for machines, &c. Their principals adopt the wise policy of not expecting immediate business, and are often content to keep an agent for months in some provincial capital waiting for orders, which, when they do come, more than pay for the delay.

As regards British agencies held by local German firms, United Kingdom manufacturers and merchants are warned that the war has imported an element of risk into their relations with German firms in Hankow. The German authorities have instructed their nationals that it is illegal to remit money to the United Kingdom, directly or indirectly, and have issued a warning against dealing with British banks and shipping in British vessels.

Contracts with British banks in respect of export cargo shipped before the war have accordingly been repudiated absolutely. Owing to the principle of extra-territoriality there is no redress obtainable, as in other neutral countries, in the Chinese Courts; the German Consular Courts, which alone have jurisdiction, are of course closed to

German Business Methods in Hankow.

enemy plaintiffs. The situation is equally embarrassing in the case of imports shipped by British firms to German houses in Hankow before the war and financed by British banks. The German importers have formally notified the banks that, although they are willing to pay into their accounts the proceeds of sales made to dealers, they will not authorise the banks to remit home, and that, should the banks do so, they will not recognise the exchange at which the banks may remit. It should be obvious that it is to the interest of exporters in the United Kingdom to make the closest enquiries regarding the nationality of the firm to which they propose to consign any goods. There are British firms in Hankow which are fully capable of handling the business, which has in the past gone to their competitors, and their names can be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

The following articles imported into Hankow have hitherto been largely of German or Austrian origin:—*Machinery of all kinds, small tools, hardware, such as galvanised, corrugated and flat sheets, wire nails, rods and bars of various sections, window glass, nail rods, copper and brass bars and sheets, needles, Berlin wool, braid, buttons, ribbons, trimmings, lamps, soap, wash basins and enamelled ware, aniline dyes, chemical products, electrical material and fittings, cups and saucers and generally small metal goods of inferior quality and low price.* German manufactured piece goods and fancies imported at Hankow consist chiefly of cheap waste-cotton printed blankets and small sundries such as *baby-caps, men's vests, caps and hats, &c.* Cotton truserings are imported also from Austria and Italy.

Most of the trade in imported goods is done with dealers in Hankow and the exploitation of the interior and treaty ports further removed from the coast is left entirely to them. There is no doubt that the business could be much expanded if this exploitation could be undertaken to a larger extent by foreigners. The (merchant) firms in China are not in a very good position to do this, unless they are materially assisted by manufacturers and exporters at home. Some goods of course lend themselves better than others to this treatment.

Some firms have been very successful in organising up-country agencies under Chinese merchants for the sale of sewing machines, knitting machines, patent medicines and the like. Many other articles could also find an extended market in this way. It would of course be essential that the goods should be sent out on consignment to agents.

German manufacturers seem to be more alive to the requirements of the Chinese market and to be more willing to assist the merchant on the spot. The machinery trade affords an example of this. Much machinery of British origin has been imported through German firms, but the latter also represent German manufacturers and are naturally prone to push German in preference to British goods wherever possible.

(C.I.B. 1,366.)

PROPOSED CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES. EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Bill to amend the law relating to the Customs which proposes to empower the Governor to restrict or prohibit, by Proclamation, the exportation out of the Protectorate of any goods or class of goods.

Proposal to empower the Governor to restrict or prohibit Exportation of any Goods.

Any person who exports any goods in contravention of any such Proclamation shall on conviction be liable to a sentence of imprisonment of either kind not exceeding one year, or to a fine not exceeding Rs. 3,000, or to both.

(C. 5,955.)

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 125 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 17th October, 1907, relative to the exportation of ostriches and their eggs and feathers from the East Africa Protectorate under Ordinance No. 8 of 1907, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a Bill to amend certain provisions of the above-mentioned Ordinance.

Proposed Amendment of Regulation respecting Sale of Imported Ostrich Feathers.

The Bill proposes to amend, *inter alia*, the regulations regarding imported ostrich feathers, with the effect that the provisions of the original Ordinance are now applicable to feathers introduced into the Protectorate for sale.

Previously, such feathers were exempt from the provisions of the Ordinance in question.

[*Note.*—The original Ordinance provides that ostrich feathers (other than domesticated ostrich feathers) may not be sold or exported, and that domesticated ostrich feathers may only be sold or exported by an ostrich farmer who has obtained them from domesticated ostriches kept by him, or by a licensed feather merchant.]

(C. 5,962.)

RUSSIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a translation of an article, published in the January number of the monthly organ of the Moscow factory owners and manufacturers, giving particulars of certain projected modifications of the Russian Customs Tariff, which, it is understood, have been under the consideration of the Russian Government. H.M. Ambassador at Petrograd, in forwarding the translation, states that the information furnished in this article is in no way official, but is probably substantially correct.

It appears that the proposals for tariff modification are, in their latest and revised form, as follows:—

(1) The "Conventional" rates of duty resulting from the Russian Commercial Treaties with Germany and Austria-Hungary, are to be abrogated, and the goods covered by those rates are to be cleared at the "General" Tariff rates of duty, increased by 10 per cent. (except as regards certain goods mentioned under (3) below, in respect of which specially increased rates are to be imposed).

(2) No change is to be made as regards goods the duties on which

*Proposed Customs Tariff Changes.***RUSSIA**—*continued.*

are fixed by the Russian Commercial Treaties with France, Italy and Portugal.

(3) Certain goods, including coffee, tea, tobacco, spirits and beer, dressed hides and skins, furskins, certain leather wares, certain glass wares, rubber (crude), certain colours, cutlery, clock and watch-maker's wares, vehicles, cotton, jute, wool, cotton yarns, and certain cotton tissues, are to be subject to special augmented rates of duty, which, it appears, represent an average increase of about 30 per cent. on the existing Tariff rates.

(4) The existing rates on a small number of articles are to be maintained in force. These articles are: cocoa in the bean and cocoa husks; cooking salt of all kinds; manures; bones, prepared or not; sulphate of ammonia; cast iron in pigs, scrap, and shavings, except ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, and ferro-chrome; portable engines connected with complex threshing machines and steam ploughs; spare parts for agricultural machines and apparatus imported together with such machines and apparatus; paper pulp (mechanical)—wood pulp; paper clippings and waste; paper pulp (chemical)—cellulose pulp made from rags, &c.

(5) All other goods are to pay the existing "General" tariff rates of duty, increased by 10 per cent.

A translation of the Tariff, showing in detail the effect of these proposals, will be published in due course. (C. 7,049.)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

With reference to the notice at page 708 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 10th December last, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information from H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires to the effect that

the Argentine Chamber of Deputies, during their sitting on the 13th January, sanctioned the following reductions of Customs duties:—

Tariff No.

2595	Paper for newspapers, in reams or on reels	From 2 centavos to 1 centavo (gold) per kilogramme.
2597	White paper for books and for writing, up to foolscap size...	From 4 to 3 centavos (gold) per kilogramme.

At the same sitting, the Chamber placed galvanised iron sheets, both plain and corrugated, on the Free List; and raised the duty on common wine from 8 to 9 centavos (gold) per litre.

Writing on the 19th January, Sir R. Tower states that these Tariff modifications had still to be sanctioned by the Senate and promulgated before taking effect.

Sir R. Tower also reports that, in the course of the sitting of the Chamber, which took place on the 14th January, a clause was inserted in the Budget Bill, proposing to allow the duty-free importation, during 1915, of all materials for the construction of grain elevators.

(C. 6,822.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Board of Trade have received a communication from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada drawing attention to the regulations respecting the importation of samples *via* the United States into the Dominion of Canada.

Regulations as to Refund of Duty on Samples Imported *via* the United States.

H.M. Trade Commissioner states that if samples have not been used in the United States for the purpose of securing trade, but are brought into the Dominion direct from the United Kingdom, *via* the United States, duty will be collected thereon at the Canadian port of entry, and the amount collected will be refunded if the samples are exported within a period of twelve months from the date of entry.

If, however, the samples have been used in the United States for the purpose of securing trade, duty will be collected thereon and cannot be refunded when the samples are exported. (C.I.B. 7,966.)

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Customs Memorandum (No. 1886 B) which contains an Order-in-Council, dated 23rd January, 1915, prohibiting, under sections 242 and 291 of the Customs Act, the exportation of the undermentioned articles from the Dominion of Canada to various countries, as follows:—

To Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands—

Tinned meats;
Tinned plates.

To all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain and Portugal—

Tea;
Clover and grass seeds;
Motor vehicles of all kinds and their component parts.

To all destinations, except to the United Kingdom or any British Possession—

- Aniline oil;
Aniline salt;
Picric acid and its component parts;
Extracts for use in tanning;
Explosives of all kinds;
Valonia;
Grindery used in the making of boots and shoes;
Vessels, craft and boats of all kinds;
Floating docks and their component parts; also
Whale oil, *viz.*, train, blubber, sperm, or head matter.

(C. 6,319.)

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

With reference to various notices which have appeared in recent issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the regulations laid down in Customs Memoranda issued under "The Animal Contagious Diseases Act" governing the importation 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 a further Customs Memoranda (No. 1889 B) which contains a Ministerial Order, dated 27th January last, notifying that the importation into Canada of hay from the Upper or Northern Peninsula of the State of Michigan and from Sugar Island, in the County of Chippewa in the same State, is permitted under the following condition:—

Each shipment is to be accompanied by the affidavit of the owner or shipper to the effect that the said hay is the product of the aforesaid portion of the State of Michigan. (C. 6,474.)

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a Proclamation, dated 17th December, 1914, prohibiting the exportation of forage—that is to say, grass, clover, or oaten hay, oaten chaff and bran—from the Dominion of New Zealand, except where in the case of any specified country or place the Minister of Defence consents to the exportation to that country or place of any specified quantity of such forage in a specified ship and authorises the lading and exportation thereof accordingly. (C. 6,801.)

The Board of Trade have also received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a telegram from the Governor of New Zealand stating that the exportation of whale oil, except to the United Kingdom and Australia, will be prohibited. (C. 6,632.)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—RHODESIA.

The British South Africa Company "Government Gazette" for the 15th January last contains a Government Notice (No. 12 of 1915) giving the text of a Customs Agreement which has been entered into between the Union of South Africa and the Administrations of Southern and Northern Rhodesia.

The provisions of the Agreement are as follows:—

ARTICLE I.

The Customs Agreement entered into in June, 1910, with the Protocols thereto, shall, as from the 1st January, 1915, be superseded by this present Agreement.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—RHODESIA—*continued.***

ARTICLE II.

The Customs Tariff of the Union of South Africa (hereinafter referred to as the Union), as it at present exists, shall be adopted by the Administrations of Southern and Northern Rhodesia (hereinafter referred to as Rhodesia), and shall be maintained between the contracting parties until altered by legislation enacted by the Union or Rhodesia, subject to its being permitted to Rhodesia to grant upon all goods and articles the growth, produce, and manufacture of any part of His Majesty's Dominions, or of any British Protectorate, a rebate of the Customs duties payable under the Union tariff aforesaid equal in amount to the difference between the said duties payable as aforesaid and the highest duties which it is permissible to Rhodesia to impose under the Southern Rhodesia (Customs) Amendment Order-in-Council, 1914, and the Northern Rhodesia (Customs) Amendment Order-in-Council, 1914, and subject further to it being permitted to Rhodesia to suspend the duties on the articles mentioned in the schedule hereto* to an extent not exceeding that shown thereon, and to prohibit the importation of the articles mentioned in items 11 (b), 13, 29, and 32 of the Union Tariff.†

ARTICLE III.

There shall be a free interchange of the products and manufactures of the Union and Rhodesia, with the exception of spirits, ale and beer, matches and cigarettes, the duties of the Customs and Excise on which shall be subject to the following provisions:—

- (a) In the case of spirits distilled in the Union, the Customs duty leviable upon importation into Rhodesia shall not exceed 12s. per imperial gallon, not exceeding the strength of proof, and so on in proportion for any greater strength.

Note.—No allowance to be made by Rhodesia for underproof in the case of oversea spirits.

- (b) In the event of spirits being distilled in Rhodesia, the Customs duty leviable upon importation of such spirits into the Union shall be such as may be payable according to the tariff in force in respect of like spirits from oversea.
- (c) In the case of ale and beer, matches and cigarettes manufactured in the Union and removed to Rhodesia, the amount of excise leviable in the Union shall be paid to Rhodesia upon removal thereto, and similarly credit shall be passed to the Union for the like rates upon removal of ale and beer, matches and cigarettes of Rhodesian manufacture sent to the Union from Rhodesia.

* The schedule is not printed as the list of articles included therein is the same as that shown in the second schedule of the Tariff for Southern Rhodesia, for which see p. 26 of the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 19th November, 1914.

† For particulars of these articles, see the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th August, 1914.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—RHODESIA—*continued.***

ARTICLE IV.

In commutation of duty originally collected upon imported material used in Union manufactures removed to Rhodesia and in payment of the duties collected on imported articles removed to Rhodesia from open stocks in the Union, there shall be paid by the Union to Southern Rhodesia the sum of £58,000 per annum, and to Northern Rhodesia the sum of £5,000 per annum, less in such case the amount of duty leviable on imported articles removed from Rhodesia to the Union from open stocks. There shall also be deducted from the payment to Southern Rhodesia an allowance at the rate of £480 per annum in respect of duty-paid spirits under items 44 (b), (c) and (d), so long as such are only permitted to be imported in bond from the Union.

ARTICLE V.

Rhodesia shall, as far as possible, conform to the laws and regulations for the time being in force within the Union in respect to refunds, rebates, abatements, methylation, prohibitions, removals in bond and otherwise, and interpretations of the tariff; provided that Rhodesia shall not be bound to accept any interpretation of any item of the tariff which may be in conflict with any judicial decision binding upon Rhodesia.

ARTICLE VI.

Rhodesia shall levy and recover and be responsible for levying and recovering the amount of duty suspended on various articles shown in the schedule § upon the removal of such articles for consumption in the Union.

ARTICLE VII.

Either of the parties to this Agreement shall, notwithstanding anything contained herein, be entitled to levy on any article produced or manufactured in its territory (whether made from ingredients grown or produced in, or imported into, such territories, or from a mixture of any such ingredients) a duty of Excise, and either of the parties to this Agreement so imposing an Excise duty shall be entitled to levy upon the like articles produced or manufactured in the territory of the other party a Customs duty or surtax not exceeding such Excise duty, on importation and entry for consumption of such like articles within its territory.

ARTICLE VIII.

§ The Union shall continue as heretofore to compile and publish the necessary Customs Statistics for Rhodesia, free of charge.

ARTICLE IX.

Nothing in this Agreement shall in any way prevent the importation free of duty into that portion of the Union known as the Transvaal Province for consumption therein of the products and manufactures of the Province of Mozambique, as provided for in the Convention

§ See the * note on the previous page.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—RHODESIA—continued.

between the Government of the Transvaal and the Government of the Province of Mozambique.

ARTICLE X.

The provisions of this Agreement shall take effect from the 1st January, 1915, but shall be subject to ratification and confirmation of the Parliament of the Union of South Africa. Upon such ratification and confirmation, the Agreement shall continue in force until the 31st December, 1916, and thereafter for periods of 12 months—provided that any party to this Agreement may give notice before the 31st December in any year subsequent to the year 1915 of its intention to retire therefrom as from the 30th June following such notice, and provided further that, should the Union at any time amend the Customs Tariff or take any steps in conflict with the spirit and intent of this Agreement, Rhodesia shall be at liberty to retire therefrom forthwith, and similarly should Rhodesia amend the Customs Tariff or take any steps in conflict with the spirit and intent of this Agreement, the Union shall be at liberty to retire therefrom forthwith.

(C. 6,342.)

NORTHERN RHODESIA.

The Northern Rhodesia "Government Gazette" for the 7th January contains a copy of the "Northern Rhodesia Customs Proclamation, 1914," (No. 38 of 1914), which repeals the Customs Proclamation No. 19 of 1912,* and, at the same time, makes provision for the imposition of revised Customs duties on goods imported into the Territory of Northern Rhodesia.

The present Customs Tariff continues the provision for the division of the Territory, for tariff purposes, into two zones—viz., the Zambesi Basin and the Congo Basin.

The classification of the articles prescribed for both dutiable and free goods in the Tariff is similar to that adopted in the Tariff operative in Southern Rhodesia.†

The Tariff applicable to imports into the *Zambesi Basin* of Northern Rhodesia is identical with that in force in Southern Rhodesia—i.e., provision is made for a General Tariff and for a British Preferential Tariff, under the latter of which, goods, the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating or non-reciprocating British Possessions (as the case may be) are entitled to entry into the Zambesi Basin of the Territory at preferential rates of duty, under certain prescribed conditions.

Goods imported into the *Congo Basin* of Northern Rhodesia are not entitled to entry at preferential rates of duty. The rates of duty leviable on the various articles imported into this part of the Territory are, for the most part, the same as those leviable on similar goods—

* For which, see the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th March, 1913.

† For which, see the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 19th November, 1914.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NORTHERN RHODESIA—continued.

the produce of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Possessions—on importation into Southern Rhodesia, but, in the case of all articles (except alcoholic liquors, gunpowder, guns and pistols) subject to similar specific rates of duty in both Territories, provision is made that no higher duty than 10 per cent. *ad valorem* shall be imposed in the Congo Basin of Northern Rhodesia. There are, however, some articles which, on their importation into this portion of the Territory, are subject to lower rates of duty than those leviable on similar goods imported into Southern Rhodesia, when entitled to entry under the British Preferential Tariff.

Such goods on importation into the Congo Basin of Northern Rhodesia are all subject to a fixed duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, and are as follows:—

No. of Tariff Heading.	Articles.
9	Cards, playing.
39	Pills imported in packages not for direct sale retail to the public.
44 (d)	Medicinal and toilet preparations and essences (liquid), syrups and tinctures containing over 3 per cent. of proof spirit.
45 (c)	Saccharine and derivatives of orthotoluene, sulphamide, dulein and derivatives of phenylcarbamide and other sweetening substances.
47	Tobacco—
(a)	Cigars and cigarillos.
(d)	Cigarettes.
54	Vehicles—
(a)	Carriages, carts, coaches and wagons, and finished parts thereof, not elsewhere enumerated.
(b)	Second-hand carriages, carts, coaches, and wagons.
(c)	Motor cars and parts thereof not elsewhere enumerated.
(d)	Motor cycles, trailers and side cars, and parts thereof.
(e)	Bicycles, tricycles, and parts thereof.
58 (a)	Blankets, and sheets, or rugs, cotton, hair or woollen, or manufactures of cotton, hair or wool—commonly used as blankets or rugs; and coats, jackets, or other apparel made of blanketing or baize, not elsewhere enumerated.
61	Extracts and essences of all kinds for food, for flavouring or for perfumery, not elsewhere enumerated, including concentrated soup.
62	Fireworks of all descriptions.
68	Medicinal preparations, not elsewhere enumerated, other than pills imported in packages not for direct sale retail to the public, when prepared by any secret or occult art, and recommended to the public under any general name or title as specifics for any diseases or affections whatsoever affecting the human or animal bodies.
69	Oils, essential or perfumed, including eucalyptus.
70	Perfumery, cosmetics, dyes, powders, and other preparations for toilet use, not elsewhere enumerated.
72	Shawls.

The provisions of the Proclamation regarding the suspension of duties on certain articles (*e.g.*, animals, blasting compound, candles, wheat, meat, paraffin oil, soap, sugar, tea, and vehicles, &c.) are identical with those specified in the second schedule of the Southern Rhodesian Tariff (for which see p. 26 of the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 19th November, 1914).

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NORTHERN RHODESIA—continued.

The Administrator may, with the approval of the High Commissioner, enter into Agreements relating to Customs and Excise with any Colony, State, or Territory in South or Central Africa, under certain prescribed conditions.

(C. 6,341.)

The same issue of the "Gazette" also contains a copy of a further Proclamation (No. 39 of 1914) which amends "The Northern Rhodesia Customs Management Proclamation, 1912" (No. 20 of 1912), regarding the management of the Customs in the Territory. Provision is made in this Proclamation that

**Revised Customs
Regulations:
Valuation of
ad valorem
Goods, &c.**

"for the purpose of estimating the amount of Customs duty whenever levied on goods *ad valorem*, and for the purpose of the declarations and oaths which may at any time be required by law or regulation in relation to the question of such duty, the value for purposes of duty of those goods shall be taken to be the true current value for home consumption in the open market of similar goods in the principal markets of the country from which and at the time at which the goods were imported, including carriage to the port of shipment and the cost of packing and packages, but not including agents' commission when such commission does not exceed 5 per cent.; provided that in no case shall the value for purposes of duty, as in this section defined, be less than the cost of the goods to the importer at the port of shipment."

The Proclamation also makes provision, *inter alia*, for a revised tariff of stamp duties, and lays down regulations regarding entry of goods imported by parcels post.

(C. 6,341.)

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 511-12 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 19th November, 1914, respecting the Regulations as to the importation, sale, &c., of fertilisers, farm-foods, seeds and pest remedies issued under Government Notice No. 421 of 1914, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Government Notice (No. 9 of 1915) which amends section 14 (b) of the above-mentioned regulations regarding the sterilisation of bone-products for importation or sale in Southern Rhodesia.

The complete section now reads as follows:—

14. No person shall import or sell any bone product intended for use as a farm food, unless such product shall have been sterilised during the process of manufacture either by subjection to

(a) a dry heat of 140 degrees Centigrade for not less than three hours; or

(b) a moist heat (under pressure) of 105 degrees Centigrade for not less than 15 minutes.

[In the original Regulations a temperature of 150 degrees was specified.]

A declaration to this effect shall be furnished by the importer with the application for registration required under the Regulations.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***SOUTHERN RHODESIA**—*continued.*

If at any time it shall subsequently appear that any person has made such declaration falsely, he shall be liable to the penalty provided for contravening these Regulations. (C. 6,344.)

NIGERIA.

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 474 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting amended duties on goods imported into Nigeria under Order No. 1 of 1915, the Board of Trade have now been informed by the Colonial Office that the surtax provided for in that Order is not to be applicable to "loaded cartridges" on importation into Nigeria.

Removal of Surtax on "Loaded Cartridges" imported.

[*Note.*—The Order provided that a *surtax* of 25 per cent. on the duties leviable should be imposed in respect of all dutiable articles, other than spirits and unmanufactured tobacco.] (C.I.B. 8,386.)

GOLD COAST.

The Board of Trade have received copy of the "Copyright Ordinance, 1914" (No. 19 of 1914), which makes provision for carrying into effect within the Colony certain of the provisions of the Imperial British Copyright Act, 1911.

The provisions of the Ordinance are similar to those prescribed for Cyprus, as shewn below. (C. 6,539.)

CYPRUS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of Law (No. 8 of 1914) which regulates the weighing of carobs at duly authorised shipping places in Cyprus and provides for the improvement of such places.

Weighing Fee leviable on Carobs exported.

All carobs exported from the carob shipping place shall be weighed by authorised weighers and a weighing fee not exceeding 2 c.p. (2½d) for each cantar or its equivalent shall be charged on all carobs so weighed.

Where any carobs which have been so weighed are again weighed for revenue purposes by a Customs Officer, no charge shall be made for such further weighing.

The weighing fee shall be levied by the proper Customs Officer at the same time as the tithes on the carobs in respect of which the fee is charged is levied from the exporter, and shall be paid into the office of the District Commissioner and carried to an "Improvement Fund."

(C. 6,540.)

The Board of Trade have also received copy of the "Copyright Law, 1914" (No. 6 of 1914), dated 15th June, laying down regulations regarding the importation, &c. of copyright works in Cyprus.

Importation of Reprints of Copyright Works prohibited.

It is provided that copies made out of Cyprus of any work in which copyright subsists which

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

CYPRUS—continued.

if made in Cyprus would infringe copyright, and as to which the owner of the copyright gives notice in writing by himself or his agent to the Chief Collector of Customs, that he is desirous that such copies shall not be imported into Cyprus, shall not be so imported and shall, subject to the provisions of this section, be deemed to be prohibited imports within the meaning of the Customs, Excise and Revenue Law, 1899.

Before detaining any such copies or taking any further proceedings with a view to the forfeiture thereof, the Chief Collector of Customs may require the regulations under the Law, whether as to information, conditions or other matters, to be complied with, and may satisfy himself in accordance with those regulations that the copies are such as are prohibited by the Law to be imported.

The High Commissioner is empowered to make regulations under the Law, whilst penalties are prescribed for dealing with infringing copies of copyright works. (C. 6,252.)

EGYPT.

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" for the 3rd February contains certain revised Tariff Valuations for use in assessing duties on cotton manufactures imported into Egypt, with effect from the 1st February to the 28th February, 1915, as follows—

Articles.	Valuation per kilogramme.	
	Former.	New.
	<i>Millièmes.</i>	<i>Millièmes.</i>
White longcloths (soft or hard finish)	77	71
Victoria lawns, common qualities	} 81	75
Doriahs (hard finish)		
Grey T and longcloths, domestic and cabbot	93	76
Grey shirtings	93	93
Grey twills, cambries and tanjibs	104	98
Arabian stripes and cotton serms	53	49
Fine Victoria lawns	201	185
Fine mulls	291	268
White tanjibs, soft finish; white doriahs, soft finish; white cambries, soft finish; grey mulls and grey lenos; white mulls; grey doriahs... ..	141	130
Crapes, lice checks, herring-bones, sateen stripes, bleached or grey, all common qualities	126	116
White shirtings; white croydons; white twills [fine light shirtings (batiste) are excluded]	116	107
Prints for dressing; prints for furniture; cretonne prints	164	151
Tanjibs (hard finish)	52	48
Fancy cloth, red, coloured or sateen stripes (Bazin)	141	130
Sheetings	150	133
Grey dhooties	121	111
White dhooties	161	143
Plain dyed cloths, sateens, black drills, Turkey red common brocades (excluding printed sateens, mer- cerised sateens, jaconets, linings, and fine brocades)	133	122

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

EGYPT—continued.

Articles.	Valuation per kilogramme.	
	Former.	New.
	<i>Millièmes.</i>	<i>Millièmes.</i>
Prints, "satiné," for furniture	172	158
Cambrics (hard finish)	81	75
Swiss checks, bleached or grey	107	98
Drills, grand drills and cetaries	90	83
Cotton flannelettes and printed flannelettes	141	130
Oxfords, current qualities	125	115
Namsook and similar cloths, white, black or coloured	260	239
Cambrics, y. 12 and y. 24	<i>ad valorem</i>	<i>ad valorem</i>
Zephyrs	<i>ad valorem</i>	<i>ad valorem</i>
Jaconets, crimps, crepons, heavy lappets, heavy lenos, common punjees and light prints, plain, coloured or printed	<i>ad valorem</i>	<i>ad valorem</i>
Fine brocades, plain, figured or printed	<i>ad valorem</i>	<i>ad valorem</i>
Plain cotton crepon, white, black or coloured	<i>ad valorem</i>	<i>ad valorem</i>
Embroidery cambrics	<i>ad valorem</i>	<i>ad valorem</i>

Note.—The tare allowance for bales is fixed at 3 per cent.

1,000 *millièmes* = £ E1 = £1 0s. 6d. A kilogramme = 2·2046 lbs.

Duty is leviable on the valuations shown at the rate of 8 per cent.

(C. 6,268.)

The same issue of the "Journal Officiel" also contains the revised Import Tariff Valuations for use in assessing import duties on certain metals, with effect from the 1st February until the 31st March, 1915, as follows—

Revised Import Tariff Valuations for certain Metals.

Kind.	Valuation per kilogramme.
	<i>Millièmes.</i>
Copper and brass sheets, round and bottoms	83
Copper sheets, plain	80
Copper sheets in rolls, bars, round and flat	80
Copper ingots	77
Copper wire; brass wire; brass sheets, plain, 24 by 48, 8 lbs. to 5 lbs.	<i>ad valorem</i>
Tin ingots and bars	156
Lead sheets	24
Lead shot	25
Lead pipe	24
Lead pig	24
Zinc sheets	40
Zinc ingots	40
Phosphor bronze	125
Antimony	40
Quicksilver	270

Note.—Duty is leviable on the valuations shown at the rate of 8 per cent.

1,000 *millièmes* = £ E1 = £1 0s. 6d. A kilogramme = 2·2046 lbs.

(C. 6,268.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

WEIHAIWEI.

A copy of the "Wild Birds and Game Preservation Ordinance, 1914" (No. 6 of 1914), dated 7th December, has been received which makes provision for the preservation of certain wild birds and game in the Territory of Weihaiwei.

Exportation of Skins and Feathers, &c. of certain Wild and Game Birds prohibited. Any person shall be guilty of an offence, and shall on conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding 25 dollars, who, *inter alia*, exports, or attempts to export, the skin or plumage of any wild bird killed, wounded or taken, or the nest or eggs of any wild bird taken in the Territory.

The term "wild bird" is held to mean:—

Magpies and Jays.	Cuckoo-shrikes.
Orioles.	Fly catchers.
Finches and Buntings.	Swallows.
Larks.	Wood peckers.
Wagtails and Pipits.	Cuckoos.
Sun birds.	Swifts.
Flower-peckers.	Nightjars.
White-eyes.	Rollers.
Titmice.	Kingfishers.
Shrikes.	Owls.
Warblers.	Osprey.
Thrushes.	Eagles and Hawks.
Babblers (including whistling thrushes).	Hérons and Egrets.
Bulbuls.	Gulls and Terns.
	Grebes.

Further, the exportation of certain game birds, or game killed, wounded or taken, *during the close season*, or any part of such game bird or game, is prohibited, as is also the nest or eggs of any game bird taken as aforesaid.

The term "game" includes every description of deer, hare and rabbit, whilst the term "game bird" means:—

Ducks.	Bustard-quails.
Rails.	Wild goose.
Pigeons.	Swan, and
Pheasants.	Crane.
Partridges.	

(C. 6538.)

The Board of Trade have received copy of an Ordinance (No. 4 of 1914), dated 16th September, which gives effect to the provisions of section 14 of the "Imperial Copyright Act, 1911," and provides for the taking of summary remedies thereunder in Weihaiwei.

Importation of Reprints of Copyright Works Prohibited. Copies made out of the Territory of Weihaiwei of any work in which copyright subsists, which if made in the Territory would infringe copyright, and as to which the owner of the copyright gives notice in writing by himself or his agent to the Commissioner that he is desirous that such copies should not be imported into the Territory, shall not be so imported, and shall, subject to the provisions

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

of the Ordinance, be forfeited, and may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Commissioner may direct.

Before detaining any such copies, or taking any further proceedings with a view to the forfeiture thereof, the Commissioner may require the regulations under the Ordinance, whether as to information, conditions or other matters, to be complied with, and may satisfy himself in accordance with those regulations that the copies are such as are prohibited by the Ordinance to be imported.

The Commissioner is empowered to make regulations under the Ordinance, whilst penalties are prescribed for dealing with infringing copies of copyright works.

The Commissioner has prescribed, under the above-mentioned Ordinance, certain Regulations to be observed, with effect from the 16th September, 1914. (C. 6,537.)

NORWAY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the exportation of the undermentioned articles from Norway has been prohibited:—absolute alcohol, citric acid and its salts, "*vinisyre*" (acid contained in wine), collodion, chemically pure hydrochloric acid, chemically pure sulphuric acid, lactic acid, formaldehyde solution and other formaldehyde preparations, balsam of Peru, wool fat (all kinds), vaseline and vaseline oil, margarine and raw materials for the production of margarine, such as oleo-stock, lard, arachide, cotton (*sic*) and cocos. (C. 6,836.)

NETHERLANDS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that, by Decrees of the 16th, 17th and 22nd February, the exportation from the Netherlands of grass seeds and clover seeds, motor cycles and parts thereof, waste of flax suitable for tow-yarn spinning mills, rapeseed oil, and bicycle tyres (including tyres attached to bicycles), has been prohibited. (C. 6,488; 6,811.)

FRANCE.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the transit through, and re-export from France of raw cotton destined for Switzerland or Italy is now allowed. (C. 6,184.)

SPAIN

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the exportation of eggs and sulphate of copper from Spain has been prohibited. (C. 7,107.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SPAIN—*continued.*

With reference to the notice at page 124 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 14th January, the "Gaceta de Madrid" for the 4th February contains a Royal Order, dated the 1st February, which temporarily reduces the Customs duty on wheat from 8 to 7 pesetas per 100 kilogs., and that on wheat flour from 11 to 10 pesetas per 100 kilogs. (C. 5,993.)

**Temporary
Reduction of
Customs Duties
on Wheat and
Wheat Flour.**

ITALY.

With reference to the notice at page 842 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 24th December last, respecting the reduction of the Customs duties on grain and flour imported into Italy, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Customs duties on grain and flour have been temporarily suspended as from the 1st February to the 15th June, 1915. (C. 6,388.)

**Temporary
Suspension of
Import Duties on
Grain and Flour.**

An Italian Royal Decree of the 11th February accords exemption from Customs duty in respect of portable houses (*case mobili*) imported from foreign countries and destined to be erected for use within the district affected by the earthquake of the 13th January last, provided that the goods in question are imported not later than 30th June, 1915.

A similar exemption is accorded in respect of materials, purchased by the State and imported not later than the 30th June next, for the construction of portable houses in the district in question.

The Minister of Finance is empowered to concede, until the 30th June, 1915, exemption from Customs duty for articles imported from foreign countries and destined for the relief of sufferers from the earthquake. He is likewise empowered to allow, until the same date, the introduction into the Commune of Rome, with exemption from consumption duty, of articles offered to the Relief Committees formed to render assistance to the sufferers from the earthquake who have taken refuge in Rome. (C. 6,814.)

**Customs
Concessions in
connection with
the recent
Earthquake.**

GREECE.

With reference to the notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 28th January (pages 249-251 and page 271) and the 4th February (page 353), respecting certain modifications of the Greek Customs Tariff, the following corrections should be made in the list printed at page 250 of the issue for the 28th January:—

(1) The Tariff Number for "Varnishes prepared with alcohol, oil, or oil of turpentine" is 87c, not 88a.

(2) After the above-mentioned heading, insert the following:—

88a "Polishes for leather, boots, parquetry," the new duties being 150 dr. per 100 okes under the "General" Tariff, and 100 dr. per 100 okes under the "Conventional" Tariff. (C. 7080.)

**Greek Tariff
Amendments—
Corrections.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

MOROCCO.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the export of hides and skins and eggs from the French Zone in Morocco to the United Kingdom will be allowed under special permits. (C. 6,442.)

BRAZIL.

With reference to the notice in last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the Brazilian Budget Law for 1915, the following further modifications of the Consumption Duties are provided for by the Law in question, in addition to those already shown. These Consumption Duties are leviable on the articles specified, whether imported or of domestic manufacture:—

Besides the tissues specified in § 14 of Art. 1 of the Decree of the 10th February, 1906, the Consumption Duty shall be leviable on tissues of cotton, wool, animal or vegetable silk, linen, jute, hemp and the like, plain or mixed, of the following descriptions:—Velvets, velveteens, bombazines, plush, plushy cloths for towels and napkins, sailcloth and half sailcloth, suitable for use in the manufacture of sails, tents, deck-chairs and similar articles, canvas for embroidery, knitted tissues, *barêyes* and other openwoven tissues, lace, grenadine, gauze, crape, *fumo garça*, Royal, Chinese satin, tonkin, *risso*, and similar tissues and beaver; covers, quilted or stuffed with cotton wool or any other material, counterpanes, table-cloths, carpets, table, &c. covers, mats, mantles, friezes, and horse-cloths; canvas and unspecified tissues of tow yarn suitable for making sacks or for packing; brocades, *thamas*, cloths and other tissues suitable for sacerdotal vestments and ecclesiastical ornaments, thin gauze (*volantes*) and other similar tissues with warp of imitation gold or silver, plushes and velvets, plain, figured, or with flowers or other ornaments in imitation of embroidery.

Cloths, cassmeres and cassinettes, chevots, flannels, serges and diagonals—

	Reis.
Of pure wool Metre	200
Of wool and cotton "	100
Tissues of linen, unbleached "	20
Tissues of linen, bleached or dyed "	30
Tissues of linen, embroidered or stamped "	40
Tissues of floss silk "	300
Tissues of vegetable or animal silk "	400
Tissues, brocaded, <i>thamas</i> and other tissues suitable for sacerdotal vestments and ecclesiastical ornaments, of any material ... Metre	300
Table-cloths and covers, quilted or stuffed with cotton wool or any other material, of cotton, wool, jute or similar materials, carpets, and table covers, &c. of any kind Each	500
Horse-cloths (<i>baixeiros</i>), rugs, mantles and friezes (<i>xergas</i>), of any kind Each	200
Shawls, mantles, counterpanes, ponchos, <i>palas</i> , table cloths, covers, quilted or stuffed with cotton wool or any other materials—	
Of linen Each	400
Of silk "	2,000

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRAZIL—continued.

Stockings of cotton—			
Not specified:			
Up to 22 cm. long in the foot, plain	...	Pair 20	
Do., embroidered, or with open work	...	" 40	
More than 22 cm. long in the foot, plain	...	" 40	
Do., embroidered or with open work	...	" 80	
Of Scotch thread:			
Up to 22 cm. long in the foot, plain	...	" 50	
Do., embroidered or with open work	...	" 100	
More than 22 cm. long in the foot, plain	...	" 100	
Do., embroidered, or with openwork	...	" 200	
Stockings of wool or linen—			
Up to 22 cm. long, in the foot, plain	...	" 50	
Do., embroidered or with openwork	...	" 100	
More than 22 cm. long in the foot, plain	...	" 100	
Do., embroidered or with openwork	...	" 200	
Stockings of silk—			
Up to 22 cm. long in the foot, plain	...	" 100	
Do., embroidered or with openwork	...	" 200	
More than 22 cm. long in the foot, plain	...	" 200	
Do., embroidered or with openwork	...	" 400	
Knitted shirts and drawers—			
Of cotton	...	Each 100	
Of wool or linen	...	" 200	
Of silk	...	" 500	
Covers (<i>cobertores</i>) of jute and other similar materials, are to be subject to the same tax as those of cotton, wool, or wool and cotton, and tissues of such fibres, when dyed or stamped, are to pay the tax leviable on dyed or stamped cotton tissues.			
Tissues of jute, linen, or silk, when mixed with other fibres, are to pay the tax leviable on the predominating material, and when they are composed of equal parts of various materials they are to pay the tax leviable on the lowest-taxed material with an increase of 50 per cent.			
The tax on tissues in the piece is to be paid per metre or fraction thereof.			
Lace (<i>rendas</i>) and ribbons (<i>fitas</i>) of silk, wool, linen and cotton, produced on the machine.			
Of silk—			
Up to 3 cm. in width	...	Metre 8	
More than 3 up to 10 cm. in width	...	" 30	
" 10 " 15	...	" 60	
More than 15 cm. in width	...	" 100	
Of wool and of linen—half the taxes on those of silk.			
Of cotton—			
Up to 3 cm. in width	...	" 3	
More than 3 up to 10 cm. in width	...	" 10	
More than 10 cm. in width	...	" 30	
Corsets—			
Of cotton or linen, plain	...	Each 200	
" " with fine lace or embroidered	...	" 500	
Of silk, of any kind	...	" 2,000	
Foreign wines—			
Wine of grape or other fruits or plants (except medicinal wines which are to continue to pay the taxes previously in force)—			
Up to 14° of absolute alcohol	...	Per litre	90
		Per bottle	60
		Per half litre	45
		Per half bottle	30
More than 14° up to 24°	...	Per litre	180
		Per bottle	120
		Per half litre	90
		Per half bottle	60
Champagne and other sparkling wines	...	Per litre	600
		Per bottle	400
		Per half litre	300
		Per half bottle	200

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRAZIL—continued.

	Reis.
Wall paper—	
Coloured or printed paper, of any quality ... Per piece of 9 metres, or fraction thereof	30
Do., do., suitable for "barras"	60
Do., gilt, silvered or plushy	200
Do., do., suitable for "barras"	400
Hats, sunshades, umbrellas—	
Sunshades or umbrellas—	
Covered with wool, linen or cotton, trimmed or not with lace, fringes, or embroidery of the same material as the cover	Each 500
Covered with pure, or mixed silk, trimmed or not with lace, fringes, or embroidery of the same material as the cover	1,000
With cover of any tissue and with silver handle or ornamented with silver	2,000
With cover of any tissue and with handle of gold or platinum, or ornamented with these metals	3,000
With cover of any tissue and handle of any kind decorated with precious stones	5,000
Hats—	
For men or boys—	
Of Chilean, Peruvian, Manilla, and similar straw—	
Up to 20 milreis in value	Each 300
More than 20 milreis in value	2,000
Of wool, and of tissues of cotton, wool, or linen, plain or mixed	300
Of any tissue of silk or containing silk	500
Bonnets and caps of felt, straw, or of cotton, woollen or linen tissue	100
Do., do., of beaver, hare, and the like, or of any tissue of silk or of tissue mixed with silk	300
For women and girls—	
Up to 10 milreis in value	300
More than 10 up to 50 milreis in value	1,000
More than 50 milreis in value	2,000
Discs for gramophones or similar instruments—	
Plain—	
Up to 20 cm. in diameter	50
More than 20 up to 30 cm. in diameter	100
" 30 " 40 " "	300
" 40 cm. in diameter	500
Double—twice the tax on single discs.	
China (louça) and glass—	
China (louça) in accordance with the classification in Nos. 645 and 650 of the Customs Tariff—	
Of chinaware No. 1	Kilog. 60
" " No. 2	100
" " No. 3	160
" " No. 4	180
" " Nos. 5 and 6	240
Glass (Tariff Nos. 660 and 665)—	
Of glass, No. 1... ..	65
" No. 2... ..	180

EXCISE REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES.

BRITISH INDIA.

The "Gazette of India" for the 16th January last contains a Regulation (No. 1 of 1915) to consolidate and amend the Excise Law in the Provinces of Agmer-Merwara, Coorg and British Baluchistan relating to the import, export, transport, manufacture, sale and possession of intoxicating liquor and intoxicating drugs.

The Regulation provides, *inter alia*, that the Chief Commissioner may, by Notification:—

- (a) with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, prohibit throughout the province, or in any specified area thereof, the import or export of any exciseable article;
- (b) prohibit the transport of any exciseable article.

No exciseable article exceeding such quantity as the Chief Commissioner may prescribe, by Notification, either generally or for any specified area, shall be imported, exported, or transported, except under a pass issued, or deemed to be issued, under the provisions of this Regulation—provided that in the case of duty-paid foreign liquor such passes shall be dispensed with, unless the Chief Commissioner shall, by Notification, otherwise direct with respect to any local area.

The Chief Commissioner may, by Notification, impose duties and fees on any exciseable article imported, exported, transported or manufactured, but it is provided that duty shall not be imposed on any article which has been imported into British India and was liable on such importation, to duty under the Sea Customs Act, 1878 or the Indian Tariff Act, 1894. The duty imposed on denatured spirit or beer manufactured in British India shall, unless the Chief Commissioner with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council otherwise directs, be equal to the duty to which denatured spirit or beer, as the case may be, when imported into British India by sea, is liable under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 or any other amending law for the time being in force.

The Regulation further provides for the manufacture, possession and sale of exciseable articles, licences, permits and passes, penalties and other miscellaneous matters.

(C. 5,954.)

NORTHERN RHODESIA.

The Board of Trade have received copy of "The Beer and Matches Excise Proclamation, 1914" (No. 40 of 1914), dated 29th December last, which provides for the imposition of the following Excise duties on beer and matches manufactured in the Territory of Northern Rhodesia:—

**Excise Duties on
Beer and Matches.**

Excise Regulations and Tariff Changes.

NORTHERN RHODESIA—continued.

Articles.	Rates of Excise Duty.
Beer <i>Per Imperial liquid gallon</i>	s. d. 0 4
Matches—	
(a) In boxes or packages containing not more than 100 matches <i>Per gross, of boxes or packages</i>	0 6
(b) In boxes or packages containing more than 100 matches, but not more than 200 matches <i>Per gross, of boxes or packages</i>	1 0
And for every 100 additional matches in boxes or packages <i>Per gross of 100 matches</i>	0 6

The Excise duty on beer shall be operative from the 1st January, 1915.

No person shall brew beer without first registering his name and the place upon which he desires to carry on his brewery with the Magistrate of the District in which such place is situated, whilst the registration fee payable to the Magistrate is fixed at £1.

A rebate of the whole of the Excise duty may be granted by the Controller of Customs, under certain prescribed conditions, in respect of beer and matches manufactured in the Territory when removed for consumption to any other Territory the Government whereof has not entered into a Customs Agreement with the Administration of Northern Rhodesia. (C. 6,113.)

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. Firms making written application for this information are requested to indicate between what countries or ports in the United Kingdom and what ports on the Continent they desire to obtain the detailed sailings.

RUSSIA.

With reference to the notice on p. 355 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 4th February relative to transit trade between the United Kingdom and Russia *via* Sweden, H.M. Consul at Stockholm (Mr. W. A. Churchill) reports that the Swedish and Russian railway terminals between Karungi and Tornea have not yet been connected. The final linking-up cannot take place before the undertaking is sanctioned by the Swedish Parliament. It is believed that the project was under consideration at the time of writing (11th February). (C.I.B. 82,348.)

*Shipping and Transport.***SPAIN.**

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 3rd February publishes a Royal Decree authorising the Ministry of Fomento to present to the Cortes a Bill regulating the construction and working of secondary and economic railways in Spain. The Bill classifies as "secondary" branches of the main lines which by their length, or by the importance of the districts through which they pass, have a large traffic; "economic" railways are those of merely local importance with comparatively small traffic. Secondary railways will be either of metre or of normal Spanish gauge, according as circumstances permit, but the economic railways must not exceed metre gauge in any case. The State will assist the construction of secondary lines by a subsidy, calculated on their length, or by guaranteeing interest, not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum, on the cost of the undertaking; economic railway enterprises will *only* be assisted by State subsidies. Whatever may be the form of subvention granted, tenders must be invited for the execution of the necessary construction works and the purchase of material.

The Bill also provides that in cases where two calls for tenders for the adjudication of a concession for the construction and working of a secondary or economic railway have not produced any satisfactory result, the Ministry of Fomento may contract for the inauguration of a service of motor vehicles for the transport of passengers and merchandise, guaranteeing 5 per cent. interest on the cost of its establishment, and undertaking to invest a certain sum annually for the upkeep of the roads over which the service will run.

The issue of the "Gaceta" containing the full text of the Bill (in Spanish) may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

ARGENTINA.

H.M. Consul at Rosario (Mr. S. S. Dickson) reports that during the last 21 years the railway systems of the Provinces of Santa Fé and Córdoba, with the port of Rosario as the principal terminal, have rapidly developed. Six railway systems radiate from Rosario, and, in addition, a line to Mendoza is in process of construction.

The principal traffic carried to Rosario consists of wheat, linseed and maize from the Provinces of Córdoba and Santa Fé, the latter forming the centre of the maize producing zone. With each fresh ramification of the railway system, larger areas have been brought under cultivation and the growing importance of the traffic to Rosario is shown by the increase in shipments from the port during the last thirteen years. It is now possible at the port of Rosario to load

*Shipping and Transport.***ARGENTINA**—*continued.*

20,000 tons of grain within a period of 8 hours, and to dock, alongside, at one time, twenty vessels. There is also storage capacity for the reception of 70,000 tons of cereals.

The Santa Fé port, opened some four years ago, taps the northern district and is specialising as the outlet for quebracho wood. There are, also, some auxiliary ports such as Puerto San Martín, Gabota, Puerto Borghi, which are outlets for cereals. The port of Villa Constitución is the property of the Central Argentine Railway and serves principally for the import of the company's materials, the export trade in maize being very limited.

H.M. Consul adds that he considers that the progress and prospects of the port of Rosario as the door of an important district of Argentina are not fully realised or appreciated in the United Kingdom.

(C. 5,844.)

CHINA. JAPAN.

H.M. Embassy at Tokio reports that the Peking-Kalgan, Peking-Hankow, Tientsin-Pukow, and Shanghai-Nanking Railways have subscribed to an agreement for through passenger and baggage traffic between China and Japan. Through traffic over these railways and the railways on the Japanese side, which are parties to the agreement (*viz.*, the Imperial Government Railways of Japan, the Korean Railways and the South Manchuria Railway), commenced on 1st January.

As regards the South Manchuria Railway Company's line, the through traffic agreement also applies to the Peking-Mukden Railway.

(C. 5,870.)

JAPAN. AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) reports that the "Nippon Yusen Kaisha," which operates the subsidised steamship service between Japan and Australia, has received instructions to include Zamboanga, in the Philippine Islands, among its ports of call. The route of this line will therefore be *via* Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Hong Kong, Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

Zamboanga is a rising port in the island of Mindanao (Moro Province), where for some years past Japanese merchants have been active in extending their trade.

(C.I.B. 8,200.)

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY. AUSTRALIA.

With reference to the notice on p. 845 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 24th December last relative to the impending completion of the Broken Hill Steel Proprietary Company's Works, it appears from the "Bulletin" of 14th January of the South Australian Official Intelligence Bureau at Adelaide that these works, which are at Newcastle, N.S.W., are expected to be ready to commence operations in March, and it is understood that the South Australian Government has already accepted a tender from the Company for the supply of 2,000 tons of 60 lb. steel rails and 140 tons of fishplates. The rails will be manufactured on the basic open hearth method and the Sandberg process applied. The acceptance of the tender means that for the first time in the history of the South Australian Railways rails of Australian manufacture will be used.

In connection with the utilisation of some of the large iron ore deposits in South Australia it is interesting to note that a shipment of 2,800 tons of ironstone was recently despatched to the Broken Hill Proprietary Company's iron and steel works at Newcastle, N.S.W. The iron-stone was obtained from Iron Knob, some 41 miles from Port Augusta, where is situated the largest deposit in that State. This is contained in two great ore bodies known as the Iron Knob and Iron Monarch, the latter being the larger of the two. The ore from the Iron Knob has, during the last twelve years, been used by the Proprietary Company for fluxing purposes at its smelting works at Port Pirie, and its average content of metallic iron has been found to be over 68.5 per cent. The extent of the deposits has not yet been actually determined, but on the assumption that the average depth of ore is no more than 100 ft., it has been calculated that over 21,000,000 tons of ore are available.

The following particulars of the mineral production of Queensland in 1913 are taken from the Annual Report for 1913 of the Under-Secretary for Mines of that State, the corresponding figures for the previous year being added for purposes of comparison:—

	1912.		1913.	
	Ozs.	£	Ozs.	£
Gold	347,946	1,477,979	265,735	1,128,768
Silver	569,181	66,188	604,979	68,438
	Tons.		Tons.	
Copper	23,120	1,698,280	23,655	1,660,178
Coal	902,166	338,264	1,037,944	403,767
Tin	3,230	364,503	3,197	343,669
Wolfram	626	57,821	359	35,359
Lead	3,108	55,667	3,603	65,683
Molybdenite	102	17,349	66	19,001
Limestone (flux)	97,175	24,176	161,165	38,202
Ironstone (")	15,526	9,035	40,838	27,562
Opals and gems	—	43,016	—	46,292
Other minerals	6,841	23,077	8,598	20,962
Total value	—	4,175,355	—	3,857,881

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

RUSSIA.

The British Vice-Consul at Ekaterinburg (Mr. T. H. Preston) reports that the production of copper in the Urals during the first nine months of 1914 amounted to 751,186 pounds (about 12,100 tons), being 42,553 pounds (about 680 tons) less than during the corresponding period of 1913. The works at Polovskoy, Bogoslovsky and Upper Kishtym are responsible for the decreased production. On the other hand, the Pishminsky works showed an increased output. (C.I.B. 8,999.)

The "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd) of 24th January/6th February notifies that the production of coal, anthracite, &c. in the Donetz Basin during 1914 was as follows, the figures for 1913 being given for purposes of comparison :—

—	1913.		1914.		Increase.	
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Percentage.		
Coal	1,252,310,000	1,399,670,000	147,360,000	11.8		
Anthracite	291,480,000	311,310,000	19,830,000	6.8		
Coke produced at mines and works	270,980,000	277,420,000	6,440,000	2.4		

The effect of the war is shown by the figures of the production of coal for the second half of 1914, which amounted to 658,600,000 pounds, as compared with 741,070,000 pounds during the first six months of the year. The production of anthracite during the last half of 1914 was 139,750,000 pounds, as against 171,560,000 pounds during January to June.

1,000 pounds = 16 tons (about).

GERMANY.

The issue of "Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf) of 21st January publishes the following table showing the figures of the output of "A" products by the German Steel Works Syndicate during 1914, the figures for the two previous years being given for purposes of comparison :—

Year.	Semi-manufactured Material.	Railway Material.	Shape Iron.
	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.
1912	1,918,123	2,845,965	2,180,982
1913	1,680,125	2,879,669	1,778,658
1914	1,141,480	2,190,672	1,402,409

It will be seen from these figures that the total output for last year amounted approximately to 4,735,000 metric tons, or a decrease of 1,604,000 metric tons as compared with 1913. (X. 5,032.)

Metric ton = 2,204.6 lbs.

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.**

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 4th February publishes the following particulars of the production of coal, coke, etc., in Austria in 1914, the figures for 1913 being added for purposes of comparison:—

	1913.	1914.
	Metric tons.	Metric tons.
Coal	16,336,000	15,073,600
Lignite	27,107,000	23,772,000
Coke	2,581,000	2,190,000
Briquettes	438,000	425,000

Metric ton = 2,204.6 lbs.

The issue of "Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf) of 4th February publishes the following figures showing the sales of various iron and steel products by the Austrian Iron Works Cartel in 1914 as compared with the four previous years:—

Year.	Bar and Shape Iron.	Girders.	Coarse Sheets.	Rails.
	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.
1910 ..	384,044	141,047	43,259	55,873
1911 ..	414,016	159,545	46,806	67,760
1912 ..	513,657	180,671	68,345	71,590
1913 ..	365,297	122,013	47,497	80,442
1914 ..	335,413	97,600	41,685	62,509

The decrease in the sales in 1914 was of course due in great measure to the war, although business was bad even in the first seven months of the year. Sales have been rising since August, 1914, the figures for bar and shape iron and for coarse sheets in December, 1914, being larger than in the corresponding month of 1913.

Metric ton = 2,204.6 lbs.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to preliminary estimates of the United States Geological Survey and the Bureau of the Mint, the domestic production of silver in 1914 amounted to 67,929,700 fine ounces, valued at 37,225,000 dollars (about £7,651,800). This was again one of the greatest outputs since the domestic production of silver began. Nevada retained first place, but early figures indicate a decrease of over 800,000 ounces. Idaho ranked second with an increase of 3,000,000 ounces, making a record for the State. In Montana the silver output fell off more than 1,500,000 ounces, owing chiefly to the curtailed copper yield resulting from the European war, but also in part to labour conditions at Butte.

(C. 6,175.)

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***CHILE.**

With reference to the notice on p. 183 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th October last relative to a Law authorising the President of Chile to make loans to nitrate producers in the Republic, it is notified that the "Diario Oficial" (Santiago) of 4th January publishes a Law authorising these loans for a further period of six months as from that date.

YARNS AND TEXTILES.**GERMANY.**

The "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 5th February states that although the export business in the German textile industry is not up to average, there are signs of improvement, especially in the silk weaving industry. The Saxe-Thuringian dress goods mills have received large orders from Italy, the Netherlands and Scandinavia, which will assure good business to the looms not engaged on army orders. The Chemnitz knitting, embroidering and trimming industries are feeling the lack of the large American, French and English orders; more foreign business is being done now, however, than during the last few months. The linen industry is fully occupied with German orders, and the cotton industry also can look forward to better export business now that the supplies of raw cotton are assured. (X. 5,946.)

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 20th February, 1915, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	56s. 0d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	34s. 11d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	31s. 5d.

For further particulars see p. 570.

A statement is published on p. 571 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 20th February, 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 week ended 18th February, 1915, was

Cotton Statistics. 220,677 (including 38 bales British West Indian, and 36 bales British West African), and the number imported during the seven weeks ended 18th February, 1915, was 1,066,696 (including 574 bales British West Indian, 91 bales British West African, 5,057 bales British East African, and 404 bales foreign

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***UNITED KINGDOM—continued**

East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 18th February, 1915, was 9,539, and during the seven weeks 102,583.

For further details see p. 570.

EGYPT.

H.M. High Commissioner for Egypt reports to the Foreign Office that the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture is anxious to call the attention of all purchasers of Egyptian cotton-seed to the desirability of insisting on its fumigation at the port of shipment, with the object of destroying the pink boll-worm which it may contain.

It is almost certain that this parasite first reached Egypt in bales of imperfectly ginned cotton from India, and it is very probable that it will be introduced into other countries where Egyptian cotton-seed is sown unless the seed is previously fumigated.

With a view to eradicating the pink boll-worm in Egypt, measures are being taken to introduce a law requiring the fumigation of all cotton-seed in Egypt.

It will be some time before these measures can be universally adopted owing to the absence of adequate machinery, but in the meantime the Ministry of Agriculture is ready to fumigate small amounts of seed, supplying a certificate of fumigation with the consignment.

(C. 5,423.)

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

According to telegraphic information received by the Malay States Information Agency, the exports of rubber from the Straits Settlements for the month of January amounted to 2,576 tons, as compared with 1,181 tons in January, 1914. [These figures include transshipments of rubber from various places in the neighbourhood of the Straits Settlements, such as Borneo, Java, Sumatra and the Non-Federated Malay States.]

**Rubber Exports,
January, 1915.**

RUSSIA.

H.M. Embassy at Petrograd reports that the local press has recently published details of proposals for the establishment of a State monopoly for tea which is said to be contemplated by the Russian Ministry for Finance. It is estimated that the Russian Government will require to purchase annually about 5,000,000 pounds (80,645 tons) of tea at an average price of about 10 roubles a pound (about £65 10s. per ton). After allowing for the cost of carriage, sorting, blending, packing and commission to vendors, it is estimated that tea could be retailed, according to quality, at about 1s. 8d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 7d. per Russian lb. (= about 14½ ozs. avoirdupois), leaving an annual nett revenue to the Government of about £25,750,000.

(C. 5,427.)

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

The "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd) of 29th January/11th February publishes the official figures showing the results of the tobacco yield in the Trans-Caucasus in 1913. In that year about 13,500 dessiatines were under tobacco cultivation, and the yield aggregated about 750,000 ponds, which realised not less than from 12,000,000 to 13,000,000 roubles.

It is now estimated that the area under tobacco in this region in 1914 was extended to 14,000 dessiatines. As regards the markets in 1914, it is well known in Russia that all the better grades of tobacco fetched high prices last year. As a matter of fact, Snkhum Sanson tobacco realised as much as 37 to 38 roubles per pond and Trebizond tobacco 21 roubles, whereas in 1912 the first-mentioned sort was sold at 27 to 28 roubles per pond and the second at 19 roubles.

Rouble = 2s. 1½d.

Pound = 36 lbs.

Dessiatine = 2·7 acres.

BRAZIL. PERU. BOLIVIA.

H.M. Consul at Pará (Mr. G. B. Michell) reports that the quantity of rubber exported from Pará, Manáos, Iquitos, and Itacoatiara, *viâ* Pará, during the month of December, 1913 and 1914, and also during the year 1914, was as follows:—

	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.	Caucho.	Total.
Month of December.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.
1913—					
To United States ...	1 049 300	179,227	732,059	234,726	2,195,312
To Europe ...	1,237,675	159,284	175,440	305,860	1,878,259
Total ...	2,286,975	338,511	907,499	540,586	4,073,571
1914—					
To United States ...	2,475,546	313,331	925,555	247,688	3,962,120
To Europe ...	231,583	23,800	33,304	27,738	316,425
Total ...	2,707,129	337,131	958,859	275,426	4,278,545
Year 1914.					
To the United States from					
Pará ...	5,102,192	777,546	4,181,570	2,567,423	12,628,731
Manáos ...	4,477,028	844,459	1,254,186	1,386,248	7,961,921
Iquitos ...	153,336	20,667	43,453	415,169	632,625
Itacoatiara ...	58,844	3,592	24,595	9,000	96,031
Total ...	9,791,400	1,646,264	5,503,804	4,377,840	21,319,308
To Europe from					
Pará ...	5 161,702	448,438	628,825	1,910,859	8,152,824
Manáos ...	3,488,876	612,903	710,646	1,850,431	6,722,856
Iquitos ...	179,712	15,155	77,304	665,567	937,738
Itacoatiara ...	41,854	4 540	26,521	18,418	91,333
Total ...	8,875,144	1,111,036	1,443,296	4,475,275	15,904,751
Grand total, 1914 ...	18,666 544	2,757,300	6,947,100	8,853,115	37,224,059
Grand total, 1913 ...	18,915,090	2,991,863	7,856,730	9,949 494	39,713,177

Kilog. = 2·2046 lbs.

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***JAPAN.**

H.M. Vice-Consul at Hakodate (Mr. G. B. Sanson) writes, with regard to the present condition of forests in the Hokkaido, that the most noticeable fact is the absence of planting to replace lumber trees now being exported. The only afforestation being done on any extensive scale is of larch and Norway spruce. The former is quite successful, though its uses as a lumber tree are few and limited. The planting of Norway spruce is a rather hazardous experiment, since in America it has been found not to thrive in plantations, growth stopping when the tree-tops are exposed to cold winds.

Forestry in the Hokkaido.

No broad-leaved trees have been put down to replace oak, now being cut at a rate which, it is generally calculated, will exhaust the present supply in ten years. This estimate, it is true, does not take into account the large areas of Government forests still untouched, but the amount of oak in these forests is uncertain. Such good oak as exists would be quickly got out as soon as transport facilities made it practicable, although there is no prospect of this at present, the largest virgin forests being away from the areas of projected railway extension.

The fact is that the Executive of the Hokkaido suffers from lack of funds, and its chief concern is at present revenue and not conservation. It is none the less unfortunate that in the case of the two trees which are probably the most valuable—the aspen and the oak—the supply of the former should be exhausted and of the latter permanently depleted.

United Kingdom firms may consult a list of the principal forest trees in the Hokkaido and Japanese Sakhalin, and particulars regarding the uses of the various kinds of lumber, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 7,930.)

MISCELLANEOUS.**CANADA.**

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) has forwarded a copy of a descriptive pamphlet entitled "Made in Canada Campaign," which has been issued by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. This movement, which was initiated in September, has for its object the increased sale of Canadian-made goods in Canada. The campaign is being conducted under the auspices of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which has already spent about £5,000 on advertising in newspapers throughout the Dominion, and the success of this effort has encouraged the Executive of the Association to approve the continuance of the campaign for three years. The cost is estimated at about £20,000 and the intention is to extend the appeal to the Canadian public by advertisements on street cars, hoardings, and also by the exhibition of slides at picture theatres. National store and window displays are also to be arranged and illustrated lectures will be given in various parts of the Dominion.

(C.I.B. 6,787.)

*Miscellaneous.***MAURITIUS.**

The Board of Trade have received a copy of an Ordinance (No. 32 of Bills of Exchange 1914) of the Government of Mauritius entitled "The Bills of Exchange Ordinance, 1914," which amends and consolidates the laws relating to bills of exchange. The text of the Ordinance may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

GERMANY.

The "Handelsmuseum" (Vienna) of 22nd January publishes the following figures of new capital invested in industrial enterprises in 1914. Germany in 1914, the figures for the four previous years being added for purposes of comparison:—

Year.	New Companies.	Increases of Existing Capital.	Total New Investments.
	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.
1910	611,480,000	628,580,000	1,240,060,000
1911	606,990,000	587,140,000	1,194,300,000
1912	586,050,000	773,570,000	1,359,620,000
1913	605,000,000	513,370,000	1,118,370,000
1914	407,580,000	545,990,000	953,570,000

It will be seen that the figures for 1914 show a decrease of 164,800,000 marks as compared with 1913, which again showed a decrease of 241,250,000 marks as compared with 1912. Considered by months, investments fluctuated considerably in value during 1914, the total dropping from 106,120,000 marks in July to 12,450,000 marks in November, and then rising suddenly in December to 71,960,000 marks.

It is interesting to note that whereas the new investments in ordinary joint stock companies rose from 634,390,000 marks in 1913 to 764,310,000 marks in 1914, the investments in limited companies decreased from 483,980,000 marks in 1913 to 189,260,000 marks in 1914.

Mark = 11·8d.

(X. 5,015.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to "Dun's Review," a preliminary estimate issued by the United States Geological Survey gives the amount of Portland cement manufactured in the United States in 1914 as about 88,514,000 barrels, as compared with 92,097,000 barrels in 1913, a decrease of about 3,583,000 barrels, or nearly 4 per cent.

(C. 5,497.)

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 January, 1915, 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 11d. per copy (post free 1s. 2d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that the three 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, and 3s. 2d. (post free 3s. 7d.) for the third. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 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) contains a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

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

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the February issue:—The Labour Market in January; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Retail Food Prices; Employment in Germany; Employment in Denmark; Reports on Employment in the Principal Industries; Food Prices in Berlin; Rise in cost of necessaries in Vienna; Work of Labour Exchanges in 1914; Labour in the Dominions and Foreign Countries.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORT.

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

No. 833. British Guiana, 1913-14. Price 2d.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Statistical Abstract for the several British Self-Governing Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates in each year from 1899 to 1913. Fifty-first Number. [Cd. 7.786.] Price 2s.

This publication, which is prepared annually in the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade, contains in a succinct form the

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

Government Publications.

principal official data regarding the trade, shipping, agriculture, mining, railways, banking, revenue, expenditure, &c., of the various British Self-Governing Dominions, Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates.

East India. Statistical Abstract relating to British India from 1903-4 to 1912-13. Forty-eighth Number. [Cd. 7,759] Price 1s. 3d.

This publication contains particulars of the area and population, finance, coinage and currency, banking, agriculture and forests, railways, foreign trade, shipping, emigration, prices, mineral production, &c. of British India.

Passenger Movement from and to the United Kingdom. January. [Cd. 7,808]. Price ½d.

Return showing for the month of January in each of the years 1914 and 1915:—

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

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

Year Books and Handbooks (illustrated) of the British Self-Governing Dominions, Crown Colonies, Protectorates, &c.

The following Year Books, &c. of certain of the British Self-Governing Dominions, British Colonies, &c. have been received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where they may be consulted by United Kingdom firms. They are all official publications except where otherwise noted:—

Australia—Year Book of the Commonwealth, 1914.

Handbook for Australia, 1914.

New South Wales—Year Book, 1913.

Victoria—Year Book, 1912-13.

British East Africa—Handbook, 1912.

British Guiana—Handbook, 1913.

Canada—Year Book, 1913.

British Columbia—Year Book, 1914.

Grenada—Handbook, 1915.*

Jamaica—Handbook, 1914.*

Mauritius—Almanac, 1914.*

New Zealand—Year Book, 1913.

South Africa—Year Book, 1914.*

Trinidad and Tobago—Year Book, 1914.*

Uganda—Handbook, 1913.

* Unofficial.

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.

- Orange Trade of Spain.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 30th Jan.
- Timber Industry in Russia.
"Handelsmuseum" (Vienna), 7th Jan.
- Cocoa Market in Hamburg.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 27th Jan.
- Cereal Trade Progress of Romania.
"Mouvement du Commerce Roumain" (Bucharest) Jan.
- Lumber Trade of Honduras.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 23rd Jan.
- Forestry in Canada.
"Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Montreal), 1st Feb.
- Timber Trade in Sweden.
"Affärsvärlden" (Gothenburg), 8rd Feb.
- Crop Report of Argentina.
"Review of the River Plate" (Buenos Aires), 22nd Jan.
- Coffee Market in Hamburg.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 1st Feb.

Machinery, Hardware, and Engineering.

- Hardware Industry in Rhenish Westphalia.
"Frankfurter Zeitung." 23rd Jan.
- Sanitary Projects in Bolivia.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 14th Jan.
- Hardware Industry in Germany.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 22nd Jan.
- Marine Motors: Opening for Trade in China.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 21st Jan.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- Iron Industry of Europe during the War.
"Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 4th Feb.
- Belgian Congo: Economic Geology (cont.).
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 16th Jan.
- Coal Syndicate Operations in Rhenish Westphalia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 27th Jan.
- Iron in Thomas Slag: Determination of.
"Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 7th Jan.
- Steel: Microscopic Inspection.
"Iron Age" (New York), 4th Feb.

Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued.

- Mining Progress in Madagascar.
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 16th Jan.
- Steel Works Union Operations in Germany in 1914.
"Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 14th Jan.
- Pig Iron Production in United States in January.
"Iron Age" (New York), 4th Feb.
- Rolled Iron Market in Upper Silesia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 27th Jan.
- Molybdenite Deposits in Canada.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 6th Feb.
- Cement: Opening for Trade in Vera Cruz.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 22nd Jan.
- Foundry Iron Industry in Germany.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 2nd Feb.
- Autogenous Pipe Welding.
"Iron Age" (New York), 4th Feb.
- Mining in Angola.
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 16th Jan.
- Iron Syndicate Operations in Austria in 1914.
"Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 4th Feb.
- Bar Iron Market in Germany.
"Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin), 28th Jan.
- Spelter Industry in the United States.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 6th Feb.
- Protection of Parts in Case Hardening.
"Iron Age" (New York), 4th Feb.
- Mining Industry in Colombia.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 25th Jan.
- Iron Market in Sweden.
"Affärsvärlden" (Gothenburg), 3rd Feb.
- Gold Output of the Transvaal in 1914.
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 16th Jan.
- Continuous Malleable Cupola Practice.
"Iron Age" (New York), 4th Feb.
- Cast Iron: Influence of Oxygen, Nitrogen, &c.
"Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 21st Jan.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

Railway Progress in Federated Malay States.

"*Indian Engineering*" (Calcutta), 16th Jan.

Tonnage through the Panama Canal in December.

"*Weekly Commercial News*" (San Francisco), 30th Jan.

Trans-Andine Railways of Chile and Argentina.

"*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 23rd Jan.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

Flax Market in Russia.

"*Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta*" (Petrograd), 28th Jan.

Cotton Industry in Germany.

"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 28th Jan.

Silk Market in Japan.

"*Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade Circular*," Dec.

Jute Position in India.

"*Capital*" (Calcutta), 21st Jan.

Cotton Crop Prospects in India.

"*Pioneer Mail*" (Allahabad), 22nd Jan.

Textile Industry in Italy.

"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 27th Jan.

Wool Market in Russia in 1914.

"*Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta*" (Petrograd), 3rd Feb.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

United States: Business Failures in January.

"*Bradstreets*" (New York), 6th Feb.

Albania: Economic Conditions in 1913.

"*Austrian Consular Reports*, Jan.

British India: Trade of Calcutta, 1914.

"*Capital*" (Calcutta), 21st Jan.

Germany: Trades and Industries of Leipzig in 1914.

"*Netherlands Consular Reports*, Feb.

Madagascar: Economic Condition during the War.

"*Dépêche Coloniale*" (Paris), 17th Feb.

Commercial, Financial and Economic—cont.

Canada: Bank Clearings for December.

"*Monetary Times*" (Toronto), 29th Jan.

Argentina: Trade of Buenos Aires in 1914.

"*Review of the River Plate*" (Buenos Aires), 22nd Jan.

United States: Bank Clearings in January.

"*Bradstreets*" (New York), 6th Feb.

Chile: Financial Condition, &c.

"*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 22nd Jan.

Romania: Trade and Commerce during the War.

"*Moniteur du Commerce Roumain*" (Bucharest), Jan.

Uruguay: Customs Revenue in 1914.

"*Review of the River Plate*" (Buenos Aires), 22nd Jan.

Argentina: Commercial and Financial Prospects.

"*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 14th Jan.

Miscellaneous.

Glassware, &c.: Openings for Trade in Ecuador.

"*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 25th Jan.

Fisheries of Newfoundland in 1914.

"*Canadian Fisherman*" (Montreal), Feb.

Wallpaper Industry in Germany.

"*Börsen Zeitung*" (Berlin), 27th Jan.

Porcelain Industry in Japan.

"*Handelsmuseum*" (Vienna), 4th Feb.

Furniture: Openings for Trade in Argentina and Paraguay.

"*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 23rd Jan.

Paper Manufacture in British India.

"*Capital*" (Calcutta), 21st Jan.

Wood Pulp Market in Germany.

"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 10th Jan.

Leather Market in Russia.

"*Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta*" (Petrograd), 7th Feb.

Fishing Industry of Canada

"*Canadian Fisherman*" (Montreal), Feb.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Australia.—Queensland Mines Report for 1913.

British India.—Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau: Report for 1913-14

Canada.—

Department of Marine and Fisheries: Report for 1913-14.

Department of Mines: Summary Report for 1913 of Geological Survey.

Grenada.—Handbook, 1915.

Sierra Leone.—Blue Book, 1913.

Panama.—Isthmian Canal Commission's Report for 1914.

Sweden.—State Railways: Statistics for 1913 (in Swedish).

United States of America.—Farmers' Bulletins—No. 623, Ice Houses and the use of Ice on the Dairy Farm.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 7 weeks ended 18th February, 1915 :—

	Week ended 18th Feb., 1915.	7 Weeks ended 18th Feb., 1915.	Week ended 18th Feb., 1915.	7 Weeks ended 18th Feb., 1915.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	184,894	868,822	5,328	45,788
Brazilian	—	648	—	450
East Indian	484	30,588	255	8,808
Egyptian	30,383	144,122	3,956	47,370
Miscellaneous	4,916*	22,516†	—	167
Total	220,677	1,066,696	9,539	102,583

* Including 38 bales British West Indian and 36 bales British West African.

† Including 574 bales British West Indian, 91 bales British West African, 5,057 bales British East African, and 404 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 20th February, 1915, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Week ended 20th February, 1915	56 0	34 11	31 5
Corresponding Week in—			
1908	30 11	26 3	17 8
1909	34 5	28 0	18 0
1910	32 7	24 2	17 10
1911	30 2	24 9	17 7
1912	34 6	32 8	21 9
1913	30 11	28 8	20 7
1914	31 0	26 7	18 11

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

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of Agricultural Produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended 20th February, 1915, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 20th Feb., 1915.	Correspond- ing week in 1914.
Animals, living:—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	48	52
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	28	129
Fresh meat:—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Owts.	157,134	199,928
Mutton " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	110,128	100,517
Pork " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	9,072	23,178
Meat, nomenclated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	11,102	10,806
Salted or preserved meat:—			
Bacon	Owts.	151,485	117,800
Beef	"	600	629
Hams	"	82,961	20,436
Pork	"	2,928	5,695
Meat, nomenclated, salted	"	2,690	3,428
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	24,683	16,397
Dairy produce and substitutes:—			
Butter	Owts.	70,838	85,055
Margarine	"	30,624	30,913
Cheese	"	40,136	42,063
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	54	215
" condensed	"	17,210	21,363
" preserved, other kinds	"	752	216
Eggs	Grt. Hndr.	228,127	309,300
Poultry	Value £	20,841	49,899
Game	"	1,117	12,692
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Owts.	10,077	6,970
Lard	"	61,570	44,661
Corn, grain, meal and flour:—			
Wheat	Owts.	1,094,500	1,336,500
Wheat-meal and flour	"	281,800	193,900
Barley	"	244,900	75,100
Oats	"	280,100	202,300
Peas	"	80,670	11,241
Beans	"	13,490	5,790
Maize or Indian corn	"	839,900	331,400
Fruit, raw:—			
Apples	Owts.	77,305	61,532
Apricots and peaches	"	17	212
Bananas	Bunches	75,469	75,751
Cherries	Owts.	—	—
Currants	"	—	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	32	699
Lemons	"	10,538	29,444
Oranges	"	203,100	147,244
Pears	"	305	1,614
Plums	"	19	246
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unnomenclated	"	6,692	1,177
Hay	Tons	—	520
Straw	"	—	30
Moss Litter	"	1,125	1,397
Hops	Owts.	4,616	233
Locust beans	"	520	—
Vegetables, raw:—			
Onions	Bushels.	177,343	179,180
Potatoes	Owts.	1,692	23,581
Tomatoes	"	9,169	13,055
Unnomenclated	Value £	4,981	12,743
Vegetables, dried	Owts.	25,014	18,101
" preserved by canning	"	12,944	5,973

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

Canada and Newfoundland ..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, 8, 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 a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest is collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies are given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. As far as is possible, the Branch supplies, on personal or written application, information with regard to the following subjects: Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender and other openings for British trade; Lists of Firms Abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities; Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations; Commercial Statistics; Forms of Certificates of Origin; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c. of Trade Products; &c., &c.

Samples of foreign competitive goods and commercial products which are received from time to time are exhibited at the offices of the Branch.

In connection with the present campaign against enemy trade a special series of "Exchange Meetings" of manufacturers and buyers in various trades is being held at the Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C., at which specimens of goods of German and Austrian manufacture are exhibited. Samples of such goods sold in British markets abroad and in certain foreign markets are on view at the address named. *See Notice on p. 524.*

The "Board of Trade Journal" is published weekly and 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" may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; from H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; from Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C. The price is 3d. per copy or 15s. 2d. per annum, post free in the United Kingdom. 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.

Particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom are given on p. 520.

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

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

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

Dominion of Canada	... ..	17, Victoria Street, S.W.; also Portland House Basinhall 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.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACTS, 1911 TO 1914.

Part II.—Unemployment.

(Application to the Umpire.)

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

336. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of **Periscopes** for Submarines.

337. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of **Pull-throughs** for Rifles.

338. Workmen described as **Stained Glass Painters**.

Any representations with reference to the above application may be made in writing to the Umpire by, or on behalf of, any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and forwarded to the Registrar, Office of the Umpire, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W., on or before 11th March, 1915.

Notice is further given that the Umpire proposes to give his decision on the above application on or after 15th March, 1915.

EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS.

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

National Insurance Acts, 1911-14.

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

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

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

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACTS, 1911 TO 1914.
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Decisions by the Umpire.

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, 1912, 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:—

1501. Workman engaged in the manufacture of brake blocks for vehicles, other than such as are described in decision No. B 558 ("Board of Trade Journal" of the 25th July, 1912). (Application 330.)

1502. Pig bed moulders and their labourers employed at iron or steel works and engaged mainly in casting tuyere pipes, shutters, &c., in connection with the upkeep of blast furnaces. (Application 334.)

This decision reverses decision B 1374 (4) ("Board of Trade Journal" of the 9th October, 1913).

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 previous decision, are not published.
