

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. 287.

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. 234). 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.
Picture Moulding—New Zealand enquiry	28th Jan., 1915	225
Non-flammable Celluloid—Warsaw enquiry	" " "	227
Bands and Imitation Leather for Hats—Havana enquiry ...	" " "	231
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Mica and Grass Tree Gum from Australia—Market sought ...	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
Hoop Iron—Victorian enquiry	" " "	868
Leather for the Netherlands Market	24th " "	810
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Enamelled Metal Wall-covering and Lace Nettings—Lyons enquiries	" " "	746

Attention is also called to the following notices:

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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. 148-9 and in previous issues:—

Articles desired to Purchase.

Asbestos rope lagging.	Eyelets for leggings.
Bottles, port wine.	Flint for pocket lighters.
Bristles for brushes.	Gilt beads.
Cane, glossy and red, suitable for perambulator work.	Ladies' handbags.
Celluloid razor handles.	Money boxes, wooden.
Cellulose.	Negative films (blanks) for cinema companies.
Cigarette cases, cheap white metal.	Spring washers.
Double glass bottles as used in vacuum flasks.	Wellington clogs.
	Wire enamelling machinery.
	Wood-charcoal.

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

Arc lamps for laboratory uses.	Fish meal.
Auto-transformers.	Floor tiles, red, cheap.
Conductors and rubbing ropes for mining purposes.	Magnetos.
Direct current stationary motors.	Milli-ampère meters.
Electric lamp radiators.	Postcard albums.
Fish fertilisers.	Tables, desk, floor and piano standards.
Fish guano.	Time switches.

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:—

Artificial flowers, finest quality only.	Glass tubes for water gauges.
Boot polish.	Gloves for harvesting and household use.
Buttons, mother-of-pearl.	Household articles, aluminium.
Casein.	Hydraulic tile (terra cotta or glazed) press.
Copal gum for varnish.	Jewel boxes.
Diesel motors.	Lamp glasses.
Fancy baskets, suitable for florists' dry goods, and confectionery trades.	Machinery belting.
Gas lamps, large, suitable for the lighting of public squares, &c.	Opal glass.
	Silica copying bricks.
	Vulcanite combs.
	Woollen tissue for oil pressing.

United Kingdom firms interested in any of the above-mentioned articles are invited to write to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., with a view to being placed in communication with the enquirers. A more detailed list of enquiries has been published and may be obtained by United Kingdom firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

NOTE.—In reading the following notices of possible openings for United Kingdom goods abroad, regard should be had to the Royal Proclamations relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from the United Kingdom, which appeared in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th November, pp. 414-21; 26th November, p. 570; 10th December, p. 691; 17th December, p. 758; 31st December, p. 889; 7th January, p. 30; and 14th January, p. 98; 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.

CANADA.

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

- A Montreal agent is desirous of obtaining agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers catering for the wholesale trade in *smallwares* and *handkerchiefs*, also *ladies' veilings*, *neckwear*, and *articles of apparel and attire generally*. See Note †.
(C.I.B. 2,628.)
- A Toronto firm, stated to be well connected in the *paper box and paper envelope* trade and also with a fair connection in the *drug* trade, desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of these goods. See Note †.
(C.I.B. 2,630.)
- A firm in Winnipeg, already representing United Kingdom firms, desires to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of *cutlery*. See Note †.
(C.I.B. 2,634.)
- A Montreal firm, stated to have a good connection and already representing a number of United Kingdom firms in various lines, desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *druggists' sundries* and *fancy goods* suitable for druggists' trade, who are not already represented in the Dominion. See Note †.
(C.I.B. 2,635.)
- A firm in Ontario wishes to purchase from United Kingdom manufacturers *china and porcelain dinner sets*. See Note †.
(C.I.B. 3,681.)
- A Winnipeg agent, stated to have a good connection with the sporting goods trade, wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *chamois leather*. See Note †.
(C.I.B. 3,699.)
- A Toronto firm is desirous of securing the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *hardware specialties and novelties, light machinery, oxalic acid crystals*, and all kinds of *factory and mill supplies, novelties and fancy goods*. It is stated that the business of this firm is rapidly developing owing to the cutting off of a great number of German mill and factory supplies, and that the proprietor may possibly in the near future, if enquiries of sufficient interest to him are received from the United Kingdom, make a trip to see the principals in order to make final arrangements. See Note †.
(C.I.B. 3,714.)
- 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

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed direct to the enquirers.

* * * * *

The Agent-General for Nova Scotia has received an enquiry from a firm of manufacturers' agents in Halifax, N.S., desiring to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *greeting cards* for Easter, personal greetings, and thanksgiving.

Greeting Cards.

United Kingdom manufacturers of greeting cards desirous of obtaining further information concerning the above should apply direct to the **Agent-General for Nova Scotia, 57a, Pall Mall, London, S.W.** (C.I.B. 3,400.)

* * * * *

The following enquiries have been received at the **Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.**, *whence further information may be obtained:—* (C.I.B. 3,621.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

Wanted Canadian Agents for sale of Cycles. A Coventry firm manufacturing cycles wishes to appoint agents in Western Canada.

A firm in Newcastle-on-Tyne wishes to get into touch with Canadian firms likely to be interested in a patent method of laying dust and preventing explosions in coal mines, and of laying dust and preventing miners' phthisis in gold mines.

A London firm of paint manufacturers seeks supplies of strontium sulphate and would like to hear from Canadian producers.

Wanted Canadian Strontium Sulphate.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A correspondent at St. John, N.B., wishes to secure an agency for a United Kingdom manufacturer of *vertical oil engines*, both marine and stationary.

Vertical Oil Engines.

A Montreal correspondent, who represents a well-known English insurance company, is desirous of securing an additional agency.

Insurance Agency wanted.

A Vancouver firm, stated to be in touch with the British Columbia lumber industry, wishes to get into communication with importers in the United Kingdom.

Market sought for Lumber.

A Vancouver firm, stated to be in a position to quote for large quantities of railway sleepers, would like to get into touch with United Kingdom importers.

Market sought for Railway Sleepers.

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

* * * * *

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

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. 4093.)

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Toronto firm reports enquiries for *electric fans and tungsten lamps*, and asks to be placed in touch with **Electric Fans; Tungsten Lamps.** United Kingdom manufacturers seeking export trade.

A Canadian company producing crude asbestos and asbestos fibres upon a large scale would be pleased to **Market sought for Asbestos.** supply samples and quotations to United Kingdom buyers.

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

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that the following enquiries have been received from firms in Melbourne:—

An engineering firm desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *wrought iron pulleys and bright steel shafting*. The firm's requirements of shafting amount to between **Wrought Iron Pulleys; Bright Steel Shafting.** 400 and 500 tons per annum. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 2,602.)

A firm desires to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of *children's toys; leather and other fancy goods; briar pipes; and hair, tooth and nail brushes*. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 2,603.)

A number of importing firms in Melbourne, who in the past have imported the undermentioned classes of goods from foreign sources, have requested that United Kingdom manufacturers of these goods should communicate with them:—*Sawmill, printing, and box-making machinery; machinery for the treatment of gypsum: machine tools; sprocket chains; ball bearings; sewing machines; mechanical models; lamps for cycles, motor cars, motor cycles, and buggies; iron and steel bars, billets, blooms, angles and sheets; wire nails; galvanized wire; lamp ware; enamelled ware; cutlery and tools; railway material; water and gas fittings, &c., &c.* *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 49,298; 45,687.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the articles mentioned in the foregoing notices may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Any further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, Commerce House, Melbourne.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that tenders are invited by the Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne, for the supply and delivery of *white paper tape for Wheatstone receiving apparatus*. (Schedule No. 1,168). Copies of the specifications, conditions and forms of tender may be *obtained** from the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne, where also tenders will be received up to 3 p.m. on 16th March. Preliminary deposits may be paid at the offices of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W.

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

A copy of the specification, conditions and form of tender may be *consulted* by United Kingdom makers of the above-mentioned material, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 3,734.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Adelaide (Mr. J. K. Samuel) has forwarded particulars regarding the importation of German and Austrian goods by certain South Australian firms. This information is the result of a circular sent by Mr. Samuel to the firms in question, asking for particulars as to the quantities of German and Austrian goods which they had imported, together with prices, packing, terms of payment, freight rates, &c. The list of goods in respect of which such data have been received includes *arc lamp carbons, brass sheets and strips, cement, chemicals, electric meters, fencing wire, glassware (including arc lamp globes), iron hoops and sheets, leather boards, paper, porcelain insulators, steel, tools, wood pulp board, &c.*

The particulars above referred to may be *consulted* and the names of the importers *obtained* by United Kingdom manufacturers interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch as above.

(C.I.B. 49,642; 678; 1,785.)

The Board of Trade have received a copy of a recent Act of the South Australian Government which makes provision for the construction of railways (1) from Balhamah to Mount Pleasant, (2) from Palmer to Sedan, and (3) from Nuriootpa to Truro. The gauge of each of the lines will be 5 ft. 3 ins., and the rails used in their construction must weigh at least 60 lbs. to the yard.

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

Openings for British Trade.

NEW ZEALAND.

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

A firm of manufacturing stationers in Wellington desires to purchase
Pencils; Office Files; *pencils* (to retail at 1d. and 6d.), *office files*
Rubber Bands. and *rubber bands*, all of United Kingdom
 manufacture. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 2,017a.)

A firm of bottlers in Wellington wishes to procure from United
Corking and Capsuling Kingdom manufacturers *corking and capsuling*
Machines; Syphons. *machines and syphons.* *See Note†.*
 (C.I.B. 2,017b.)

An Auckland firm of monumental masons desires to obtain from
Porcelain Figures. United Kingdom manufacturers *porcelain figures*
 similar to those made at Passau. *See Note†.*
 (C.I.B. 2,017c.)

Enquiry is made by a firm in Masterton for the names of United
Aloe Fibre Cloth. Kingdom manufacturers of *aloe fibre cloth* used
 in the meat freezing trade in Australia. The
 enquirer states that this cloth has hitherto been
 procured from Austria, and that a good trade could probably be
 worked up with Australian cold storage companies. *See Note†.*
 (C.I.B. 2,017d.)

A firm of general merchants in Masterton asks for the names of United
Tools; Kingdom manufacturers of *medium tools* and
Plumbers' *plumbers' brassware.* It is stated that there
Brassware. is a good opening for these goods. *See Note†.*
 (C.I.B. 2,017e.)

A firm of manufacturers' agents and indentors in Christchurch
 wishes to purchase *ivory buttons* from United
Ivory Buttons. Kingdom manufacturers. *See Note†.*
 (C.I.B. 2,017f.)

Enquiry is made by a firm of produce merchants in Auckland who
 would like to do business with United Kingdom
Fertilisers. manufacturers of all varieties of *artificial manures*,
 especially phosphatic manures, and also potassic
 and nitrogenous manures, in which it is said a large and increasing
 trade can be done in the Dominion. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 2,017g.)

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.

Openings for British Trade.

NEW ZEALAND—continued.

- A Dunedin firm of seed merchants desires to purchase *clover seed* from United Kingdom seed growers. The firm states that large quantities of German and Austrian grown clover seed have hitherto been imported into New Zealand. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 2,017h.)
- Clover Seed.**
- Enquiry is made by a firm of manufacturer's agents for United Kingdom sources of supply of *sodium sulphate.* *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 2,017i.)
- Sodium Sulphate.**
- A furniture manufacturer in Christchurch desires to purchase *movements for grandfather clocks* and first-quality *bevelled mirror plates* from United Kingdom manufacturers. This enquirer states that the cost of German clock movements f.o.b. Hamburg ranged from 19s. 6d. to £3 11s. 8d.; the price delivered at factory, including all charges and preferential tariff, ranged from £1 14s. to £6 3s. 8d. A large number of the medium grades are used, costing from about 30s. to 50s. at Hamburg or 53s. to 90s. delivered. Illustrations with full details of prices for quantity are desired. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 2,017j.)
- Clock Movements; Mirrors.**
- An Auckland firm desires to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of *vegetable parchment, nitrate of soda, basic slag, superphosphates, and potash manures.* *See Note†, and also Note on p. 217.* (C.I.B. 2,017k.)
- Vegetable Parchment; Fertilisers.**
- A machine manufacturing firm in Stratford (North Island) wishes to purchase from United Kingdom manufacturers *petrol motors (2-4 h.p.), and solid drawn brass tubes, plated and tinned, of ½ in., ⅝ in. and 1½ in. diameters.* *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 2,017l.)
- Petrol Motors; Brass Tubes.**
- The Napier branch of a firm of stock and station merchants desires to procure supplies of *potash manures* from United Kingdom manufacturers. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 2,017m.)
- Fertilisers.**
- Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *carriage and buggy material* by a firm in Auckland desirous of purchasing these materials. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 2,017n.)
- Carriage and Buggy Material.**
- A firm in Napier wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *motor accessories and rubber goods.* *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 598-1.)
- Motor Accessories; Rubber Goods.**

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.

Openings for British Trade.

NEW ZEALAND—*continued.*

- Enquiry is made from Masterton for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *ladies' handbags, dolls' perambulators, dolls, toys, &c.* *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 593-2.)
- Ladies' Handbags ; Dolls' Perambulators ; Dolls ; Toys, &c.**
- A Dunedin firm wishes to purchase *salt* from United Kingdom firms. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 598-3.)
- Salt.**
- A firm in Auckland desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of *groceries, enamelled ware, fireclay goods, glassware, lamps, paints, white lead and vacuum cleaners.* *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 598-4.)
- Groceries ; Enamelled Ware ; Fireclay Goods ; Glassware ; Lamps ; Paints ; Vacuum Cleaners ; &c.**
- Enquiry has been received from Dunedin for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers who would submit samples of small *earthenware cheese jars*, and also *opaque glass cheese jars* with screw tops. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 598-5.)
- Earthenware and Glass Cheese Jars.**
- A firm in Wellington wishes to hear from United Kingdom manufacturers of *brassware and plumbing and water fittings.* *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 598-6.)
- Brassware ; Plumbing and Water Fittings.**
- Another Wellington firm, which has hitherto obtained supplies from Germany, desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *receipt rolls* (fine cardboard strip) for cash registering machines. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 598-7.)
- Receipt Rolls.**
- An Auckland firm wishes to purchase *machinery accessories, especially reamers, hack saws and frames, chucks, and high-speed drilling machines.* *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 593-8.)
- Machinery Accessories ; Chucks ; Drilling Machines.**
- An agent in Wellington, who has hitherto represented German firms, wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of *furs, soft furnishings, and mercerised cotton goods.* *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 598-9.)
- Furs ; Soft Furnishings ; Mercerised Cotton Goods.**
- An Auckland agent wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *gas mantles.* *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 598-10.)
- Gas Mantles.**
- 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.

Openings for British Trade.

NEW ZEALAND—continued.

A firm in Christchurch wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *rubber tyres*. See **Rubber Tyres.** *Note*†. (C.I.B. 598-11.)

An agent in Auckland makes enquiry for the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *hosiery and cotton piece goods*. See **Hosiery ; Cotton Piece Goods.** *Note*†. (C.I.B. 593-1a.)

Enquiry is made from Dunedin for the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *enamelled and aluminium ware*. See **Enamelled and Aluminium Ware.** *Note*†. (C.I.B. 598-1a.)

A Christchurch agent wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *confectionery and also plated goods*. See **Confectionery ; Plated Goods.** *Note*†. (C.I.B. 593-14.)

An agent in Auckland desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *pottery and glass*. See **Pottery ; Glass.** *Note*†. (C.I.B. 598-15.)

Another agent at Auckland wishes to secure the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *roofing slates or tiles*. See **Roofing Slates or Tiles.** *Note*†. (C.I.B. 593-16.)

A Dunedin firm of manufacturers' agents desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *glass* (sheet, fancy, plate and silvered), *timbers* (cabinet, three-ply, English wood, or faced with English wood or mahogany), *picture moulding* (plain, chestnut and oak, gilt or composition, similar to German), cheap and medium priced *pictures*, *asbestos wall sheets and tiles*, *wire nails*, *tacks*, *screws*, *pins*, *white and red leads*, *linseed oil*, and *wall paper*. Samples of picture moulding may be inspected at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. See **Glass ; Timber ; Picture Moulding ; Pictures ; Asbestos Sheets ; Nails ; Screws ; Paints ; Oils ; Wall Paper.** *Note*†. (C.I.B. 598-17.)

A firm of Wellington agents wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *domestic appliances and goods for farmers*, especially *novelties*. These goods must be of a non-competitive description and suitable for introduction by house to house canvassing at prices ranging from about 15s. to 30s. See **Domestic Appliances, &c.** *Note*†. (C.I.B. 593-18.)

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.

Openings for British Trade.

NEW ZEALAND—continued.

A firm of engineers in Christchurch wishes to secure the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of **Dyes; High Pressure Jointing.** of vegetable and aniline dyes and high pressure jointing. See Note †, and also Note on p. 217.

(C.I.B. 598-10.)

A merchant in Auckland wishes to obtain the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of **Woollen and Worsted Piece Goods; Leather.** woollen and worsted piece goods and leather for bootmakers and saddlers. Sample hides should be submitted. See Note †, and also Note on p. 217.

(C.I.B. 598-20.)

Enquiry is made by an Auckland firm for the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of **Water Pipes and Meters; Oil Engines; Motor Cars; Farm Implements and Farmers' Sundries; Builders' Goods; Electrical Goods.** cast-iron pipes, water meters, &c., oil engines, motor cars and accessories, farm implements, separators, sheep dips and farmers' sundries, builders' goods and electrical goods of all kinds. See Note †.

(C.I.B. 598-21.)

An Auckland firm of manufacturers' agents is desirous of obtaining the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of **Fertilisers; Vegetable Parchment; Asbestos Sheets; Plaster of Paris; Bottles; Hoop Iron.** basic slag, superphosphates, chemicals, anhydrous ammonia, sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, vegetable parchment for wrapping butter, asbestos sheets, plaster of Paris, bottles, and "heavy" hoop iron. See Note †, and also Note on p. 217.

(C.I.B. 593-22.)

A firm of merchants in Auckland wishes to secure the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of **Separators; Asbestos Tiles; Basic Slag; Superphosphates; Salt; Clover Seed.** basic slag, superphosphates, fine, coarse and rock salt, and clover seed. See Note †.

(C.I.B. 593-23.)

Enquiry has been received from an agent at Waipukurau for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of **Upholstery Goods; Velvets; Imitation Leather; Chairs; Glassware; Wire; Wire Netting; Three-ply Wood; Hardware; Ironmongery, &c.** upholstery goods, velvets, imitation leather, cheap chairs, glassware, wire and wire netting, three-ply wood, and all classes of hardware, ironmongery and tools. See Note †.

(C.I.B. 2,020.)

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.

Openings for British Trade.

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.

CYPRUS.

The Chief Collector of Customs at Larnaca (the Board of Trade correspondent for Cyprus) notifies that an agent in Nicosia desires to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of *woollen goods, cotton yarn, hosiery, laces, glassware, hardware, bedsteads, &c.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the Chief Collector of Customs, Larnaca, Cyprus. (C.I.B. 1,777.)

RUSSIA.

H.M. Consul at Warsaw (Mr. H. M. Grove) reports that a local agent wishes to represent a United Kingdom manufacturer of *non-flammable celluloid* for which there is a large demand.

A sample of the material required may be *inspected* by United Kingdom manufacturers at 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, Warsaw. (C.I.B. 2,378.)

H.M. Consul at Tiflis (Mr. P. Stevens) reports that a merchant in that city, who has hitherto imported most of his goods from Germany, wishes to secure the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *pharmaceutical products; essences; surgical and scientific instruments; shoemakers', carpenters', locksmiths' and blacksmiths' tools; office and other stationery; photographic appliances and requisites; optical goods; steelware*

of all kinds; electrical appliances; door handles and locks of all kinds. See Note on p. 217.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate, Tiflis. (C.I.B. 2,183.)

Openings for British Trade.

NORWAY.

The Acting British Vice-Consul at Christiania reports that, according to the local press, the electric power company at Drammen intends at once to rebuild and enlarge the high power station at an estimated cost of nearly £4,000. This is said to be due to a contract recently made with a cement company which is about to erect a new factory in the locality and which will require, by October next, about 800 h.p. Neighbouring villages have also asked the electric power company to supply them with light.

(C.I.B. 3,821.)

The British Vice-Consul at Arendal (Mr. E. Kallevig) reports that considerable quantities of herrings are available at that port and will be so until the end of March. Any communications on the subject should be addressed by United Kingdom importers to the British Vice-Consulate, Arendal.

Herrings
on Sale.

(C. 1,788.)

NETHERLANDS.

H.M. Consul-General in Rotterdam (Mr. E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G.) reports that a firm in that city has informed him that there is a demand at present in the Netherlands for *electric cable* and *electric wire*. See Note on p. 217.

Communications on this subject should be addressed to the British Consulate-General, Rotterdam.

(C.I.B. 1,530.)

FRANCE.

H.M. Consul at Bordeaux (Mr. A. L. S. Rowley) reports that he has received an application for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *motor cars* who may desire to appoint an agent in that district.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the British Consulate, Bordeaux.

(C.I.B. 2,541.)

H.M. Consul also reports that an old-established firm in Bordeaux, which claims to have a sale for over 200,000 kilogs. of *copper sulphate* per annum, wishes to secure the representation in the Médoc district of a United Kingdom manufacturer of that commodity who has not already an agent in that region.

United Kingdom manufacturers of copper sulphate 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, Bordeaux.

(C.I.B. 2,536.)

* * * * *

The following enquiry has been received from the **British Chamber of Commerce, 9, rue des Pyramides, Paris**, to which address all relative communications, quoting the reference number, should be sent:—

Openings for British Trade.

FRANCE—continued.

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *butchers' knives with sheaths*. (Reference No. G.W. 1,120.)
Butchers' Knives with Sheaths. (C.I.B. 3,731.)

FRANCE (ALGERIA).

The British Vice-Consul at Constantine (Mr. W. H. Miller) reports that a firm in that town, said to be doing an extensive business, wishes to purchase from United Kingdom manufacturers the following articles:—*Steel girders for building purposes, iron and steel bars, sheet iron, paint, shovels, nails, bolts, nuts and screws, and locks.* All quotations must include customs charges and delivery free on quay at Philippeville or Algiers. Correspondence must be in French.

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, Constantine.

(C.I.B. 1,417.)

FRANCE (MADAGASCAR).

A London firm, having a branch at Antananarivo, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters with a view to securing their agencies for *petrol and motor spirit, sewing machines, earthenware, enamelled and tin ware, hardware, furniture, wall-papers, flour, matches,* See Note on p. 217.

drugs and hospital equipment. The same firm also wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom importers of *hides, graphite, rubber, butter beans, raffia, straw hats and other Madagascar produce.*

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the **Statistical and Information Department**, London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C. (C.I.B. 3,496.)

SWITZERLAND.

H.M. Vice-Consul at Bâle (Mr. E. Hambloch) reports that a British subject in that town wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *textiles and also textile and other machinery.* See Note on p. 217.

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, Bâle.

(C.I.B. 2,934.)

Openings for British Trade.

SPAIN.

H.M. Consul in Malaga (Mr. G. E. P. Hertslet) reports that an agent in that town wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of raw materials for *ribbons, laces, embroideries, &c.*

**Raw Materials for Ribbons,
Laces and Embroideries.**

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 Consulate, Malaga. (C.I.B. 2,543.)

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 17th January publishes a Royal Order dividing the award of a contract for the execution of street paving works in Madrid between a British firm and a Spanish firm. The value of the works adjudicated to the British firm amounts to 15,280,029 pesetas (about £605,150), while those to be undertaken by the Spanish firm represent a value of 12,419,335 pesetas (about £491,850.)

The "Gaceta" containing the names of the firms and the text (in Spanish) of the conditions under which the contract has been awarded, may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

MEXICO.

H.M. Consul at Colima (Mr. D. G. C. MacNeill) has forwarded a list of articles, hitherto obtained from Germany and Austria, which are in constant use in that district. The following goods are in steady demand and command large sales:—*Enamelled iron ware; bentwood furniture; cheap hand sewing machines; metal filament electric lamps; cheap door and cupboard locks; cheap padlocks; machetes; nickelled, bronzed and blacked clothes hooks; slates and slate pencils; buttons of all kinds; tissue paper of all colours, but especially white; wire mosquito netting; cheap hanging lamps and globes; vulcanite combs.*

The following goods are also in steady demand and command moderate sales:—*Bohemian glassware; mirrors; mouth organs; sand paper; cordage of all kinds; lead pencils, pocket-books, purses, and leather bags; one-metre folding carpenters' rules; toys of all kinds; spring hand bells for desks; metal drawer pulls.*

H.M. Consul has also forwarded specimens of illustrated catalogues distributed in Mexico by German firms, and has marked therein those goods which command a ready sale. These catalogues (in either English, French or Spanish) deal with the following articles, and may be inspected by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.:—*Glassware; hardware, tools, cutlery, and fancy goods; household and kitchen utensils; fine metal toys; furniture, chiefly bentwood; mirrors and picture frames; tools and firearms; and mouth organs and accordions.*

N.B.—In reference to the foregoing, however, consideration should be given to the recommendation by H.M. Consul in Mexico City on p. 283 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th October, 1914.

(C.I.B. 42,675.)

Openings for British Trade.

CUBA.

H.M. Minister at Havana reports that an agent in that city, who has hitherto represented German firms, wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *shoe and tannery machinery, brass rivets for nailing boots, wooden heels for ladies' shoes, hat leathers and imitation hat leathers, cotton and cotton and silk ribbons for hat bands, tulle for hat linings, builders' paints* of all kinds, and *toys*. Samples of material for hat bands and imitation hat leather may be *inspected* by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

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

(C.I.B. 2,046 ; 42,346/14.)

The issues of the "Gaceta Oficial" (Havana) of 6th and 30th November announce that the following persons have been granted permission to instal electric generating and lighting plant in Cuba:—Señor Eduardo R. Valera, at the town of Catalina de Güines, Province of Havana; Señor Manuel Andújar, at Báez, Province of Santa Clara; Señor Isidro Rovira, at Cabañas, Province of Pinar del Río; Señor Donato Hernández, at Arriete and Ciego Montero, Province of Santa Clara. In each case the concession will be rescinded if the plant is not in working order within a year from the date of the concession.

The "Gacetas," which contain particulars regarding the installations to be carried out, may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of electric power and lighting plant at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

COLOMBIA.

The "Diario Oficial" (Bogotá) of 27th November publishes a Law authorising the Executive Power to make arrangements, with a company outside the Republic specialising in the boring of artesian wells, for bringing to Colombia the necessary machinery and men for opening up such wells in various districts throughout the country. Artesian wells which are to supply water for irrigation purposes will become the property of the Departments in which they are opened, while those which are for the supply of drinking water will belong to the various municipalities. The Government is further authorised to acquire in the town of Bogotá the land necessary for opening up artesian wells for the establishment of public fountains; these will be handed over to the municipality, which will also have the option of erecting baths and washhouses.

Openings for British Trade.

CHILE.

The "Diario Oficial" (Santiago) of 2nd December publishes a Decree, dated 27th November, granting Messrs. Oscar **Electric Lighting Plant.** Spoerer & Co. permission to install an electric lighting system at the port of Talcahuano. The necessary works must be commenced within a period of six months from the date of the Decree and must be completed within a further twelve months.

The same issue of the "Diario" contains a further Decree, dated 27th November, approving the plans of the **Railway Material.** Bethlehem Chile Iron Mines Company for the construction and working of a railway between the mines of Tofo and Caleta Cruz Grande. The line will be about 23 kiloms. (14 miles) long and will have a gauge of 1.435 metres. Constructional work must be commenced within three months and completed within four years from the date of the Decree. The concession is for a period of 60 years, but the State reserves the right to acquire the line any time after the expiry of the first 20 years, should public interests render such a measure advisable.

PERSIA.

Lamps; Cooking Stoves; Bedsteads;
Boots and Shoes; Metal Goods; See notice on pp. 233-9.
Aluminium and Enamelled Ware.

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

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information—*continued.*

(to the number of 142,005 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related.

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

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

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

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

EXHIBITION.

RUSSIA.

H.M. Commercial Attaché for Russia (Mr. H. Cooke) reports that a desire has been expressed in architectural and art circles in Russia to free themselves from the predominant German influence on the architectural and decorative arts of the country, and to replace it with British ideas. With this end in view the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, at the instance of Professor Kosiakoff, the President of the (Russian) Architectural Sciences Society, is inviting the co-operation of British Architectural Societies and persons connected with the building and decorative trades for the purpose of holding at Petrograd, after the war, an Anglo-Russian Building Trades and Decorative Arts Exhibition.

All communications in this connection should be addressed to the Secretary, Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, 4, Gorochovaia, Petrograd.
(C.I.B. 1,911.)

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 OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN SAMPLES.

Exchange Meetings of Manufacturers and Buyers.

An Exchange Meeting is being held at the Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C., to-day (Thursday) and to-morrow Friday, 28th and 29th January, in connection with the trades in cotton piece goods, plain, printed, and dyed; and other textiles, printed.

At this meeting samples are being shown of goods of this class formerly obtained from Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Subsequent exhibitions, which will be held at about fortnightly intervals, have already been decided on for the following trades:—Paper and stationery, hardware and tools. The dates will be announced when fixed.

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, and (7) electrical apparatus and appliances. Lists of manufacturers, prepared as a result of these meetings, are now available. Copies of these lists may be obtained by *bonâ fide* buyers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, either at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C., or at 32, Cheapside, E.C.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MARKETS.

Issue of Special Memoranda.

In connection with the campaign which the Board of Trade are undertaking to assist and supplement the efforts of British manufacturers and merchants to profit by the present opportunity for establishing themselves in markets previously held by German and Austrian or Hungarian firms, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has prepared the following memoranda giving

German and Austrian Foreign Markets.

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

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

German and Austrian Foreign Markets.

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

Copies of these memoranda have been sent to British Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations, and a large number of British manufacturers and merchants, as well as to the press. A very large number of enquiries for further information with regard to particular trades and markets has resulted. The Commercial Intelligence Branch is prepared to receive and answer personal and written enquiries for such information (see also pp. 216-7). Accordingly any British manufacturer or merchant who desires to be furnished with information as to openings affecting his particular business should address the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., who will be prepared to give any further particulars possible respecting *names of buyers, rates of import duty, &c.*, or to make special enquiries through H.M. Trade Commissioners and the Trade Correspondents of the Commercial Intelligence Branch in the British Self-Governing Dominions, India, the Colonies and Protectorates, or through British Consular Officers in neutral foreign countries.

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

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

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

TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

Reports on Commercial Conditions and Trade Openings.

In connection with the scheme which the Board of Trade have initiated for assisting British manufacturers and traders to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the war for securing trade formerly in the hands of German, Austrian or Hungarian rivals, the following information has been received from H.M. Consular Officers in addition to that published in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

Note.—In considering the openings for trade mentioned in the following reports regard should be had to the note on p. 217 of this issue relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles.

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Newfoundland.—The Imperial Trade Correspondent at St. John's reports, under date 26th December, that the war has caused a considerable decline in trade in Newfoundland, and the importation of textiles and household goods has largely decreased, whilst purchasers are buying cautiously and sparingly. As the imports of German and Austrian goods have altogether ceased and, as trade with the United Kingdom has been restricted owing to the curtailment of steamship services, the imports from Canada and the United States have increased.

Importers are endeavouring to find substitutes for the German and Austrian goods hitherto imported; preference will be determined by prices.

The general financial situation in Newfoundland is good. Trade has very largely recovered from the stagnation caused by the opening of hostilities and manufacturers have not been affected.

The chief articles of production are paper and wood pulp. The mills at Grand Falls and Bishop's Falls have been working to the full extent of their capacity and a new mill at Campbellton has recently been started. Full time is still being worked in other manufacturing industries. In the fishing industry remunerative returns were obtained for last season's yield, and the prospects for next season are considered to be hopeful. (O.I.B. 2,597.)

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New Zealand (Dunedin).—The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Dunedin reports, under date 28th November, that the Dominion was on the eve of the Parliamentary elections, which naturally disturb the ordinary course of business, but any change in the commercial situation in the Dunedin district during the month was of a favourable character, and there was a better demand for commodities other than luxuries. Agricultural prospects were good, though a light rainfall in North Otago had retarded growth to some extent. There has been an excellent lambing; the wool-clip and the output of dairy produce should be above the average, and good prices are assured. (C.I.B. 2,593.)

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Trade Conditions Abroad.

Argentina.—H.M. Minister in Buenos Aires reports, under date 11th December, that signs are not wanting that the commercial depression due to the crisis caused by the bad harvests of the last three years and over-speculation, and latterly aggravated by the effects of the war, has received a check, and that a reaction will shortly take place. There is every prospect of a good average harvest, with high prices for wheat and oats. Stockbreeders are obtaining high prices for their animals. Horses and mules are being shipped to Europe for war purposes, and wool, hides and other produce are in good demand.

A disquieting feature, however, is the diminution of the Customs revenue. For the first eleven months of 1914 the receipts amounted to 134,851,324 pesos currency (about £11,772,000), as compared with 211,147,628 pesos currency (about £18,433,000) for the same period of 1913, a reduction of 76,296,304 pesos currency (about £6,661,000).

(C. 1,795.)

H.M. Consul at Rosario reports that that district, like other parts of the Republic, has been suffering from the financial depression. Rosario is a growing port in a fast developing country, and is becoming more and more an independent importing and exporting centre, feeding a section of the country which corresponds roughly to the Consular district (*viz.*, the Provinces of Santa Fé, Cordova, Corrientes and Entre Rios). But, while Rosario constitutes one of the promising neutral markets of the world, United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters must not look for immediate results. This is pre-eminently a moment for laying the foundations of future business. It is important that metric weights and measures should be employed, and where possible correspondence should be carried on in the Spanish language.

(C.I.B. 122.)

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Ecuador.—H.M. Consul at Guayaquil reports, under date 7th December, that that market is fairly stocked with all kinds of German and Austrian goods, as owing to liberal (and frequently immoderate) credits, merchants had overstocked themselves. Hence for the time being no active demand can be expected.

Sales are always made *c.i.f.*, and in some cases with open account current for remittance to arrive within six months of date of invoice. In other cases the goods are shipped against acceptance in Guayaquil at three and four months *after arrival*—but in some instances six months are granted.

(C.I.B. 1,756.)

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Persia (Bushire).—The following information is from the report by the Acting British Vice-Consul at Bushire (Mr. C. J. Edmonds) on the trade of that district in the year ended 21st March, 1914, which will shortly be issued :—

The value of the total import and export trade of Bushire for the years 1909-10 to 1913-14 is shown in the following table, the rate of conversion having been taken at 55 kras to the £1 :—

Trade Conditions Abroad.

							Imports.	Exports.
							£	£
1909-10	...	...	...	...	...	...	651,901	364,446
1910-11	...	...	...	...	...	...	614,195	317,227
1911-12	...	...	...	...	...	...	847,756	608,200
1912-13	...	...	...	...	...	...	951,720	637,091
1913-14	...	...	...	...	...	...	825,767	601,765

As was anticipated, there was an enormous drop in 1913-14 in the value of the imports of ordinary cotton piece-goods, which fell from £518,398 to £320,559, a decrease of 38 per cent. When it is considered that imports of specie accounted for a further decrease of £16,000, and that the progress of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company at Mohammerah had much reduced the market for foreign kerosene, it is, if anything, surprising that the local decrease should have been so small. Other commodities showing large decreases were crystal sugar (£17,437) and candles (£6,583). On the other hand large increases were shown in the importation of loaf sugar (£44,615) and rice (£15,829). A period of famine in Shiraz about November, 1913, accounted for the importation of the unprecedented quantity of over 1,400 tons of flour (valued at £14,448) and nearly 400 tons of wheat (valued at £3,392)—a process which ordinarily resembles the carriage of coals to Newcastle.

Otherwise the tendency of the market in general seemed to be to adjust itself to its normal condition; supplies such as piece-goods, which had been hopelessly over-exploited in the previous years, were obliged to mark time, whilst metals, manufactured and unmanufactured, which in 1912-13 suffered from insecurity and transport difficulties, seem once more to be about to find their natural level.

As regards the possible extension of British trade, the Acting Vice-Consul remarks that it should be remembered that that part of Southern Persia is still in a primitive condition and is quite undeveloped. There is consequently no opening for such goods as railway materials, theatrical furniture, machinery, motor and cycle accessories, drainage and irrigation plant, &c. *Cheap lamps, oil cooking stoves, cheap bedsteads, boots and shoes, miscellaneous metal manufactures, aluminium and enamelled ware, &c.* are articles more likely to find a sale locally.

United Kingdom manufacturers would do well to do business through, British firms having agencies in Bushire and other parts of Persia, a list of whom may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street London, E.C.

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Portugal (San Thomé).—With reference to the report on trade conditions in San Thomé which appeared on p. 95 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 14th January, H.M. Vice-Consul at San Thomé has furnished some further particulars on the subject.

In the report referred to it was stated that although the foreign trade of San Thomé had, previous to the outbreak of hostilities, become practically monopolised by German firms, yet large quantities

Trade Conditions Abroad.

of British goods had been imported, a considerable portion coming *via* Germany. H.M. Vice-Consul now reports that it would appear that (with one exception) these German firms are only shippers of goods and not actual manufacturers. These firms send out representatives carrying samples of many different kinds of goods, and orders are supplied from stocks held in the shipping firms' warehouses in Germany or, if not in stock, procured from the manufacturer. Articles of British, French or Italian manufacture are sometimes specified by the buyers, and it is in this way that large quantities of British goods find their way to San Thomé, in spite of the fact that no British commercial travellers call there.

In some instances it appears that manufacturing firms have been asked themselves to ship merchandise under certain marks to San Thomé. Thus goods have been shipped from ports in the United Kingdom to fill orders received by German firms, without the names of the consignees being known to the consignors.

A British shipping firm would have a good chance of capturing much business in San Thomé if it were to send out a traveller speaking Portuguese and carrying samples of a good selection of articles of an inexpensive kind. Six or nine months' credit, as required, should be given. It might not pay a firm manufacturing one single class of goods to send out a commercial traveller, as the market is not big enough for business in any single article to be done in quantities sufficient to cover travelling and other expenses. The aggregate of small orders in many different articles is, however, very great, and last year one important firm imported foreign goods to the value of £130,000, of which some £40,000 worth came from the United Kingdom. (C.I.B. 1,404.)

* * * * *

Switzerland.—H.M. Vice-Consul at Bâle has furnished the following statement regarding the views of Bâle merchants on British trade methods in that place:—

Where the British manufacturers and travellers fail, in comparison with their "nimble" German competitors, is in a certain clumsiness; for example, the invoicing of goods in British prices and measures and an unwillingness to make small alterations necessary for the sale of the goods in the Swiss market. The Swiss, who are themselves keen sufferers from German competition, are anxious to buy from the United Kingdom, but any effort to capture German trade in Switzerland will be rendered futile unless British firms are prepared to make concessions to the taste of purchasers, and send out travellers who are good linguists, knowing at least French and German. (C. 1,801.)

**MORATORIUM LAWS AND OTHER FINANCIAL
MEASURES ABROAD.**

Argentina.

With reference to the notice on p. 569 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th November last, and to previous notices relative to the adoption of certain financial measures in Argentina, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires in Buenos Aires has forwarded a copy of a Decree, dated

Moratorium Laws and other Financial Measures Abroad.

31st October, and published in the "Boletín Oficial" of 30th November, authorising until further notice the suspension of the obligation of the Conversion Office to deliver gold against paper currency.

(C. 2,044.)

Greece.

With reference to the notice on p. 284 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th October, relative to the Moratorium in Greece, H.M. Minister at Athens reports, under date 8th January, that the operation of Article 2 of the Law of 13th January, 1914 (see p. 641 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th March last), has been extended to 13th July next.

N.B.—The Article referred to above states that during the operation of the law the Courts may defer at their own discretion, either once for all, or repeatedly, the progress of the proceedings for compulsory execution or carrying into effect of a sale by auction. Similarly they may abstain from deciding on petitions for bankruptcy either for a definite period or indefinitely.

(C. 2,978.)

Paraguay.

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Asunción has transmitted a translation of a new law prolonging, until 31st May next, the Moratorium established in Paraguay on 14th August last (see "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st October, 1914, p. 29).

The moratorium in respect of debts expressed in gold or in foreign money is (with certain exceptions) prolonged until 31st May in respect of debts, the date of payment of which is not specified, or debts due before 14th August, 1914; and until 290 days after the due date as regards debts falling due between 14th August, 1914, and 31st May, 1915.

The Presidential Message introducing the measure observes that, owing to the instability of the paper money, many transactions are expressed in terms of international money standards (chiefly gold dollars at the nominal rate of five to the £ sterling), even when they are effected in paper money, with the result that the financial situation is depressed by a quantity of credits in gold, which greatly exceeds the amount of the sums owing abroad. Article 7 of the new law is intended to facilitate the liquidation of such transactions by providing for their payment in paper money.

The translation referred to 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. 2,911)

Turkey.

The Board of Trade have received information, through the Foreign Office, that a Turkish Law, dated 7th December, forbids, until the conclusion of peace, the payment to alien enemies, or subjects of States allied to such enemies, of interest and payment in redemption of capital on loan or Treasury bonds issued by the Ottoman States or by Ottoman Districts; this prohibition similarly applies in respect of the payment of interest or sums in redemption of capital on bonds and dividend payments by Ottoman joint stock companies.

Moratorium Laws and other Financial Measures Abroad.

A further Law provides that no interest is to be paid on ordinary or commercial debts of Turkish subjects to subjects of enemy States and of their allies in so far as such debts have become due on or after 23rd September. The law also prohibits any payment, whether by coin, cheque, or bill of exchange, by individuals or corporate bodies in Turkey to individuals or corporate bodies belonging to enemy States or their Colonies.

(C. 924.)

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

EXPORTATION OF RUBBER.

Committee Appointed.

The Board of Trade have appointed the Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T., the Rt. Hon. Russell Rea, M.P., and Mr. Henry Birchenough, C.M.G., to be a Committee to consider and advise on all questions relating to the export of rubber from the United Kingdom and from British Possessions. The Secretary to the Committee is Mr. J. K. Grebby, to whom all communications should be addressed at the Westminster Palace Hotel.

NATIONAL DYE SCHEME.

The Committee appointed by the users of dyes at a meeting held on 10th November, 1914, met on 20th January at the Board of Trade.

In view of the present attitude of their respective Companies towards the Committee's scheme, Mr. Lennox B. Lee, of the Calico Printers' Association, Ltd., and Mr. Milton S. Sharp, of the Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd., withdrew from the Committee.

The remaining members of the Committee were unanimously of opinion that the proposals of the Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd., dated 18th January, and published in the press, were impracticable.

The Committee will be enlarged and will proceed immediately to the preparation of a scheme on a modified financial scale which, while not departing from the general lines originally laid down, will in several respects be more advantageous to the subscribers to the proposed Company.

MAIL SERVICE TO THE CAROLINE ISLANDS AND NEW GUINEA.

The Board of Trade are notified by the Postmaster-General that correspondence for the Caroline Islands and the territory formerly known as German New Guinea is now being despatched to Japan and Australia for onward transmission as opportunity offers.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

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

With reference to the notice on p. 180 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 22nd January announces that, as a result of proceedings before the Prize Court at Aden, the German vessel "Lindenfels" has been condemned. The "Gazette" of 26th January announces that the German vessels "Derfflinger" and "Lutzow" were condemned as a result of proceedings before the Prize Court in Egypt.

COASTING TRADE.**Use of Interned Enemy Vessels.**

In furtherance of the scheme for utilising interned enemy tonnage referred to on p. 179 of the "Board of Trade Journal," of 21st January, the Admiralty have appointed Mr. H. P. Everett and Mr. E. R. Newbiggen, two Newcastle shipowners, well-known in the coasting trade, as local managers. Communications on this subject should be addressed to "The Admiralty Coasting Trade Office, Mansion House Chambers, Newcastle-on-Tyne"; telegraphic address "Interned, Newcastle"

ENEMY VESSELS IN NEUTRAL PORTS.**Additions to List.**

With reference to the notice on p. 101 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 14th January and to previous notices making certain additions to the list of enemy vessels sheltering in neutral ports, H.M. Consul at Rio Grande (Mr. E. J. Wigg) reports that the ship "Santa Anna" is lying at **Paranagua**, and the "Santa Rosa" and "Monte Penedo" (motor vessel) at **Rio Grande do Sul**. These are all German vessels.

(C.I.B. 3,281.)

PATENTS AND DESIGNS LAWS IN SWITZERLAND.**Extension of Time Limits.**

The Board of Trade have received from the "Bureau International de la Propriété Industrielle," Berne, a copy of a Decree dated 21st December, 1914, by the Federal Council of Switzerland, further extending the time within which priority of date may be secured for patents, designs or industrial models until 31st July, 1915. This Decree applies (1) to the first filing of foreign patents and utility models, the date of which falls between 31st July, 1913, and 31st July, 1914; (2) to the first filing of foreign designs or industrial models the date of which falls between 31st March, 1914, and 31st March, 1915; and (3) to inventions, utility models, designs and industrial models displayed at an exhibition the date of the opening of which occurs between 31st January, 1914, and 31st January, 1915.

The time in which the fees may be paid in respect of (a) the second or one of the following years of a patent, and (b) the second or third

Patents and Designs Laws in Switzerland.

period of protection of the filing of designs, has been extended until 31st July, 1915, in cases where the time for legal payment expires between 31st July, 1914, and 31st July, 1915.

Completed documents, in support of claims to priority of date, registered before 31st July, 1915, and of which the date of filing is subsequent to 30th April, 1913, may be filed up to and including 31st July, 1915.

(C. 1,629.)

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 October, 1914, inclusive, and referring in all cases to the same period, *viz.*, the ten months ended October. The corresponding figures for 1913 and 1912 are added for comparison:—

	Imports (<i>see NOTE</i>).			Exports (Domestic) (<i>see NOTE</i>).		
	TEN MONTHS ended OCTOBER.			TEN MONTHS ended OCTOBER.		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Spain	33,371,000	43,176,000	35,842,000	33,577,000	35,140,000	27,964,000
Egypt†	21,248,000	23,054,000	20,231,000	23,622,000	22,656,000	18,804,000
United States	314,767,000	304,236,000	322,590,000	383,390,000	411,339,000	339,804,000
Japan	53,815,000	62,586,000	53,417,000	43,118,000	52,213,000	50,526,000
British India	86,793,000	104,039,000	93,889,000	135,191,000	135,506,000	119,557,000
Canada	107,943,000	115,903,000	86,206,000	53,350,000	66,323,000	61,508,000
British S. Africa	33,356,000	36,286,000	31,606,000	18,097,000	22,520,000	15,726,000
United Kingdom	566,977,000	537,550,000	490,038,000	402,617,000	437,378,000	379,350,000

† 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* (9 months) ..	80,400,000	93,545,000	88,799,000	106,208,000	106,207,000	86,441,000
Germany (6 months) ..	260,588,000	267,048,060	269,314,000	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
France (8 months) ..	217,905,000	219,833,000	209,429,000	170,874,400	177,460,000	164,457,000
Switzerland (6 months) ..	36,277,000	35,541,000	34,928,000	26,058,000	26,421,000	27,846,000
Italy† (9 months) ..	106,423,000	105,668,000	94,650,000	67,785,000	71,478,000	66,991,000
Austria-Hungary 5mths.	62,299,000	57,825,000	64,274,000	43,174,000	45,702,000	46,590,000
Mexico (2 months) ..	2,890,000*	3,805,000*	2,254,000*	2,928,000	2,558,000	3,077,000
Brazil (9 months) ..	45,610,000	51,757,000	80,735,000	48,460,000	42,487,000	34,653,000
Argentina† (9 months) ..	56,703,000	61,437,000	45,451,000	72,962,000	79,325,000	53,889,000
Australia 9 months ..	56,183,000	56,180,000	57,202,000	37,077,000	44,278,000	45,241,000

* 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.

Trade of Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

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

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

For detailed particulars regarding the trade of the several countries, reference should be made to the “Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions, including figures received up to 18th January, 1915,” to be obtained (price 3d., 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.

COMPANIES FORMATION IN THE NEW GREEK TERRITORIES.

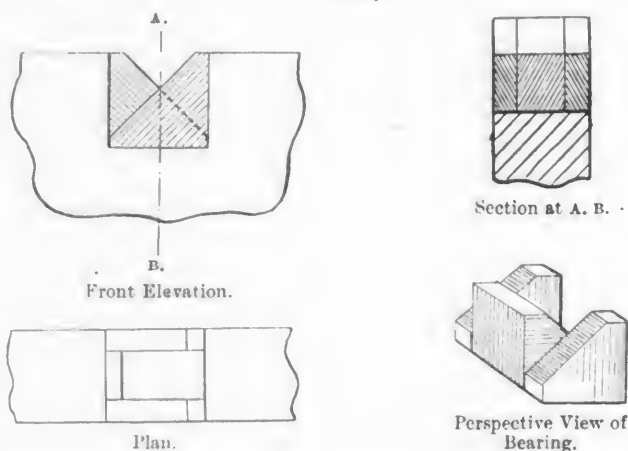
H.M. Minister in Athens has forwarded a translation of a Greek law promulgated on 11th December concerning the formation of commercial companies in the New Greek Territories.

The law provides that commercial companies “*en nom collectif*” and “*anonymes*,” operating as such in the New Territories without having observed the formalities necessary for their constitution according to the commercial law previously in force there, are, on complying within a period of two months from the operation of the present law with the provisions of the Greek Commercial Law respecting the formation of such companies, considered as having been from the beginning lawfully constituted. (Comp. 24.)

**NOTICE UNDER THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES
ACT, 1904.**

The following is a copy of a Notice (No. 151) giving the results of the examination and testing of a price computing weighing instrument, for use in trade, that has been submitted to the Board of Trade under the provisions of Section 6 of the Weights and Measures Act, 1904 :—

(151.)



The Board of Trade have examined and tested a pattern of price computing weighing instrument, similar in principle of construction to the one referred to in Notice 90, dated November, 1909 (see p. 620 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 30th December, 1909), but provided with new pattern bearings as herewith shown; and have issued a certificate (No. 112) under the provisions of Section 6 of the above Act that the pattern is not such as to facilitate the perpetration of fraud.

IMPORT TRADE OF ROUMANIA.

Suggestions to Traders.

The British Vice-Consul at Sulina (Mr. A. A. Adams) reports that there are opportunities for the expansion of British trade with Roumania in almost every class of goods, and has furnished the following suggestions regarding the methods by which British manufacturers should do business in that country :—

The main reasons for German and Austro-Hungarian supremacy in Roumanian trade are :—Geographical position; celerity in the delivery of goods; willingness to do business in small quantities; consistent and continuous calling on the trade; and a greater willingness to sacrifice quality (as understood to consist of durability and reliability in use) to appearance.

The advantage in quickness of delivery which German and Austrian firms derive from their geographical position is not so great as a cursory glance at the map would seem to indicate. In the case of

Import Trade of Roumania.

bulky goods sea transport from Liverpool, Hull and London is quicker and cheaper than from Hamburg or Rotterdam, whilst as regards smaller goods the development of railway communication on the Continent has so considerably reduced the handicap on British traders that United Kingdom manufacturers are only some 12 to 30 hours further from Roumania than many German manufacturers. None the less, a certain advantage does remain with German and Austrian exporters, and this can most effectively be counteracted by United Kingdom exporters by the establishment, in one of the larger towns, of a central agency and depôt for the whole of Roumania.

Roumania being an agricultural country, with few industries of any size, the wants of the population as regards foreign goods are relatively small, but with each year the urban part of the total population increases and each year the petty comforts and luxuries of modern civilisation come more and more into demand. The figures of Roumania's import trade for the last ten to fifteen years show an increasing vitality and are worthy of study in a consideration of the value of "small" business. The present time—when competition is not so severe as later it will be—affords a good opportunity for British manufacturers to establish a position and reputation in a market capable of considerable expansion. The "small" present business is but the precursor of the larger business which will inevitably follow in its trail, relatively with the economic growth of the country and its greater social diversity.

Unlike the export trade to many other countries, *the greater portion of trade with Roumania is not done through indent houses, but through direct and personal contact between buyer and seller.* As a consequence the buyer is accustomed to frequently recurring visits of commercial travellers, and feels more at home in the transaction of business upon such lines. About 90 per cent. of the travellers who have hitherto visited Roumania on behalf of German and Austrian firms have been Jews. In this connection it may be observed that the Jewish traveller has the great advantage of an essential intimacy with the buyer's mode of thought and his probable general views on life, and can, therefore, approach him more freely than the ordinary British traveller, equipped though the latter might be with a good knowledge of French and German.

United Kingdom firms desiring to enter the export trade to Roumania must be prepared to sell goods which appeal to the consumer from the point of view of appearance. The great influence of the eye on the complex processes which are performed when "man makes up his mind" about anything must be taken into account in considering the eventual purchaser, who by reason of the rapid spread of elementary education in the western world is now able to read and write and judges himself capable of forming an opinion about the quality of the articles he purchases. His judgment is largely influenced by appearance and, apart from exceptional cases, no amount of talk about "quality" will induce him to disregard the evidence of the eye. This does not mean that cheap and flashy articles will hold the market; it does mean that of two articles in general use, the first being of

Import Trade of Roumania.

inherently superior quality with a "use lifetime" of ten years, and the second having a superior appearance with a "use lifetime" of two years, the second will be sold to ninety per cent. of the customers for that special article.

Undoubtedly, the best method of opening up a trade is to appoint a resident agent in one of the larger towns and to confine the scope of the agency solely to Roumania. At such an agency a large stock could be kept, thereby ensuring the quickest possible deliveries and effecting economies in the cost of freight, handling and trans-shipment. The agent would travel the country, adjust credits, do all Roumanian correspondence, translate catalogues and advertising literature into the Roumanian language, whilst at the same time keeping a staff of travellers busy calling upon the trade. Such a system, modified to suit various circumstances, seems to be best adapted to divert German and Austrian trade into British channels.

Smaller firms who cannot see their way to the formation of such a territorial organisation as that outlined, are urged to consider the advisability of combining with other firms in the same line of business for the establishment of residential agencies to carry on trade *in one line of business* in Roumania. Specialisation in this case seems to have quite its own value and to return doubled interest on the outlay involved. Should neither of these plans be feasible it would seem best to appoint agents in the usual manner.

Should national territorial organisation on any of these lines be beyond the reach or outside the scope of a particular business, there remains the plan of sending out a traveller from the United Kingdom. He should at least have a thorough knowledge of French and German, and in order to capture trade in smaller towns he should be accompanied by a person able to read and write Roumanian. The help of Roumanian banks, which would discount acceptances of small town dealers, might also be sought.

Customs duties should prove no bar to the further opening up of trade with the United Kingdom and effective competition with Germany and Austria-Hungary. The existing treaty of commerce between Roumania and the United Kingdom provides for reciprocal most-favoured-nation treatment, so that no higher duties or more onerous conditions will be imposed upon British goods than are borne by the goods from other countries.

In considering this question of possible openings for trade in Roumania, the Vice-Consul suggests that a study of the Consular Report on the trade and commerce of Roumania for 1913* would be of value.

(C. 106.)

* Annual Series, No. 5,326. Price, 3½d. Obtainable from the usual Sale Agents for Government publications.

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

With reference to the "Supplement" which was issued to last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" giving the complete Schedule of rates to the proposed new Customs Tariff of the Commonwealth of Australia, the Board of Trade have now received, from the office of the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia in London, a statement of certain amendments to that Tariff respecting the duties proposed to be leviable, under item No. 57, on "grain and pulse, not prepared or manufactured," on importation into the Commonwealth, with effect from the 12th December, 1914, as follows:—

Rates of Import Duty.

Articles.	As originally Proposed.		As now Proposed.		
	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.	General Tariff.	
57. Grain and pulse, not prepared or manufactured, viz.—					
(A) Barley ... per cental	2s.	2s.	} See below.		
(B) N.e.i.	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.			
(A) Wheat			} Free	Free	
(B) Barley ... per cental		See above.		2s.	2s.
(C) N.e.i.				1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.

(C. 3139.)

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

The Board of Trade have been informed, through the Colonial Office, that regulations will be issued shortly by the New Zealand Government requiring certificates of origin for certain goods imported and declarations of ultimate destination of goods exported in accordance with the practice of His Majesty's Government.*

A further Notification as to the date on which the regulations will take effect will be issued in due course. (C. 101.)

GREECE.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of translation of a Bill which has been submitted to the Greek Chamber, providing for the reduction of the Customs duties levied on certain articles on importation into Greece. The modifications of the Customs Tariff proposed to be effected by the Bill are shown in the following statement, additions to, or modifications of, the existing text of the Tariff being indicated in italic type. (See also the notice on p. 271.)

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

Proposed Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

GREECE—continued.

[1 drachma = 100 lepta = 9.6d.; oke = 2.62 lbs.]

Tariff No.	Articles.	Duties in Paper Currency.			
		Present.		Proposed by the Bill.	
		General Tariff.	Conventional Tariff.	General Tariff.	Conventional Tariff.
	VARIOUS ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.	Dr. lep.	Dr. lep.	Dr. lep.	Dr. lep.
6d	Cochineal and kermes	Per oke. 4 35	—	Per oke. 4 35	Per oke. 2 00
	OILS AND OLEAGINOUS SUBSTANCES.	Per 100 okes.		Per 100 okes.	Per 100 okes.
43b	Coconut oil	435 00	—	435 00	100 00
e	Coconut oil, crude, for the manufacture of soap	435 00	—	435 00	30 00
47f	Coconuts and earthnuts	217 50	—	217 50	20 00
61g	Blackish or brownish residues from the distillation of mineral oils, of which the melting point is no* above 48 deg. Centigrade, and containing mineral oils to the extent of not less than 10 per cent.	46 40	—	46 40	Free
	MEDICAMENTS.				
73	Roots, barks, grasses, &c., not specified—	Per oke.		Per oke.	Per oke.
	(a) Not powdered	1 45*	—	1 45	0 40
	(b) Powdered... ..			1 60	0 60
74	Dried flowers in general, insecticide powder, and camphor	0 72½†	—	1 45	0 60
	COLOURS.	Per 100 okes.		Per 100 okes.	Per 100 okes.
87	(a) Colours prepared with oil	203 00‡	—	200 00	100 00
88	(b) Colours prepared with water			50 00	20 00
	(a) Varnishes prepared with alcohol, oil, or oil of turpentine	101 50§	—	300 00	150 00
	(b) Similar articles for cleaning or polishing metals (powders, soaps, pastes and liquids)			100 00	70 00
	NOTE.—No tare deduction shall be allowed for the receptacles or wrappers of the articles mentioned in classes 87 and 88.				
	WAX.				
99	(a) Mineral waxy substances—				
	(1) Paraffin, ceresine, and all other waxy substances not specially named	319 00	—	250 00	140 00
	(2) Ozokerite, crude			50 00	5 00
	(b) Vegetable waxy substances, Carnauba, crude or refined	319 00	—	80 00	15 00
	(c) Stearine			290 00	160 00

* "Flowers, mosses and leaves."
 † "Roots, barks and camphor."
 ‡ "Colours and varnishes prepared with oil; and blacking (without tare allowance for the receptacle)."
 § "Varnish prepared with alcohol."
 || "Ceresine, paraffin, stearine, and all artificial waxy substances (without deduction of tare for the receptacle)."

Proposed Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

GREECE—continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	Duties in Paper Currency.				
		Present.		Proposed by the Bill.		
		General Tariff.	Conventional Tariff.	General Tariff.	Conventional Tariff.	
	<i>WAX—continued.</i>					
101	(a) Candles of stearine	Per 100 okes 290 00	—	Per 100 okes 290 00	Per 100 okes 180 00	
	(b) Candles of paraffin or of any other similar waxy material ...	[Not specified.]		200 00	160 00	
	(c) Nightlights in general (without deduction of tare for the wrappers)	[Not specified.]		250 00	200 00	
	INKS.					
102	Inks of all colours—	Per 100 okes.				
	(a) Writing or drawing ink in a liquid state	} 72 50	—	{	100 00	40 00
	(b) Writing or drawing ink in powder or in tablets ..				200 00	150 00
	(c) Printing or lithographic ink, thick				80 00	30 00
	<i>NOTE.—No tare allowance is to be made for the receptacles or wrappers of the articles mentioned in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c).</i>					
104	Empyreumatic oils [including oils suitable for lubricating machinery, as well as those]* used for producing gas	72 50	—	[No change.]		

* It is proposed that the words enclosed in square brackets shall be deleted from this Tariff heading.

It is also proposed that *palm oil* imported into Greece direct from abroad or out of bond for use in manufactories of stearine or stearine candles shall be exempt from import duty or other public or local duty, on condition that a guarantee is given for the delivery of such oil, by the manufacturer in whose favour the exemption from duty is granted, that it will be employed exclusively for the production of stearine and stearine candles.

[*Note.*—A similar exemption from duty is at present accorded in respect of beef fat and sulphuric acid imported for the purpose stated.] (C. 2,985.)

URUGUAY.

The Uruguayan "Diario Oficial" for the 11th December last contains a Bill which provides that race horses and draught horses (except animals for breeding purposes) shall pay an import duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The Bill also provides for the creation of an internal (stamp) duty on playing cards and on revolvers, pistols and other short-barrelled firearms, whether manufactured in Uruguay or imported.

The text of the measure may be seen by persons interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 2,793.)

**TARIFF CHANGES
AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.**

The Board of Trade have received copy of a telegram, through the Colonial Office, from the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia notifying that a Proclamation was issued on the 21st January last prohibiting the exportation from the Commonwealth of whale oil, both crude and refined, except with the consent of the Minister for Trade and Customs. (C. 3,232.)

**Exportation of
Whale Oil, except
under Permit,
prohibited.**

**Consular
Certificates of
Origin required
for all Goods
Imported from
certain European
Countries.**

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 183 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," respecting the proposed requirement of Consular certificates of origin for goods imported into the Commonwealth, the Board of Trade have now received from the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia in London copy of a Notice to Exporters stating that certificates of origin will be required by the Customs Department in Australia in respect of all goods shipped from places situated in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Italy and Switzerland on and after 1st February, 1915.

Such certificates will be issued and signed by H.M. Consul at the port of export in the countries named, and will be required in Australia for all goods irrespective of description or value.

The certificate will be in the following form, which is similar to that prescribed for goods exported to the United Kingdom:—

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN.

I, hereby certify that Mr..... (Producer, Manufacturer, Merchant, Trader, &c.), residing at in this town has declared before me that the merchandise designated below, which is to be shipped from this town to..... consigned to..... (Merchant, Manufacturer, &c.) in the Commonwealth of Australia, has not been produced or manufactured in enemy territory, and that he has produced to my satisfaction invoices or other trustworthy documents in proof thereof.

Number and Description of Cases.	Marks.	Numbers.	Weight or Quantity.	Total Value.	Contents.

This certificate is valid only for a period of not more than..... from the date hereof.

.....
(Signature of person
declaring.)

.....
(Signature of Consular Authority
issuing Certificates, and date.)
(C. 3473.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***QUEENSLAND.**

With reference to the notice which appeared on pp. 393-4 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th February, 1913, respecting the "Fruit Cases Act, No. 26 of 1912," the Board of Trade have now received copy of the Queensland "Government Gazette" for the 5th December last, which contains a Notice, dated 4th December, 1914, laying down certain regulations under the above-mentioned Act.

It is provided in the Regulations, which are to come into force on the 1st June, 1915, that cases in which fruit (other than bananas) is sold in Queensland, or exported therefrom to any place within the Commonwealth, shall be of the size, measurement, and capacity prescribed in the schedule thereto.

These Regulations may be seen by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 2,388.)

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

The Board of Trade have received copy of an Order in Council dated the 9th November, 1914, prohibiting, under section 46 of the "Customs Act, 1913," the importation into New Zealand of the under-mentioned articles, with effect from the date of publication of the Order in the "New Zealand Gazette," viz., the 12th November, 1914:

Importation of Cooking Utensils Coated with Lead prohibited.
Cooking utensils coated or lined with lead or with alloy containing lead. (C. 2,788.)

NORTHERN RHODESIA.

With reference to the "Supplement" which was issued to the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th March, 1913, giving the rates of duty leviable on goods imported into Northern Rhodesia under Customs Proclamation No. 19 of 1912, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation (No. 25 of 1914), dated 15th October, 1914, which amends Tariff item No. 36(d) of the Proclamation of 1912 by providing that the duty leviable on South African spirits imported into the Zambesi Basin of the Territory of Northern Rhodesia shall be increased from 6s. to 12s. per imperial gallon. (C. 2,371.)

UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, copy of an Ordinance (No. 14 of 1914) which was assented to by the Governor on the 3rd November, 1914, and which amends the "Game (Amendment) Ordinance, 1913," of the Uganda Protectorate.

Governor Empowered to Authorise Export of Immature Ivory in Transit.

The present Ordinance provides that, notwith-

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***UGANDA PROTECTORATE**—*continued.*

standing the provisions of Section 7 (1) of the principal Ordinance of 1913, the Governor may, by notice in the "Official Gazette" and subject to the conditions set forth in such notice, authorise the export of elephant tusks weighing less than 30 lbs., or pieces of ivory which formed part of a tusk less than 30 lbs. in weight, if such tusks be passing *in transit* through the Protectorate. (C. 2,369.)

GOLD COAST.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on page 183 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the proposed application of United Kingdom rules regarding certificates of origin for certain goods imported from various European countries into the Gold Coast, the Board of Trade have now received information, through the Foreign Office, that Consular certificates of origin will be required in respect of goods imported into the Gold Coast from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, and Italy from 1st February next. (C. 3,266.)

NIGERIA.

The Board of Trade have been informed by the Colonial Office that the undermentioned alterations in Customs duties on certain goods imported into Nigeria have been imposed by the Government of Nigeria, with effect from the 12th January, 1915:—

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.		
	Old Rates.	New Rates.	
Spirits, not exceeding a strength of 50 per cent. by Tralles' hydrometer	per gall.	s. d. 6 3	s. d. 7 6
And for every degree or part of a degree in excess of a strength of 50 per cent. by such hydrometer, an additional duty of	"	0 2½	0 2½
And for every degree below a strength of 50 per cent. by such hydrometer, a reduction of duty of	"	0 1½	0 1½
Provided that the duty levied shall in no case be less than	"	5 0	6 6
Tobacco: unmanufactured	per lb.	0 8	1 0

It is also stated that a *surtax* of 25 per cent. has been imposed on all *other* dutiable articles for the period of the war, and for 12 months after its conclusion.

**Surtax on certain
Dutiable Goods.**

(C.I.B. 2,293.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

MALTA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 196-8 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the new Customs Tariff Ordinance (No. 14 of 1914) which consolidates and amends the laws relating to the Customs duties in Malta, the Board of Trade have now received information, through the Colonial Office, that a Proclamation was issued on the 6th October, 1914, bringing the above-mentioned Ordinance into force on the 7th October, 1914. (C. 2,139.)

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 113-9 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 14th January last, giving a statement of the export duties leviable, for immigration and agricultural purposes, on various products exported from Trinidad and Tobago under Ordinances Nos. 44-5 of 1914, the Board of Trade are now in receipt of copy of a further Ordinance (No. 49 of 1914) which makes provision for raising certain emergency funds required in view of local conditions consequent on the present war by imposing export duties on various products raised or manufactured in the Colony, and shipped therefrom during the year 1915. The following is a complete statement of the export duties leviable under the present Ordinance:—

Articles.	Rates of Export Duty.
	s. d.
Sugar per 1,000 lbs.	3 0
Cocoa per 100 lbs.	0 2½
Coconuts per 1,000	1 6
Copra per 1,000 lbs.	5 0
[And in each of the above cases on lesser quantities in proportion.]	

The weight or quantity of every shipment of each of the above-mentioned articles exported shall be declared by the shipper, and any false declaration shall be an offence punishable by a penalty not exceeding £20.

(C. 2,970.)

The Trinidad "Royal Gazette" for the 12th November last contains a Proclamation (No. 61 of 1914), dated 27th October, 1914, prohibiting the exportation from the Colony of the under-mentioned articles to certain countries as follows:—

- (a) To all countries, except to British ports:
 - Rubber;
 - Graphite, suitable for the manufacture of crucibles.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**—*continued.*

- (b) To all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, with the exception of French, Spanish, Portuguese or Russian ports (other than Russian ports on the Baltic):

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

Copra, palm kernels and cocoa-beans;

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

Projectiles, charges and cartridges of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts:

Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war;

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

Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character;

All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character;

Saddle, draught and pack animals suitable for use in war;

Articles of camp equipment, and their distinctive component parts;

Armour plates;

Warships, including boats, and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war;

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

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

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

Gold and silver in coin or bullion; paper money;

Vehicles of all kinds available for use in war, and their component parts;

Vessels, craft and boats of all kinds; floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts;

Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock, and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs, and telephones;

Fuel; lubricants;

Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war;

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

Horse-shoes and shoeing materials;

Harness and saddlery;

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

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO—*continued.*

Copper, unwrought ;
 Lead, pig, sheet, or pipe ;
 Glycerine ;
 Ferro-chrome ;
 Hæmatite iron ore ;
 Magnetic iron ore ;
 Hides and skins, raw or rough tanned (but not including dressed leather) ;
 Range finders ;
 Locomotives of all kinds ;
 Motor tyres ;
 Nickel and nickel ore ;
 Chrome ore ; and
 Woolled sheep skins.

(C. 2,787.)

ST. LUCIA.

The St. Lucia "Gazette" for the 7th December last contains a Notice (No. 226 of 1914) prohibiting, under Section 109 (2) of the "Customs Ordinance, 1888. Amendment Ordinance, 1900," the exportation of foodstuffs and various warlike stores from St. Lucia.

It is, however, provided that any of the articles may be exported with the permission of the Treasurer, and upon such terms and conditions as he may direct.

The articles included in the Notice are, for the most part, the same as those specified in the Proclamation referred to above for Trinidad and Tobago.

The following articles are, however, also mentioned in the St. Lucia Notice:—

Aluminium ;
 Ferro-silica ;
 Haematite pig iron ;
 Iron pyrites ;
 Motor vehicles of all kinds and their component parts ;
 Sulphur ;
 Sulphuric acid ;
 The distinctive component parts of range-finders ; and
 Hides of all kinds, dry or wet ; pigskins, raw or dressed ; leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, or military boots.

["Graphite" and "magnetic iron ore," which are included in the Trinidad and Tobago Proclamation, are *not* specially mentioned in the Notice for St. Lucia.]

(C. 2,786.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

GRENADA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a Notice, dated 6th November, 1914, prohibiting the exportation of Foodstuffs and various Warlike Stores to certain Countries prohibited. from the Colony of the undermentioned articles to certain countries, as follows:—

- (a) To all countries, except to British ports :
 Rubber.
 Graphite, suitable for the manufacture of crucibles.
- (b) To all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Sea, with the exception of those of France, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain and Portugal :
 All foodstuffs for man ;
 All feedstuffs for animals ;
 All raw materials for the same ;—
 And in particular copra, palm kernels, cocoa-beans ;
 Range-finders ;
 Motors of all kinds ;
 Motor tyres ;
 Nickel and nickel ore ;
 Chrome ore ;
 Sheep skins, woolled (*i.e.*, with the wool left on).
 And all other articles included in any list of contraband, whether absolute or conditional, set out in any Proclamation by the King or Order in Council published in the "London Gazette," or set out in any Proclamation by the Governor or Order in Council published in the "Government Gazette" of Grenada.

(C. 2,785.)

BRITISH GUIANA.

With reference to the Notices which have appeared in the "Board of Trade Journal"* respecting the Regulations governing the importation of goods into British Guiana under the British Preferential Tariff, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of further Regulations, dated 9th November, 1914, which repeal those previously in force, and, at the same time, lay down amended regulations, with effect from 1st

January, 1915.

The present Regulations restrict the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff to goods *consigned direct* to British Guiana from the country of origin or manufacture, and the Comptroller of Customs is empowered to call for such proofs of origin in addition to the certificate as he, in his discretion, deems necessary.

* *Viz.*, for the 19th June, 1913 (pp. 659-690) and for the 9th October, 1913 (p. 83).

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***BRITISH GUIANA**—*continued.*

Under the previous regulations certificates of origin were also prescribed for goods not consigned direct from the country of origin or manufacture and which were required to be attested to in British countries before certain authorised persons.

The provisions of the present Regulations are as follows:—
Regulations to govern the Entry of Goods under the British Preferential Tariff in British Guiana made under the Customs Ordinance, 1884, as amended by the Customs (Canadian Reciprocity) Ordinance, 1913.‡

1. During the term of the reciprocal Customs Agreement with the Dominion of Canada signed at Ottawa on the ninth day of April, 1912, the hereinafter designated articles of merchandise† being *bona fide* the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland and the British Possessions which are parties to the Canada—West Indies Convention or which may become parties thereto, shall be admitted at such respective preferential rates of duty as may be specified in any Customs Duties Ordinance for the time being in force.

2. Manufactured articles shall only be admitted at the preferential rates of duty upon proof being submitted that a substantial portion of the labour of the United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland and the British Possessions which are parties to the Canada—West Indies Convention or which may become parties thereto, has entered into the production of such articles to the extent in each article of not less than one-fourth of the value thereof at the time the goods are entered for exportation with the Customs authorities in the country of produce or manufacture.

3. All articles entitled to preference under these regulations, imported or brought into British Guiana shall be accompanied by such evidence of origin as hereinafter required, and all such articles imported or brought into British Guiana not accompanied by such evidence shall be deemed to be articles not entitled to admission at preferential rates of duty.

4. All articles entitled to preference shall be accompanied by a certificate of origin in the form set forth in Schedule "A."

In order to substantiate the correctness of the particulars contained in such certificate of origin the importer shall produce, at the request in writing of the Customs Authorities, the Railway bill of lading, or a copy thereof duly certified by the Canadian Customs Authorities, furnisher's account, business correspondence or such other documentary evidence relating to the goods as the Comptroller of Customs may, from time to time, require to be presented.

5. Upon failure of the importer to present any document required in writing under the preceding Regulation the Comptroller may direct

† The list of articles designated in the Regulations is not printed, as it is practically the same as that given under Schedule "A" of the Agreement in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 4th July, 1912 (pp. 29-30).

‡ For provisions of which, see the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 12th June, 1913 (p. 619).

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***BRITISH GUIANA**—*continued.*

that the articles shall not be admitted under the British Preferential Tariff. Any dispute as to the duty payable may be decided by action in the manner provided by section twenty-three of the Customs Ordinance, 1884, and the procedure therein laid down shall be followed.

6. Inasmuch as it is possible that articles entitled to preference may occasionally reach British Guiana before the arrival of the certificates of origin relating to the same it shall be competent for the Customs Authorities to authorise the delivery of such articles at the preferential rates of duty on the security of a deposit equal in amount to the difference in duty between the preferential and general rates, or on bond being given for such amount for the due production of the necessary certificates within a prescribed period, provided that a general bond may be entered into to cover a series of transactions, and in a penalty suitable to the extent of such transactions. The forms of bond for use are specified in Schedules "B" and "C." Deposits made under the provisions of this paragraph shall be carried to account under the appropriate head of revenue at the end of a week after the expiration of the time allowed for the production of the certificate of origin.

7. When goods accompanied by certificates of origin are not in uniformity with the descriptions borne on the certificates, by reason of discrepancies as regards the marks or numbers of the packages, the number and description of the packages and description of the goods or the quantity or value of the goods they shall not be entitled to preferential treatment unless the Customs Authorities at the port of destination are satisfied that the differences are solely due to error.

8. Certificates of origin produced shall be retained by the Customs Authorities at the port of landing and shall be filed with the papers of the importing vessel. A note shall be made on the import entry either at the time of passing or subsequently that a certificate has been produced covering the preferential goods specified in such entry.

9. Goods certified for entry under the preferential tariff shall be packed separately from other goods. The packages however may be enclosed with other goods, provided the certificate of origin is endorsed accordingly.

10. In order to obtain admission at the preferential rates of duty goods shall be imported into British Guiana direct from the United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland, and the British Possessions, which are parties to the Canada—West Indies Convention or which may become parties thereto, provided that in the case of Canadian goods direct consignment is not to be deemed to be affected by their passing through the United States in bond in transitu, exclusively for purposes of through transportation to the importer in British Guiana, but such goods are not to remain in the United States for any purposes other than for purposes of transit, and re-consignment of Canadian goods from the United States shall not be deemed to be direct consignment.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRITISH GUIANA—*continued.*

11. Goods entitled to preferential treatment shall not be entered on entries along with non-preferred goods.

12. The Regulations approved by the Governor and Court of Policy on the 13th day of May, 1913, and the Amendments to such Regulations approved by the Governor and Court of Policy on the 18th day of August, 1913, are hereby repealed.

13. These Regulations shall come into force on the 1st day of January, 1915.

SCHEDULE "A."

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN FOR ENTRY UNDER THE CANADA—WEST INDIES PREFERENTIAL TARIFF OF ARTICLES CONSIGNED DIRECT FROM THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OR MANUFACTURE.

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

I have the means of knowing and I do hereby certify that the merchandise designated below is of (2) growth, produce or manufacture, which merchandise is to be shipped to (3) consigned to, merchant at (4). And I further certify that I have the means of knowing that in the case of manufactured goods a substantial portion of the labour of (5) has entered into the production of every manufactured article included in this certificate of origin, to the extent in each article of not less than one-fourth of the value of every such article in its present condition.

Name and address of exporter.
Port of Shipment.

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

So certified under my responsibility.

Signature.....

Dated at this day of 191 .

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

In the case of Canadian goods the term "consigned direct" is held to include goods passing by way of the United States in bond, exclusively for purposes of through transportation to British Guiana, but Canadian goods re-consigned from the United States shall not be entitled to be admitted under the British Preferential Tariff.

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

(2) Country of origin or manufacture. (3) Port of ultimate destination. (4) Address. (5) Country of manufacture.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***BRITISH GUIANA—continued.****SCHEDULE "B."****BOND FOR THE PRODUCTION OF CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN.**

KNOW all men by these presents that We, _____, are held and firmly bound unto our Sovereign Lord George the Fifth, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, in the sum of _____ dollars to be paid to our said Lord the King, His Heirs or Successors, for which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves, and every of us, jointly and severally, our Heirs, Executors, and Administrators firmly by these Presents. Sealed with our seals.

Dated this _____ day of _____ in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and _____

Whereas the goods hereinafter specified, that is to say _____ have been imported into the port of _____ from* _____ by the vessel _____ on the _____ day of _____ 19 _____ unaccompanied by the duly authenticated certificate of origin required to admit the goods afore-mentioned to preferential treatment under the Customs Duties Ordinance now in force, and whereas delivery of the said goods has been granted by the Customs Authorities at the preferential rate of duty.

Now the condition of the above written bond or obligation is such that if the said certificate of origin is duly produced to the Customs Authorities within _____ days from this date no further amount of duty shall be payable in respect of such goods and the above written bond or obligation shall be void, but if the said certificate is not so produced then the above bounden..... must in due course pay to the Customs Authorities at _____ the difference in duty between the preferential and the general rates, otherwise the above written bond or obligation shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of _____

SCHEDULE "C."**GENERAL BOND FOR THE PRODUCTION OF CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN.**

KNOW all men by these Present that We, _____, are held and firmly bound unto our Sovereign Lord George the Fifth, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, in the sum of _____ dollars to be paid to our said Lord the King, his Heirs or Successors, for which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves, and every of us, jointly and severally,

* Country of origin.

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

- Balata, crude, and partly worked products thereof.
 Barbed wire.
 Batteries (dry) for electric pocket lamps.
 Benzol.
 Bottles (empty).
 Brass bars, rolled or forged, not further worked.
 Brass materials, cup-shaped, for use in the manufacture of cartridges.
 Brass wire, rolled or drawn.
 Caps (dynamite percussion caps).
 Carbons for search-lights and for arc-lights.
 Cattle.
 Coal and coke.
 Copper alloys, refuse of.
 Copper or brass bars, rolled or forged, not further worked.
 Copper or brass materials, cup-shaped, for use in the manufacture of cartridges.
 Copper or brass wire, rolled or drawn.
 Copper plates, rolled or pressed, at least 3 millim. in thickness.
 Copper, unworked (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
 Cresol and cresol preparations, including creolin and lysol.
 Dyes made from tar and organic bye-products for producing tar-dyes (such as aniline, naphthol, naphthylamines, naphthylaminesulphonic acids, benzol, cresol and cresol preparations, including creolin and lysol, salicylic acid, &c.).
 Dynamite percussion caps.
 Field-glasses.
 *Foodstuffs (except fish and fish products, condensed milk, butter, cheese, berries, game poultry, eggs, coffee, tea, spices, margarine and raw materials for the production of margarine, such as oleo stock, lard, arachides, cotton (sic) and cocos).
 *Forage, including meal of herrings, of whale meat, and of liver, but not including whale and fish manure.
 Goats.
 Gold, minted or unminted. (Gold worked up into jewellery or articles of use may be exported.)
 Gutta-percha, crude, and partly worked products thereof.
 Hides and skins and their products.
 Horses (living).
 Horse shoes.
 Jute, raw.
 Jute products and jute waste.
 Jute sacking (except sacking used in packing other goods destined for export).
 Lead.
 Leather and products thereof.
 Lysol (see Cresol).
 Machines intended for the manufacture of ammunition.
 Medicines included in Schedules A and B of the Law of the 29th August, 1908.†
 Mineral oils.
 Motors of more than 15 horse-power, with more than 600 revolutions per minute, and weighing less than 25 kilogs. per horse-power; also motor boats fitted with such motors.
 Motor boats (see preceding heading).
 Motor cars, and tyres therefor.
 Naphthol, naphthylamines, naphthylaminesulphonic acids, &c.
 Nickel ore.
 Nickel, unworked (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
 Peat.
 Percussion caps (dynamite percussion caps.)
 Pigs.
 Reindeer.

* The terms " foodstuffs " and " forage " include everything used as foodstuffs for men or animals.

† A translation of these schedules may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

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

Rubber, crude (gummi elasticum), and partly worked products thereof.
 Rubber waste.
 Sacks, empty.*
 Salicylic acid.
 Sheep.
 Silver, minted or unminted. (Silver worked up into jewellery or articles of use may be exported).
 Skins and their products.
 Skis and ski sledges.
 Sulphur and flowers of sulphur.
 Tanning material.
 Tinplates (including decorated tin, parts of tinplates, worked tin, and ready-made tin packing).
 Tyres for motor cars and for cycles.
 Wire, barbed.
 Wool and woollen goods (including all kinds of woollen waste).

Notes.—(1) All articles required for a ship about to undertake a voyage may be exported for the use of the ship in spite of the prohibitions.

(2) As regards transit, all the above goods coming to Norway consigned to a foreign destination can be re-exported without special permission. Goods consigned to a place in Norway cannot, on the other hand, be re-exported without permission, even if they were intended for re-export.

(3) The Norwegian Government reserve to themselves the right to grant, in exceptional cases, permission to export any of the prohibited articles.

SWEDEN.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of translation of a Swedish Royal Decree, dated the 9th January, which prohibits the transit through Sweden of the undermentioned articles:—

**Prohibition of
 Transit of Arms,
 Ammunition,
 and other War
 Material.**

Foils, sabres, cutlasses, bayonets, swords and similar weapons (with or without their scabbards), and parts thereof—gilt, silvered, nickelled, etched,

or other kinds.

Fire-arms (except sporting arms, air-guns and spring-guns), including revolvers and pistols; machine guns and battery guns without carriages; also finished parts of such arms.

War material not specially mentioned in the Swedish Customs Tariff and parts thereof:—Armour plate; cannon, howitzers and mortars, and sights and other aiming appliances belonging thereto; projectiles; cartridge cases, empty or filled with ammunition ready for use; gun carriages, limber carriages and ammunition carts; torpedoes; and other war material.

Hollow materials of copper and brass for the manufacture of cartridges.

Lead, unmanufactured, also scrap lead.

Lead, manufactured, *viz.*, shot and bullets.

* Permission to export is granted when the sacks have entered Norway containing goods and are proved to belong to the exporters of such goods and also when the sacks are urgently required by foreign firms who are shipping goods to Norway.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SWEDEN—*continued.*

Motor-cycles, finished, and parts thereof not specially mentioned.
Carriages and vehicles not specially mentioned in the Customs
Tariff:—

Without motors—for the conveyance of goods.

With motors—for the conveyance of passengers or goods.

Glycerine.

Gunpowder, common; gun-cotton; smokeless powder; dynamite and other explosives not specially mentioned in the Customs Tariff; detonating caps (ignition caps); igniting material not specially mentioned in the Customs Tariff for projectiles and guns, such as percussion and precipitation fuses, time fuses, double fuses, detonators and primers; cartridges not specially mentioned in the Customs Tariff, loaded or not; safety fuse and blasting fuse.

NETHERLANDS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the exportation of the following articles from the Netherlands has been prohibited by Royal Decrees dated the 16th and 19th January (the latter of which supersedes the Decrees of the 6th and 21st November, 1914):—

**Prohibition of
Exportation of
certain Articles.**

Vaseline, resin, turpentine, Chile saltpetre, nitrate of lime (*kalksalpeter*), calcium nitride (*kalkstikstof*), calcium cyanamide (*stikstofkalk*), sulphate of ammonia, ammonia superphosphate, guano and other nitrogenous fertilisers, and superphosphate.

[*Note.*—The export of Chile saltpetre, nitrate of lime (*kalksalpeter*), calcium nitride (*kalkstikstof*), and calcium cyanamide (*stikstofkalk*), was already prohibited by a Decree of the 6th November,* and the export of sulphate of ammonia by a Decree of the 21st November.†]

The Board are also in receipt, through the same channel, of information to the effect that, according to a notice published in a recent issue of the "Reichsanzeiger," the German Government has been informed that the export of *denatured* tallow from the Netherlands is not prohibited, although the export of tallow which may be deemed as fit for consumption is prohibited. (C. 2,566 and 2,792.)

FRANCE.

A recent French Customs Circular (No. 4623) contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 6th November, fixing at 250,000 hectolitres the quantity of wine of Tunisian origin, made from fresh grapes, which may be admitted into France from the 1st August, 1914 to the 31st July, 1915, at specially reduced rates of duty, in accordance with the Law of the 19th July, 1890. (C. 1,504.)

* See the notice at p. 516 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 19th November, 1914.

† See the notice at p. 585 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 26th November, 1914.

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

A further Circular (No. 4627) contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 28th October, which provides that sheep from Senegal, Upper-Senegal-Niger and French Guinea, imported direct into France, either on the hoof or slaughtered, and accompanied by a certificate of origin issued by the local authorities, shall be admitted into France free of duty to an amount to be fixed each year by Decree. Frozen mutton is to be subject to the conditions specified in the Decrees of the 26th May, 1888, 6th January, 1912, and 22nd May, 1912.*

Sheeps' brains and kidneys, from sheep slaughtered in Senegal, Upper-Senegal-Niger and French Guinea, and preserved by freezing or chilling, may be admitted into France separately from the animals to which they belong under the conditions prescribed by the Decree of the 6th January, 1912. The quantity (in tons) of such brains and kidneys which may be admitted duty-free into France will also be fixed each year by Decree. (C. 1,504.)

A further Circular (No. 4628) contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 28th October, which, by way of amendment of the Decrees of the 4th September, 1909, and the 31st October, 1911, provides that oxen from Senegal, Upper-Senegal-Niger and French Guinea, imported direct to France, either on the hoof or slaughtered, and accompanied by a certificate of origin issued by the local authorities, shall be admitted into France free of duty up to an amount to be fixed each year by Decree. Frozen beef is to be subject to the conditions specified in the Decrees of the 26th May, 1888, 6th January, 1912, 22nd May, 1912, and 2nd August, 1914.†

Certain detached parts‡ (specified in paragraph A of Article 1 of the Decree of the 6th January, 1912) from oxen slaughtered in Senegal, Upper-Senegal-Niger and French Guinea, and preserved by freezing or chilling, may be admitted into France separately from the animals to which they belong under the conditions prescribed by the above-mentioned Decree of the 6th January, 1912. The quantity (in tons) of such parts which may be admitted into France free of duty will also be fixed each year by Decree. (C. 1,504.)

* Information as to the conditions laid down by these Decrees will be found in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 29th February, 1912 (p. 475), and the 20th June, 1912 (pp. 639-40).

† See the notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 29th February, 1912 (p. 475), 20th June, 1912 (pp. 639-40), and 13th August, 1914 (p. 446).

‡ viz., Fillets and sirloins; hind-quarters; tongues; kidneys and brains; and sweet-breads.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRANCE (GABOON).

A recent French Customs Circular (No. 4622) contains a French Presidential Decree, dated 16th October, 1914, in virtue of which the Customs duties on *coffee in the bean, roasted or ground, tea, nutmegs, cloves and canilla* of foreign origin imported into Gaboon, which were formerly fixed at one-half of the rates prescribed by the French Customs Tariff, are to be levied at the full rates prescribed by that Tariff. (C. 1,504.)

**Increase of
Import Duty on
Coffee, Tea, Cloves,
Vanilla, &c.**

SWITZERLAND.

The following is a translation of a Decree of the Swiss Federal Council, dated the 7th January, respecting the importation into Switzerland of cereals, flour and forage:—

**Importation of
certain Foodstuffs.**

Article 1.—The importation of cereals (wheat, spelt, barley, rye, oats, maize), of the products resulting from the grinding thereof, including forage meal and bran, as also of all concentrated forage necessary for the feeding of cattle, is reserved exclusively to the Confederation.

Article 2.—The "Commissariat central des guerres" is charged with the purchase in foreign countries and with the re-selling of the foodstuffs specified in Article 1.

These foodstuffs shall be used exclusively for supplying the requirements of the country.

Article 3.—Firms or individuals domiciled in Switzerland who, before the date of the coming into operation of this Decree, have purchased in foreign countries goods of the kinds specified in Article 1, may be authorised by the "Commissariat central des guerres" to import the goods into Switzerland. The re-exportation of these foodstuffs, or of the products resulting from the grinding thereof, is absolutely prohibited.

Article 4.—The "Commissariat central des guerres" is authorised to acquire the foodstuffs mentioned in Article 3 if the importation of such goods into Switzerland becomes difficult or impossible.

Article 5.—Traders who shall have sold their goods to the Confederation, as provided for in Article 4, shall be relieved of all the obligations which they may have contracted in regard to the delivery of such goods to their customers in Switzerland.

Article 6.—Contraventions of the provisions of the present Decree shall be penalised in accordance with Articles 6 and 7 of the Ordinance of the Federal Council, dated the 6th August, 1914, concerning Penal Provisions for the state of war.

Article 7.—The present Decree shall come into force on the 12th January, 1915. (C. 3,124.)

The "Recueil des Lois Suisses" for the 13th January contains a Decree of the Federal Council, dated the 8th January, respecting the monopoly duty on alcohol. The principal provisions of this Decree, which was to come into operation on the 15th January, are as follows:—

**Monopoly Duties
on Alcohol and
Alcoholic
Products.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SWITZERLAND—*continued.*

Article 1.—The importation, by private persons, of the products specified in the present Article is permitted, subject to payment of import duty in accordance with the Customs Tariff, and of monopoly duties at the following rates:—

a. Spirits (*eaux-de-vie*), liqueurs, liqueur wines, medicinal wines, and other similar spirituous beverages, fruit ethers, alcoholic essences, extracts and tinctures destined for the preparation of spirituous beverages, alcoholic juices of fruits or berries, fruits preserved in alcohol and similar products, alcoholic pharmaceutical products for internal use, propylic alcohol, butylic alcohol, isobutylic alcohol, amylic alcohol, isoamylic alcohol, fusel oil and the like, acetate of amyl, formic ether, as also vermouth testing more than 18½ degrees:—115 francs per 100 kilogs. gross weight, without regard to the alcoholic strength.

If these products contain more than 75 degrees of alcohol they shall be subject for each degree in excess to a supplementary duty of 1 franc 15 centimes per 100 kilogs. gross weight.

Products testing less than 25 degrees shall be subject only to a duty of 30 francs. Juices of fruits and berries of an alcoholic content not exceeding 3½ degrees, shall, however, be subject to a duty of 1 franc 15 centimes per degree and per 100 kilogs. gross weight, instead of 30 francs.

All the foregoing duties shall be increased by 25 per cent. in the case of importations of less than 50 kilogs. gross weight.

As regards absinthe and imitations thereof, the provisions of Articles 1, 2 and 3 of the Federal Law of the 24th June, 1910, concerning the prohibition of absinthe, are alone applicable.

b. Wines containing more than 15 degrees of alcohol: 1 franc 15 centimes for each degree in excess, per 100 kilogs. gross weight.

The provisions of Swiss Treaties of Commerce relative to the limit for exemption from Monopoly duty are reserved in so far as concerns special qualities of wine (Marsala, Sherry, Madeira, Port, &c., &c.). The Monopoly duty in these cases is 1 franc 15 centimes per 100 kilogs. gross weight for each degree in excess of the stipulated maximum.

c. Primary materials suitable for distillation—per 100 kilogs. gross weight:—

	Frs. cts.
1. Dried gentian roots, not ground	10 50
2. Cherries, crushed or "écaudées"	7 75
3. Plums or prunes, crushed	6 00
4. All other stone fruit, crushed, and pip fruits, crushed	5 25
5. Juniper berries, dried and fresh, entire or pounded	11 50
6. All other crushed berries, destined for distillation	2 75
7. Fresh prunellos (<i>prunus spinosa</i>), destined for distillation..	5 25
8. Grapes, fresh or crushed, destined for pressing—for their skins (<i>marcs</i>)	1 75
9. Dried grapes, falling under No. 33 of the Customs Tariff—for their skins (<i>marcs</i>)	8 25

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SWITZERLAND—*continued.*

	Frs. cts.
10. Figs destined for distillation	40 00
11. Skins and husks (<i>marcs</i>) of grapes and of fruits	6 00
12. Wine lees, liquid, thick or thin	11 00
(Wine lees of an alcoholic strength of over 15 per cent. pay, in addition, a supplementary duty, calculated according to paragraph <i>b</i> .)	
13. Skins (<i>marcs</i>) of juniper berries	11 50
14. Fresh gentian roots, entire or pounded	5 25
15. Juniper berries of which the juice is evaporated to consistence ("purée," "miel," "jus," &c.)	30 00
16. Dried wine lees ("pres-sées")	5 25

d. Alcoholic products or products made with alcohol, unsuitable for use as beverages, but for the manufacture of which it is necessary, in Switzerland, to use "*trois-six*": 1 franc 40 centimes per degree and per 100 kilogs. gross weight.

Article 2.—The Monopoly duties, paid in conformity with the provisions of Article 1, will be refunded by the Régie in cases where the importer proves, by official certificates or by equivalent evidence, that the materials on which duty has been paid have been employed in such a way as to render impossible the manufacture of alcohol or all use of alcohol as a beverage. The Régie decides in each case as to the adequacy of the evidence submitted.

* * * * *

Article 3.—Absolute alcohol and other specialities of "*trois-six*" and of alcohol, which are not sold by the Régie, may be imported by private persons, under the authorisation of the Régie. This authorisation may be given for each separate consignment or for whole classes of goods. In addition to the Customs duty prescribed by the Tariff, there will also be payable a special duty, as follows:—

(*a*) For absolute alcohol, on consignments of 50 kilogs. or more, 144 francs; on consignments of less than 50 kilogs., 180 francs—per 100 kilogs. gross weight.

(*b*) For other specialities of "*trois-six*" and of alcohol, the Monopoly duties fixed in Article 1, section *a* (above).

The provisions of Article 14 of the Law respecting alcohol, as modified by the Federal Law of the 22nd June, 1907, and the provisions of the Ordinances issued to give effect thereto, remain in force.

Article 4.—The distillation of primary materials of foreign origin, on the importation of which one or other of the rates of duty specified in Article 1, section *c*, has not been paid, may be authorised by the Régie, subject to payment of a duty of 1 franc 35 centimes per degree and per hectolitre of the product obtained by such distillation.

Article 8.—All provisions contrary to the present Decree are abrogated, in particular, those of the Decrees of the Federal Council, dated the 7th November, 1911, and the 27th August, 1914.

ITALY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the exportation from Italy of colophany is now prohibited.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***GREECE.**

With reference to the notice, under the head of "Proposed Tariff Changes," at pages 249-51 of the present issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," respecting a Bill for the modification of the Greek Customs Tariff, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a telegram from H.M. Minister at Athens reporting that the measure in question has been passed *with certain amendments*, and came into operation on the 15th January.

Sir F. Elliot is understood to have forwarded particulars of the amendments introduced into the Bill before its enactment, and information as to the nature of these alterations will be published in this "Journal" as soon as the information is received at the Board of Trade. (C. 3447.)

SERBIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that a Serbian Ministerial Decree, dated the 12th January and published on the 15th, prohibits the exportation from Serbia of wool, hides, copper, and articles of copper. (C. 2,756.)

BULGARIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the exportation of copper from Bulgaria has been prohibited. Prohibition of the export of maize (which had been temporarily withdrawn) has again been established. (C. 3,411.)

GUATEMALA.

With reference to the notice at page 188 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 16th July last respecting the suspension, for a period of six months, of the collection of the duty on rubber exported from Guatemala, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Decree has been issued, dated the 30th November, 1914, prolonging for a further period of six months the period during which rubber may be exported free of export duty.

[*Note.*—The export duty in question was 1½ cents (American gold) on each pound of rubber exported.] (C. 3,278.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

URUGUAY.

The Uruguayan "Diario Oficial" for the 11th December last contains a Law, dated the 2nd December, Article 1 of which provides that comestible vegetable oils, except olive oil, shall pay the specific duty applicable to refined cotton seed oil. [A Uruguayan Law published in the "Diario Oficial" of the 26th October, 1912, provided that refined cotton seed oil was to pay on importation a specific duty of 15 centesimos (7½d.) per kilogramme (2 2046 lbs)].

Article 2 of the Law provides that the receptacles of oils shall bear, in clearly visible letters, an indication of the kind and quantity of the oil contained therein. In the case of a mixture of two or more kinds of oil, the proportion of each kind is to be shown. The provisions of this Article are to become obligatory six months from the date of the Law. (C. 2,793.)

EXCISE TARIFF CHANGES.

NORTHERN RHODESIA.

The Board of Trade have received copy of the "Northern Rhodesia Excise Proclamation, 1914" (No. 26 of 1914), dated 15th October last, which provides for the imposition of an excise duty on spirits distilled or manufactured in the Territory of 12s. per Imperial gallon, if the spirits do not exceed the strength of proof, with a proportionate increase in the case of spirits of greater strength.

The Proclamation further provides that no person shall distil or manufacture spirits of any kind without first registering his name and the place in which he desires to carry on his distillery with the Magistrate of the District in which such place is situated, who shall keep a register of all such names and places.

The registration fee shall be one pound, and the holder of a registration certificate shall be deemed to be licensed to distil or make brandy, rum, gin, whisky or any other spirits, spirituous liquors or strong waters of any description.

The Proclamation No. 20 of 1905 (North-Western Rhodesia) is repealed. (C. 2,372.)

NETHERLANDS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a translation of a Dutch Royal Decree, dated the 2nd January, which accords, under certain conditions, exemption from excise duty in respect of salt required in factories or workshops in connection with the dyeing of cotton and cotton waste for the manufacture of wadding. (C. 2,789.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

UNITED KINGDOM.

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

Steamship Services to the Continent.

RUSSIA.

With reference to the notice on pp. 120-1 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 14th January relative to certain provisions of an Enactment of the Russian Council of Ministers restricting the trading rights of subjects of foreign States which do not grant most-favoured-nation treatment to Russian commerce and navigation,

it is notified that this measure also provides as follows in regard to tonnage and shipping dues:—

The Ministry for Finance is empowered:—

(1) To charge double the established rate of tonnage dues on goods imported or exported on sea-going vessels flying the flags of States not granting most-favoured-nation treatment to Russia in respect of importation, transit, and navigation.

(2) To charge foreign vessels flying the flags of the States specified in (1) an increased shipping due up to 2 roubles (about 4s. 3d.) per registered ton. Should Russian vessels be charged the highest rate of shipping due in the ports of the above-specified States, the Russian dues on vessels of these States will be correspondingly increased.

(3) To levy a tonnage due on goods imported from or exported abroad on river shipping of the States specified, such due to be based on the rate established in respect of goods carried by sea-going vessels.

Orders in connection with the above are to be issued by the Minister of Finance only upon enactment of the Council of Ministers. (C. 1,355.)

NORWAY.

The British Vice-Consul at Narvik (Mr. J. N. Aagaard) reports that it has been decided to establish a new Norwegian service of steamers between Narvik and Newcastle. This new service is intended to facilitate Anglo-Russian trade via the Ofoten Railway and British trade in timber with Northern Sweden. Steamers will run every ten days if there is sufficient cargo. The first steamer was due to leave Narvik about 10th January.

The war has made this route a necessity, but as there is but one quay available for this trade at Narvik, its promoters must be content with a small beginning, especially as the same quay has to be used for coal cargoes for the railway and for other steamer cargoes that may arrive. If the new trade shows signs of stability, it is thought that the Government may take steps to provide greater facilities at the Fageruaes railway quay. (C. 1,711.)

Shipping and Transport.

NORWAY. NORTH AMERICA.

H.M. Minister in Christiania reports that the local firm of Olsen has decided to inaugurate a new direct line of steamers between Norwegian ports and the Pacific Coast of North America, calling at most of the ports up to Vancouver. Sailings are to commence in February. Messrs. Olsen have ordered three vessels fitted with Diesel engines, and having a speed of 11 knots when loaded with their maximum cargo of 10,000 tons, which are to be delivered in 1916 and used on this new service.

(M. 32 674)

BRAZIL.

The Board of Trade have received a notification to the effect that the Brazilian Administration has prohibited the exchange of radio-telegrams (except those relating to distress calls) by means of the wireless telegraph coast stations in Brazil.

Radio-telegrams prohibited between Ships and Coast Stations.

CHINA (MANCHURIA).

H.M. Embassy in Tokio has forwarded a statement of the reduced local rates of the South Manchuria Railway Company for the carriage of certain specified goods (including hats and caps, cotton cloth and yarn, other manufactured cotton goods, lamps, crude porcelain and chinaware, fruits, rice, &c.) from the ports of Antung, Dairen and Newchwang (Yingkow) to the interior of Manchuria.

The above-mentioned statement 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. 1,454.)

Reduced Local Freight Rates on the South Manchurian Railway.

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

GERMANY.

According to the "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 30th December, the colliery owners in the Ruhr District are finding difficulty in supplying coal to all their customers, owing to the increased demands of the naval and military authorities and the railways, the scarcity of men in the mines, and also to the cessation of imports from the United Kingdom, which used to amount to about 9,000,000 tons annually. In the majority of cases contracts were made before the war at the prices fixed in April, 1914, to remain in force until 31st March, 1915, and no increase could therefore be made for such contracts. The colliery

Coal Trade in the Ruhr District.

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

owners announce, however, that they can only deliver the particular varieties ordered after the demands of the military and naval authorities and the Prussian-Hessian State Railways have been met.

The decrease in output of the mines has naturally increased the cost of working, and it has therefore been found necessary to increase the price of coal (industrial and household) by 3 marks per metric ton (3s. per ton) on all contracts made since the outbreak of the war. (X. 5,012.)

The issues of the "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 3rd and 4th January contain the following particulars of the production of pig iron and ingot steel in Germany during November, 1914:—

Pig Iron and Ingot Steel Production in November, 1914.

The total production of pig iron in November, 1914, amounted to 788,956 metric tons, as compared with 729,822 metric tons in the previous month. Of the November production, 131,941 metric tons were foundry pig iron, 7,984 metric tons Bessemer iron, 498,384 metric tons Thomas iron, 123,000 metric tons spiegeleisen and 27,647 metric tons puddled iron. The production of pig iron during the eleven months ended November, amounted to 13,535,666 metric tons as compared with 17,697,922 metric tons in the corresponding period of 1913.

The total production of ingot steel in November, amounted to 900,026 metric tons as compared with 904,200 metric tons in the previous month. The November output consisted of the following:—Thomas steel 455,932 metric tons, Bessemer steel 8,128 metric tons, basic Siemens-Martin steel 385,558 metric tons, acid Siemens-Martin steel 17,801 metric tons, basic cast steel 11,977 metric tons, acid cast steel 5,743 metric tons, crucible steel 8,320 metric tons and electro-steel 6,567 metric tons. The production during the eleven months ended November, amounted to 14,023,713 metric tons. (X.5,024.)

Metric ton = 2,204.6 lbs.

ROUMANIA.

According to the "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 4th January, the export of Roumanian petroleum remains limited. **Situation in Petroleum Industry.** Orders are fairly numerous at paying prices, especially for illuminating oils, and also to some extent for mineral and Diesel oils, but there are difficulties in the way of output. The exportation of illuminating oils, which has latterly been carried out in casks owing to the shortage of tanks, has now been prohibited by order of the Minister of Finance, which order also stipulates that no oil must be sent out from refineries which, on analysis, yields more than 10 per cent. distillate at 150°. Consequently, large quantities of oil have had to be sent back to the refineries after great difficulty had been experienced in marketing it.

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***CUBA.**

An extraordinary issue of the "Gaceta Oficial" (Havana) of 18th November contains the full Spanish text of revised regulations for the effective working of the Cuban Mining Laws of 1859 and 1868. These new regulations took effect from 1st January, 1915.

New Mining Regulations.

A copy of the "Gaceta" referred to may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (X. 422.)

YARNS AND TEXTILES.**GERMANY.**

The "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 25th December states that the German linen industry, which was fairly active during the months immediately preceding the war, was brought almost to a standstill during August, but resumed regular and almost normal business in September, due in great measure to army orders. Owing to the cessation of supplies from Russia, abnormal prices have been asked for raw materials; stocks are sufficient, however, to last till the spring. considerable amounts of flax having been appropriated in Ghent.

There has been great activity in the flax spinning industry since August, but, owing to the enhanced prices of raw materials, spinners are only buying sufficient to enable them to carry out the orders they have in hand, many of which were given as early as September and October last for delivery as late as March or April next.

Army contracts have made the linen and half-linen weaving mills extraordinarily busy since the middle of September, whereas in the fine linen weaving industry the situation has only recently become hopeful. Trade in underlinen has improved since October, and the situation in most works is fairly good.

The "Börsen Zeitung" of 2nd January states that the situation in the German textile industry is satisfactory, especially in the cotton spinning industry in Rhenish Westphalia, and also to a lesser extent in South Germany, Silesia and Saxony. No notable movements in prices of cotton yarn and cotton goods have occurred lately.

Manufacturers of woollen and half-woollen goods who are not engaged on army contracts are not producing as much as in normal times, owing to the lack of export orders, but buyers are now showing more activity than in recent months. The high prices of raw materials are hindering operations greatly.

Although the situation in the silk industry has improved, the lack of export orders is still felt.

(X. 5,916.)

*Yarns and Textiles.***PERSIA.**

The following information is from the report by the Acting British Vice-Consul at Bushire (Mr. C. J. Edmonds) on the trade of that district in the year ended 21st March, 1914, which will shortly be issued:—

The aggregate imports into Bushire during the years 1908-09 to 1913-14 of the piece-goods classed by the Customs as "tissues of cotton, cotton tulle, other tissues of cotton (plushes, &c.), and tissues of cotton and wool mixed," were as follows during the last five years:—

Year.	Quantity.			Value.	
	Total Imports.	From United Kingdom.	From India.	Total.	Manchester Goods.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	£	£
1909-10...	1,886	1,020	851	256,739	154,583
1910-11...	1,800	1,369	407	279,797	220,951
1911-12...	2,526	1,874	612	423,972	331,688
1912-13...	3,085	2,470	551	525,806	431,688
1913-14...	1,882	1,264	579	327,270	232,620

The fall in the value of these four classes in 1913-14 as compared with the previous year, was thus £198,536 or 38 per cent., and the whole of this loss fell on Manchester. The imports from India remained stationary. There is no doubt that this remarkable decrease is due almost entirely to the continued import in recent years of quantities far in excess of the real demand by which the up-country markets have been much over-stocked for some time, and prices have been low. The tendency was thus for imports to find their normal level.

The small wheat exports in 1912 and the poor prospects for the harvest of 1913 (indeed, it proved a total failure), together with the possibility of the recurrence of plague, may have destroyed confidence in the market and influenced merchants to diminish orders.

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 23rd January, 1915, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	51s. 6d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	31s. 3d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	28s. 10d.

For further particulars see p. 285.

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

A statement is published on p. 286 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 23rd January, 1915, as well as of imports during the corresponding week of 1914.

**Imports of
Agricultural
Produce.**

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 21st January, 1915, was **Cotton Statistics.** 117,772 (including 277 bales British West Indian, 1,454 bales British East African, and 257 bales foreign East African), and the number imported during the three weeks ended 21st January, 1915, was 458,635 (including 277 bales British West Indian, 1,454 bales British East African, and 257 bales foreign East African. The number of bales exported during the week ended 21st January, 1915, was 14,185, and during the three weeks 49,605.

For further details see p. 285.

RUSSIA.

H.M. Embassy in Petrograd reports that, according to the "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd) of 14/27th December, the Russian hemp crop in 1914 was generally satisfactory and equal to that of 1913.

**Hemp Crop in
1914.**

The crop was also of satisfactory quality, the fibre being better in length, strength, elasticity and colour than the previous year's yield.

The crop was a good one in the Governments of Poltava, Kursk, Tchernigor, Smolensk, Tula, Ekaterinoslav, Bessarabia and Volhynia. It was not fully satisfactory in the Governments of Penza, Saratov, Samara, Kazan, Viatka and in parts of the Governments of Simbirsk, Ufa and Perm. In the remaining Governments it was satisfactory.

(C. 2,981.)

FRANCE (TUNIS).

The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul-General in Tunis (Mr. E. J. L. Berkeley, C.B.) on the trade of that country in 1913, which will shortly be issued:—

Attempts made in 1913 in the production of cotton in Tunis did not yield any satisfactory results. Constant droughts, the absence of reserves of water under the surface soil, as also of irrigation works, seem to indicate

**Failure of
Cotton Growing
Experiments.**

that, in present conditions, cotton cannot find the sustenance necessary to its favourable development. The year 1914 has been even less encouraging. Drought in the spring did not allow sowing operations to be carried out in good conditions and production has been very irregular, though there are as yet no precise returns to establish the nature of the produce resulting from some 30 cwts. of seed put in.

MISCELLANEOUS.**UNITED KINGDOM.**

In the trades compulsorily insured against unemployment, viz., building, works of construction, engineering, shipbuilding, vehicle making, etc., the percentage of unemployment at 22nd January was 2.73, as compared with 2.98 a week ago, 3.28 a month ago, and 5.60 a year ago. These figures relate to the whole of the United Kingdom, and include all unemployed workmen in the insured trades. It will be seen that the rate of unemployment in these trades is less than half the rate of a year ago.

As regards the uninsured trades, the number of men and women on the registers of the Labour Exchanges at 22nd January shows an increase on the figure a week ago, being 48,027 as compared with 47,284. For men alone the corresponding figures were 17,049 and 17,267, and for women 30,978 and 30,017.

CUBA.

The "Gaceta Oficial" (Havana) of 7th November publishes a Law authorising a new coinage issue in Cuba with a gold peso of 1.6718 grammes (1.5046 grammes fine) as the monetary unit. The gold coins to be minted will be the 20, 10, 5, 4, 2 and 1 peso pieces; the 20, 10 and 5 pesos pieces will be of the same weight and value as the corresponding United States gold coins. Silver will be coined in pieces of 1 peso, 40 cents, 20 cents, and 10 cents, while nickel coins of 5, 2, and 1 cent pieces will also be issued.

The coinage of gold is unlimited, but silver must not be minted to the value of more than 12,000,000 pesos. The extent of the nickel coinage is to be determined by the National Executive.

The United States coinage will still remain legal tender.

The full text of the Law (in Spanish) may be consulted by British firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

COLOMBIA.

The "Diario Oficial" (Bogotá) of 28th November publishes the text of a contract, dated 7th November, entered into between the Colombian Minister of Finance and Señor Diego A. Castro for the establishment of a mother-of-pearl fishery off the coast of La Goajira.

The concession is for a period of five years, and diving operations must be commenced within a term of six months from the date of the contract. The concessionaire will be obliged to pay to the Government 15 per cent. of the net value of his output during the first year, 20 per cent. during the second and third years, and 25 per cent. in the fourth and fifth years.

ARGENTINA.

H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires reports that, according to the terms of a Resolution issued on 12th November last, the Argentine Directorate of Patents and Trade Marks must not in future take into consideration applications for trade marks which consist wholly or partly of foreign national emblems, such as coats of arms, flags, &c.

(C. 120.)

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 December, 1914, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 10d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that the 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 January issue:—The Labour Market in December; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Retail Food Prices; Employment in Germany; Employment, Wages, Prices, and Disputes in 1914; Employment of Belgian Refugees; Reports on Employment in the Principal Industries; Food Prices in Berlin; Labour in the Dominions and Foreign Countries.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORT.

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

No. 5,415. Trade of the Consular District of Moscow in 1913.
Price 4½d.

Review of agricultural, mining and manufacturing industries.	Timber and copper production. Report from Omsk.
Irbit and Nijni-Novgorod fairs.	Map.
Wool and cotton industries.	

* 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.

East India (Trade). Review of the Trade of India in 1913-14. [Cd. 7766.] Price 1s. 4d.

This is the annual report on the foreign trade of British India for the year ended 31st March, 1914, which has been already issued as an Indian Government publication (see p. 105 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 8th October, 1914). It has now been re-published in this country as a Parliamentary Blue-Book and may be obtained from the agents for the sale of Government publications.

East India (Railways). Administration Report on the Railways in India for the year 1913-14. Vol. I. Report. [Cd. 7655.] Price 2s. 2d.; *Vol. II. Appendices.* [Cd. 7656.] Price 4s. 4d.

Malay States. Report for 1913 on the Federated Malay States. [Cd. 7709.] Price 7½d.

This publication contains a copy of the Annual Report for 1913 of the Acting Chief Secretary of the Federated Malay States.

London Traffic Report. Report of the London Traffic Branch of the Board of Trade, 1914. [Cd. 7757.] Price 2s. 1d.

Assurance Companies (Return). Part A: Life Assurance Statements. H.C. 49. Price 6s. 4d.

This publication contains statements of life assurance and annuity business, and abstracts of actuarial reports deposited with the Board of Trade under section 7 of the Assurance Companies Act, 1909, during the year ended 31st December, 1914.

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

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

Dominion of Canada	...	...	17, Victoria Street, S.W.; also 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. (Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner).
Commonwealth of Australia.	...	...	72, Victoria Street, S.W.
New South Wales	...	...	123-5, Cannon Street, E.C.
Victoria	...	...	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.
Queensland	...	...	409, West Strand, W.C.
South Australia	...	...	85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Western Australia	...	...	Savoy House, 115-6, Strand, W.C.
Tasmania	...	...	56, Victoria Street, S.W.
Dominion of New Zealand	...	...	13, Victoria Street, S.W.
Union of South Africa	...	...	Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C.

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

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

The following Reports relating to H.M. Colonial Possessions, issued since 1st January, 1914, may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications (see list on Cover):—

No.	Place.	Price.
Annual—		
780	British Guiana 1912-13	4d.
781	Entomological Research Committee, 1912-13	1d.
782	Southern Nigeria, 1912... ..	4½d.
783	Jamaica, 1912-13	3½d.
784	British Honduras, 1912	2½d.
785	Northern Nigeria, 1912	5½d.
786	Malta, 1912-13	5½d.
787	Uganda, 1912-13	5d.
788	Mauritius, 1912	3½d.
789	Straits Settlements, 1912	5½d.
790	Trinidad and Tobago, 1912-13... ..	6½d.
791	East Africa Protectorate, 1912-13	8d.
792	Grenada, 1912	3d.
793	Leeward Islands, 1912-13	4d.
794	St. Lucia, 1912-13	2½d.
795	St. Vincent, 1912-13	3d.
796	Bermuda, 1912... ..	1½d.
797	Ceylon (Supplementary), 1912	4d.
798	Gibraltar, 1913	1½d.
799	St. Helena, 1913	2d.
800	Turks and Caicos Islands, 1913	1½d.
801	Seychelles, 1913... ..	2d.
802	Ceylon, 1913	3, d.
803	Bermuda, 1913	1½d.
804	Weihaiwei, 1913	2d.
805	Gambia, 1913	1½d.
806	Gold Coast, 1913	3d.
807	Gold Coast—Northern Territories, 1913	2½d.
808	Sierra Leone, 1913	3½d.
809	Bahamas, 1913-14	2½d.
810	Cayman Islands (Jamaica), 1912-13	1½d.
811	Fiji, 1913	2d.
812	Ashanti, 1913	3½d.
813	Basutoland, 1913-14	1d.
814	Hong Kong, 1913	2½d.
815	Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1913-14... ..	2d.
816	Imperial Institute Report, 1913	2½d.
817	Falkland Islands, 1913... ..	1½d.
818	Malta, 1913-14	2½d.
819	Trinidad and Tobago, 1913-14	8d.
—	Cyprus, 1913-14... ..	3d.
820	Jamaica, 1913-14	3d.
821	Northern Nigeria, 1913	3½d.
822	Grenada, 1913	2d.
824	Barbados, 1913-14	2d.
Miscellaneous—		
87	Ceylon: Report on the Results of the Mineral Survey	1½d.
—	Cyprus: Report on the Prevention of Malaria	2½d.
88	Imperial Institute Reports—V. Oil-Seeds, Fats, and Waxes	8½d.
89	Nigeria: Report on the Results of the Mineral Survey of Southern Nigeria, 1913	1d.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

- Timber Industry in British Columbia.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
31st Dec.
- Sugar Market in Germany.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 1st Jan.
- Crop Prospects in India.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta),
24th Dec.
- Sugar Trade in India.
"Capital" (Calcutta), 23rd Dec.
- Wine Industry in Sicily.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
22nd Dec.
- Wood Waste Utilisation.
"West Coast Lumberman" (Seattle),
1st Jan.
- Crop Prospects in Bombay.
"Times of India" (Bombay), 26th
Dec.
- Timber Trade of Sweden.
"Affärsvariden" (Gothenburg), 13th
Jan.
- Forest Product Laboratories in Canada.
"Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Mon-
treal), 1st Jan.

Machinery, Hardware and Engineering.

- Nail Market in Germany.
"Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin), 31st Dec.
- Agricultural Machinery in Tripolitania:
Openings for trade.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
22nd Dec.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- Iron Trade in the United States in 1914.
"Iron Age" (New York), 7th Jan.
- Gold and Silver Production of the World
in 1914.
"Engineering and Mining Journal"
(New York), 9th Jan.
- Mining Industry in India.
"Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 25th
Dec.
- Sheet and Tin Plate Trades in United
States in 1914.
"Iron Age" (New York), 7th Jan.
- Bar Iron Market in Germany.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 29th Dec.
- Copper Production of the World in 1914.
"Engineering and Mining Journal"
(New York), 9th Jan
- Iron and Steel Prices in the United States,
1898-1914.
"Iron Age" (New York), 7th Jan.

Metals, Mining and Machinery—continued.

- Coal Production in Canada.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 1st
Jan.
- Cement Industry in Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 6th Jan.
- Copper Market in 1914.
"Engineering and Mining Journal"
(New York), 9th Jan.
- Steel Manufacture by the Duplex Process.
"Iron Age" (New York), 7th Jan.
- Lode and Alluvial Mining—(continued).
"Australian Mining Standard"
(Sydney), 3rd Dec.
- Electric Steel Industry: Present Status.
"Iron Age" (New York), 7th Jan.
- Brass Industry in Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 24th Dec.
- Cyanide Practice in 1914: Analysis.
"Engineering and Mining Journal"
(New York), 9th Jan.
- Steel Production in Canada.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 1st
Jan.
- Coal Syndicate Operations in Rhenish
Westphalia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 31st Dec.
- Iron and Steel: Technical Progress in
the United States in 1914.
"Iron Age" (New York), 7th Jan.
- Lead Market in 1914.
"Engineering and Mining Journal"
(New York), 9th Jan.
- Coal Market in South Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 30th Dec.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

- Railway Earnings in United States in 1914.
"Bradstreets" (New York), 9th Jan.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

- Fibres in British Honduras.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
23rd Dec.
- Flax Market in Russia.
"Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta"
(Petrograd), 1st Jan.
- Cotton Crop Forecast in India, 1914-15.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta),
24th Dec.
- Wool Production and Prices in the World.
"Economiste Français" (Paris), 16th
Jan.

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

- Cocoon Industry in Greece.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
21st Dec.
- Jute Position in India in December, 1914
"Capital" (Calcutta), 23rd Dec.
- Wool Market in Germany.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin) 1st Jan.
- Cotton Situation in Russia.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
24th Dec.
- Cotton Crop in the Trans-Caucasus.
"Torgovo - Promyslennaya Gazeta"
(Petrograd), 5th Jan.
- Cotton Goods Trade in China.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 4th
Jan.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

- United States: Bank Clearings in 1914.
"Bradstreets" (New York), 9th Jan.
- Norway: Trade Practices.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
18th Dec.
- Canada: Bank Statement for November.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 1st
Jan.
- Japan: Trade Situation.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
31st Dec.

Commercial, Financial and Economic—cont.

- British India: Sea-borne Trade since the
War.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta),
24th Dec.
- Manchuria: Commercial Review.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
17th Dec.
- Manchuria: Native Trade Conditions.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
26th Dec.
- Argentina: Economic Conditions.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 4th
Jan.
- United States: Business Failures in 1914.
"Bradstreets" (New York), 9th Jan.
- Cochin China: Market Conditions.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
16th Dec.

Miscellaneous.

- Fisheries in Norway.
"Farmand" (Christiania), 16th Jan.
- Paper Industry in India.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta),
24th Dec.
- Talk in Paper Making.
"Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Mon-
treal), 1st Jan.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- British India**—Cotton Crop of 1914-15 Season: Third General Memorandum
- Canada**—Year Book of British Columbia, 1914.
- South Australia**—Particulars regarding Principal Ports, and Tide Tables for 1916
- Denmark**—
Trade Volume for 1913 (in Danish).
Trade Directory for 1915 (in Danish).
- Sweden**—
Trade Returns of Stockholm for 1913 (in Swedish).
Swedish Industrial and Export Calendar, 1915-16 (in Swedish).

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 3 weeks ended 21st January, 1915 :—

	Week ended 21st Jan., 1915.		3 Weeks ended 21st Jan., 1915.		Week ended 21st Jan., 1915.		3 Weeks ended 21st Jan., 1915.	
	IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.			
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	92,343	377,313	12,480	19,906				
Brazilian	—	648	—	—				
East Indian	4,639	14,590	1,425	4,173				
Egyptian	16,730	61,348	280	25,434				
Miscellaneous	4,060*	4,736*	—	92				
Total	117,772	458,635	14,185	49,605				

* Including 277 bales British West Indian, 1,451 bales British East African, and 257 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 23rd January, 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 23rd January, 1915... ..	51 6	31 3	23 10
Corresponding Week in—			
1908	35 0	26 11	18 4
1909	33 0	27 6	17 9
1910	33 6	25 0	17 4
1911	30 11	24 5	17 3
1912	33 7	33 1	21 1
1913	30 11	28 10	19 4
1914	30 11	26 3	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 23rd January, 1915, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 23rd Jan., 1915.	Correspond- ing week in 1914.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulks, cows, and calves	Number	19	17
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	—	57
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Cwts.	73,066	210,367
Mutton " " " " ...	"	71,603	109,651
Pork " " " " ...	"	10,878	21,954
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	13,199	13,336
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Cwts.	129,909	110,266
Beef	"	517	1,975
Hams	"	24,787	25,352
Fork	"	2,491	5,482
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	2,943	3,134
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	28,081	9,797
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Cwts.	76,727	100,660
Margarine	"	39,683	29,571
Cheese	"	36,927	50,009
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	45
" cream	"	45	160
" condensed	"	27,000	25,348
" preserved, other kinds	"	—	429
Eggs	Grt. Hndr.	139,497	245,142
Poultry	Value £	5,871	40,967
Game	"	1,094	6,239
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	5,730	8,754
Lard	"	73,884	68,252
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Cwts.	1,696,300	1,536,100
Wheat-meal and flour	"	245,600	278,300
Barley	"	83,000	286,700
Oats	"	229,300	292,500
Peas	"	20,980	29,813
Beans	"	33,350	5,140
Maize or Indian corn	"	1,080,800	595,100
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Cwts.	130,878	81,011
Apricots and peaches	"	258	187
Bananas	Bunches	135,177	79,268
Cherries	Cwts.	—	—
Currants	"	—	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	436	416
Lemons	"	22,391	7,459
Oranges	"	251,990	217,169
Pears	"	1,560	223
Plums	"	87	412
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unenumerated	"	2,075	1,283
Hay	Tons	—	291
Straw	"	55	34
Moss Litter	"	859	1,767
Hops	Cwts.	5,545	5,726
Locust beans	"	1,316	941
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels	189,745	150,855
Potatoes	Cwts.	1,496	8,264
Tomatoes	"	11,532	16,011
Unenumerated	Value £	5,019	9,056
Vegetables, dried	Cwts.	43,864	9,953
" preserved by canning	"	12,847	11,328

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

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

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

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

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

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

For particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom, see notice on p. 232.

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

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACTS, 1911-14.

Unemployment Insurance.*Supplementary Regulations, 1915.*

Whereas in pursuance of Section 91 of the National Insurance Act, 1911, Regulations have been made by the Board of Trade entitled the "Unemployment Insurance Regulations, 1912," and dated May 6th, 1912, the "Unemployment Insurance (Supplementary) Regulations, 1913," and dated January 8th, 1913, and the "Unemployment Insurance (Supplementary) Regulations, 1914," and dated August 10th, 1914, respectively, now the Board of Trade, in further exercise of their powers under the said section of the National Insurance Act, 1911, and in exercise of their powers under the National Insurance (Part II. Amendment) Act, 1914, and all other powers in this behalf, make the following Regulations:—

1. (1) These Regulations may be cited as the "Unemployment Insurance (Supplementary) Regulations, 1915," and shall be construed as one with the "Unemployment Insurance Regulations, 1912," the "Unemployment Insurance (Supplementary) Regulations, 1913," and the "Unemployment Insurance (Supplementary) Regulations, 1914."

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

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

3. The following paragraph shall be added at the end of Regulation 7 of the Unemployment Insurance Regulations, 1912:—

"(5) If any person refuses or fails to pay any sum for the payment of which he is liable under this Regulation, the Board of Trade may, if they think fit, recover such sum by deduction from any benefit or other payment due or to become due to such person under Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911, or the Regulations made thereunder."

4. In Regulation 10 (1) (a) of the Unemployment Insurance Regulations, 1912, the words "in writing" shall be omitted and the following words shall be added after the words "in such other manner as the Board may direct": "or may for good cause accept as sufficient in any special case."

5. In provisoes (a) and (b) to Regulation 11 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Regulations, 1912, the words "four miles" shall be substituted for the words "five miles."

6. The following words shall be added after the words "lodged at a local office" in Regulation 18 (2) (a) of the Unemployment Insurance Regulations, 1912:—

"unless the lodging of the book was dispensed with in accordance with the proviso to Regulation 10 (1)."

7. The following paragraph shall be added after the words "for determination" in Regulation 19 of the Unemployment Insurance Regulations, 1912:—

"Provided that if the question relates to the amount which a workman being a member of the association would have received

National Insurance Acts, 1911-14.

by way of unemployment benefit if no arrangement had been made with the association under Section 105 of the Act, the question shall be determined by reference to an insurance officer, a court of referees, and the umpire, as the case may require, in like manner as if the workman had made a claim to unemployment benefit, and the provisions of the Act and the Amending Act and the Regulations made thereunder relating to the determination of claims to unemployment benefit shall apply accordingly, subject to the following modifications:—

“(a) All rights conferred on the workman by the aforesaid provisions shall be vested in the Association and may be exercised only by or on behalf of the Association;

“(b) Regulation 13 of the Unemployment Insurance Regulations, 1912, shall not apply;

“(c) The Board of Trade or the Association may in all cases require the recommendations of the Court of Referees to be referred to the Umpire for determination.”

8. The following words shall be added after the words “in advance” in Regulation 21 (2) of the Unemployment Insurance Regulations, 1912:—

“If the Court has more than one place of meeting a separate rota for service at each place of meeting shall be prepared where the Board of Trade so direct.”

Signed by Order of the Board of Trade this 19th day of January, 1915.

H. LLEWELLYN SMITH,
Secretary to the Board of Trade.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

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 :—

334. **Pig-bed Moulders** employed at Iron or Steel Works and engaged mainly in casting **Tuyere pipes**.

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 February, 1915.

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

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.

