

# THE Board of Trade Journal.

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73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.**

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*The objects and work of the Branch are described on p. 703.*

The "**British Industries Fair**" (see special report on pp. 658-62) was opened at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, London, N., on 10th May and closed on 21st May.

Attention is called to the collection of samples of "enemy" goods, formerly sold in British and in certain other markets abroad, on view at the Foreign Samples Section (see notice on p. 663), and also to the following samples which are on view at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. :—

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## OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

### UNITED KINGDOM.

In view of the cessation of imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary and the fact that there are many articles hitherto imported from those countries which are of importance, if not of necessity, to British manufacturers, importers of such articles are invited by the Commercial Intelligence

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

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

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.

Since the outbreak of the war, applications have 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.

*The following (amongst other) applications have been recorded during the past week:—*

**Articles desired to Purchase.**

Agates for scientific balances.	Metal match strike sheet.
Alarm clocks (cheap).	Painted rubber balls.
Annatto.	Safety razor blades.
Cork spiral holders for cigar and cigarette tubes.	Small bronze figures (cheap).
Doll-making machinery.	Spirit levels.
Fabric gloves.	Stoves similar to "Primus."
Gold gilt thread in knots.	Travelling field baths for army use.
Graphite stalks for pencils.	Wax matches.
Haematite burnishers.	Wooden moulds for buttons.
Machine for drying and stretching cloth after it has been dyed.	Zinc dust for sherardising.

**Articles desired to Purchase by Firms abroad.**

Belt fasteners.	Fancy goods.
Bristle fibre.	Kitchen utensils.
Canvas used in upholstering chair seats.	Knitted goods.
Chair web.	Knives, scissors, &c.
Cheap padlocks.	Leather for fancy goods.
Cotton blankets.	Linen pocket handkerchiefs.
Electric lamps.	Materials for corsets.
Fabric of paper thread for temporary and permanent interior decoration.	Piqué bed-spreads.
	Thermometers.
	Valenciennè and other laces.
	Water taps.

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

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

Acetate of lead (brown and white).	Locks for purses, attaché cases, dressing cases, &c.
Blow lamps.	Lysol.
Blow pipes.	Quills for cigar and cigarette holders.
Brass rose bowls and fern pots (cheap).	Spools for typewriter ribbons.
Buckles for shoes (cheap).	Squeakers for toy animals.
Children's transfers.	Thorium nitrate.
Cigarette cases (cheap).	Tin foil.
Coloured designs on celluloid for buttons.	'Trough flour sifters for bakers' use.
Commercial tungsten powder.	Umbrellas (cheap) for native trade.
Dolls' stockings.	Wood lath shutter blinds.
Dolls' umbrellas and sunshades.	Wooden animals, without stands, for Noah's arks.
Fezzes.	Wools, to take the place of Berlin wools.
Fullers earth (300-400 tons).	
Gold foil for blocking on satin.	
Ladies' handbags.	

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

\* \* \* \* \*

NOTE.—*In reading the following notices of possible openings for United Kingdom goods abroad, regard should be had to the Royal Proclamations and Orders-of-Council relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from the United Kingdom, which appear in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 4th February, pp. 322-332; 4th March, pp. 598-9; 25th March, pp. 813-7; 22nd April, pp. 219-221; 29th April, pp. 295-7; 13th May, p. 444; and 27th May, pp. 599-601. Attention is also drawn to the notice on p. 31 of the issue of 7th January regarding the issue of licences to export certain colours and dye-stuffs; to the notices on p. 494 of the issue of 19th November, 1914, and p. 692 of the issue of 10th December, 1914, regarding licences to export wool and woollen goods; to the notice on p. 815 of the issue of 25th March regarding licences to export tin, tin chloride and tin ore; and to the notice on p. 22 of the issue of 1st April regarding the supply in the Provinces of forms of application for export licences.*

*Openings for British Trade.*

**BRITISH INDIA.**

The Secretary of State for India in Council invites tenders for the supply of a *road-bridge* of three spans of 100 ft. over the Ngaleik Choung, Pyinmana. The conditions of contract may be *obtained* on application to the Director-General of Stores, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., and tenders are to be delivered at that office by 2 p.m. on 15th June. Copies of the specification, &c. may be *seen* by United Kingdom bridge builders at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 29,673.)

The Directors of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Ltd., are prepared to receive tenders for the supply of 420 tons of *structural steelwork*, in accordance with the specifications, which may be consulted at the offices of the Company, 91, York Street, Westminster, London, S.W. The charge for each specification will be £1 1s., which will not be returned. Tenders, marked "Tender for Steelwork," must be sent to the Secretary, at the above address, not later than 2 p.m. on 22nd June. (C.I.B. 29,530.)

The Directors of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders in London, up to noon on 22nd June, for the supply of *structural steelwork*. Tenders must be made on forms, copies of which, with specification, may be *obtained* at the offices of the Company, 110, Bishopsgate, London, E.C., on payment of £1, which will not be returned.

**CANADA.**

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada (address—3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal), notifies the receipt of the following enquiries:—

A Toronto enquirer desires to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of *war souvenir specialities*, such as *cheap jewellery and printed matter (cards and pictures of war interest)*. See Note † below. (C.I.B. 27,746)

A Montreal firm desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *any material used in the coach and carriage building trades and by furniture manufacturers*. See Note † below. (C.I.B. 29,232.)

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned should apply, *in the first instance*, to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the names and addresses of the enquirers. Further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

### Openings for British Trade.

#### CANADA—continued.

A firm in Toronto wishes to secure the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *galvanised, motor car and stove sheets; sheet steel of all kinds; enamelled and aluminium ware; and hardware specialities.*

**Galvanised, &c. Sheets; Sheet Steel; Enamelled and Aluminium Ware; Hardware Specialities.**

*See Note† on previous page.* (C.I.B. 29,233.)

An agent desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *drapery and haberdashery.*

**Drapery; Haberdashery.**

*See Note† on previous page.*

(C.I.B. 29,234.)

\* \* \* \* \*

The following enquiries have been received at the **Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W.,** whence further information may be obtained:—

(C.I.B. 29,497.)

#### HOME ENQUIRY.

A correspondent at Belfast wishes to obtain agencies of Canadian shippers of cheese, canned apples and other fruits; also a good line of cereals, oats, beans, &c.

**Canadian Produce Agencies Wanted.**

#### CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

An importer and manufacturers' agent at Lethbridge, Alberta, is willing to act as agent for United Kingdom manufacturers of *chemicals or special preparations* that could be sold to the drug trade.

**Chemicals; Pharmaceutical Specialities.**

*See Note on p. 641.*

A mining broker at Vancouver is prepared to correspond with United Kingdom importers of magnesite.

**Market sought for Magnesite.**

A tobacco grower in the Province of Ontario wishes to correspond with United Kingdom importers.

**Market sought for Tobacco.**

**Note.**—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the High Commissioner for Canada, 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

\* \* \* \* \*

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. 30,152.)

#### HOME ENQUIRIES.

A Glasgow company, large buyers of barley of all descriptions, is prepared to receive offers from Canadian exporters.

**Canadian Barley Wanted.**

An important London firm of mineral brokers would be pleased to consider offers of shipments of Canadian ores and minerals of various kinds.

**Canadian Minerals Wanted.**

### Openings for British Trade.

#### CANADA—continued.

A London company desiring supplies of maple sugar asks to be placed in touch with Canadian producers seeking an export outlet.

**Canadian Maple Sugar Wanted.**

#### CANADIAN ENQUIRY.

A Vancouver company, claiming to be in a position to ship crude magnesite, stated to contain 98.2 per cent. magnesium carbonate, asks to be placed in correspondence with United Kingdom importers.

*Market sought for  
Crude Magnesite.*

**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.

The Sydney Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia (address, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney) reports that the following enquiries have been received from firms in Sydney:—

A Sydney firm, with branches at Melbourne and Adelaide, desires to obtain the agencies of United Kingdom **Cocoa; Chocolate; Biscuits.** *cocoa, chocolate, and biscuit manufacturers.*  
*See Note† below.* (C.I.B. 28,976a.)

A firm of ship chandlers desires to secure the representation in Australia of United Kingdom manufacturers of **Paints; Hardware; Ironmongery; Builders' Specialities; Ship's Chandlery.** *paint specialities, hardware, ironmongery (household and ship's), builders' specialities and ship's chandlery.*  
*See Note† below.* (C.I.B. 28,976b.)

A firm of agents is willing to undertake the representation, throughout Australasia, of United Kingdom manufacturers of **Fancy Worsteds; Cotton Trouserings; Flannels; Canvas; Hollands.** *fancy worsteds, cotton trouserings, flannels, canvas, and hollands.*  
*See Note† below.* (C.I.B. 28,976c.)

Enquiry is made by a firm of manufacturers' agents for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of **Edge Tools; Hammers, &c.; Teapots; Chinaware; Dinner and Toilet Ware; Domestic Hardware.** *edge tools, hammers, &c., teapots, chinaware, dinner and toilet ware and domestic hardware.*  
*See Note† below.* (C.I.B. 28,976d.)

**Note†.**—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned should apply, in the first instance, to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the names and addresses of the respective enquirers. Further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney.

### Openings for British Trade.

#### AUSTRALIA—continued.

- A firm wishes to represent, in Australasia, United Kingdom manufacturers of *cotton hosiery and shirtings*.  
**Cotton Hosiery ; Shirtings.** See Note† below. (C.I.B. 23,976e.)
- A firm desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *chemicals, drugs, and articles for the medical profession, hospitals, &c.* See Note† below, and also Note on p. 641.  
**Chemicals ; Drugs ; Medical Supplies, &c.** (C.I.B. 23,976f.)
- An agent wishes to secure the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *jewellery, silverware, electro-plate, &c.* See Note† below.  
**Jewellery ; Silverware ; Electro-plate, &c.** (C.I.B. 23,976g.)
- An enquiry has been received from an agent who wishes to secure the representation for New South Wales of United Kingdom manufacturers of *solid rubber tyres*.  
**Solid Rubber Tyres.** See Note† below. (C.I.B. 23,976h.)
- A firm desires to represent a United Kingdom manufacturer of *medium-priced motor cars*. See Note† below.  
**Motor Cars.** (C.I.B. 23,976i.)
- An agent wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *shirtings, Manchester goods, and dress materials*. See Note† below.  
**Shirtings ; Manchester Goods ; Dress Materials.** (C.I.B. 23,976j.)
- A firm wishes to represent in New South Wales, Queensland, and Victoria, United Kingdom manufacturers of *cotton hosiery and lace*. See Note† below.  
**Cotton Hosiery ; Lace.** (C.I.B. 23,977a.)
- A firm, with a branch at Melbourne, desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *cotton piece-goods* (Manchester or Glasgow firms preferred) and *linen piece-goods* (Irish firms preferred) See Note† below.  
**Cotton and Linen Piece-Goods.** (C.I.B. 23,977b.)
- A firm is desirous of representing in Australasia a United Kingdom manufacturer of *motor car sundries*. See Note† below.  
**Motor Car Sundries.** (C.I.B. 23,977c.)
- A firm of wholesale chemists and druggists wishes to secure the agencies in Australasia of United Kingdom manufacturers of *drugs, chemicals, proprietary medicines and kindred manufactures*. See Note† below, and also Note on p. 641. (C.I.B. 23,977d.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned should apply, in the first instance, to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the names and addresses of the respective enquirers. Further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

*Openings for British Trade.*

**AUSTRALIA**—*continued.*

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of  
**Dyes for Boot Polish and Confectionery;** *dyes suitable for black, tan, and brown boot polish; dyes suitable for confectionery in raspberry, strawberry, lemon, orange and black currant colourings; and acid calcium phosphate.* See Note† below, and also Note on p. 641. (C.I.B. 28,979.)

A firm of agents wishes to secure the representation of United  
**Sports Goods; Toy Novelties.** Kingdom manufacturers of *sports goods and new novelties in toys.* See Note† below. (C.I.B. 28,980.)

*Note†.*—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned should apply, *in the first instance,* to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the names and addresses of the respective enquirers. Further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

\* \* \* \* \*

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received, up to 11 a.m. on 14th July\*, by the Victorian Railway Commissioners, Spencer Street, Melbourne, as follows:—

For the supply and delivery of (1) 100 tons of *white lead in oil* (Contract No. 28,759); (2) 60,000 *yellow flame arc carbons* (Contract No. 28,811); (3) 11,880 ft. of *bare stranded aluminium feeder cable, together with fittings* (Contract No. 28,817); and (4) about 125 tons of *steel channel bars* for cars and trucks (Contract No. 28,822).

Copies of the specifications and forms of tender, together with drawings of the channel bars, may be obtained at the offices of the Victorian Railway Commissioners, as above.

*Tenders must be accompanied by a preliminary deposit of ½ per cent. of the amount of the tender in each case. Local representation is necessary.*

Copies of the specifications and forms of tender, &c. may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 28,972.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner further reports that tenders will be received by the Commissioner, Queensland  
**Bridgework.** Government Railways, Brisbane, as follows:—

(1) Up to 2 p.m. on 22nd June\* for the supply and delivery of the *superstructure for a bridge over Rocky Creek, Western Railway.*

\* 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.

#### AUSTRALIA—continued.

(2) Up to 2 p.m. on 6th July\* for the supply and delivery of *main girders* "A" and "B" for widening Glenelg Street Bridge.

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c., may be *obtained* at the office of the Commissioner for Railways, as above.

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c., are being forwarded by H.M. Trade Commissioner, and will be available on receipt for *inspection* by United Kingdom bridge builders at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 29,959.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that tenders are invited by the Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne, for the **Mail Bag Canvas.** supply and delivery of *mail bag canvas*. (Schedule No. 1,205).

Copies of the specification, conditions and form 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 22nd June\*. 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 copy of the specification, conditions and form of tender is being forwarded by H.M. Trade Commissioner, and will be available on receipt for *inspection* by United Kingdom makers of mail bag canvas at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 29,960)

The Sydney office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia reports that tenders are invited by the Sydney Municipal Council for the supply and delivery of *electric meters* in such quantities as may be required by the Council (Contract No. 391). [In this connection attention is drawn to the notice on p. 536 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 20th May relative to the preference to be given to British manufacturers by the Sydney Municipal Council.]

Copies of the specification may be *obtained* from the City Electrical Engineer, Sydney, N.S.W., on payment to the City Treasurer of 10s. 6d., and sealed tenders will be received by the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Sydney, N.S.W., up to 3 p.m. on 19th July.\* *Tenderers must deposit the sum of £15 with the City Treasurer before the time specified for the closing of tenders.*

A copy of the specification and form of tender may be *consulted* by United Kingdom manufacturers of electric meters at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 28,978.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Adelaide (Mr. J. K. Samuel) reports that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Adelaide, up to 2 p.m. on 14th July\*, for the supply and delivery of 44 tons of *galvanised iron wire* (Schedule No. 379).

Copies of the specification, conditions, and form of tender may be

\* 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.

#### AUSTRALIA—continued.

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

*A deposit of 2 per cent. on the first £500, and of 1 per cent. on the amount above that sum, is required with each tender; minimum deposit £2. The tenderer, if not resident in Australia, or if a company registered outside the Commonwealth, must name an agent in Australia to receive notifications of acceptance and other notices under the contract.*

Copies of the specification, &c. may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of galvanised iron wire at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 28,971.)

#### NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) reports that tenders are invited by the Wellington City Council for the supply and delivery of (1) 2 boosters, 2 switch panels, and instruments (Contract No. 248), and (2) 150 steel tyres (Contract No. 249), required for the Tramways and Electric Lighting Department.

Copies of the specifications, &c. may be obtained from the office of the Tramways and Electrical Engineer, Harris Street, Wellington, New Zealand, on payment for each of the contracts of a fee of £1 1s., which will be refunded upon receipt of a *bonâ-fide* tender. Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for Boosters, &c. Contract No. 248," or as the case may be, and accompanied by a cheque for £35 in the case of (1) and £10 in the case of (2) drawn on a bank in Wellington, will be received, up to 4 p.m., on 24th June,\* by the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Wellington, New Zealand. *Local representation is necessary.*

Copies of the specifications and forms of tender, &c. may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 29,246.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that tenders are invited by the Christchurch City Council (Electrical Dept.) for the supply and delivery of *house service meters* (*wattmeters*) during a period of two years, in such quantities as may be required.

Copies of the specification, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained on application to the City Electrical Engineer's Office, 153, Gloucester Street, Christchurch, N.Z., where also tenders will be received up to noon on 3rd July.\* Tenders must be accompanied by *cash or a bank cheque for £100* drawn on the Bank of New Zealand at Christchurch. Tenderers are to supply sample meters with their tenders.

A copy of the specification, form of tender, &c. may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of electrical meters at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 29,244.)

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

### Openings for British Trade.

#### SOUTH AFRICA.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa reports that a firm of shipbrokers, steamship agents, &c. at Cape Town wishes to secure the sole agency in the Union of a United Kingdom manufacturer of cheap *anti-corrosive paint*, especially suitable for ships.

##### Anti-Corrosive Paint.

United Kingdom manufacturers of anti-corrosive paint should apply, *in the first instance*, to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the name and address of the enquirer. *Further* communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa, P.O. Box 1,346, Cape Town. (C.I.B. 29,006.)

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa also notifies that tenders are invited by the South African Railways Administration for the supply and delivery of 10,000 yards of *jute sacking for concrete bags*, 52 ins. wide. (Contract No. 626.)

##### Jute Sacking.

Sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received by the Secretary to the Tender Board, South African Railway Headquarters, Johannesburg, up to noon on 14th June.†

Copies of the specification and form of tender may be *obtained* from the Secretary to the Tender Board, at the above address. Small samples of the material required may be *obtained* from the Railway Stores at Cape Town, Uitenhage, East London, Durban and Germiston.

A copy of the specification and statement of conditions of tender may be *inspected* by United Kingdom makers and exporters of jute sacking at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 29,429.)

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa has forwarded a copy of the Estimates of Expenditure of the South African Railways and Harbours for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

##### Railway and Harbour Estimates for 1915-16.

**Railways.**—The total estimated expenditure on railways is put at £12,454,217, which includes a supplementary estimate of £124,727. The following expenses are assigned under the heading "permanent way structures":—*Bridges*, £31,061; *crossings, overhead bridges, fences, &c.*, £16,001; *signals*, £27,256; *telegraphs and telephones*, £52,231; *water supply*, £23,068.

**Harbours.**—The total estimated expenditure on harbours is put at £1,077,410, including a supplementary estimate of £3,870.

The copy of the Estimates above 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.

[In connection with the above, attention may be called to the notice on pp. 515-6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 20th May regarding proposed expenditure on public works in the Union during 1915-16.] (C.I.B. 20,228.)

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

### 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, &c. This notice has been rendered necessary owing to the impression which appears to exist that such correspondence could go unstamped, but this is not the case.

#### EGYPT.

H.M. Consul at Cairo (Mr. A. D. Alban) reports that tenders will be received by the Ministry of Public Works for the supply and delivery of *balances and weights* required by the Postmaster-General, Alexandria.  
**Post Office Balances and Weights.**  
*No date for the receipt of tenders is stated.*

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

Tenders must be made out on the proper forms which, with copies of the specification, may be obtained on application to the Central Stores Department, General Post Office, Alexandria.

A copy of the specification and conditions and form of tender may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of balances and weights at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 28,969.)

#### HONG KONG.

The Correspondent of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade in Hong Kong (Mr. E. A. M. Williams) reports that an opening exists in that Colony for the supply of *asbestos* of really good quality for shipbuilding and roofing purposes.  
**Asbestos for Shipbuilding and Roofing.**

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of asbestos materials may obtain the names of two firms in Hong Kong who might be willing to take up agencies on their behalf, on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 28,868.)

#### RUSSIA.

The British Vice-Consul at Ekaterinburg (Mr. T. H. Preston) reports that a firm in that town, who formerly represented German firms, is desirous of getting into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *locomotives, internal combustion engines, electric lamps, and typewriter accessories*. Correspondence with this firm should preferably be in Russian, and, failing this, French is the only other language in which they would be prepared to correspond.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the British Vice-Consulate, Ekaterinburg. (C.I.B. 28,560.)

*Openings for British Trade.*

**RUSSIA (POLAND).**

H.M. Consul at Warsaw (Mr. H. M. Grove) reports that he has received the following enquiries from local firms:—

A firm desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *waving and pleating machines*, and *drawing paper* ("Melis Zeichen"). An illustrated catalogue of the machines and samples of the paper mentioned may be *inspected* by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch  
**Waving and Pleating Machines; Paper.**  
*See Note† below.* (C.I.B. 22,482a.)

An agent wishes to secure the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *fancy goods*, *chemicals*, *safety pins*, *hooks*, *agricultural machinery*, *electric lamps and wire*, and *groceries*. *See Note† below, and also Note on p. 641.*  
**Fancy Goods; Chemicals; Safety Pins; Hooks; Agricultural Machinery; Electric Lamps and Wire; Groceries.**  
 (C.I.B. 22,482b.)

A firm is desirous of obtaining the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *magnesium*; *hydrogen peroxide* (30 per cent.); *plaster of Paris*; *varnishes*; *shellac*; *gum*; *gelatine*; *camphor*; *proprietary articles*, such as *infants' food*; *tooth and hair brushes*; *combs*; *materials for corsets*; *locks*; *mincing machines*; *hair-curling machines*; *scissors*; *razors*; *manicure articles*; *kitchen utensils*; *pocket handkerchiefs*; *linen*; *Valenciennes laces*, &c.; *groceries*; *parts and materials for umbrellas*; *walking sticks and handles*; *leather for fancy goods*; and *parts and fittings for travelling bags*. *See Note† below, and also Note on p. 641.*  
**Chemicals; Varnishes, &c.; Proprietary Articles; Toilet and Manicure Articles; Cutlery; Kitchen Utensils; Textiles; Groceries; &c.**  
 (C.I.B. 22,482c.)

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *electric and gas lamps*, *fittings*, *burners*, &c.; *carbons for arc lamps*; *cheap locks*; *press studs*, *safety pins*, *buttons of all kinds*; *umbrella stands*; *walking sticks*; *ladies' bags and purses* and *mounts for same*; *sewing cotton*; *ramie yarns*; *chemicals*, *drugs*; *Carnauba wax*, *beeswax*; *jewellery*; *Bristol Paper*; *Velvets*, &c.; *Bristol paper for visiting cards*; and *velvets*. *See Note† below, and also Note on p. 641.* (C.I.B. 22,780a.)

*Note†.*—United Kingdom manufacturers, &c. of the goods mentioned should apply, in the first instance, to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the names and addresses of the respective enquirers. Further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to the British Consulate, Warsaw.

### Openings for British Trade.

#### RUSSIA (POLAND)—*continued.*

A firm desires to hear from United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of *chemicals in general and for the textile industry, and engineering supplies for factories and railways.* See Note † below, and also Note on p. 641. (C.I.B. 28,780b.)

A firm wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *chemicals, paints, felt, silk and linen goods, leather for gloves, office accessories, soldering lamps, machines for making metal fancy goods, electric power plant, appliances for teaching physics in schools, and lifts.* See Note † below, and also Note on p. 641. (C.I.B. 28,780c.)

A firm in Warsaw is desirous of getting into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *socks and stockings, knitted goods, gloves (silk, cotton, &c.), Valenciennes, handkerchiefs, buttons, pins, lace, tulle, linen, chamois, ladies' wear, press studs, materials for blouses, and crêpe.*

Samples of crêpe, tulle, lace, &c., may be inspected by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. See Note † below, and also Note on p. 641. (C.I.B. 28,780d.)

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *twist drills of common tool steel.* An illustrated German catalogue of twist drills may be inspected by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. See Note † below. (C.I.B. 28,780e.)

*Note.*—United Kingdom manufacturers, &c. of the goods mentioned should apply, in the first instance, to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the names and addresses of the respective enquirers. Further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to the British Consulate, Warsaw.

H.M. Consul at Warsaw also reports that a large firm in that city owning important mines in the region of the Caspian Sea, wishes to enter into direct business relations with United Kingdom importers of *ozokerite and ceresine wax.* The firm, which claims to possess very large ozokerite mines, states that before the war British manufacturers and merchants bought the crude ozokerite

or refined product (*i.e.* ceresine wax) in Austria and Germany, the Austrian and German sellers in turn buying from the Russian firm in question. The ozokerite produced by the firm is stated to be hard, pure, of dark green colour, free from asphalt, &c., and has a very high melting point (79/80 degrees Celsius guaranteed). The firm adds that at the present moment it is constructing in Russia its

### Openings for British Trade.

#### RUSSIA (POLAND)—continued.

own refinery and factory for ceresine wax, and hopes to place its first ceresine wax on the market not later than July-August.

A sample of ozokerite may be seen by United Kingdom importers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

United Kingdom importers of ozokerite and ceresine wax should apply, *in the first instance*, to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the name and address of the enquirer. *Further* communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate, Warsaw. (C.I.B. 23,311.)

#### NORWAY.

H.M. Consul at Bergen (Mr. O. Wardrop) reports that an upholsterer in that town wishes to purchase from United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters *palmetto, alfa* and other *upholstering materials*. The enquirer states that other upholsterers in the town would buy similar goods if obtainable on favourable terms, and would probably send collective orders. Samples of the materials mentioned may be *inspected* at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of upholstering materials should apply, *in the first instance*, to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, for the name and address of the enquirer. *Further* communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate, Bergen. (C.I.B. 26,942.)

#### DENMARK.

H.M. Consul at Copenhagen (Mr. R. Erskine) reports that an agent in that city desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom exporters of *fresh fruit and groceries*.

United Kingdom exporters of the above-mentioned goods should apply, *in the first instance*, to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the name and address of the enquirer. *Further* communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate, Copenhagen. (C.I.B. 29,123; 23,927.)

#### FRANCE.

H.M. Consul at Lyons (Mr. E. R. E. Vicars) reports that a firm in that city wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *materials for dentists*, including *instruments, fittings and accessories*; also *stationery*.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned should apply, *in the first instance*, to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the name and address of the enquirer. *Further* communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate, Lyons. (C.I.B. 25,893.)

### Openings for British Trade.

#### SPAIN.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 21st May notifies that sealed tenders will be received by the "Junta de Obras, Independencia, No. 32," Saragossa, up to 1 p.m. on 14th June, for the supply and delivery of 1,100 metric tons of cement required in connection with the Moneva drainage works. *A deposit of 1,000 pesetas (about £40) is required to qualify any tender. Local representation is necessary.*

##### Cement.

Further particulars (in Spanish) may be consulted by United Kingdom cement manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where also may be seen the general specifications and conditions of tender issued by the "Ministerio de Fomento" for the supply of cement required for public works in Spain. (X. 5-114.)

The "Gaceta" of 24th May notifies that tenders will be received at the "Registro de la Dirección General de Telégrafos," Madrid, up to noon on 19th June, for the construction and working, for a maximum period of 20 years, of a central telephone exchange at Monforte de Lemus, Province of Lugo.

##### Telephone Exchange Equipment.

The "Gaceta," containing particulars regarding the installation of the necessary plant and material, may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of telephone exchange equipment at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

*Although this contract will probably be awarded to a Spanish firm, nevertheless the carrying out of the works may involve the purchase of some material outside Spain.*

The "Gaceta" of 23rd May contains a notice, issued by the "Ministerio de Fomento," granting permission to Señores D. Manuel and D. Luis Lezama Leguizamón to utilise the waters of the Río Nervión, at the rate of 12,000 litres per second, for the production of power for the development of mineral properties in the district of Echevarri. The necessary works must be commenced within a period of three months from the date of the concession and completed within three years.

##### Hydraulic Power Plant.

#### MOROCCO.

With reference to the notice on p. 15 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st April relative to a call for tenders by the Moroccan Special Committee of Public Works for the construction of a shed at the Custom House, Laraiche, H.M. Agent and Consul-General at Tangier (Mr. H. E. White, C.M.G.) reports that the contract has been awarded, at a reduction of 18 per cent. on the estimated cost, to a Spanish firm, whose name and address may be obtained by United Kingdom exporters of material for shed construction on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 28,781.)

##### Shed Construction: Contract Awarded.



### Openings for British Trade.

#### CUBA.

The "Gaceta Oficial" (Havana) of 16th March publishes a Law authorising the Executive Power to make arrangements for the completion of the Canal del Roque works and making provision for the inclusion in the annual estimates, during four consecutive years, of a sum of 500,000 pesos (about £102,800) for that purpose.

The "Gaceta" of 23rd March contains a Law authorising the expenditure of a sum of 85,000 pesos (about £17,470) on sanitary and other improvement works in the workmen's quarter in the district of Marianao, near Havana. This sum is to be allotted for the following:—*Sewerage system, reservoir and water distributing system*, 50,000 pesos (about £10,270); *building of a school, fire station, &c.*, 25,000 pesos (about £5,140); *street paving and improvement works*, 10,000 pesos (about £2,060). Tenders will be invited for the carrying out of these works.

The issues of the "Gaceta Oficial" of 9th and 12th April announce that the following persons have been granted permission to instal *electric power and lighting plant* in Cuba:—Señor Antonio Nistal Martínez, at Jatibonico; Señor José Inda Lasarte, at San Diego del Valle; Señor Francisco Arredondo, at Morón.

The above-mentioned issues of the "Gaceta," 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.

The United States Consular Agent at Nuevitas in a report to his Government published in a recent issue of the United States Commerce Reports, states that there is apparently a good opportunity in Cuba for manufacturers of *calendars and lithographic goods*. Many of the merchants in Cuba are in the habit at the beginning of the year of distributing calendars among their customers and friends. On account of the partial suspension of trade with Europe there has been a scarcity of calendars in Cuba this year. The German calendars are manufactured of embossed cardboard and are gaudy in colour. Most of the calendars used in Cuba are of the block variety, with a leaflet to be torn off every day. Calendars for the Cuban market should be printed in Spanish.

In connection with the foregoing it may be noted that, according to the Cuban official trade returns for the year ended 30th June, 1913 (later figures are not available), the imports of lithographic goods, prints, maps, &c. into the Republic amounted to 141,101 kilograms, valued at 142,790 pesos (about £29,350). Of this amount Germany supplied £11,600 worth, while only £1,973 worth was imported from the United Kingdom.

*Openings for British Trade.***SIAM.**

The Acting British Consul-General at Bangkok (Mr. H. Fitzmaurice) reports that tenders are invited by the Siamese Royal Railway Department, Broad Gauge (the name under which the Administration of the Siamese Northern Railway is now known), for the supply of three *steel viaducts*.

Sealed tenders, marked "Tenders for Viaducts," giving price per ton c.i.f. delivered on railway wharf at Bangkok, will be received, up to 10 a.m. on 29th October, by the Director-General, Royal Railway Department (Broad Gauge), Bangkok, at which office copies of the specification and drawings may be *obtained* on payment of 10 ticals (about 15s. 6d.) each.

A copy of the specification, together with drawings, may be *consulted* by United Kingdom contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 28,892.)

N.B.—With reference to the foregoing notices relative to openings for trade abroad, attention is drawn to the importance of paying correct postage on catalogues, &c., and of ensuring that packages sent at reduced rates by the "Printed and Commercial Papers Post" are sent open (see p. 57 of the current issue of the Post Office Guide).

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

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

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

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration with this object. During 1914, 989 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 142,005 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related

## OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

### Confidential Information—*continued.*

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

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

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

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

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## 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. 16,428/11.)

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## BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

The "British Industries Fair," organised by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, concerning which notices have appeared in recent issues of the "Board of Trade Journal," was opened on 10th May, at the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, and closed on Friday last, the 21st May. On the opening day a visit was paid to the Fair by Her Majesty the Queen, who was received by the President of the Board of Trade and Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, K.C.B., and conducted through the Exhibition. The number of people visiting the Fair, excluding exhibitors and their personnel, amounted to 17,000, whilst the total number of visits (many buyers came several times), registered at the turnstiles, aggregated about 35,000.

The entire space available at the Agricultural Hall was occupied for trade purposes, and the numbers of manufacturers exhibiting in the various sections of the Fair were as follows:—printing and stationery, 174; earthenware, china, and glass, 105; cutlery, electro-plate, clocks, jewellery, &c., 95; fancy goods, 97; toys, 119. A catalogue was issued containing the names of exhibitors and the numbers of their stands, together with a brief reference to the particular goods manufactured by them.

The utilisation of the entire Entrance Hall for an exhibition of British art designs in fabrics, advertisements, &c. formed a fitting introduction to the Exhibition proper. This section revealed the fact that British industrial design lacks neither originality in boldness and refinement nor breadth in conception. The present is a unique opportunity for artists and industrial men to co-operate with a view to combining the best elements of art with the requirements of public taste.

The very careful selective method of issuing invitations only to wholesale dealers, shippers, and other buyers and dealers in the United Kingdom, British Possessions and foreign countries, has been amply justified. Although at first a little apprehension was felt on the part of some exhibitors lest buyers visiting the Fair might turn out to be merely their usual customers, no development of the Exhibition has been more astonishing or more gratifying than the large number of "new accounts" opened by manufacturers.

This effort of the Board of Trade was frankly experimental. It was promoted at this juncture for the purpose of stimulating the imagination of British manufacturers, of arousing in them a live interest in the prevailing opportunities for broadening the basis of their manufactures and for modifying the form and design of their wares so as to appeal more sympathetically to the taste of people in remote parts. How far this International Exhibition has broken down the traditional conservatism of British manufacturers cannot of course be accurately measured, but there is strong presumptive evidence that a great deal of good work has been accomplished in this direction. There were instances of a keen desire on the part of manufacturers to appoint agents abroad, to send out travellers to foreign countries, and to deliver goods at destination on terms satisfactory to buyers, whilst some firms displayed neat catalogues printed in various languages. In spite of the fact that manufac-

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urers are naturally prevented at present from opening up foreign trade to any very large extent owing to the abnormal conditions prevailing, the experience gained in meeting a large number of *bonâ fide* buyers from practically every quarter of the globe has been invaluable to exhibitors, inasmuch as first-hand knowledge of colonial and foreign requirements has set them thinking about the almost unlimited opportunities which exist for developing colonial and foreign trade.

One of the most prominent and successful features of the Fair was the main stand of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade for the supply of commercial and economic information, as well as four other stands each in charge of an official with special knowledge of the trades represented. Great use was made of the stands, and hundreds of important enquiries were received on matters connected with general commerce, sources of supply, import duties, certificates of origin, statistics, names of shippers and importers, conditions of credit, terms of payment, &c. In this way a strong link was forged between manufacturers and buyers and the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and it is confidently anticipated that this will have permanent results. Moreover, a large quantity of literature anent import duties, British manufacturers of certain goods, lists of articles in demand, and so forth, was distributed to exhibitors and handed out to enquirers. The result is that a great many business people have been put into touch with colonial and foreign buyers of certain wares; they have been shown how to set about establishing suitable agencies, and where and how it is possible to extend their trade to the best advantage, and, though the Fair is over, this work can of course go on without interruption, inasmuch as enquiries relating to trade can always be addressed to the offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

The following are some items of interest which have been noted in the various Trade Sections during the progress of the Fair:—

**Toys.**

It was evident from a cursory examination of the various stands in this Section that British manufacturers are rapidly awakening to the immense opportunities for developing the manufacture of toys to take the place of the enormous trade in these articles which has previously been so well controlled by Germany. It was interesting to observe that a large quantity of toys, which during the last eight or nine months have formed the subject of enquiry at the office of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, were represented at the Fair. In the manufacture of the better class toys, British firms are, of course, well able to hold their own, but it is sincerely to be hoped that great efforts will be made to wrest from Germany the practical monopoly in the manufacture of the cheapest type of toys. It appeared as if some difficulty had been experienced in obtaining some of the materials required for dolls, such as heads, hair, eyes, stockings and shoes, and it may be presumed that there is a good trade to be done in such "properties," if only firms can be induced to assume the initiative.

*British Industries Fair.***Fancy Goods.**

The better classes of British-made goods were fairly prominent in this Section, and whilst British makers have little to fear in the way of competition so far as high-priced goods are concerned, it is greatly to be hoped that attention will be directed by manufacturers to those cheaper forms of leather, metal and wood articles which have been so conspicuously exploited in the past by German firms. It is certain that a very large business indeed can be done in these articles, both in the United Kingdom and abroad. Ladies' handbags are especially in great demand, and a very good export trade can undoubtedly be done by enterprising firms who will take up the manufacture of cheap leather goods, &c. There was an excellent display of substitutes for the well-known casein products.

**Glass.**

Evidence of the enterprise of British manufacturers since the war broke out was clearly shown in this Section. Amongst the most interesting exhibits were those of laboratory glass ware, miners' lamp-glasses, and electric light bulbs. The laboratory glass ware was of particular interest owing to the fact that practically all the glass ware of this type had previously been imported from Germany. Since the war broke out firms in this country have experimented with this class of ware and have produced a satisfactory substitute.

A representative selection of lighting glass was also exhibited. This trade has recently suffered severely from German competition in cheaper productions of British designs. In some cases manufacturers have supplemented their own lines since the war by the addition of articles similar to those produced in Germany and Austria.

The majority of the exhibits in this section consisted of high class crystal goods, both table and decorative. In this department of the industry British manufacturers do not fear competition, since the British production of fine glassware is everywhere recognised as the best in the world. The cheaper lines of table ware, particularly pressed and moulded goods were, however, represented.

The abnormal conditions which exist in the glass trade at the present time, such as lack of material and labour, make it difficult for manufacturers to take orders for very large quantities of any kind of glass, and hamper their developing, as they are in many cases prepared to develop, the production of articles which would satisfy the demand previously supplied from Germany.

**Cutlery, Silver, Electro-Plate, &c.**

The exhibits of these goods were thoroughly representative of what is being done by manufacturers in the United Kingdom to supply the markets both at home and abroad. While they were illustrative of the high quality and finish for which British goods of this class have always been famous, they also showed that our manufacturers are capable of turning out those articles which have generally been considered as German specialities. It is to this latter feature of the exhibits that particular attention is directed, as being of most interest in connection with the trade campaign.

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With regard to knives, there is ample evidence that the requirements of all markets are being studied, and it is safe to say that there is no important market in the world into which British knives do not enter. One is forced to the conclusion that our manufacturers ought, in the immediate future, to secure more and more of the world's trade. Exhibits of special interest were the pocket knives with handles of iron in imitation of horn, such as are in demand for trade with the natives of Africa and other countries, for which there should be a large demand when it is generally known that they are to be obtained in this country at competitive prices. Articles which should win their way into all markets are the rustless table knives which are not even tarnished by vinegar. The solid-handled table knives, such as are used in hotels, cafés, &c., should also be in great demand. Mention must also be made of the combination knife, fork and spoon.

With regard to razors, it is sufficient to say that all forms and qualities from the very cheapest to the best were being shown. Many types of scissors were to be seen at the stands, and the smaller sizes, for which there appears to be a great demand, were much in evidence. It has been the opinion in some quarters that manicure scissors with curved blades having pointed ends were almost entirely a German production, but this opinion must have been dispelled by the evidence at the Fair.

As for silver, electro-plate and similar goods, it is hardly necessary to draw attention to the fact that the exhibits showed the excellent work which is being done now, as in the past, by British makers; but the fact that electro-plate with a dull finish, of the Würtemberg type, is now being successfully made in this country should be of interest to those who have orders from abroad for this kind of ware. Noteworthy, too, are the cheap cigarette cases of high finish which were exhibited. The forks and spoons were of all types, including those of nickel silver, white metal, aluminium and tinned steel. With regard to spoons of tinned steel, several manufacturers have recently taken up their manufacture, and it will now be easy to obtain these for export to the markets in which they are in demand. The excellence of the exhibits has had its effect, and much new trade has been obtained.

There was one instance of a firm who formerly exported a certain class of knife through Hamburg to South America, but were unable to supply it after the outbreak of the war, as they were unaware of the market for which their goods were intended, who succeeded as a result of the Fair in getting into touch with the actual buyers in South America.

**China and Earthenware.**

A very interesting exhibit in this section was one of laboratory porcelain of the type of Berlin porcelain which has been evolved in London since the war broke out. This porcelain is of very high quality and can be sold at competitive prices.

The general chinaware and earthenware exhibits at the British Industries Fair were remarkably good in the highest and most expensive class of tea, breakfast and dessert ware and ornamentals, and also in ware for hospitals, institutions, &c. The high-class ware exhibited at the Fair showed that the British manufacturer is still

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able to turn out the best china and earthenware in the world, and from the artistic point of view there is nothing lacking in the design of these goods.

The principles of manufacture as employed in Germany differ considerably from those employed in the United Kingdom. This is particularly to be noted in the production in Germany of hard paste porcelain, which has keenly competed with British earthenware.

That orders could have been taken for a very much larger volume of goods than firms are at present able to produce shows that British ware can still meet the existing demand to a very large extent. It remains to be seen how far they will be able to cope with the demand for the particular variety of article which Germany has supplied. In some cases goods were shown which sell at prices with which even German firms have been unable to compete, and it is gratifying at the same time to notice that the attempt to turn out cheap and artistic material is being made by many firms. The tiles shown at the Fair were excellent, and should apparently compete effectively in home and foreign markets with the German production.

#### **Paper and Printing.**

The few paper-makers who exhibited were unanimous in stating that they had, rather to their surprise, derived great benefit from the Fair. They had discovered that many of their specialities were unknown to many of their customers. This peculiar fact has been noted in various industries, from time to time, by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, and, with regard to this point, it is desirable that British manufacturers should, in their endeavour to make known their specialities as widely as possible, give full particulars of them to the Branch.

The printing exhibits, viewed from the standpoint of competition with Germany and Austria-Hungary, were too good. Practically every stand showed really fine examples of high-class colour printing, and this part of the exhibition in general effectiveness disproved the theory prevailing several years ago that the climate of England would not permit this class of work to be done here, and that for high-class printing one had to resort to the German printer. High-class catalogues were also in evidence. The photogravure work shown also was of high quality, and could not have been bettered by any German firms.

As an exhibition of printing by the British firms the Fair was indeed a success, but a greater attempt ought to be made by the British printer to compete with the German in the cheaper three-coloured catalogues. Probably most of the firms exhibiting who can, and do, turn out really high-class work would refuse to take up this particular line, on account of the danger of thereby lowering their reputation for higher class work; but it seems as if there ought to be a good opening for some of the small letterpress firms if they would only take up this work. In this connection, by far the greater majority of enquiries received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., have been for printers of catalogues, box covers, and other work of this cheaper quality. The posters seen at the exhibition show that the artistic sense of the nation has been rapidly developing during recent years.

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## EXHIBITION OF SAMPLES OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GOODS FROM ABROAD.

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

Several thousands of such samples have now been received, and the collection will be on view at the Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, London, E.C., during the next few weeks.

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

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

The samples have been received from:—

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

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*Exhibition of Samples of German and Austrian Goods from abroad.*

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Samples are also on view which have been received from:—  
United States of America (Philadelphia), Russia, China, Manchuria, Chinese Turkestan, Siam, Spain (Corunna), Algiers, Morocco, Lourenço Marques, Loanda, Guatemala, Italy, New Caledonia, Madeira, &c.

Manufacturers and exporters interested in any of the above trades or markets are invited to visit the Exhibition and inspect the samples.

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**EXHIBITION OF GERMAN CATALOGUES.**

The importance that German manufacturers have placed upon the production of catalogues printed in the language and currency of the countries to which their goods were exported is well known, and has been frequently emphasised in the reports from H.M. Trade Commissioners and H.M. Consular Officers appearing in the pages of the "Board of Trade Journal."

In order that British manufacturers may have an opportunity of inspecting catalogues of German origin, the Board of Trade have collected over 700 specimens, illustrating a great variety of industries, and these may be inspected at the Foreign Samples Section of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, 32, Cheapside, London, E.C. A complete index of the catalogues has been prepared, enabling ready identification of any particular catalogue a simple matter. In a number of cases goods similar to those illustrated in the catalogues are on view in the adjoining sample rooms.

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**TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.**

**Germany (Saxe-Coburg-Gotha).**—A supplement to "Commerce Reports" (Washington) of 4th May states that, at the time of the outbreak of war, conditions were generally favourable in almost every industry in Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, labour being in good demand at good wages and abundant orders had been booked for later delivery. Furthermore, there was every promise of exceptionally good crops.

The principal industries of this district are porcelain and china-ware, dolls and toys, cotton-spinning and wicker work. All these industries were paralysed by the outbreak of hostilities with the exception of the last, which received huge orders for the supply of cases for the carriage of shells and other explosives.

Owing to the closing of every important market, excepting America, the toy and doll industry was very badly hit and a large percentage of the firms have either closed down or else turned their attention to the manufacture of war supplies. Similarly the porcelain and china-ware industry was to a large degree paralysed owing to its home market demanding few or no goods and its export trade being practically extinguished.

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*Trade Conditions Abroad.*

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Conditions were somewhat better in the cotton spinning industry and the larger concerns were not only fully employed but in many cases working overtime. Factories manufacturing ladies' dress goods and cloth, especially flannels, have had a severe blow on account of the loss of the large export trade which had been worked up in Switzerland, the Balkans, Turkey, China and Japan.

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**MORATORIUM IN DENMARK.**

With reference to the notice on p. 462 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 18th February last, relative to the Moratorium in Denmark, H.M. Consul at Copenhagen (Mr. R. Erskine) reports that the period for the operation of this measure has been extended from the 15th April to the 1st October. (C.I.B. 29,129.)

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**ROYAL PROCLAMATION AND  
GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING  
TRADE.**

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**CONTRABAND OF WAR.**

Additions to and Amendments in List.

By THE KING.

**A PROCLAMATION**

MAKING CERTAIN FURTHER ADDITIONS TO AND AMENDMENTS IN THE  
LIST OF ARTICLES TO BE TREATED AS CONTRABAND OF WAR.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS on the twenty-third day of December, 1914, We did issue Our Royal Proclamation specifying the articles which it was Our intention to treat as contraband during the continuance of hostilities or until We did give further public notice; and

Whereas on the eleventh day of March, 1915, We did by Our Royal Proclamation of that date make certain additions to the list of articles to be treated as contraband of war; and

Whereas it is expedient to make certain further additions to and amendments in the said list:

Now, therefore, We do hereby declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, that during the continuance of the war, or until We do give further public notice, the following articles will be treated as absolute contraband in addition to those set out in Our Royal Proclamations aforementioned:—

Toluol, and mixtures of toluol, whether derived from coal-tar, petroleum, or any other source;

Lathes and other machines or machine-tools capable of being employed in the manufacture of munitions of war;

*Royal Proclamation and Government Notices affecting Trade.*

Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent, or within the area of military operations, on a scale of four miles to one inch or on any larger scale, and reproductions on any scale by photography or otherwise of such maps or plans.

And We do hereby further declare that item 4 of Schedule I. of Our Royal Proclamation of the twenty-third day of December aforementioned shall be amended as from this date by the omission of the words "and all other metallic acetates" after the words "calcium acetate."

And We do hereby further declare that in Our Royal Proclamation of the eleventh day of March aforementioned the words "other than linseed oil" shall be deleted and that the following article will as from this date be treated as conditional contraband:—

Linseed oil.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twenty-seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

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**PROHIBITION OF EXPORTATION OF COAL.**

**Instructions as to Applications for Licences.**

The Coal Exports Committee have decided, in order to obviate delays in shipping, that if, in urgent cases, intending shippers will attach to their application for licence a stamped telegraph form addressed to themselves, the Committee will promptly communicate to the shipper the recommendation they have made to the War Trade Department.

It is essential that in all cases the necessary particulars specified in the approved form of application be duly supplied, but the Committee have decided to admit the following modifications, for the time being, viz:—

(a) That where the applicant has a definite ship in view but is not certain he can secure it, he may apply for shipment by the ship in question "or substitute" within strict limits of date.

(b) That the Committee will entertain applications for permission to export by a ship to be named later, the procedure being as follows:—

(1) The Committee will deal with the application, and provided a stamped telegraph form is furnished, they will inform the applicant by telegram of the recommendation they will be prepared to make.

(2) On receipt of the name of the ship which should be sent to the War Trade Department the licence will be issued, where granted.

It should be understood, however, that the Committee will find it easier to deal with applications in which full and precise particulars are before them at the same time.

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*Royal Proclamation and Government Notices affecting Trade.*

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In the case of Scandinavian shipments, the nature of the cargo brought or being brought to this country by the vessel in question should be stated.

In order to minimise any risk or inconvenience to themselves, shippers should make their applications well in advance of the contemplated dates.

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**EXPORT OF FOUNDRY PIG IRON.**

The War Trade Department notifies that arrangements have been made whereby the prohibition against the export of foundry pig iron from the United Kingdom will in future be regarded as including only such foundry pig iron as contains (1) less phosphorus than 0·1 per cent., or (2) less silicon than 1·5 per cent., together with less sulphur than 0·9 per cent.

It is proposed that certificates to the effect that the foundry pig iron is of a quality which may be exported without licence shall be issued by either of the two following committees:—(1) representing the Cleveland Iron Masters' Association (Secretary, Mr. J. T. Atkinson); (2) representing the Scottish Iron Masters' Association (Secretary, Mr. J. C. Bishop).

(C.I.B. 30,233.)

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**CASH-ON-DELIVERY SERVICE WITH CERTAIN COLONIES.**

The Postmaster-General has announced that from 1st June senders of cash-on-delivery parcels addressed to the following Colonies, *viz.*: Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Honduras, Cayman Islands, Grenada, Leeward Islands, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago, must indicate, at the time of posting, by means of a label affixed to the cover of the parcel, whether, in the event of non-delivery within twenty-eight days after the arrival at the office of destination they wish the parcel to be—(1) Treated as abandoned, or (2) returned at the sender's expense. No third course is permissible. The labels must be supplied by the sender.

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**NAVAL PRIZES.**

**Names of Vessels Detained or Captured.**

With reference to the notice on p. 533 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 20th May relative to Naval Prizes, it is notified that the "London Gazette" of 28th May contains a further list of ships whose cargoes, or part of them, have been detained.

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

**Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions.**

With reference to the notice on p. 602 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions, the "London Gazette" of 1st June notifies that proceedings have been instituted in the Prize Court in Malta in respect of part cargo *ex* the vessel "Pyrin."

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## CROP CONDITIONS AND ESTIMATES IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have received the following information from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome regarding crop conditions and estimates in certain countries:—

In Spain the area of **wheat** sown is 9,785,000 acres, of **barley** 3,683,000 acres, and in Italy of **maize** 3,954,000 acres, showing increases of 1, 8 and 2 per cent. respectively on last year's acreage.

The condition of crops in Austria (according to the system adopted by that country, in which 1 = very good, 2 = over-average, 3 = average, 4 = under average, and 5 = bad) is as follows:—**wheat** 2.3, **rye** 2.7, **barley** 2.1, and **oats** 2.2.

In Argentina the production of **wheat** is estimated at 95,447,000 cwts., **oats** 18,112,000 cwts., and **linseed** 24,456,000 cwts., or 56, 11 and 25 per cent. respectively above last year's crops.

## NEW COMPANIES LAW IN THE NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

The "Nyasaland Government Gazette" of 31st March publishes, as a supplement, the text of an Ordinance (No. 8 of 1915) entitled the "Registration of Companies' Ordinance, 1915," which is framed on the lines of Section 274 of the "Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908," of the United Kingdom.

Every company incorporated outside the Protectorate which establishes a place of business within the Protectorate, must, within a month from the establishment of such place of business, file the following particulars with the Registrar of Companies.

(a) a certified copy of the charter, statutes, or memorandum and articles of the company, or other instrument constituting or defining the constitution of the company, and, if the instrument is not written in the English language, a certified translation thereof;

(b) a list of the directors of the company;

(c) the names and addresses of some one or more persons resident in the Protectorate authorised to accept on behalf of the company service of process and any other notices required to be served on the company.

In the event of any alterations being made in any of the above particulars, a notice of such alteration is to be sent to the Registrar within three months.

Every such Company must also file an annual statement in the form of a balance sheet.

The text of this Ordinance, which is dated 11th March, may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

### ENEMY FIRMS SEQUESTERED IN FRANCE.

The issues of the "Journal Officiel" (Paris) from 27th to 31st May publish further lists, in extension of the series previously published, of the names of German, Austrian, or Hungarian firms in France whose goods have been sequestered under the provisions of the Decree of 27th September, 1914, together with the name of the administrator appointed in each case.

These further lists refer to firms in the following, amongst other, towns:—Marseilles, St. Etienne, Lyons, Perpignan, Nancy, Rheims, Paris, Rochfort and Tunis.

The lists may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

### FOREIGN TRADE OF BRAZIL.

#### Statistics for 1914 and First Quarter of 1915.

The "Diario Oficial" (Rio de Janeiro) of 4th May publishes the text of the President's Message delivered at the opening of the Brazilian Congress on 3rd May, from which the following particulars regarding the foreign trade of Brazil in the year 1914 and the first quarter of 1915 are taken:—

According to data supplied by the "Directoria de Estatistica Commercial," the total foreign trade of Brazil in 1914 amounted to £81,995,000, as compared with £132,015,000 in 1913 and £138,073,000 in 1912. The value of the import trade in 1914 was £35,473,000 as against £67,166,000 in 1913, and the value of the export trade in 1914 was £46,522,000 as against £64,849,000 in the previous year. As regards the decrease in imports in 1914, raw materials and articles for use in arts and industries diminished by 48 per cent., manufactured goods by 54 per cent., and alimentary produce by 26 per cent., as compared with the figures for 1913. The decrease in the foreign trade of the Republic was due largely to the serious falling-off in trade relations with Germany, Austria, Belgium and Russia through the outbreak of the European war, as is shown by the figures of the import and export trade of Brazil with those countries during the five months August to December, 1913 and 1914, given in the following table:—

From and to	Imports into Brazil.		Exports from Brazil.	
	Aug.-Dec., 1913.	Aug.-Dec., 1914.	Aug.-Dec., 1913.	Aug.-Dec., 1914.
	£	£	£	£
Germany ... ..	1,680,000	1,000	5,935,000	451,000
Austria-Hungary ... ..	1,983,000	140,000	461,000	36,000
Belgium ... ..	961,000	4,000	1,608,000	72,000
Russia ... ..	30,000	1,000	41,000	7,000

The economic stability of the country is largely determined by the condition of the coffee and rubber markets, which are subject to con-

*Foreign Trade of Brazil.*

siderable fluctuations. The export of both of these products began to decrease from May, 1913, and became more pronounced in 1914. Although the export of **coffee** in 1914 was equal in quantity to that of 1911, its value decreased from £40,000,000 in that year to £27,000,000 in 1914, while the average price per bag was 39 milreis, as compared with about 46 milreis in 1913, and nearly 58 milreis in 1912. **Rubber** formed 43 per cent. of the total exports in 1910, but last year it was scarcely 15 per cent.. In 1914 about 33,000 tons of rubber were exported, valued at £7,000,000, as against 36,232 tons, valued at £10,000,000 in 1913. The exports of **herva maté** and **cotton** decreased by 6,000 and 7,000 tons respectively. On the other hand the export of **sugar**, not usually an article of export to any extent, increased from 5,367 tons in 1913 to 32,000 tons in 1914, owing to the increased demand abroad due to the abnormal situation. Owing to the extension of **cocoa** cultivation in the State of Bahia the exports from the Republic of that commodity increased from 30,000 tons in 1913 to 40,000 tons in 1914. In December of last year the first shipment of **frozen meat** from Brazil was made, amounting to 1,400 kilogs.; up to 31st March of the current year a total of 131,000 kilogs. had been exported. The export of **hides** amounted to 31,000 tons, as against 35,000 tons in 1913.

During the first quarter of the current year the imports into Brazil amounted to £5,760,000, as against £12,357,000 in the corresponding period of 1914. Exports amounted to £14,169,000 as against £15,859,000 during January—March, 1914. The fact that the imports during January—March, 1915, show an increase of £1,000,000 over those of the last quarter of 1914 tends to indicate a slow but sure tendency of Brazilian import trade to revert to the normal.

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## TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS. UNITED KINGDOM.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have recently issued an Order ["The American Gooseberry Mildew (Fruit) Order of 1915"] Article 4 of which prohibits, as from the 24th May, the landing in England and Wales of gooseberries brought from any place outside Great Britain (except the Channel Islands) except where there is attached to the package in which the fruit is imported a label bearing the words "Imported Gooseberries" and stating the country and district in which the fruit was produced, with either the name of the consignor, or a distinctive name or mark. This label shall not be erased or obliterated or detached from the package so long as any of the imported gooseberries remain therein.

The complete text of the Order 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. 18,124.)



*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***BRITISH INDIA.**

The Board of Trade have received, through the India Office, copy of Notification No. 3950-28 (Customs Circular No. 5 of 1915), dated 15th April, stating that the Government of India have sanctioned the proposal to exempt calcium chloride from the payment of Customs duty, when imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill and shown to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in the weaving of cotton or the baling of woven cotton goods.

It is stated, however, that the above sanction is subject to reconsideration after the war. (C. 17,51.)

**DOMINION OF CANADA.**

The Board of Trade have received from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada, copy of a Customs Memorandum (No. 1914 B), dated 27th April, 1915, notifying certain regulations which have been made under an Order-in-Council of that date regarding the marking of packages containing eggs imported into Canada, or passing in transit through that Dominion.

It is prescribed in the regulations that every package containing eggs imported into Canada, or passing in transit through Canada, shall have marked thereon in plain letters the word "PRODUCE" and the name of the country whence exported directly to Canada.

The brands or stencils for such marking will be supplied by the Canadian Department of Customs, in the form approved by the Minister of Customs, and the marking of the packages containing eggs must be done at the expense of the importer or shipper, under the supervision of a Customs Officer.

Packages of imported eggs entered for warehouse, if not properly marked or branded, will be marked in such warehouse under the supervision of the Customs Officer in charge, who will see that all such packages are marked according to Regulations, before they are delivered from warehouse. (C. 17,516)

**UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.**

With reference to previous Notices which have appeared in recent issues of the "Board of Trade Journal"\* respecting the amendment of the Customs and Excise duties on various articles in the Union of South Africa, the Board of Trade have now received copy of the "Customs Amendment and Excise Duties Extension Act, 1915" (No. 22 of 1915), which amends the Customs Tariff Act No. 26 of 1914.

The new Act, which came into operation under Sections 19 and 20 of the Act No. 9 of 1913 on the 5th March last,

\* Viz., in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 11th March (pp. 687-8), the 18th March (p. 761), and the 29th April, 1915 (p. 302).

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—continued.**

provides that so much of any Customs duty imposed by the Act as is an increase upon duties imposed by any prior law, and all new duties of Customs imposed by the Act, shall lapse at the expiry of four months after the commencement of the 1916 Ordinary Session of Parliament, unless other proposals as to these duties have been made to Parliament in accordance with law.

The particulars as to rates of Customs duty leviable on various articles on importation into the Union of South Africa under the present Act are, for the most part, the same as those previously notified in various issues of the "Board of Trade Journal," but for purposes of easy reference a full statement of the new Customs duties leviable on the various articles affected is appended, as well as the rates of duty which were previously in force, viz. :—

No. of Tariff Heading.	Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.			
		Old Rates.		New Rates.	
		General Duty.	Rebate upon goods, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.	General Duty.	Rebate upon goods the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.
2	Ale, beer, and cider— All kinds of strength exceeding 3 per cent. of proof spirit per imp. gall.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
		2 0	0 1½	2 6	0 6
9	Cards, playing ... per pack And in addition <i>ad val.</i>	0 6 15 %	— 3 %	0 9 15 %	— 3 %
17	Coffee : (a) Raw ... .. per lb. (b) Roasted or ground .. (c) Mixed ... ..	0 0½ 0 2 0 3	— — —	0 1½ 0 3 0 3½	— — —
35	Oils, mineral— Illuminating and burning, <i>having a specific gravity of less than 900 at 60° F. and a flashing point of less than 150° F.</i> per imp. gall.	0 1	—	0 3	—
	[The italicised words are new.]				
45	Sugar: (a) Candy, loaf, castor, icing and cube, per 100 lbs. (b) Other kinds, including golden and maple syrup, molasses, saccharum, glucose and treacle, per 100 lbs.	5 0 3 6	— —	6 0 4 6	— —
46	Tea : (a) In packets or tins, not exceeding 10 lbs. each in weight per lb. (b) In larger packets or in bulk ... ..	0 5 0 4	— —	0 7 0 5	— —

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA**—*continued.*

No. of Tariff Heading.	Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.			
		Old Rates.		New Rates.	
		General Duty.	Rebate upon goods the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.	General Duty.	Rebate upon goods the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
52	Boots and shoes, <i>ad val.</i> With a minimum, per pair of :—	15 %	3 %	20 %	3 %
	Men's ... ..	0 9	—	0 9	—
	Women's ... ..	0 6	—	0 6	—
	Children's ... ..	0 3	—	0 3	—
193	All goods, wares and merchandise not elsewhere charged with duty and not enumerated in the free list and not prohibited to be imported in the Union <i>ad val.</i>	15 %	3 %	20 %	3 %

The Act further provides for the imposition of Excise duties upon beer, sugar, and playing cards, as well as corresponding Customs duties on certain of those articles, for particulars of which see under "Excise Tariff Changes" in the current issue of this "Journal."  
(C. 18,123.)

**NORTHERN RHODESIA.**

The "Union Government Gazette" for the 30th April last contains a Customs Notification (No. 479 of 1915), dated 27th April, notifying that the Administration of Northern Rhodesia have decided to close Ndola as a free warehousing port as from the 30th April last.

Goods in bond and all spirits must be consigned to Livingstone for clearance.  
(C.I.B. 29,421.)

**BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE: SWAZILAND.**

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 477 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th May last respecting the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland under Proclamations Nos. 8 and 9 of 1915, respectively, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of Government Notices (Nos. 37 and 38 of 1915), dated 16th April, which amend the above-mentioned Proclamations by prohibiting the exportation of certain additional articles from those Territories, as follows:—

**Prohibition of Exportation of various Articles to certain Countries. Additional List.**

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE: SWAZILAND—**  
*continued.*

(A)—To all destinations, other than destinations in the United Kingdom, any British Possession or Protectorate:—

Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound ammonia ;  
Castor oil ;  
Chloride of tin .  
Copper iodide ;  
Hides of cattle, buffaloes and horses ;  
Leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, military boots, or military clothing ;  
Liquor urea, aniline, and their compounds .  
Lubricants ;  
Skins of calves, pigs, sheep, goats and deer ;  
Tanning substances of all kinds (including extracts for use in tanning) ;  
Tin ; and  
Tin ore.

(B)—To foreign ports in Europe and to non-European ports on the Mediterranean and the Black Seas, with the exception of French, Belgian, Spanish and Portuguese ports and Russian ports (other than those on the Baltic Sea):—

Tin plates; including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing ;  
Foodstuffs and feeding stuffs and the raw materials thereof, including all *animal and vegetable oils and fats* (other than linseed oil, boiled and unboiled, un-mixed with other oil, and not including essential oils), and *all oleaginous nuts, seeds and products, including castor beans, coconuts, copra, cotton seed, ground nuts (arachides), linseed, palm kernels, rape seed, sesame seed, soya beans.*

[The original item has been amended as shown in italics.] (C. 17,790.)

**EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.**

With reference to Notices which have appeared in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" prohibiting the exportation of certain articles from the East Africa Protectorate under various Proclamations, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a Proclamation, dated 9th April, 1915, which revokes the previous Proclamations,\* and, at the same time, provides for the prohibition of the exportation from the Protectorate of various articles, as follows:—

(A) To all destinations:—

Barley ;	Onions ;
Beans of all kinds, other than Soya beans ;	Peas (except peas grown for the purpose of seed only) ;
Chiroko (or Moong or Mopakio)	Potatoes ;
Garlic ;	Rice ;
Ground nuts .	Sugar ;
Maize .	Tea ;
Mwele .	Wheat ;
Miller .	Wimbi.
Oats	

(B) To all destinations, other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates:—

The list of articles included under this heading is practically the same as that shown under heading (B) of the Notice for Cyprus on pp. 155-163 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 15th April last.

\* *Viz.*—The Proclamations No. 31 of 1914, and Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 11 of 1915.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE**—*continued.*

The following *additional* articles are, however, included in the present Proclamation:—

Ammonia, its salts, whether simple or compound ;  
Ammonia liquor ;  
Copper iodide ;  
Lubricants ;  
Tin, chloride of tin, tin ore ;  
Oil, castor ;  
Paraffin Wax ;  
Skins of calves, pigs, sheep, goats and deer ;  
Tanning substances of all kinds, including extracts for use in tanning ;  
Urea aniline and other compounds.

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

The list of articles included under this heading is the same as that given under heading (C) of the above-mentioned Notice for Cyprus, except that the item "goat skins" appears in Group (B) above, and the following item is amended, as indicated in italics:—

Foodstuffs and feeding stuffs and the raw materials thereof, including all *animal and vegetable oils and fats* (other than linseed oil, boiled and unboiled, unmixed with other oil, and not including essential oils), and all oleaginous nuts, seeds and products.

**(D) To ports in Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden:—**

Tin plates, including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing.

(C. 17,933.)

**ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.**

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 612-13 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," prohibiting the exportation of various articles from the Zanzibar Protectorate under Proclamation No. 15 of 1915, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation, dated 17th April, 1915, which revokes all previous

Proclamations respecting prohibited exports and, at the same time, prohibits the exportation of the undermentioned articles from the Protectorate, as follows:—

**(A)—To all destinations, other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates:—**

The list of articles included under this heading is practically the same as that shown under heading (B) of the Notice for Cyprus on pp. 155-163 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 15th April last.

The following *additional* articles are, however, included in the present Proclamation:—

Ammonia, its salts, whether simple or compound ;  
Ammonia liquor ;  
Copper iodide ;  
Prussiate of soda ;  
Diamonds, prepared for use in draw plates, jewelled, for drawing steel wire ;  
Tin, chloride of tin, tin ore ;  
Oil, castor ;  
Paraffin wax ;  
Skins of calves, pigs, sheep, goats and deer ;  
Tanning substances of all kinds, including extracts for use in tanning.

### *Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

#### **ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE**—*continued.*

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

The list of articles included under this heading is the same as that given under heading (C) of the above-mentioned Notice for Cyprus, except that the item "iron ore, hematite" is included in the present Proclamation, whilst the item "goat skins, undressed" appears in Group (A) above, and the following item is amended, as indicated in italics:—

*Foodstuffs and feeding stuffs, and the raw materials thereof, including all animal and vegetable oils and fats (other than linseed oil, boiled and unboiled, un-mixed with other oil, and not including essential oils) and all oleaginous nuts, seeds, and products.*

(C)—To ports in Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden:—

Tin plates; including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing.

(C. 17,934.)

#### **GOLD COAST.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt of copy of the "Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Ordinance, 1915" (No. 8 of 1915), dated 16th March, which amends sections 144-5 of the "Customs Ordinance, 1876" with the effect that, whilst a state of war in which His Majesty is engaged exists, the Governor-in-Council is empowered to prohibit, by Proclamation, the exportation of all other articles in addition to those originally specified.

(C. 17,695.)

#### **NIGERIA.**

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 829-31 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 25th March last, respecting the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from Nigeria under Order-in-Council No. 5 of 1915, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Order-in-Council (No. 8 of 1915) dated 7th April, 1915, which revokes the above-mentioned Order-in-Council, No. 5 of 1915 and, at the same time, prohibits the exportation of various articles from the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria as follows:—

(A)—To all destinations, other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and Protectorates:—

The list of articles included under this heading is practically the same as that shown under heading (B) of the Notice for Cyprus on pp. 155-163 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 15th April last. The following *additional* articles are, however, included in the present Order-in-Council:—

Ammonia and its salts, simple or compound;  
Ammonia liquor;  
Aniline and its compounds;  
Castor oil;  
Copper iodide;  
Skins of pigs, sheep, goats and deer;  
Lubricants;  
Tin chloride of tin, and tin ore;  
Paraffin wax;  
Tanning substances of all kinds, including extracts for use in tanning

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**NIGERIA**—*continued.*

The Cyprus list, however, includes "Cresol, saponified," which is not specifically mentioned in the Nigerian List.

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

The list of articles included under this heading is the same as that given under heading (C) of the above-mentioned Notice for Cyprus, with the exception that the item

Gold and silver in coin or bullion, and paper money is included in the Nigerian list, and the following item modified, as indicated in italics:—

*Foodstuffs and feeding stuffs, and the raw materials thereof, including all animal and vegetable oils and fats (other than linseed oil, boiled and unboiled, unmixed with other oil, and not including essential oils) and all oleaginous nuts, seeds and products.*

The Order-in-Council states that the articles specified in this item are not to be exported to neutral ports until the Customs authorities are satisfied as to the ultimate destination of the goods.

(C)—To ports in Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden:—

Tin plates; including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing.

(C. 17,421.)

**EGYPT.**

The "Journal Officiel" for the 3rd May last contains certain revised Tariff Valuations (No. 32) for use in assessing duties on cotton yarns imported into Egypt.

The Tariff Valuations, which came into force on the 1st May, 1915, and are to remain in operation for a period of two months or until denunciation, are as follows:—

Articles.	Import valuation per kilogramme.
	<i>Millimèes.</i>
Cotton single yarns, grey and bleached, and knittings—	
From India—	
Nos. 4 to 12 ... ..	50
Nos. 14 to 20 ... ..	65
From other countries—	
Nos. 4 to 12 ... ..	75
Nos. 14 to 20 ... ..	82
Cotton sewings, grey or bleached—	
From India ... ..	82
" other countries ... ..	84
Cotton doubled yarns, grey and bleached, Nos. 40/2... ..	105
Cotton cable yarns, No. 20 ... ..	105
Turkey red cotton single yarns ... ..	85
Other coloured cotton single yarns ... ..	106
Gassed or mercerised or prepared yarns, grey, bleached, or dyed—	
From India ... ..	} <i>ad valorem.</i>
" other countries ... ..	

NOTE.—A kilogramme = 2.2046 lbs.; 1,000 millièmes = £5 1 = £1 0s. 6d.

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

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

(C. 17,929.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**JAMAICA.**

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 768 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 25th June, 1914, regulating the importation of copyright works into Jamaica under Law No. 10 of 1914, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Law (No. 20 of 1915), dated 25th March, which repeals the previous Law of 1914, and, at the same time, amends the Copyright Law No. 12 of 1913 by providing that the notice to be given under section 14 of the Imperial Copyright Act, 1911, may, instead of being given to the Collector-General in Jamaica, be given to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise in the United Kingdom. (C. 16,960.)

**Prohibition of Importation of Reprints of Copyright Works.**

Notice may be given to Commissioners of Customs and Excise in the United Kingdom.

**LEEWARD ISLANDS.**

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a Proclamation (No. 8 of 1915), dated 15th April, which consolidates and amends previous Proclamations prohibiting the exportation of various articles from the Leeward Islands to certain countries, as follows:—

**(A)—To all destinations, other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates:—**

The list of articles included under this heading is practically the same as that shown under heading (B) of the Notice for Cyprus on pp. 155-163 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 15th April last.

The following *additional* articles are, however, included in the present Proclamation:—

Chemicals, drugs, &c.—

Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound.

Ammonia liquor.

Castor oil.

Copper iodide.

Tanning substances of all kinds, including extracts for use in tanning.

Urea and its compounds.

Deerskins,

Goatskins,

Lubricants,

Tin, chloride of tin, tin ore.

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

The list of articles included under this heading is the same as that given under heading (C) of the above-mentioned Notice for Cyprus, except that the following item has been modified, as indicated in italics:—

Foodstuffs and feeding stuffs, and the raw materials thereof, including all *animal and vegetable oils and fats* (other than linseed oil, boiled and unboiled, unmixed with other oil, and not including essential oils), and *all oleaginous nuts, seeds and products* :

**(C)—To ports in Denmark, the Netherlands, and Sweden:—**

Tinplates; including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing.

(C. 17,685.)



### Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

#### NEW HEBRIDES.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a Proclamation, dated 4th December, 1914, issued under "The New Hebrides (Import Duties) Regulation" (No. 12 of 1914), which cancels previous Tariff Proclamations and, at the same time, provides for a new Tariff on goods imported into the New Hebrides Condominium.

The duties imposed under the new Tariff, and the list of goods which may be imported free of duty, are, for the most part, the same as provided for under the old Customs Tariff.

The full text of the new Tariff, however, is given below for purpose of easy reference:—

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.
	£ s. d.
Ale, beer and porter, quarts of 114 centilitres ... Per dozen	0 0 11½
" " " pints of 57 " ... "	0 0 6
" " " ½ pints of 28·5 " or less ... "	0 0 3
Spirits of all kinds, the strength of which can be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer, whether over or under proof	
Per proof or liquid gall.	0 9 0
Spirits and spirituous compounds, the strength of which cannot be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer ... ..ad val.	20 %
Red and white wine ( <i>ordinaire</i> ) ... .. Per litre	0 0 0½
Other wines in bulk ... .. Per dozen	0 0 5
" " bottles, quarts ... .. Per dozen	0 4 10
" " " pints ... .. Per dozen	0 2 11
Kerosene ... .. Per case of 36 litres	0 0 6
Tobacco ... .. Per kilogramme	0 0 11½
Cigars and cigarettes ... ..	0 1 7½
Dynamite and other explosives used in lieu thereof ..	0 4 0
Fuses ... .. Per coil of 24 ft.	0 0 10
Detonators ... ..ad val.	100 %
Arms of precision, rifles and the like and ammunition for the same ... ..ad val.	10 %
Revolvers and ammunition for same ... ..	10 %
All other arms and ammunition of every kind ... ..	100 %
Gramophones, phonographs, and records therefor ... ..	10 %
Lace ... ..	10 %
Perfumery ... ..	10 %
Coffee, raw ... .. Per 100 kilos, net	12 0 0
Cacao, raw ... ..	4 3 2
Vanilla (in the pod) ... ..	32 0 0
Allspice (Pimento) ... ..	16 0 0
All other goods except those exempt from the payment of import duty ... ..ad val.	5 %

A kilogramme = 2·2046 lbs. ; a litre = 1·76 pints.

#### EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTY.

The following articles shall be exempted from the payment of Import duty:—

Agricultural Implements and Machinery (including all implements and machinery used solely for agricultural and horticultural purposes, together with carts, drays, lorries, and other vehicles that are used in the pursuit of agriculture.

Animals, living.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**NEW HEBRIDES**—*continued.*

Boats and boat fittings (including whaleboats, skiffs, dinghies, and other craft that can be carried on the deck or davits of a ship, and that can be propelled by sails or oars alone; together with sails, rigging, anchors, chains, oars, rowlocks, masts, spars, rudders, and other articles and appliances used in the navigation or propulsion of such craft).

Boilers and boiler plates.

Books, periodicals, and other printed matter (including maps, atlases, plans, charts and music)

Biscuits, ships'.

Bricks.

Cement.

Coal.

Coin.

Drain pipes, earthenware.

Drugs and medicines (exclusive of patent medicines).

Engines, steam, oil, &c.

Flour.

Iron and steel rails (including fish plates, switches, crossings, turntables and parts thereof).

Luggage, personal.

Machinery, electrical, mining, sawing, sugar and coffee making, and component parts thereof.

Manures and fertilizers.

Medical appliances imported by qualified medical officers for use in hospitals.

Microscopes.

Plants, living (imported for purposes of cultivation subject to the provisions of Joint Regulation No. 7 of 1914).

Seeds and cereals for propagation, cultivation, and food purposes, including maize, beans, rice, wheat, barley, oats, millet and rye.

Show cards, patterns, cut samples, and advertising material of no commercial value.

Surgical instruments imported by qualified medical officers for use in hospitals.

Uniforms, official.

Vaccine lymph and other anti-toxins.

Vegetables, fresh, and fruit, fresh.

Wire fencing.

All articles imported or purchased out of bond for the use of (1) the British or French administrations; (2) the Condominium Government; and (3) British or French ships of war. (C. 17,686.)

A copy of a Joint Regulation (No. 12 of 1914), dated 4th December, has been received which provides for the collection and management of the revenue of customs within the New Hebrides Condominium.

**Revised Customs Regulations.**

The new Joint Regulation, which repeals Regulations No. 3 of 1912 and No. 6 of 1914, prescribes, *inter alia*, that every vessel

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**NEW HEBRIDES**—*continued.*

arriving in the New Hebrides must proceed direct to the port of Vila, in the island of Efate, except by special permission of the Resident Commissioners.

No merchandise of any kind shall be imported into the New Hebrides without the production of a manifest on which shall clearly appear the nature of the goods, the number of packages of every description, together with their marks and numbers and tonnage, also their provenance and destination and value and method of their transport.

The Regulation also makes provision for inward and outward declarations, transshipment of goods, storage of goods in bonded warehouses and stores, payment of duties, and other miscellaneous matters. (C. 17,686.)

**SWEDEN.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of two Swedish Royal Decrees, dated the 30th April, of which the first prohibits the exportation from Sweden (as from the 6th May) of *calves' stomachs* and *potato spirit*, and the second provides that *undressed and dressed (loose) reindeer skins* may be allowed to be exported until further notice.

The Board are also in receipt, through the same channel, of telegraphic information to the effect that exportation of uncarded cotton (even if bleached, dyed, or chemically cleaned) from Sweden has been prohibited as from the 29th May. (C. 17,809; C. 18,308.)

**NETHERLANDS.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that a Decree, dated the 18th April, and published on the 22nd May, prohibits the exportation of *beef* from the Netherlands as from the latter date. (C. 18,231.)

**NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the import duty on spirits imported into the Netherlands East Indies has been increased from 50 to 75 florins per hectolitre of liquid containing 50 litres of alcohol at a temperature of 15 degrees C.

Import duties on certain substances prepared from or with alcohol have been fixed as follows:—

				Florins	cts.
				Per	kilogramme.
Chloral hydrate...	...	...	...	1	60
Sulphuric ether	...	...	...	2	70
Chloroform	...	...	...	1	80

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES—continued.**

	Florins cts. Per kilogramme.
Acetic ether ... ..	1 50
Collodion ... ..	2 40
<i>Spiritus nitri dulcis</i> ... ..	1 80
All other similar substances prepared from or with alcohol ... ..	1 80

The above-mentioned duties came into force on the 1st April, 1915. (C. 17,960.)

**FRANCE.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a French Presidential Decree, dated the 26th May and published in the "Journal Officiel" for the 27th, which prohibits the exportation and re-exportation (in process of entrepôt, transit, or transhipment) of the following articles:—

- Caseine;
- Alimentary vegetable fats;
- Olein;
- Rattans, rough and decorticated.

Exceptions from this prohibition may, however, be accorded under conditions to be laid down by the Ministry of Finance. (C. 18,304.)

**TUNIS.**

With reference to recent notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the prohibition of the exportation and re-exportation of certain articles from Tunis, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Beylical Decree of the 30th April which prohibits the exportation and re-exportation (in process of entrepôt, transit, transhipment, or under the temporary importation régime) of lambskins. (C. 18,098.)

**SPAIN.**

The "Gaceta de Madrid" for the 18th May contains a Royal Order, dated the 17th May, which authorises the exportation of new potatoes of the present crop without payment of the export duty of 1.50 peseta per 100 kilogs. established by the Order of the 11th March (see the notice at pages 768-769 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 18th March). (C. 17,631.)

The issue of the "Gaceta" for the 22nd May contains a Royal Order, dated the 20th May, which permits the free exportation of barley and also of all kinds of fodder. [Note.—The exportation of barley from Spain had previously been permitted subject to the payment of export duty at the rate of 1.90 pesetas per 100 kilogs. (see the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 18th March, pages 768-9).

**Abrogation of Export Duty on New Potatoes.**

**Exportation of Barley and Forage permitted.**

### *Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

#### SPAIN—*continued.*

The exportation of fodder was in general prohibited, but, as an exception, lucerne and clover have been allowed to be exported (*see* the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 15th April, page 171)].

(C. 18,053.)

#### GREECE.

With reference to the notice at pages 249-250 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 22nd April last respecting the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from Greece, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Greek Ministerial Order, dated the 24th April/7th May, has been issued (under Law No. 651) prohibiting the exportation of the following additional articles:—

- Slaughtered animals (raw meat);
- Mineral oil (lubricating oil);
- Pulse in general;
- Potatoes;
- Cheese;
- Olive oil\*;
- Olives;
- Salt cod;
- Preserved foods;
- Dressed (worked) and half-worked articles produced from and composed of raw material of which the exportation and transit is prohibited;
- Ores of chrome and ferro-chrome;
- Alloys of metals of which the exportation is prohibited;
- Copper ore;
- Undressed hides of oxen, buffaloes, horses, calves, pigs, lambs, goats and deer; also such hides, dressed, suitable for making saddles, harness in general, and military boots.

A further Ministerial Order has also been issued prohibiting the exportation of—

- Tin, chloride of tin, and tin ores; and
- Colours and colouring materials.

#### MOROCCO.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Dahir, dated the 18th October, 1914, which provides that, during the war, a duty of 200 pesetas Hassani shall be levied on each litre of pure alcohol brought into the towns of Fez, Meknès, Moulay Idriss du Zehronn, Casablanca, Ber Rechid, Settat, Azemmour, Kenitra, Rabat, Salé, Fédalah, Mazagan, Safi, Mogador and Marrakesh.

This duty is to be levied on pure alcohol exceeding 14 centesimal degrees contained in wines, ciders, perries, meads, beers, vermouths, liqueur or imitation liqueur wines, and on the total quantity of pure

\* It is understood that the exportation of oil and its products (such as soap) from *Crete* is now permitted.

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

alcohol contained in liquids obtained by the fermentation of figs, carob-beans and dates, in spirits, liqueurs, and fruits in spirits, in medicaments and perfumes and all other unspecified alcoholic liquids. Methyl or other alcohols capable of being used for the same purposes as ethyl alcohol are also to be subject to the tax. The Dahir totally prohibits the admixture of methyl alcohol and ethyl alcohol in spirits destined for consumption as beverages.

Bottles are to be reckoned as containing one litre, and half-bottles as containing  $\frac{1}{2}$  litre, and duty shall be levied on the contents on this basis, in so far as the real capacity of the receptacle is not greater. The tax shall be reduced to 2 pesetas Hassani per hectolitre in respect of alcohols denatured (by methods authorised by the Grand Vizier) for use in industry.

All carriers of dutiable liquids are required to declare the nature, kind, volume and degree of the liquids before bringing them into the towns specified. Should such carriers be able, on entering into any of the towns, to produce a receipt showing that duty has already been paid on the liquids in another town, they will be allowed to bring in the liquids without further payment of duty.

The Dahir, which also contains further provisions prohibiting the distillation of alcoholic liquors, &c., and respecting penalties for infraction, has, by King's Regulation No. 2 of 1915, been made binding upon all persons to whom "The Morocco Order in Council, 1889," applies. The text (in French) of the Dahir 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. 17,610.)

**CUBA.**

The Cuban "Gaceta Oficial" for the 3rd April contains a Law, dated the 1st April, which declares the port of Mariel, in the Province of Pinar del Río, open for import and export trade, and also for the entry and departure of travellers. The Law further provides that a Custom house is to be established at the port. (C. 18,296.)

**COSTA RICA.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of translation of a Decree of the President of Costa Rica, dated the 16th April, which provides that aqueous solutions of protochloride of tin in concentrated form and of commercial standard, used for colouring sugar, shall, on importation into the Republic, be dutiable at the rate of 20 centavos per kilogramme. (C. 18,074.)

The Board are also in receipt, through the same channel, of translation of a Costa Rican Executive Decree, dated the 28th January, which prohibits the exportation from the Republic of beans, maize, rice, lard, sugar, and "panela," except by special permission which must be obtained from the Treasury. (C. 17,470.)

## EXCISE TARIFF CHANGES.

### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

With reference to Notices which have appeared in recent issues of the "Board of Trade Journal"\* respecting the imposition of new Excise duties on various articles manufactured in the Union of South Africa, the Board of Trade have now received copy of the "Customs Amendment and Excise Duties Extension Act, 1915" (No. 22 of 1915), which amends the Customs Tariff Act No. 26 of 1914, and also provides for the imposition of Excise duties upon beer, sugar and playing cards manufactured in the Union, as well as corresponding Customs duties on certain of those articles consequent on the imposition of such Excise duties.

The new Act, which came into operation on the 5th March last, provides that so much of any Excise duty imposed by the Act as is an increase upon duties imposed by any prior law, and all new duties of Excise imposed by the Act shall lapse at the expiry of four months after the commencement of the 1916 Ordinary Session of Parliament, unless other proposals as to these duties have been made to Parliament in accordance with law.

The particulars as to the rates of Excise duty leviable under the Act are, for the most part, the same as those already notified in the "Board of Trade Journal," but for purposes of reference a full statement of the new Excise duties leviable on the various articles affected is appended, as well as the rates of duty which were previously operative, viz. :—

Articles.	Rates of Excise Duty.	
	Old Rates.	New Rates.
	s. d.	s. d.
Beer—		
Brewed from worts of the specific gravity of less than 1,040 degrees ... .. Per 36 Imp. galls.	6 0	} See below.
Brewed from worts of the specific gravity of 1,040 degrees and over Per 36 Imp. galls. of worts of a specific gravity of 1,057 degrees, with a proportionate increase or decrease for any difference of gravity ... ..	12 0	
Brewed from worts of the specific gravity of not less than 1,020 degrees and not more than 1,039 degrees... .. Per 36 Imp. galls.	} See above.	9 0
Brewed from worts of the specific gravity below 1,020 degrees and above 1,039 degrees Per 36 standard galls. (with a proportionate increase or decrease for any difference in gravity).		18 0

*Note.*—Lager beer produced from worts of the specific gravity of less than 1,040 degrees shall be charged at the higher rate of duty.

\* Viz. In the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 11th March (p. 700), the 18th March (p. 772), and the 29th April, 1915 (p. 325).

*Excise Tariff Changes.***UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—continued.**

Articles.	Rates of Excise Duty.	
	Old Rates.	New Rates.
Sugar ... .. Per 100 lbs.	s. d.	s. d.
With a corresponding <i>Customs duty</i> on—	—	1 0
(a) Sugar manufactured or refined in the Province of Mozambique from cane or juice grown or produced in that Province when such sugar is imported therefrom into the Transvaal for consumption therein :		
(b) Sugar manufactured or refined in a Territory the Government whereof has entered into a Customs Agreement with the Government of the Union when such sugar is imported into the Union.		
Playing cards ... .. <i>Per pack of cards not exceeding 53 cards</i>		0 3
With a corresponding <i>Customs duty</i> in respect of playing cards which, having been manufactured in a Territory the Government whereof has entered into a Customs Agreement with the Government of the Union, are imported into the Union.		

All sugar held in the stock or at the order or otherwise in the possession or control of a sugar refiner on the 6th March, 1915, and all sugar used, sold or otherwise disposed of from that date shall be liable to the duty.

Under the Act, a "Standard Gallon" is held to mean an Imperial gallon of worts of a specific gravity of 1,057 deg. as ascertained by Bates' saccharometer. (C. 18,123.)

**NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the excise duty on spirits produced in the Netherlands East Indies was increased, as from the 1st April last, from 50 to 75 florins per hectolitre of 50 per cent strength, and *pro rata* in case of other quantities or strength. (C. 17,960.)



## SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

### UNITED KINGDOM.

Information regarding the present steamship services for cargo between the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Firms making written application for this information are requested to indicate between what ports in the United Kingdom and what ports on the Continent they desire to obtain details as to sailings.

#### Steamship Services to the Continent.

**Naval Prizes.** See notices on p. 667.

### UNITED KINGDOM. FRANCE.

With reference to the notice on p. 836 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 25th March last relative to a proposed cargo steamship service between Littlehampton and France in conjunction with the French State Railways, it is notified that the London Brighton and South Coast Railway Company will shortly announce the arrangements for this service.

The same company also announce that a revised tariff for Grande and Petite Vitesse came into force on 1st June for the existing services, London—Folkestone—Paris, and London Docks—Dieppe.

#### New Cargo Service between Littlehampton and France; Revised Goods Tariff between London and France.

### RUSSIA.

With reference to the notice on pp. 620-1 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the codified list of all prohibitions of, and restrictions on, the exportation of goods from Russia, and more particularly to the paragraph in that notice intimating that game, poultry, eggs and bacon could be exported to the United Kingdom without special application in the case of each consignment provided that the goods are despatched by through sea route *via* Scandinavia, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Embassy in Petrograd defining the route referred to as the "direct oversea Scandinavian route."

This route was referred to on p. 908 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 31st December last as a through route which had been arranged for the despatch of the above-mentioned goods from the Finland Station, Petrograd (to which point all goods of these categories must first be sent), *via* Raumo or Montyluoto to an English port (London, Hull, Newcastle, Granton, or Grangemouth). The waybill, which must accompany all shipments, must indicate the transhipment port in the North Sea—Gothenburg, Christiania, Bergen or Trondhjem—and one of the following steamship companies running steamship services in the North Sea to the United Kingdom:—Thule, Bergen, Nordenfeldt, Fred. Olsen, Thomas Wilson, Sons & Co., or the Archangel-Murman Ss. Co.

#### Transit Trade to the United Kingdom *via* Scandinavia.

### *Shipping and Transport.*

#### RUSSIA—*continued.*

H.M. Embassy in Petrograd now amplifies this information by adding that provided the regulations have been observed, *i.e.*, that the way-bill indicates that the goods are destined to a United Kingdom port and to British receivers, and complies with the stipulations in the code tariffs of 12th November, 1914, the Customs authorities at Finland Station, Petrograd, will affix to the through way-bills of the goods mentioned an official stamp indicating that the goods are authorised for export. (C. 18,199.)

#### ITALY.

H.M. Embassy at Rome has forwarded a translation of a Royal Decree, published on 7th May, laying down measures for remedying the congestion of merchandise in the port of Genoa which has been caused through the unusual conditions prevailing on account of the war. Article I of the Decree stipulates that forwarding houses which send goods to be embarked in Genoa harbour must, when making application, indicate the destination of the goods. Other provisions deal with the removal of goods in deposit with the railways and in the warehouses or wharves of Genoa harbour, transit charges, &c.

The above-mentioned translation may be consulted by United Kingdom shippers interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 17,333.)

#### GREECE.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul at Piræus (Mr. W. J. Norcop) on the trade of that district in 1914, which will shortly be issued:—

One of the most remarkable and striking phases in the development of Greece has been the steady expansion of the Greek mercantile marine within the last 20 years. The number of vessels comprising the merchant fleet of Greece at the end of 1903 was 210 steamers, with a combined tonnage of 202,140 tons, and at the end of 1914, according to "Lloyd's Register," it numbered 440 steamers with a tonnage of approximately 900,000 tons, *viz.*:—4 vessels of over 6,000 tons, 15 vessels of over 4,000 tons, 84 vessels of over 3,000 tons, 134 vessels of over 2,000 tons, and 202 vessels of under 2,000 tons.

The increase in shipping rates since the South African war has contributed largely to the development of Greek merchant shipping, and certainly has had an extraordinary influence on the economic, and particularly on the monetary, situation of the country.

According to statistics published by a local journal, 85 steamers of 219,450 gross tons were added to the Greek flag between July, 1913,

*Shipping and Transport.***GREECE**—*continued.*

and the end of December, 1914. The value of these steamers, reckoned at an average of £8 per ton gross, amounts to £1,755,600, and the total value of the Greek mercantile marine amounts to about £6,800,000. It is estimated that the earnings which the Greek mercantile marine will realise in 1915 as a result of the war will exceed £3,000,000.

**BRAZIL.**

The "Diario Official" (Rio de Janeiro) of 4th May publishes the text of the President's Message delivered at the opening of the Brazilian Congress on 3rd May, from which the following particulars regarding railway development in Brazil during 1914 are taken:—

**Railway  
Development in  
1914.**

At 31st December, 1914, there were 26,062 kiloms. of railway lines under traffic in the Republic (about 1,325 kiloms. more than at the end of 1913), 4,725 kiloms. under construction and 7,733 kiloms. for which projects have been approved.

*Central Railway of Brazil.*—An extension of 300 kiloms. was accomplished during the year, making the total distance of line open to traffic 2,319 kiloms. On 10th November 46 kiloms. of line, forming the duplication of the Serra do Mar Railway between Belém and Barra do Pirahy, were opened to traffic. This work involved the construction of six tunnels and seven bridges.

*Madeira-Mamoré Railway.*—Construction work on this line has been proceeded with and 364 kiloms. of line are provisionally open to traffic.

*Tocantins Railway.*—A distance of 45 kiloms. is provisionally open to traffic, 13 kiloms. are under construction, while projects for 437 kiloms., which will take the line to S. João do Aragnaya, have been approved.

*Goyaz Railway.*—The section between Ipamerly and Roncador, a distance of about 55 kiloms., has now been opened, making a total of 472 kiloms. in traffic. 434 kiloms. are still under construction, and a further 480 kiloms. have yet to be begun.

*S. Luiz-Carias Railway.*—The line is under construction for a distance of 375 kiloms., but no part of it is yet open to traffic.

*Bahia Railways.*—With the completion of the Timbó-Propriá section there are now 1,623 kiloms. under traffic; 478 kiloms. are under construction, and projects for 2,320 kiloms. of line have been approved.

*Central Railway of Rio Grande do Norte.*—A further 25 kiloms. of line was opened to traffic during the year, making a total of 144 kiloms.

*Itapura-Corumba Railway.*—Work continues on the lines of this railway over a distance of 467 kiloms.; the section from Itapura to Porto Esperanca, 837 kiloms., is provisionally open to traffic.

*South Mincira Railways.*—The sections between Tuyuty and Muzambinho (36 kiloms.) and Pósses and S. Sebastião (29 kiloms.)

### Shipping and Transport.

#### BRAZIL—continued.

are now open, making a total 1,276 kiloms. of lines of this system under traffic. A further 277 kiloms. are under construction, while projects have been approved for another 84 kiloms.

*S. Paulo-Rio Grande Railways.*—The lines of the "Companhia S. Paulo-Rio Grande" include the Paraná and Santa Catharina Railway and, with the inauguration of the Serrinha-Porto Amazonas section (45 kiloms.) now embrace a total distance of 1,901 kiloms.

Constructional work on the lines under the direction of the South American Railway Construction Company, and the *Great Western of Brazil Railway*, as well as on the *Victoria-Minas Railway*, is at a standstill.

Kilometre = .621 mile.

## MINERALS, METALS, AND MACHINERY.

### SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

According to the "Bulletin" of 16th April of the South Australian Official Intelligence Bureau, the total value of the output of metals in South Australia for 1914 was £600,355, being about £42,000 less than the figures for the preceding year. The decrease, however, was more than accounted for by the serious temporary derangement of the market for copper, which is the chief mineral product of the State. The output of copper last year was valued at £417,487, as compared with £488,986 in 1913. The values of some of the other metals and minerals produced were:—Gold, £26,581; ironstone flux, £37,137; limestone flux, £16,892; phosphate rock, £6,691; crude salt, £48,750; kaolin, £16,382; and radium and radioactive material, £5,215.

The area held under the Mining Acts on 31st December last was approximately 806,000 acres, as compared with 412,693 acres held on the corresponding date in 1913.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The following particulars relating to the production of lead in the United States of America in 1914 are extracted from the "Iron Age" (New York) of 6th May:—

The production of primary refined lead in the United States in 1914, *i.e.*, that smelted from ore, was 542,122 net tons (of 2,000 lbs.) against 462,460 tons in 1913, a gain of 17.2 per cent. The primary refined lead available for consumption in the United States was 449,052 tons in 1914, against 419,485 tons in 1913, an increase of 7 per cent. Imports of lead in ore, base bullion and refined, in 1914, were 28,339 tons, compared with 57,147 tons in 1913, a decline of over 50 per cent. The world's production of lead in 1913 was 1,270,458 tons, of which, alluding to the source of the ore, the United States produced 32.4 per cent.

## YARNS AND TEXTILES.

### BRITISH INDIA.

The following statement, showing the quantity of cotton yarn spun, and of cotton woven goods produced, in British India and the Native States during the eleven months ended February, 1913, 1914, and 1915, has been extracted from a return issued by the Indian Government:—

	Eleven Months ended February.		
	1913.	1914.	1915.
<b>BRITISH INDIA AND NATIVE STATES.</b>			
Cotton yarn spun . . . . .	Lbs. 633,534,792	626,827,315	595,575,936
Grey and bleached piece goods ...	Lbs. 195,477,249	183,507,288	194,222,743
	= Yards 844,533,838	790,313,645	801,779,529
Coloured piece goods ...	Lbs. 67,383,888	64,514,540	56,514,450
	= Yards 287,424,772	273,807,515	236,021,330
Grey and coloured goods (other than piece goods) ...	Lbs. 1,681,908	2,038,788	1,607,156
Hosiery ...	" 467,330	447,352	259,462
Miscellaneous goods ...	" 198,436	127,170	308,867
Total of woven goods ...	" 265,208,811	250,665,138	252,912,678

## 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 29th May, 1915, were as follows:—

**Corn Prices.**

Wheat ...	61s. 11d.
Barley ...	34s. 8d.
Oats ...	32s. 7d.

For further particulars see p. 700.

Statements are published on pp. 701-2 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the weeks ended 22nd and 29th May, 1915, as well as of imports during the corresponding weeks of 1914.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 27th May, 1915, was **Cotton Statistics.** 140,576 (including 31 bales foreign East African), and the number imported during the twenty-one weeks ended 27th May, 1915, was 3,272,422 (including 1,679 bales

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

British West Indian, 492 bales British West African, 8,301 bales British East African, and 435 bales foreign East African). The number of bales **exported** during the week ended 27th May, 1915, was 5,237, and during the twenty-one weeks 304,841.

For further details see p. 700.

**RUSSIA.**

The British Vice-Consul at Nicolaiev (Mr. J. P. Bagge) has forwarded the following particulars, under date 3rd May, regarding the condition of the grain crops in the Governments of Kharkov, Kherson, Poltava, Kiev, and Ekaterinoslav:—

Winter wheat and rye are in excellent condition and there is a larger area than usual under these crops. Spring sowings have now been completed although the seed was got in late, but under good conditions. The weather has been cool though sunny, and good rains have fallen.

**Grain Crop  
Conditions in  
South Russia.**

The total area under spring crops does not appear to be below the normal, as was at first feared would be the case. (C. 17,705.)

**FRANCE.**

The "Journal Officiel" (Paris) of 27th May publishes the results of enquiries which have been made by the Ministry of Agriculture into the amount of grain sown in the various Departments of France up to 1st May last as compared with the situation on the same day of 1914. The following is a summary of the details given regarding the area and condition of the various crops on 1st May, 1914 and 1915:—

Crop.	Area Sown.		
	1914.	1915.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—).
	Hectares.	Hectares.	Hectares.
Wheat, winter ... ..	6,246,540	5,509,812	— 736,728
„ spring ... ..	246,790	213,316	— 33,474
Rye ... ..	1,178,610	1,039,810	— 138,800
Barley, winter ... ..	139,510	149,725	+ 10,215
„ spring ... ..	592,490	521,692	— 70,798
Oats, winter ... ..	838,340	774,577	— 63,763
„ spring ... ..	3,141,080	2,601,002	— 540,078
Total ... ..	12,383,360	10,809,934	— 1,573,426

Last year 682,659 hectares were under cereals in that portion of French territory which is now invaded by the enemy, the details for the different crops being, wheat 348,106 hectares, rye 36,782 hectares, barley 20,352 hectares, and oats 277,419 hectares.

Hectare = 2.47 acres.

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***SPAIN. ITALY. AUSTRIA. ARGENTINA.**

Crop Conditions and  
Estimates in 1915. See notice on p. 668.

**BRAZIL. PERU. BOLIVIA.**

H.M. Consul at Pará (Mr. G. B. Michell) reports that the quantity of rubber exported from Pará, Manáos and Itacoatiara, *viá* Pará, during the month of April, 1914 and 1915, was as follows:—

	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.	Caucho.	Total.
April, 1914—	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.
To United States ...	701,365	160,993	541,216	1,055,209	2,458,783
To Europe ...	660,959	84,344	149,317	516,774	1,411,334
Total ...	1,362,324	245,337	690,533	1,571,923	3,870,117
April, 1915—					
To United States ...	432,429	21,987	508,214	174,642	1,137,272
To Europe ...	1,046,967	184,375	169,265	399,749	1,800,356
Total ...	1,479,396	206,362	677,479	574,391	2,937,628

Kilog. = 2·2046 lbs.

(C.I.B. 29,248.)

**MISCELLANEOUS.****FALKLAND ISLANDS.**

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the Colonial Office that an Ordinance, entitled the "Whale Fishery Regulation Ordinance, 1915," was enacted in the Falkland Islands on 1st May. Under its provisions the Governor of the Islands, if so instructed by the Secretary of State, may declare any lease or licence for whaling in Colonial waters cancelled. This measure has been rendered necessary in the national interests with a view to the prevention of whale oil shipped from the Colony and its Dependencies to neutral countries being exported to Germany.

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

H.M. Embassy in Washington reports that the United States Department of Commerce has issued the following figures, which show the value of the merchandise imported into the United States from certain South American countries and the exports thereto during the nine months ended March, 1915:—

Trade with  
Argentina,  
Brazil and Chile.

*Miscellaneous.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—continued.**

	Imports into the United States.		Exports from the United States.	
	Nine months ended March.		Nine months ended March.	
	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
Argentina ... ..	30,100,000	51,647,000	37,014,000	18,182,000
Brazil ... ..	78,892,000	72,698,000	23,620,000	17,166,000
Chile ... ..	18,735,000	17,510,000	12,393,000	7,264,000

Dollar = 4s. 1½d.

With reference to the decline in United States trade with South America as shown by the figures above, the local press states that little use has been made of the provision facilitating the establishment of foreign branches of American banks or of the bankers' acceptance provision of the Federal Reserve Act so far as South America is concerned. H.M. Embassy adds that it is to this much-discussed lack of banking facilities and the shortage of funds in Argentina, Brazil and Chile, that the lowness of the figures quoted is possibly due. The Federal Reserve Board has, nevertheless, recently granted permission to the National City Bank of New York to establish a sub-branch at Montevideo. This bank has already established foreign branches at Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro and Havana, but no other American bank seems to have followed its example. (C. 16,836.)

**JAPAN.**

The Report for 1914 of the Yokohama and Tokio Foreign Board of Trade (*i.e.*, Chamber of Commerce) contains the following particulars regarding the output of canned crabs in Japan during that year:—

The 1914 catch of canned crabs was generally satisfactory, the quality of the output being good and a decided improvement on that of 1913. New beds were improved and developed, especially in the Kuriles, and packing in North Hokkaido was revived. Customs statistics show that the export during 1914 reached a value of 1,471,858 yen, as compared with 1,468,551 yen in 1913, and 1,384,701 yen in 1912. Last year's figures cover balances of the heavy 1913 pack, and include the stock of female and immature crab, which was finally cleared.

Although the market opened firm, the year closed with no demand, either in Europe or America, and packers find themselves with heavy stocks and without prospect of selling. Although this condition of affairs has been immediately brought about by the war, the market had doubtless been made sensitive by the continuous advance of prices and irritated by the unreliability of quality.

Yen = 2s. 0½d.



## 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 April, 1915, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased\* at a cost, in the present instance, of 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 May issue:—The Labour Market in April; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Wholesale prices in the United Kingdom in 1914; Retail Food Prices in the United Kingdom; Employment in Germany in March; Reports on Employment in the Principal Industries; Retail Food Prices in Berlin and Vienna; Government Work—Committee on Production in Engineering and Shipbuilding Establishments; 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. 5,443. Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of  
New Orleans in 1913. Price 3d.

Cotton crop.

Maize and coffee imports.

Louisiana oil output.

Reports from Fernandina,  
Gulfport, Key West, Pensacola,  
Port Tampa, and Jacksonville.  
Map.

\* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman and 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, and other foreign countries of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

*Government Publications.*

**OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.**

*Dominions Royal Commission. Royal Commission on the Natural Resources, Trade and Legislation of certain portions of His Majesty's Dominions. Minutes of Evidence taken in Newfoundland in 1914. [Cd. 7,898.] Price 1s. 2d.*

*East India (Estimates). Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India, for the Year 1914-15, compared with the results of 1913-14. H. C. 227. Price 2d.*

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

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

**Australia**—Year Book of the Commonwealth, 1914.

Handbook for Australia, 1914.

**New South Wales**—Year Book, 1913.

**Victoria**—Year Book, 1913-14.

**British East Africa**—Handbook, 1912.

**British Guiana**—Handbook, 1913.

**Canada**—Year Book, 1913.

**British Columbia**—Year Book, 1914.

**Grenada**—Handbook, 1915.\*

**Jamaica**—Handbook, 1914.\*

**Mauritius**—Almanac, 1914.\*

**New Zealand**—Year Book, 1914.

**South Africa**—Year Book, 1914.\*

**Trinidad and Tobago**—Year Book, 1914.\*

**Uganda**—Handbook, 1913.

**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	...	...	19, Victoria Street, S.W.; also Portland House, 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.

\* Unofficial.

*Government Publications.***FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.**

The following Reports of H.M. Diplomatic and Consular Officers which have been issued in the Annual and Miscellaneous Series since the 1st January, 1915, may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications (see list on Cover).

The titles of the Miscellaneous Series are printed in italics.

No.	Place.	Price.	No.	Place.	Price.
<b>EUROPE—</b>					
<b>France and Colonies :</b>					
5444	Algeria, 1913 ... ..	4d.	5431	Tunis, 1913 ... ..	3d.
5435	Nice, 1913 ... ..	1d.	<b>ASIA—</b>		
5439	Rouen, 1913 ... ..	4d.	<b>China :</b>		
5442	Saigon, 1913... ..	2d.	5424	China, 1913 ... ..	3d.
<b>Germany and Colonies :</b>					
5441	German East Africa, 1912-13	3½d.	<b>Persia :</b>		
5417	Togoland, 1913 ... ..	½d.	5433	Bahrein Islands, 1913-14 ...	2½d.
<b>Greece :</b>					
5429	Thessaly, 1913 ... ..	1½d.	5425	Bunder Abbas, 1913-14 ...	2d.
<b>Italy :</b>					
5438	Milan, 1913 ... ..	3d.	5430	Bushire, 1913-14 ... ..	3¼d.
<b>Portugal and Colonies :</b>					
5418	Portuguese Guinea, 1913 ...	1d.	5419	Kermanshah, 1913-14 ...	1d.
<b>Russia :</b>					
5415	Moscow, 1913 ... ..	4½d.	<b>Siam :</b>		
5432	Riga ... ..	3½d.	5428	Bangkok, 1913-14 ... ..	2½d.
5436	Odessa, 1913 ... ..	5d.	<b>NORTH AMERICA—</b>		
<b>Spain :</b>					
5440	Spain, 1913 ... ..	3d.	<b>United States :</b>		
<b>AFRICA—</b>					
<b>Abyssinia :</b>					
5422	Abyssinia, 1913 ... ..	2½d.	5434	Galveston, 1913 ... ..	3d.
5421	Gambela, 1913 ... ..	1d.	5443	New Orleans, 1913 ... ..	3d.
5420	Harrar, 1913... ..	1d.	<b>SOUTH AMERICA—</b>		
<b>Bolivia.</b>					
5416	Bolivia, 1913 ... ..	3d.	<b>Bolivia.</b>		
<b>Colombia.</b>					
5437	Bogotá, 1909-13 ... ..	3d.	<b>Nicaragua :</b>		
<b>Nicaragua :</b>					
5427	Nicaragua, 1911-13... ..	1½d.			

**TREATY SERIES.**

The following numbers of the Treaty Series, issued by the Foreign Office since 1st January, 1915, may also be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications (see list on Cover):—

No.		Price.
2	<b>France.</b> Convention between the United Kingdom and France relating to Prizes captured during the present European War ... ..	1d.
3	<b>Switzerland.</b> Convention between the United Kingdom and Switzerland providing for the Settlement by Arbitration of certain classes of question which may arise between the two Governments ... ..	½d.
4	<b>Russia.</b> Accession of Russia to the Convention of 9th November, 1914, between the United Kingdom and France relating to Prizes captured during the present European War ... ..	½d.

## 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.

- Maize Crop Prospects in Argentina.  
"Review of the River Plate" (Buenos Aires), 30th April.
- Coffee Market in Hamburg.  
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 5th May.
- Bee Keeping in South Africa.  
"Farmers' Advocate" (Bloemfontein), April.
- Tobacco Trade of the World  
"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 30th April.
- Sugar Cultivation in South Africa.  
"Farmers' Advocate" (Bloemfontein), April.
- Crop Prospects in India.  
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 29th April.
- Cattle Raising in South Africa.  
"Farmers' Advocate" (Bloemfontein), April.
- Crop Prospects in Argentina.  
"Review of the River Plate" (Buenos Aires), 30th April.

#### Machinery, Hardware and Engineering.

- Hydro-Electric Scheme in Tasmania  
"Commonwealth Engineer" (Melbourne), 1st April.
- Motors and Motor Boats: Trade in Colombia.  
"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 29th April.
- Hardware Market in Upper Silesia.  
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 24th April.
- Water Power in New Zealand.  
"Commonwealth Engineer" (Melbourne), 1st April.

#### Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- Coal Syndicate Operations in Rhemsh Westphalia.  
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 12th May.
- Liquid Fuel for Foundry Cupolas.  
"Iron Age" (New York), 13th May.
- Coal Mining Industry in New South Wales.  
"Australian Mining Standard" (Sydney), 15th April.
- Coal Production in Canada in 1914.  
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 7th May.

#### Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued.

- Antimony: Its production and uses.  
"Economiste Français" (Paris), 15th May.
- Coal Industry in the Ruhr District.  
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 9th May.
- Gases in Steel: Method for determining.  
"Iron Age" (New York), 13th May.
- Potash Industry in Germany.  
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 18th May.
- Gold Industry in Russia.  
"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 29th April.
- Electric Smelting of Ferro Alloys.  
"Iron Age" (New York), 13th May.
- Mineral Industry of New South Wales in 1914.  
"Australian Mining Standard" (Sydney), 8th April.
- Coal Market in Upper Silesia  
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 4th May

#### Railways, Shipping and Transport.

- Shipping on the Rhine.  
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 9th May.
- Railway Results in France in 1914 (continued).  
"Journal des Transports" (Paris), 8th May
- Canal Traffic in Canada.  
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 30th April.

#### Textiles and Textile Materials.

- Yarn and Piece Goods Production in India during January.  
"Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay) April
- Flax Fibre Cultivation in Canada.  
"Canadian Textile Journal" (Montreal), May.
- Cotton Market in Germany.  
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 3rd May.
- Merecrisation of Textiles.  
"Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay), April.
- Clothing Trade in Egypt (continued)  
"British Chamber of Commerce Journal" (Alexandria), May.
- Silk Market in Japan  
"Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade Circular," 15th April.

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

- Warp Yarns Sizing.  
 "Canadian Textile Journal" (Montreal), May.
- Hosiery Trade in Tasmania.  
 Commerce Reports (Washington), 4th May.
- Utilisation of Cotton Waste.  
 "Canadian Textile Journal" (Montreal), May.
- Commercial, Financial and Economic.**  
 United States: Immigration in March.  
 "Broadstreets" (New York), 15th May.
- Brazil: Trade of Santos.  
 "Bulletin Officiel du Brésil" (Paris), 15th May.
- Portugal: Trade, Commerce, &c.  
 Commerce Reports (Washington), 28th April.
- Sweden: Economic Condition.  
 "Economiste Français" (Paris), 22nd May.
- Persia: Trade of Kerman.  
 "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 29th April.
- Uruguay: Budget for 1915-16.  
 "Review of the River Plate" (Buenos Aires), 23rd April.
- Germany: Economic, &c. Conditions in 1914.  
 Commerce Reports (Washington), 4th and 5th May.
- France: Bank of France Operations in 1914.  
 "Economiste Français" (Paris), 15th May.
- Sweden: Economic Situation in 1914.  
 Commerce Reports (Washington), 1st May.
- Chile: Trade with Brazil.  
 "Messenger de Sao Paulo" (Sao Paulo), 30th April.
- Indo-China: Banking in 1914.  
 "Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris), 19th May.

**Commercial, Financial and Economic—*cont.***

- Siberia: Financial Conditions, &c. at Vladivostok.  
 Commerce Reports (Washington), 4th May.
- France: Octroi Receipts in Paris in 1914.  
 "Economiste Français" (Paris), 15th May.
- Mexico: Trade, Commerce, &c.  
 Commerce Reports (Washington), 30th April.
- France: Trade with Brazil.  
 "Bulletin Officiel du Brésil" (Paris), 15th May.

**Miscellaneous.**

- Paper Pulp Industry in India.  
 "Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay), April.
- Leather Industry in Rio Grande do Sul.  
 "Messenger de Sao Paulo" (Sao Paulo), 22nd April.
- Motor Tyres: Trade in Spain.  
 Commerce Reports (Washington), 3rd May.
- Leather Market in Germany.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung" 3rd May.
- Vegetable Dyes of India (*continued*).  
 "Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay), April.
- Natural Dyes.  
 "Canadian Textile Journal" (Montreal), May.
- Indigo: Natural v. Synthetic.  
 "Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay) April.
- Cement Market in Rhenish Westphalia.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 10th May.
- Cement: Trade in Azores.  
 Commerce Reports (Washington), 30th April.

**OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.**

Canada—Department of Mines Memoirs: No. 61, Moose Mountain District, S. Alberta; No. 65, Clay and Shale Deposits, W. Provinces.

**United States of America—**

Geological Survey Bulletin: Production of Sand-lime Brick in 1914.  
 Farmers' Bulletin: No. 672, Agricultural Outlook.

## 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 21 weeks ended 27th May, 1915 :—

	Week ended 27th May, 1915.	21 Weeks ended 27th May, 1915.	Week ended 27th May, 1915.	21 Weeks ended 27th May, 1915.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American ... ..	126,173	2,733,070	2,524	148,619
Brazilian ... ..	75	13,528	10	715
East Indian ... ..	8,021	120,814	2	37,794
Egyptian ... ..	5,476	356,253	2,658	116,945
Miscellaneous ... ..	831*	48,757†	43	778
Total ... ..	140,576	3,272,422	5,237	304,811

\* Including 31 bales foreign East African.

† Including 1,679 bales British West Indian, 492 bales British West African, 8,301 bales British East African, and 435 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 29th May, 1915, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 29th May, 1915 ... ..	61 11	34 8	32 7
Corresponding Week in—			
1908 ... ..	33 1	25 10	18 4
1909 ... ..	43 1	25 7	21 3
1910 ... ..	30 2	21 8	17 10
1911 ... ..	32 5	24 10	19 5
1912 ... ..	36 10	30 0	23 9
1913 ... ..	32 7	26 1	20 1
1914 ... ..	33 9	26 1	19 4

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

**Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.**

**Account** showing the Quantities of certain kinds of **Agricultural Produce** imported into the **United Kingdom** in the week ended 22nd May, 1915, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 22nd May, 1915.	Correspond- ing week in 1914.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves ... ..	Number	46	28
Sheep and lambs ... ..	"	—	—
Swine ... ..	"	—	—
Horses ... ..	"	86	194
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Cwts.	117,141	182,352
Mutton " " " " " " " " " "	"	61,977	108,618
Pork " " " " " " " " " "	"	3,329	8,406
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen) ... ..	"	12,415	14,434
Salted or pressed meat :—			
Bacon ... ..	Cwts.	150,661	98,557
Beef ... ..	"	1,478	223
Hams ... ..	"	27,248	15,901
Pork ... ..	"	1,680	7,527
Meat, unenumerated, salted ... ..	"	2,749	2,962
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned) ... ..	"	79,690	24,627
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter ... ..	Cwts.	72,402	74,281
Margarine ... ..	"	37,493	30,676
Cheese ... ..	"	30,844	25,322
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums ... ..	"	—	—
" cream ... ..	"	282	500
" condensed ... ..	"	30,565	19,143
" preserved, other kinds ... ..	"	2,287	40
Eggs ... ..	Grt. Hnndr.	132,728	503,406
Poultry ... ..	Value £	8,544	46,879
Game ... ..	"	66	1,310
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen) ... ..	Cwts.	1,202	4,212
Lard ... ..	"	34,285	24,332
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat ... ..	Cwts.	1,685,900	1,420,600
Wheat-meal and flour ... ..	"	394,200	169,600
Barley ... ..	"	241,700	265,500
Oats ... ..	"	336,500	211,900
Peas ... ..	"	4,370	42,620
Beans ... ..	"	15,500	9,950
Maize or Indian corn ... ..	"	449,000	755,900
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples ... ..	Cwts.	31,813	39,782
Apricots and peaches ... ..	"	—	56
Bananas ... ..	Bunches	154,981	173,539
Cherries ... ..	Cwts.	2	10,419
Currants ... ..	"	—	—
Gooseberries ... ..	"	56	64
Grapes ... ..	"	166	426
Lemons ... ..	"	20,172	14,138
Oranges ... ..	"	141,223	90,791
Pears ... ..	"	621	1,150
Plums ... ..	"	—	—
Strawberries ... ..	"	—	1,633
Unenumerated ... ..	"	618	1,460
Hay ... ..	Tons	—	296
Straw ... ..	"	—	73
Moss Litter ... ..	"	674	1,408
Hops ... ..	Cwts.	1,902	88
Locust beans ... ..	"	—	—
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions ... ..	Bushels.	148,655	126,933
Potatoes ... ..	Cwts.	26,402	246,633
Tomatoes ... ..	"	32,297	35,937
Unenumerated ... ..	Value £	9,122	20,837
Vegetables, dried ... ..	Cwts.	41,423	1,017
" preserved by canning ... ..	"	11,286	4,872

**Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.—continued.**  
**Account** showing the Quantities of certain kinds of **Agricultural Produce** imported into the **United Kingdom** in the week ended 29th May, 1915, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 29th May, 1915.	Correspond- ing Week in 1914.
<b>Animals, living:—</b>			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves ... ..	Number	41	46
Sheep and lambs ... ..	"	—	—
Swine ... ..	"	—	—
Horses ... ..	"	261	232
<b>Fresh meat:—</b>			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Owts.	100,222	181,402
Mutton " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	52,236	60,801
Pork " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	468	5,569
Meat unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	9,571	18,173
<b>Salted or preserved meat:—</b>			
Bacon ... ..	Owts.	118,610	92,894
Beef ... ..	"	1,607	336
Hams ... ..	"	33,309	19,598
Pork ... ..	"	2,211	5,521
Meat, unenumerated, salted ... ..	"	2,134	2,667
" preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	26,561	32,756
<b>Dairy produce and substitutes:—</b>			
Butter ... ..	Owts.	53,910	73,401
Margarine ... ..	"	29,619	28,124
Cheese ... ..	"	22,239	36,297
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums ... ..	"	—	—
" cream ... ..	"	85	390
" condensed ... ..	"	30,303	19,178
" preserved, other kinds... ..	"	169	58
Eggs ... ..	Grt. Hundr.	138,052	539,754
Poultry ... ..	Value £	7,807	13,242
Game ... ..	"	10	2,333
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen) ... ..	Owts.	10,101	362
Lard ... ..	"	20,475	24,816
<b>Corn, grain, meal and flour:—</b>			
Wheat ... ..	Owts.	1,514,900	1,302,900
Wheat-meal and flour... ..	"	151,300	124,200
Barley ... ..	"	27,700	202,000
Oats ... ..	"	571,300	280,560
Peas ... ..	"	23,010	14,538
Beans ... ..	"	6,460	4,230
Maize or Indian corn ... ..	"	222,700	665,200
<b>Fruit, raw:—</b>			
Apples ... ..	Owts.	28,170	35,581
Apricots and peaches ... ..	"	—	826
Bananas ... ..	Bunches	118,657	£03,173
Cherries ... ..	Owts.	802	16,751
Currants ... ..	"	—	—
Gooseberries ... ..	"	56	300
Grapes ... ..	"	41	203
Lemons ... ..	"	16,790	23,659
Oranges ... ..	"	64,807	62,462
Pears ... ..	"	1,067	1,453
Plums ... ..	"	—	—
Strawberries ... ..	"	—	5,157
Unenumerated ... ..	"	904	354
Hay ... ..	Tons	49	316
Straw ... ..	"	—	21
Moss Litter ... ..	"	516	1,351
Hops ... ..	Owts.	6,025	515
Lucist beans ... ..	"	—	—
<b>Vegetables, raw:—</b>			
Onions ... ..	Bushels	178,686	114,517
Potatoes... ..	Owts.	48,695	333,644
Tomatoes ... ..	"	42,190	43,152
Unenumerated ... ..	Value £	13,053	18,307
<b>Vegetables, dried... ..</b>	Owts.	5,340	3,434
" preserved by canning ... ..	"	9,642	5,230



**COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH of the BOARD OF TRADE.**

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.) is a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest is collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies are given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. As far as is possible, the Branch supplies, on personal or written application, information with regard to the following subjects: Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender and other openings for British trade; Lists of manufacturers at home and lists of firms abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities; Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations; Commercial Statistics; Forms of Certificates of Origin; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c. of Trade Products; Shipping and Transport; &c., &c.

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

In connection with the present campaign against enemy trade the "British Industries Fair" (see special report on pp. 658-62), was held at the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, N., from 10th to 21st May.

Samples collected since the war began, of goods of German and Austrian manufacture, which are sold in British markets abroad and in certain foreign markets, are on view at the Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C., See *Notice on p. 663.*

The "Board of Trade Journal" is published weekly and is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; from H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; from Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C. The price is 3d. per copy or 15s. 2d. per annum, post free in the United Kingdom, the rate for places abroad, inclusive of postage, being 19s. 6d. All applications regarding advertisement rates, &c., should be sent direct to the sole contractors for advertisements, Messrs. Laughton & Co., Ltd., 3, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C.

Particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom are given on p. 656.

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.;** or, *if the communication relate to matters connected with the Samples of German and Austrian goods referred to above,* 32, Cheapside, E.C.

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**H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIIONS.**

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

**NATIONAL INSURANCE ACTS, 1911 TO 1915.****Unemployment Insurance.**

The Board of Trade desire to call the attention of employers and workmen in insured trades to the fact that the Unemployment Books for 1914-15 cease to be current on 17th July, 1915, and must be exchanged for new books during the week ending 24th July 1915. Stamps representing contributions payable after 17th July must be affixed to new Unemployment Books for 1915-16. Under the Unemployment Insurance Regulations stamps affixed to the old Unemployment Books for 1914-15 are not valid contributions for employment after 17th July. It is, therefore, of importance to employers and workmen in the insured trades to obtain new Unemployment Books as soon as possible after 17th July.

For the purposes of this exchange the Unemployment Books for 1914-15 should be returned as early as possible in the week ending 24th July, 1915, to the nearest Labour Exchange or other local office of the Unemployment Fund. Special facilities are offered by the Board of Trade to employers whereby, if the necessary particulars of the old books are furnished in good time to the Board, the corresponding new books will be made out beforehand, and will be ready for issue as soon as the old books are returned after 17th July. Where such arrangements have not been made it will be necessary to make out the new books after the return of the old books, and the issue of the new books cannot take place until after the interval necessary for this purpose.

Employers desiring to avail themselves of the facilities referred to should communicate immediately with the nearest Labour Exchange or other Local Office of the Unemployment Fund, if they have not already done so.

Employers are also reminded that *applications for Refunds* under Section 94 of the National Insurance Act, 1911, as amended by Section 5 of the National Insurance (Part II. Amendment) Act, 1914, for the Insurance Year ending 17th July, 1915, must be made in the prescribed manner not later than 17th September, 1915. The necessary forms of application and instructions will be obtainable shortly before 17th July at any Labour Exchange or other local office of the Unemployment Fund.

