

# THE Board of Trade Journal.

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[No. 953

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

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(4 lines).

*The objects and work of the Branch are described on p. 113.*

 The "British Industries Fair" (see p. 77) will be held at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, London, N., from 10th to 21st May; address—Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch (British Industries Fair), 32, Cheapside, E.C.; Telephone, City 2323.

The "Exchange Meetings," with concurrent exhibitions of samples of German and Austrian goods, continue to be held at 32, Cheapside, E.C. (see p. 80); address—Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C.; Telephone, City 2323.

Attention is called to the following samples which are on view at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.:—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Cotton Material for Ladies' Blouses—Rotterdam enquiry ...	25th Mar., 1915	799
Pile Fabrics—Groningen enquiry ... ..	" " "	799
Fibres from Philippine Islands—Standard grades ... ..	18th " "	771
Carton Paper from Russia ... ..	11th " "	656
Carnauba Wax from Brazil ... ..	" " "	660
Waterproof Paper and Paper Shirts from Japan ... ..	4th " "	636
Fish Scales from Russia— <i>Market sought</i> ... ..	18th Feb., "	451
Seal Leather—New York enquiry ... ..	" " "	456
Cotton Dress Materials—Melbourne enquiry... ..	11th " "	372
Webbing Tapes for Corsets—Lyons enquiry ... ..	" " "	381
String—Geneva enquiry... ..	" " "	308
Aloe Fibre Cloth—New Zealand enquiry ... ..	28th Jan., "	222
Picture Moulding—New Zealand enquiry ... ..	" " "	225
Non-flammable Celluloid—Warsaw enquiry ... ..	" " "	227
Bands and Imitation Leather for Hats—Havana enquiry ...	" " "	251
Upholstering Velvet and Imitation Leather Boards— Melbourne enquiry ... ..	21st " "	153
Hygienic Socks—Warsaw enquiry ... ..	" " "	162
Zinc Sheets, Paper for Boxes, and Labels—Rangoon enquiry	14th " "	70
Mica and Grass Tree Gum from Australia— <i>Market sought</i> ...	7th " "	8

- Attention is also called to the following notices:—**
- Register of firms in the United Kingdom who may desire to receive **Confidential Information** relative to openings for trade ... .. 74
  - List of **H.M. Trade Commissioners** in the Self-Governing Dominions ... .. 109
  - List of **Trade Enquiry Offices** in London of the Self-Governing Dominions ... .. 114
  - List of **British Chambers of Commerce** in Foreign Countries ... .. 114
  - List of the more important **Articles** on trade subjects contained in **Foreign and Colonial Publications**, &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch ... .. 110

## OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE. UNITED KINGDOM.

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

*Openings for British Trade.***UNITED KINGDOM**—*continued.***New Sources of Supply Required or Available on Account of the War.**

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

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

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

During the last six months 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.**

Canvas for rug making.	Picture frame mouldings (wood).
Electro-galvanised iron or steel plates (zincd outside) (48 in. by 48 in. by $\frac{1}{8}$ in.).	Potassium ferricyanide.
Ferric ammonium citrate.	Press buttons (spring press studs).
Gelatine sheets.	Raw material for flock papers.
German silver sheets.	Scissors (cheap).
Imitation shell articles.	Silver sand for glass-making.
Iron combs (for shipment to South Africa).	Slate pencils.
Knives (for shipment to South Africa).	Stone and glass marbles.
Moulded glass tumblers.	Thin leather for boot and shoe uppers.
	Thin sheet metals for labels.
	Trinitrotoluol.

*Openings for British Trade.***UNITED KINGDOM**—*continued.***Articles desired to Purchase by Firms abroad.**

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

Carriage lamps.	Photographic papers.
Celluloid shoe eyelets.	Picture frame mouldings.
Coloured papers (sample).	Porcelain figures (similar to those supplied by Dressel, Kister & Co., Bavaria).
Cotton dish cloths.	Thimbles.
Dynamos.	Window glass.
Gold leaf.	Wood screws.
Hardware.	Writing pens.
Motors, unspecified.	
Patent buttons (for gloves).	

**Articles desired to Sell.**

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

Buckles for shoes (cheap).	Papier-mâché and papier-mâché goods, as hitherto made in Austria.
Children's transfers.	Quills for cigars and cigarette-holders.
Cigarette cases (cheap).	Safety razors.
Coloured designs on celluloid for buttons.	Sewing machines.
Dress fasteners (ladies').	Steel sheets coated with brass, copper or nickel.
Enamelled clock dials.	Tin foil.
Ethyl chloride.	
Lysol.	
Methyl chloride.	

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 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; and 25th March, pp. 813-7. 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 Directors of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders for the supply of (1) *steel material (angles, channels, and plates)*; and (2) *carriage underframes and fittings*, 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 Steel Material," or as the case may be, must be sent to the Secretary, at the above address, not later than 2 p.m. on 27th April.

**CANADA.**

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (*address—3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal*) reports that a gentleman in Ontario will shortly be purchasing *tools and machinery* for general repairs and manufacturing operations.

United Kingdom manufacturers of tools and machinery 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 Canada, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.* (C.I.B. 17,988.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Quebec (Mr. G. B. Ramsey) reports that he has received enquiries from seven firms in the Dominion respecting the transfer of their trade from German and Austrian manufacturers to United Kingdom manufacturers of the following goods:—(1) *China, crockery, glassware, and toys*; (2) *jewellery, brass fancy goods, clocks, &c.*; (3) *caps and hats*; (4) *electrical goods*; (5) *pipes, tobacco, &c.*; (6) *hardware*; and (7) *dry goods and notions.*

United Kingdom manufacturers 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 names and addresses of the respective enquirers. *Further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to the Imperial Trade Correspondent, 53, Dalhousie Street, Quebec.* (C.I.B. 48,384,14.)

Reports have been received from the Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) notifying the formation of companies which may afford opportunities to manufacturers and exporters in the United Kingdom, as follows:—

A company has been incorporated in Ontario, with a capital of 1,000,000 dollars (about £205,500), to undertake the manufacture of certain patented devices for carrying, transporting and weighing mails and merchandise. *See Note† on next page.*

(C.I.B. 19,319.)

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

A company has been incorporated in Ontario, with a capital of 1,000,000 dols. (about £205,500), to purchase and carry on an existing business for smelting and refining, &c., of metals. *See Note†.*

(C.I.B. 17,935.)

*Note†.*—United Kingdom manufacturers desirous of supplying plant, &c. may obtain the names of the companies above referred to on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

**AUSTRALIA.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received by the Victorian Railways Commissioners, Victorian Railway Offices, Spencer Street, Melbourne, for the undermentioned contracts. Copies of the specifications and forms of tender may be *obtained\** at the offices of the Victorian Railway Commissioners:—

(1) Up to 11 a.m. on 21st April, for the supply and delivery of 1,075 tons of *mild steel round and flat bars* for manufacture into fishbolts, chair bolts, &c. (Contract No. 28,199). *See Note†.*

(2) Up to 11 a.m. on 19th May, for the supply and delivery of *electrical equipments for new bogie cars* on the St. Kilda-Brighton Electric Street Railway (Contract No. 28,563). *See Note†.*

*Tenders must be accompanied by a preliminary deposit of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the amount of the offer 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. 20,002.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that tenders are invited by the Electric Supply Committee of the Melbourne City Council for the supply and delivery of (1) *2 fuel economisers and fittings*; (2) *1 turbine driven boiler feed pump*; (3) *4 mechanically fired water tube boilers with superheaters*; and (4) *2 circulating water pump sets* with a capacity of 500,000 gallons each per hour. *Each tender must be accompanied by a preliminary deposit of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the amount of the offer.*

Sealed tenders on the proper forms will be received, up to 10.30 a.m. on 15th June, by the Chairman, Electrical Supply Committee, Town Hall, Melbourne.

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

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

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, etc., may be obtained at the offices of Messrs. McIlwraith, McEacharn & Co., Billiter Square Buildings, London, E.C., on payment of 5s. for each set, which will be returned on receipt of a *bonâ fide* tender. Deposits may also be paid to the same firm.

Copies of the specifications, forms of tenders and drawings may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned machinery at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 20,021.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner further reports that tenders are invited by the Electric Supply Committee of the Melbourne City Council for the supply and delivery of 1,207,900 *arc lamp carbons*.

Sealed tenders will be received, up to noon on 21st April, by Messrs. McIlwraith, McEacharn & Co., Billiter Square Buildings, London, E.C., from whom also copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c. may be obtained on payment of 5s. each, which will be returned on receipt of a *bonâ fide* tender.

Copies of the specifications and forms of tender may be consulted by United Kingdom makers of the above-mentioned articles at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 20,021.)

**NEW ZEALAND.**

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

A cattle food manufacturer in Auckland wishes to secure the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of *seeds, oilcake, and fertilisers*. See *Note† below, and also Note on p. 63.*

(C.I.B. 12,927a.)

A firm of agents in Wellington desires the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *confectionery, confectioners' machinery, essences, &c.* See *Note† below.*

(C.I.B. 12,927b.)

An agent in Auckland wishes to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *hardware, cutlery, tools, electro-plated ware and builders' goods*. See *Note† below.*

(C.I.B. 12,927c.)

*Note†.*—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters 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 New Zealand, P.O. Box 369, Wellington.*

*Openings for British Trade.*

**NEW ZEALAND**—*continued.*

A Christchurch agent wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *earthenware, china and glass.* See *Note†* below. (C.I.B. 12,927d.)

**Earthenware; China; Glass.**

A firm in Invercargill desires to obtain the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *air gas plant, silent flushes for sanitary purposes, plumbers' goods, and sanitary ware.* See *Note†* below. (C.I.B. 12,927e.)

**Air Gas Plant; Plumbers' Goods; Sanitary Ware.**

A firm of manufacturers' agents in Auckland wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *photographic mounts, confectionery, and antiseptic goods.* See *Note†* below. (C.I.B. 12,927f.)

**Photographic Mounts; Confectionery; Antiseptic Goods.**

A produce broker in Auckland wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of *fertilisers, grain, seeds and cattle food.* See *Note†* below, and also *Note* on p. 63. (C.I.B. 12,927g.)

**Fertilisers; Grain; Seeds; Cattle Food.**

Enquiry has been received from an agent at Dunedin for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *firebricks and horseshoes.* See *Note†* below. (C.I.B. 12,927h.)

**Firebricks; Horseshoes.**

A manufacturers' agent in Auckland desires to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of *tinplate, wood and wax matches, preserved fish, biscuits, blue, starch, candles, dried fruits, jams, jellies, preserves, and sauces.*

**Tinplate; Matches; Groceries.**

*Buying agency sought for Butter and Cheese.*

The same agent wishes also to secure the buying agency for a London firm buying butter and cheese. See *Note†* below. (C.I.B. 12,927i.)

An Auckland firm of saddlery agents wishes to secure the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *boots, shoes, whips, collar checks, saddlers' ironmongery, fancy leather goods, and cabinet iron and brassware.* See *Note†* below. (C.I.B. 12,927j.)

**Boots; Shoes; Whips; Collar Checks; Saddlers' Ironmongery; Fancy Leather Goods; Cabinet Iron and Brassware.**

*Note†.*—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters 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 New Zealand, P.O. Box 369, Wellington.

*Openings for British Trade.*

**NEW ZEALAND—continued.**

Enquiry has been received from an indent and commission agent in Auckland for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *hardware* (both shelf goods and heavy lines), *soft goods* (such as *hats, hosiery, corsets, and under-clothing*), *foodstuffs* of all kinds, *produce, chemicals* (bulk), *fertilisers, lumber, whips, plate, clocks, watches, &c.*  
**Hardware ; Soft Goods ;**  
**Foodstuffs ; Produce ;**  
**Chemicals ; Fertilisers ;**  
**Watches and Clocks, &c.**  
*See Note† below, and also Note on p. 63.* (C.I.B. 12,927k.)

An ironfounder at Stratford desires to secure agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *separators* and other *dairy machinery.* *See Note † below.* (C.I.B. 12,927l.)

A firm in Christchurch, with a branch at Timaru, which deals in better-class artistic goods from the United Kingdom and the East, such as *pottery, carving, curios, high grade silks, carpets and embroideries*—the last-named including expensive embroidered underwear, chiefly from Japan—is desirous of securing in the United Kingdom a buying agent with real artistic taste (probably a lady would best suit). *See Note† below.* (C.I.B. 19,311.)

*Note †.*—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters 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 New Zealand, P.O. Box 369, Wellington.*

**SOUTH AFRICA.**

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa, reports that tenders will be received, up to noon on 14th April,\* by the Chairman of the Union Tender Board, Box 371, Pretoria, for the supply and delivery of telephone material, including 150 *canvas tool bags*; 18 *tool boxes*; 11,100 *dry cells*; 2,250 *connectors*; 200 *ribbons* for calculagraphs; 40,000 *cable suspension rings*; 11,000 lbs. of *ozokerite tape*; and 296 miles of *wire.*

Samples, specifications and drawings may be seen on application to the Controller of Stores, Room 49, New Government Buildings, Pretorius Street, Pretoria; the Assistant Controller of Stores, Cape Town; the Stores Clerks at Pietermaritzburg, Johannesburg, Bloemfontein, East London, and Port Elizabeth; and the Postmaster, Durban. (C.I.B. 20,217.)

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



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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**SOUTH AFRICA**—*continued.*

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa reports that the Chief Conservator of Forests, Pretoria, has notified that about 1,500 tons of Knysna boxwood (*Gonioma Kamussi*) are available annually for export, but the trade has been at a standstill since last July. Boxwood to the value of £3,196 was exported in 1913, mainly to Germany, where it is understood to have been used for the manufacture of shuttles, bobbins, &c. The Knysna wood is said to be suitable also for engraving.

United Kingdom importers may obtain the names and addresses of South African producers of boxwood on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications respecting the enquiry should be addressed to the Chief Conservator of Forests Pretoria. (C.I.B. 19,634.)

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*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.*

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**CYPRUS.**

With reference to the notice on p. 545 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th November last relative to the sending of price lists and catalogues of United Kingdom goods to Cyprus, the Chief Collector of Customs at Larnaca (the Board of Trade Correspondent for Cyprus) reports that a very satisfactory response has been made to his suggestion, and that, in consequence, business relationships have been opened up between United Kingdom firms and Cypriote merchants, and orders for various goods have already been given. He calls attention to the fact, however, that a large number of catalogues and letters have been received in connection with engineering specialities and electrical goods, for which there is at present no demand in Cyprus, while the number of catalogues of cheap glass and chinaware and cheap lines of *suiting* has been small. It is accordingly suggested that United Kingdom manufacturers of these latter articles who are desirous of catering for the requirements of the Cypriote market in such goods, hitherto supplied by Germany and Austria-Hungary, should, *as soon as possible*, forward to the office of the Chief Collector of Customs, for filing in the Commercial Bureau attached to that office, copies of price lists or catalogues and any other information necessary for the answering of enquiries received from local firms. With a view to expediting business it is suggested that United Kingdom firms, when forwarding catalogues, should also send a covering letter stating their terms, cash or otherwise, and what discounts and commissions they are prepared to allow agents.

All communications on this subject should be addressed direct to the Chief Collector of Customs, Larnaca, Cyprus. (C.I.B. 17,355.)

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*Openings for British Trade.*

**EGYPT.**

With reference to the notice on p. 798 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 25th March relative to a call for tenders for the supply of *raw materials, manufactured accessory articles, tools, machines, pupils' clothing, &c.* required during the 9 months ending 31st March, 1916, by the Model Workshops at Bulac (Cairo) and Assiout, and by the Trades Schools at Mansoura, it is notified that detailed lists of the articles required, together with a copy of the specification, have now been received from H.M. Consul at Cairo (Mr. A. D. Alban). The lists include *metals, piping, rubber goods, belting, leather, timber, locks, nails, screws, tools, files, emery cloth, paints, cotton yarn, clothing, &c.* Tenders will be received up to noon on 1st May, by the Director-General, Department of Technical, Industrial, and Commercial Education, 14, Sharia Abdin, Cairo. *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 will give in his offer an address in Egypt at which notices may be served upon him.*

Copies of the specification, list of articles required, and forms of tender may be obtained from the Model Workshops, Bulac (Cairo), where also samples may be seen. A copy of the specification, together with lists of the articles required, may be consulted at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., by firms in the United Kingdom. (C.I.B. 19,936.)

H.M. Consul at Cairo (Mr. A. D. Alban) reports that tenders will be received by the Postmaster-General, Alexandria, up to noon on 15th May, for the supply and delivery of the following supplies required during 1915-16:—*Mail bags; clocks, watches and accessories; fuel and candles; ready-made furniture; house and bed linen, &c.; letter boxes and accessories; keys and other hardware articles; lamps and electric fans; enamelled plates; rolling stock and accessories; safes, strong cupboards, and safety locks; stumps; special postal stationery; and miscellaneous articles.*

*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 printed schedules which, with copies of the specifications, may be obtained on application at the Central Stores Department, General Post Office, Alexandria, where also samples may be inspected.

Copies of the specifications and conditions and forms of tender 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. 19,935.)

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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**RUSSIA.**

H.M. Consul-General at Moscow (Mr. U. Clive Bailey) reports that a firm in that city, stated to have extensive connections throughout Russia, desires to hear from United Kingdom manufacturers of pianos of all kinds. The firm points out that up to the present Germany has enjoyed a monopoly of this trade and that there is now a very good opening for British enterprise in this direction.

**Pianos.**

United Kingdom manufacturers of pianos 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-General, Moscow.

(C.I.B. 19,669.)

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**SWEDEN.**

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

**Typewriter** Swedish typewriter ribbon manufacturers wish  
**Ribbon Material.** to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *un-inked white ribbon material*. (Reference No. A/658/15.)

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

(C.I.B. 19,328.)

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**DENMARK.**

H.M. Consul at Copenhagen (Mr. R. Erskine) reports that an agent in that city, who already represents British firms, wishes to secure the representation, on a commission basis, of a United Kingdom manufacturer of *hosiery*, especially *woollen socks and stockings*. See Note on p. 63.

United Kingdom manufacturers of hosiery 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. 19,102.)

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**SWITZERLAND.**

H.M. Vice-Consul at Zurich (Mr. J. C. Milligan) reports that a Swiss engineer and commission agent is desirous of securing the agency of a United Kingdom manufacturer of *refrigerating machinery*.

**Refrigerating Machinery.** United Kingdom manufacturers of refrigerating machinery 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-General, Zurich.

(C.I.B. 19,567.)

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*Openings for British Trade.*

**SPAIN.**

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 1st April notifies that sealed tenders will be received by the "Presidente de la Junta de Obras del Pantano del Chorro," Alameda 13-15, Malaga, within a period of fifteen working days from the date of the "Gaceta," for the supply of the following plant required in connection with the Chorro drainage works:—6 *electric cranes*, 4 *electric capstans*, a *gravel crusher* and a *sand washer*, 2 *cement mixers*, and 4 *electric traction engines*.

Copies of the conditions of tender, &c. may be consulted at the offices of the "Junta de Obras," as above, or at the offices of the "Servicio Central Hidráulico, Ministerio de Fomento," Madrid. *A deposit of at least 5 per cent. of the value of the offer is required to qualify any tender.* Foreign tenders are admissible, but *local representation is necessary.*

The "Gaceta," containing a specimen of the form in which tenders are to be made out, &c. (in Spanish), may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned machinery at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

With reference to the notice on p. 18 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 7th January last relative to a call for tenders for the construction and working of a steam tramway from the station of Santullano to the Moreda mines, the "Gaceta de Madrid" of 31st March notifies that the concession has been awarded to the "Sociedad Industrial Asturiana."

The same issue of the "Gaceta" also contains a notice, issued by the "Ministerio de Fomento," granting to Don Francisco Tomás Escobar a concession for the utilisation of the waters of the Rio Mundo, in the Province of Albacete, for the production of electric power. The necessary works must be completed within a period of four years from the date of the publication of the concession in the "Gaceta."

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

**ITALY.**

With reference to the notice on p. 78 respecting an exhibition of **Goods in Demand:** samples of German and Austrian goods from abroad it is notified that a very complete range of **Samples on View:** samples of goods of German and Austrian origin sold in the Italian market is now on view at the Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C., where they may be inspected by United Kingdom firms interested.

*Openings for British Trade.*

**ITALY**—*continued.*

The items, upwards of 1,000 in number, comprise a comprehensive collection of lace; lace edgings and nets; silk, cotton and lisle gloves and gauntlets; and a very varied range of women's stockings and children's and men's half-hose. There is also included a collection of tools and hardware.

The goods should be of special interest to United Kingdom manufacturers and shippers contemplating doing business with Italy, and the names of reputable agents who have previously represented German firms can be suggested to firms desiring representation in the Italian market.

\*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*

The British Vice-Consul at Milan (Mr. T. D. Dunlop) reports that an agent in Bologna wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *cotton fancy goods, velvets, mercerised cotton goods,* and also *linens and handkerchiefs* of Irish manufacture. See *Note†*. (C.I.B. 18,334a.)

The British Vice-Consul also reports that an agent in Milan desires to obtain the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *stationery, writing ink, notepaper, paper for newspapers and leather goods.* See *Note†*. (C.I.B. 18,334b.)

*Note†.*—United Kingdom manufacturers and 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 names and addresses of the respective enquirers. *Further* communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to the British Consulate, Milan.

**Furniture and Fittings.** See article on p. 87.

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

H.M. Consul-General at Philadelphia (Mr. W. Powell) reports that a Cincinnati merchant wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *cloth suitable for making typewriter ribbon.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned cloth 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-General, Philadelphia. (C.I.B. 18,571.)

**GUATEMALA.**

**Ready-made Clothing.** See article on pp. 89-90.

*Openings for British Trade.*

**ARGENTINA.**

The "Boletin Oficial" (Buenos Aires) of 26th February publishes a Decree approving an *ad referendum* contract entered into between the Director-General of Irrigation and the Government of the Province of Catamarca for the execution of irrigation works in the Catamarca Valley.

**CHINA.**

The Acting British Consul at Canton (Mr. C. Kirke) reports that the Canton representative of a British firm which, prior to the war, transacted business in articles of continental manufacture, desires to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of the following goods:—*Beads, buttons, candles, celluloid and celluloid articles, china and earthenware, clocks, combs, cosmetics and perfumes, cutlery, aniline dyes, enamelled ware, filters, forks and spoons, glass and glassware, gloves, hardware, helmets, hosiery, lamps, lamp shades, leather, locks, incandescent mantles, manures, needles, ribbons, shawls, soap, and trimmings.* See Note on p. 63.

United Kingdom manufacturers and 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, Canton. (C.I.B. 19,101.)

**German and Austrian Goods susceptible of being replaced in Manchuria.** See article on pp. 90-92.

**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.

## OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information—*continued.*

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

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

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

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

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

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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. 16,428/14.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE  
BOARD OF TRADE.

**Honorary Trade Correspondent in St. Lucia.**

The Board of Trade are notified by the Colonial Office that, in future, the Treasurer of St. Lucia, who is also the Controller of Customs, will act as Honorary Trade Correspondent for St. Lucia of the Commercial Intelligence Branch. British firms making enquiries regarding St. Lucia should therefore in future address their communications to the Treasurer, and not to the Administrator as heretofore.

(C. 11,581.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE.

The President of the Board of Trade has appointed the Hon. W. P. Schreiner, K.C., C.M.G., &c. to be a member of the Advisory Committee to the Board of Trade on Commercial Intelligence, as representative of the Union of South Africa, in place of Sir R. Solomon, deceased.

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UNITED KINGDOM TRADE WITH CANADA.

**Visit of H.M. Trade Commissioner.**

In accordance with the practice that has been established for H.M. Trade Commissioners in the British Self-Governing Dominions to visit the United Kingdom officially from time to time, so that manufacturers and merchants may have the opportunity of consulting them on any matters connected with their business, or of obtaining information as to the possibilities of extending their trade, H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) is now in this country, and has been interviewing (by appointment) representatives of those firms who have expressed a desire to see him in London at the offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, and also at the London Chamber of Commerce. He will shortly visit those trade and industrial centres in the provinces which it has been decided it will be most advantageous to visit in view of applications that have been received from firms in or near those centres, and from Chambers of Commerce.

H.M. Trade Commissioner's visit is particularly opportune at the present time, when United Kingdom manufacturers are attempting to capture trade hitherto done by German firms in Canada, and it is anticipated that a very large number of firms will wish to take advantage of this opportunity to consult him. Among the matters in Canada in regard to which he is prepared to give information and advice are the appointment of agents, methods of marketing and distribution, terms of payment, names of probable buyers of British goods, statistics of imports, and rates of Customs duties.

It may be stated that one of the principal duties of H.M. Trade Commissioners is to report to the Board of Trade promptly, and if possible in advance, any opportunities which may arise in the Dominions in the form of contracts open to tender, or in any other



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*United Kingdom Trade with Canada.*

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way for the development of British trade. The Commissioners also report to the Board periodically on the nature and extent of foreign competition and other matters of commercial interest, including changes in Customs duties and regulations, financial and trade conditions, changes in regard to means of transport, and legislation affecting trade and commerce; and they furnish periodically classified lists of importers and buyers in the Dominions. Much of the information so furnished is published by the Commercial Intelligence Branch in the "Board of Trade Journal," some is communicated to Chambers of Commerce likely to be specially interested and to those United Kingdom firms whose names are inscribed in the Special Register of the Commercial Intelligence Branch (see notice on p. 74), and some—*e.g.*, lists of names of traders at particular places, detailed Customs regulations affecting particular matters, and similar information—is filed at the Commercial Intelligence Branch for the information of firms and persons interested who may apply, either personally or by letter.

The Trade Commissioners also reply to enquiries which may be addressed to them by British manufacturers and merchants, but it is generally desirable that enquiries should be made first of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, which is often in possession of the information sought, and is thus in a position to save enquirers much delay.

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**BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.**

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

- Toy and games trade.
- Earthenware and china trade.
- Glass trade.
- Fancy goods trade.
- Cutlery trade.
- Electro-plate trade.
- Clock trade.
- Jewellery and drapers' jewellery trades, including buttons, studs, push buttons, pins and needles.
- Stationery and printing trade.

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*British Industries Fair.*

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

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

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

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

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#### EXHIBITION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN ARTICLES TIPIFYING SUCCESSFUL DESIGN.

An Exhibition of German and Austrian articles typifying successful design was held in the Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane, London, E.C., on 24th, 25th and 26th March, by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The total number of articles exhibited was 1,521, and the number of visitors on the three days amounted to 1,895.

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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.

*Exhibition of samples of German and Austrian goods from abroad.*

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

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

Textiles.	Leather and leather goods.
Woolens.	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.	
Surgical instruments.	

The samples have been received from:—

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

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

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

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

## EXHIBITION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN SAMPLES.

### Exchange Meetings of Manufacturers and Buyers.

An Exchange Meeting will be held at the Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C., on Thursday and Friday, 15th and 16th April, in connection with trade in tools.

Previous Exchange Meetings have dealt with (1) toys, (2) earthenware, china and glassware, (3) fancy goods, (4) electro-plate, cutlery and clocks, (5) household utensils of metal and wood, including brushes, (6) jewellery and haberdashery, (7) electrical apparatus and appliances, (8) cotton piece goods, plain, printed and dyed and other textiles printed, (9) paper and stationery, and (10) hardware.

Lists of manufacturers who have expressed their readiness to consider enquiries for the supply of the articles specified have been prepared as a result of these meetings, and are now available except in the case of (8). Copies of these lists may be obtained by *bonâ fide* buyers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, either at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C., or at 32, Cheapside, E.C.

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## CUSTOMS MEMORANDA.

### Import Duties and Regulations.

Customs Memoranda have been issued by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade relating to the industries which have been dealt with in the Exchange Meetings mentioned in the immediately preceding notice, *viz.*, in regard to toys, earthenware, china and glassware, fancy goods, electro-plate, cutlery and clocks, household utensils of metal and wood, including brushes, jewellery and haberdashery, electrical apparatus and appliances, cotton piece goods, plain, printed and dyed and other textiles printed, paper and stationery, and hardware.

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

Copies of these Memoranda may be obtained by British manufacturers and shippers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

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## GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MARKETS.

### Issue of Special Memoranda.

In connection with the campaign which the Board of Trade are undertaking to assist and supplement the efforts of British manufacturers and merchants to profit by the present opportunity for establishing themselves in markets previously held by German and

*German and Austrian Foreign Markets.*

Austrian or Hungarian firms, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has prepared a series of memoranda giving information with regard to possible developments in certain important trades, copies of which may be obtained by British firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Any British manufacturer or merchant who desires to be furnished with information as to openings affecting his particular business should address the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above, who will be prepared to give any further particulars possible respecting *names of buyers, rates of import duty, &c.*, or to make special enquiries through H.M. Trade Commissioners and the Trade Correspondents of the Commercial Intelligence Branch in the British Self-Governing Dominions, India, the Colonies and Protectorates, or through British Consular Officers in neutral foreign countries.

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

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

The following is a complete list of the memoranda which have been issued:—

Agricultural machinery.	Candles.
Aluminium and aluminium wares.	Carbons for electric lighting.
Anchors, grapnels and chains.	Carpets, rugs and matting.
Animal-drawn vehicles.	Cast iron goods (stoves, baths, &c.).
Artificial flowers.	Cement.
Baskets and basketware.	Chemicals, heavy.
Boilers and boiler-makers' wares.	Cigars.
Boot polishes.	Clocks and watches.
Boots and shoes (except of rubber).	Copper goods.
Brass and brass wares, &c.	Cotton gloves.
Brewing and distilling machinery and apparatus.	Cotton hosiery (stockings and socks).
Brooms, brushes and brush-makers' wares.	Cotton piece goods, bleached and unbleached.
Building and furniture fittings (including locksmiths' wares).	Cotton prints.
Buttons, studs, &c.	Cotton velvets and plushes.
Cables, cordage, twine and nets, &c.	Cotton yarns.
	Cutlery.
	Cycles and parts thereof.
	Electrical appliances and apparatus.

*German and Austrian Foreign Markets.*

- Enamelled hollow ware.  
 Engine and boiler packing.  
 Feathers, ornamental.  
 Feeding stuffs (oilcake and bran).  
 Felt hats and fezzes.  
 Fertilizers.  
 Fire-proof bricks, retorts, crucibles, &c.  
 Furniture.  
 Furriers' wares.  
 Glassware, hollow (glass bottles, &c.).  
 Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wire, and electro-plate.  
 Implements and tools.  
 Internal combustion and explosion motors, gas turbines, &c.  
 Iron and steel bars, angles, rods, hoops, &c.  
 Iron and steel plates and sheets.  
 Iron and steel wire.  
 Iron and steel wire manufactures.  
 Jewellery and trinkets.  
 Jute manufactures (including yarn).  
 Lace and embroidery.  
 Leather gloves and glove leather.  
 Linen manufactures (including yarn).  
 Lubricating oils and greases.  
 Machine tools.  
 Machinery belting.  
 Medicines comprising drugs and medicinal preparations.  
 Men's cotton and woollen clothing.  
 Milling machinery.  
 Motor cars.  
 Motor cycles.  
 Musical instruments.  
 Oilcloth and linoleum.  
 Painters' colours and materials (including varnish).  
 Paper, pasteboard and cardboard.  
 Perfumery and cosmetics.  
 Photographic goods.  
 Pins and needles.  
 Plate and sheet glass.  
 Printing and lithographic machines.  
 Products of the printing industry.  
 Pumps and pumping machinery.  
 Rail locomotives.  
 Railway material of iron and steel (except rolling stock and wheels, tyres and axles).  
 Railway wheels and axles (complete) and tyres and axles.  
 Road locomotives (including steam-rollers).  
 Rubber tyres for motor cars and motor cycles.  
 Rubber wares (other than machinery belting, tyres for cycles, motor cycles and motor cars, and toys).  
 Saddlery, harness and miscellaneous leather wares.  
 Sanitary ware.  
 Scientific instruments and apparatus (except electrical).  
 Screws, nails, bolts and nuts of iron and steel.  
 Sewing, &c. cotton.  
 Sewing and knitting machines.  
 Silk manufactures (piece goods, ribbons, &c.).  
 Soaps.  
 Starch.  
 Stationery (writing materials, note books, &c.).  
 Stoneware, earthenware and chinaware.  
 Straw plait and straw hats.  
 Textile machinery.  
 Tin wares, including tinfoil.  
 Toys and games.  
 Tubes, pipes and fittings of iron and steel.  
 Umbrellas and sunshades.  
 Volatile and essential oils.  
 Women's and girls' clothing.  
 Wooden wares.  
 Woollen and worsted piece goods.  
 Woollen velvets and plushes.

## TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

**Reports on Commercial Conditions and Trade Openings.**

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

\* \* \* \* \*

**Mongolia.**—H. M. Minister at Peking has forwarded an extract from the Harbin press of 4th/17th January, from which it appears that the importation of goods of British and German origin into Mongolia from the south through Tientsin and Kalgan has decreased.

It is stated that about 80 per cent. of the whole import trade of Mongolia is in Russian hands; whilst in the trade in piece goods, cloth, sugar, ironware, enamelled hollow-ware, matches, and tanned leather, Russia has obtained complete control.

The writer of the article estimates the Russian share of the total import trade of Outer Mongolia (12,000,000 roubles—about £1,267,000) to be 9,000,000 roubles (about £950,000), and explains that this expansion of Russo-Mongolian trade is due in a large measure to the great perseverance and initiative now being shown by Russian merchants in Mongolia. For example, orders have recently been received in Russia for iron stirrups, axes, traps, &c., made according to the Chinese patterns, to which the Mongols are accustomed.

On Lake Kos Gol, in Northern Mongolia, Russians have established a steamship service, the importance of which is considerable since it provides a substitute for the more difficult portion of the main road from Irkutsk to Uliassutai, in the heart of Mongolia.

Owing to the inability of Russian factories to dye textiles to suit the tastes of the local population, it is intended to send undyed stuffs to Mongolia and to dye them on the spot by Chinese methods.

H.M. Minister remarks that it appears probable that the decreased imports of British goods referred to in the extract quoted above, arose from the non-delivery of British goods at Tientsin during the first two months of the war. In spite, however, of the duties to which British goods imported *via* Tientsin are subjected, there appears to be no reason why they should not in the future be able to compete with goods carried by rail from Russia, even in the event of a line being constructed from Kiakhta to Urga (see also notice on pp. 677-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 11th March).

(C. 9,864.)

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**Mozambique.**—The Acting British Vice-Consul at Mozambique (Mr. A. H. Martin) writes that from a comparison between the statistics of imports into Mozambique from the United Kingdom and from Germany during the year 1913 (later figures are not

*Trade Conditions Abroad.*

available) it is found that Germany had a particularly large share of the imports of the following goods: *Cement, crockery, iron and steel (girders, bars, rods, plates, chains, &c.), sacks and sacking, and timber and wooden goods.*

The value of the imports of these goods from the United Kingdom and Germany in 1913 is shown in the following table:—

—	United Kingdom.	Germany.
	Escudos.	Escudos.
Portland cement ... ..	477	4,493
Crockery ... ..	813	2,019
Iron and steel bars, &c. ... ..	2,216	6,959
Sacks and sacking... ..	—	761
Timber and wooden goods ... ..	376	2,555

At average exchange for 1913, 5 escudos 20 cents = £1.

With regard to cement, crockery and wood, it is said that the advantageous position of German trade arises from specially low freights prevailing on German steamers. The crockery sold is mostly of the very cheapest qualities.

A very large quantity of merchandise, doubtless including some of German manufacture, is re-exported from Lisbon by the steamers of the "Empreza Nacional," but the actual country of origin of these goods is not specifically recorded. Every endeavour should be made by British firms to capture the Lisbon markets, and in this way to increase British trade with the Portuguese Colonies.

A Hamburg firm has an energetic branch in Mozambique, and its credit system allows of bills, which are usually drawn on 90 days' sight, being extended in many cases to 120 or 150 days to suit the convenience of clients. Mr. Martin adds that unfortunately there has never been a British firm there to compete with them.

(C.I.B. 17,609.)

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

**Russia.**

With reference to the notice on pp. 597-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 4th March relative to regulations providing for the supervision of enemy subjects' enterprise in Russia, H.M. Embassy at Petrograd reports the publication in the "Vvestnik Finansov" of 1st/14th February of regulations respecting the issue of trading licences to enemy subjects and undertakings, and the payment by them of the Imperial industrial tax.

A translation of the regulations may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London. E.C. (C.10.294.)



## GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

### STATE ASSISTANCE FOR EXPORT TRADERS.

#### Advances on Fish Consigned to Foreign Ports.

With reference to the notice on pp. 759-60 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th December, 1914, relative to the Government scheme for rendering assistance to export traders, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the Foreign Trade Debts Committee that the Treasury has authorised the consideration of applications for advances to fish exporters in respect of consignments of fish to foreign ports in cases where particulars of the debts are not available.

Copies of the directions which should be followed when making application for advances in these cases may be obtained by United Kingdom fish exporters from the **Foreign Trade Debts Committee, 119, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.**; a copy may be consulted at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 19,263.)

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### STATE WAR FACTORIES.

#### Compensation Commission Appointed.

The "London Gazette" of 2nd April announces that a Royal Commission has been appointed to consider claims for compensation in respect of loss or damage by reason of State interference with property or business in the United Kingdom, through the exercise by the Crown of its rights and duties in the Defence of the Realm.

The Commission is composed of Mr. H. E. Duke (Chairman), Sir James T. Woodhouse and Sir Matthew G. Wallace.

It is understood that Mr. H. E. Dale is the Secretary to the Commission, and communications should accordingly be addressed to him at 5a, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

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### PASSENGER TRAFFIC FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO FRANCE.

#### New Regulations.

The Home Secretary gives notice that the following regulations now apply to all persons desiring to travel from the United Kingdom to France.

The regulations are based on the requirements of the French military authorities at the ports of entry.

- (1) British subjects must hold either the new form of passport issued since 1st February, 1915, or a passport in the old form issued between 5th August, 1914, and 31st January, 1915, but the holders of the old form of passport must obtain a supplementary document from a French Diplomatic or Consular Officer in the United Kingdom.

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*Government Notices affecting Trade.*

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**PASSENGER TRAFFIC FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO FRANCE—*contd.***

- (2) French subjects must hold either a passport issued in France or a *pièce d'identité* (with a photograph affixed) issued elsewhere.
- (3) Belgian subjects must hold a Belgian passport and must obtain a supplementary document from a Belgian or French Diplomatic or Consular Officer in the United Kingdom.
- (4) All other persons must hold both a passport and a supplementary document issued by a French Diplomatic or Consular Officer in the United Kingdom.
- (5) The supplementary document mentioned in regulations 1, 3, and 4, will serve for more than one journey, subject to its being viséd as in regulation 6.
- (6) All passports, supplementary documents, and *pièces d'identité* must be viséd for each journey to France by a French Diplomatic or Consular Officer in the United Kingdom. A visa will be valid only for three days and will show the French port at which the holder is authorised to land.
- (7) All passengers *en route* to France who have arrived in the United Kingdom from territory occupied by the enemy will be allowed to land only at Dieppe, unless another port of landing is named in the visa.
- (8) No passenger will be allowed to embark in the United Kingdom for France who is not in possession of documents in accordance with these regulations.
- (9) The following are exempted from these regulations: King's Messengers and diplomatic couriers, the holders of diplomatic passports, and persons furnished with military passes.

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**CURRENCY IN THE SAMOAN ISLANDS.**

The Board of Trade are informed by the Colonial Office that a cablegram, dated 26th March, has been received from the Governor of New Zealand to the effect that it has been found necessary to replace the German currency at present in issue in the Samoan Islands by New Zealand bank notes and specie. (C. 11,560.)

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**NAVAL PRIZES.****Vessels Captured or Detained by the French Naval Authorities.**

The "London Gazette" of 2nd April states that a notification is published in the French "Journal Officiel" of 26th March to the effect that parties interested in the German vessels "Colonia" and "Rohlf's," and in the cargo of the Netherland vessel "Boeroe," should send in their claims to the Conseil des Prises, Palais Royal, Paris, before 26th April.

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## FURNITURE IMPORT TRADE OF ITALY IN 1913.

**Requirements of the Italian Market.**

The March "Bulletin" of the British Chamber of Commerce for Italy publishes the following particulars regarding the furniture import trade of that country:—

Furniture was imported into Italy in 1913 to the value of 7,693,950 lire (about £307,800), of which ordinary bentwood furniture accounted for 2,746,950 lire (about £109,900), other furniture of common wood 3,180,750 lire (about £127,200), cabinet-wood furniture 787,500 lire. (about £31,500), other non-upholstered furniture (carved, veneered &c.) 379,240 lire (about £15,200), and upholstered furniture and parts 599,510 lire (about £24,000). Of the total quantity of 18,313 quintals of ordinary bentwood furniture imported in 1913, Austria-Hungary contributed 17,666 quintals and Germany 415 quintals. As regards "other furniture of common wood," the United Kingdom's share of the imports in 1913 amounted to 13,250 quintals out of a total of 21,205 quintals; the United States sent 3,917 quintals, Germany 1,779 quintals, and Austria-Hungary 1,595 quintals. Of the 1,575 quintals of cabinet-wood furniture imported, 589 quintals came from the United Kingdom, 339 quintals from France and 318 quintals from Germany.

Bentwood furniture, on account of its cheapness and strength, is very popular in Italy, *viz.*, chairs, armchairs, settees or sofas, lounge chairs, folding chairs, rocking chairs, umbrella stands, &c. The chairs are made with both cane and (curved) wood seats, retailing at prices ranging from about 5s. 3d. to 9s. 6d.

Cane furniture is also popular, especially for garden use, and is made largely in Italy of cane imported from the East. This is sold in small suites, and also separately; the prices of the former range from about £3 for 2 chairs, 2 armchairs, 1 table and 1 settee, while the armchairs cost about 8s. upwards.

Bedroom, dining-room, hall and other furniture is made in Italy of both plain and fancy (carved) design. The popular qualities are made of softwood covered with a thin sheet of walnut or other cabinet wood, then follow solid or semi-solid walnut, mahogany, oak, &c. The Italian cabinet-makers seem very expert in making carved furniture to imitate antique, Louis XV., &c.

Some of the British furniture included in the above statistics would be that used for fitting up Italian passenger steamers in Italian yards.

German and Austrian furniture arrives overland by rail, and sales are made through local agents against acceptance at 60, 90 or 120 days from date of invoice, or at 30 days with 2 per cent. discount.

There might be openings for British furniture for fitting up high-class hotels, and also for furniture *de luxe*, specialities, &c. British office and club furniture are in demand, also small drawing-room chairs and tables, and possibly bedroom suites if the price be moderate.

It would be an advantage to quote prices delivered, freight and duty paid; particular attention would in this case require to be paid to the Italian customs tariff in order to avoid the needless payment of excessive duty.

There is also a demand for cabinet-makers' brass-ware, handles, locks, files, rasps, &c.

Quintal = 220.46 lbs.

## FOREIGN TRADE OF ARGENTINA IN 1914.

H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires reports that the year 1914 was the worst, from a commercial point of view, which the Republic has experienced since 1907. According to preliminary official statistics recently published, the value of the imports of merchandise into Argentina in 1914 was £54,364,000, a decrease of £29,907,000 as compared with 1913, and the total value of the exports of merchandise was £69,851,000, a decrease of £26,850,000. Imports of bullion were £3,592,000, a decrease of £5,996,000; and exports of bullion were £6,259,000, a decrease of £2,424,000. As regards imports, it should be remembered that the figures are based on the arbitrary valuations of the Customs tariff of values, which have been the same for both years.

The principal classes of imports in 1913 and 1914 were valued as follows:—

	1913.	1914.
	£	£
Textiles ... ..	17,913,000	10,504,000
Iron and steel, and manufactures of ... ..	10,007,000	7,031,000
Vehicles of all kinds, including locomotives, railway and tramway rolling stock, material, &c. ... ..	7,444,000	4,591,000
Foodstuffs ... ..	6,987,000	4,665,000
Building material of all kinds ... ..	7,155,000	3,587,000
Agricultural machinery, implements, tools, seeds, &c. ... ..	1,825,000	648,000
Beverages ... ..	2,808,000	1,626,000
Chemicals and pharmaceutical products ... ..	3,039,000	2,222,000
Oils, grease, and the like ... ..	4,757,000	4,011,000
Base metals (except iron and steel) and manufactures of ... ..	2,851,000	1,529,000
Wood and manufactures of ... ..	2,166,000	1,172,000
Paper and manufactures of ... ..	1,980,000	1,484,000
Electrical goods ... ..	2,022,000	1,405,000
Tobacco and manufactures of, including sheep dip ... ..	1,407,000	1,181,000
Stone, coal, asphalt and the like, earthenware, and glass manufactures ... ..	7,315,000	5,769,000
Leather and manufactures of ... ..	923,000	530,000
Colours and dyes ... ..	507,000	334,000
Live animals ... ..	284,000	249,000

The quantities of the principal products exported from Argentina during the period under review were as follows:—

	1913.	1914.
Wheat ... .. Met. tons	2,812,149	980,525
Wheat flour ... ..	124,649	67,825
Linseed ... ..	1,016,732	841,590
Malze ... ..	4,806,951	3,542,280
Oats ... ..	889,744	353,700
Wool in the grease ... ..	120,080	117,270
Hides, ox ... ..	87,070	78,065
Sheepskins, wet ... ..	19,026	12,962
Beef, frozen, chilled, and jerked ... ..	370,139	371,345
Mutton, frozen ... ..	45,928	58,688
Cattle ... .. Number	224,911	115,556
Quebracho extract ... .. Met. tons	79,684	80,153
„ logs ... ..	383,964	291,942

Metric ton = 2,204.6 lbs.

(C. 9,288.)

## READY-MADE CLOTHING TRADE IN GUATEMALA.

According to a report to his Government by a Special Agent of the United States, the sale of ready-made clothing for men and boys is not common in Guatemala, most of the clothing worn being made to measure. The material for these suits comes to a very large extent from Europe, partly because the manufacturers of the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy and France have been engaged in the trade for many years, know the tastes of the people, are willing to supply the trade with the particular styles and patterns desired and are ready to give long credits.

The Guatemalans insist on having the particular styles prevailing in their country. The clothing for men is all made from imported cloth by hand or with the use of sewing machines, no power machinery being used. As stated, it is made up to order, with the exception of the cheapest class of goods worn by the Indians. These latter are made up in large lots and sold at a very low price. The usual clothing worn by the Indian men consists of a shirt (usually gaily coloured), a pair of trousers reaching to the ankles, and a short jacket, the whole costing about 4s. In cool weather the Indians wear cheap, bright-coloured, cotton blankets, which are almost entirely imported from the United Kingdom and Germany.

The climate of Guatemala in most of the settled regions is not tropical, and this applies especially to Guatemala City and the surrounding country. Thin clothing is therefore not particularly in demand. The evenings are rather cool, as are also most days, except between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Suits are nearly always full lined, the lining material ranging from the cheapest to the very best. Waistcoats are invariably worn in all circumstances. Fancy waistcoats are seen, and occasionally white waistcoats, but the latter are not common. For two months or so of the rainy season overcoats are occasionally worn, and a demand for them might be cultivated; they are of medium weight, of no special design, and are usually made up in Guatemala.

In the seaports and other towns where tropical conditions prevail there is a limited demand for white suitings, such as duck, white serge and flannels. The rainy season lasts some four months in Guatemala, and there is consequently a considerable demand for mackintoshes and waterproofs. Up to a few years ago the old style black rubber mackintoshes, with a pointed hood, were almost universally in use and were imported from the United Kingdom and Germany. These are still largely used, but are being slowly displaced by an American waterproof which is well liked. The highest price paid for these goods is about 25 dols. (about £5 3s.).

Workmen's overalls and jackets to protect the clothing are practically unknown in Guatemala. The clothing worn by the peons is no better than the usual grade of overalls, and there would be no particular reason for protecting it. The buttons used on clothing manufactured in the country have hitherto been imported chiefly from Austria and Germany. These supplies are now cut off but a considerable stock is said to be held in Guatemala.

The market for haberdashery is comparatively a good one, as the people spend readily for clothing when they have the money. As a rule, in haberdashery as in most other things, the preference is for

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*Ready-made Clothing Trade in Guatemala.*

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bright colours, but this does not mean that the white, black and quiet-coloured goods are not in demand. A large number of ready-made shirts are imported and the trade is capable of expansion. Many merchants and business men still wear the formal white shirt for every-day wear, but as a rule it is now used only for evening dress, social functions, &c., shirts with stripes or designs being usually worn in business hours. The styles and patterns are similar to those of the United States or United Kingdom, and the quality is such as would sell in the United States for from 1 dollar to 3 dollars (about 4s. 2d. to 12s. 6d.) each. Shirts with cuffs attached and made in the "coat" style are most commonly sold. There is no market for shirts among the Indians, who comprise the day-labouring class, as they make all their own shirts from very cheap material.

Ready-made garments for ladies are sold to a considerable extent. French and German goods are in evidence, particularly the former. Ladies' ready-made dresses and cloaks of light weight, ranging in quality and price from the cheapest to the best, are in demand, although the market for the best qualities is very limited. Price considerations are, however, of less importance than the attractiveness of the garments.

There is a good, steady, market for hats and caps in Central America, as all hats and caps, except some of native manufacture worn by the poorest classes, are imported from abroad.

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**TRADING OPPORTUNITIES IN MANCHURIA.****Samples of German and Austrian Goods on View.**

H.M. Consul at Dairen (Mr. R. Boulter) has forwarded a collection of samples of German and Austrian goods sold at that port, including woollen and camel hair blankets, socks, gloves, underclothing, caps, cloths, hardware, tools, &c., buckles, buttons, &c., polishes, gas mantles and glasses, toilet soap, brooches, stationery, toys and linoleum. Prices and other details are attached and the samples may be inspected by United Kingdom manufacturers interested at the Foreign Samples Section of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 32, Cheapside, London, E.C.

H.M. Consul remarks that the information obtained from shop-keepers during the purchase of this collection of samples included little that is new, though some of the points mentioned in previous reports have been emphasised, namely:—

(1) The quality of British articles is often unnecessarily high for the market. The first essential is cheapness and a lower grade of merchandise will meet the requirements of the purchaser equally well.

(2) Commercial travellers who make a round of the retail establishments once or twice a year will find plenty of business. They should be prepared to put up goods in small lots.

(3) The majority of Japanese shops appear to buy their goods in Japan. In some cases such merchandise may come from a bonded

*Trading Opportunities in Manchuria.*

warehouse, but the terms of payment allowed by German merchants will often induce Japanese shopkeepers to buy goods which have already paid Japanese import duty.

(4) British manufacturers sending their goods to the Japanese market would be wise to have their trade marks registered in Tokio.

Generally speaking, most of the business at Dairen is done on a *c.i.f.* basis, the vendor drawing on the buyer at 90 days sight. Some business is done on a *f.o.b.* basis. Much business, however, is done on other conditions, principally cash against documents, which is usually interpreted by the buyer as cash on receipt of goods.

The customary usance for drafts is 90 days, both from British and Continental firms. In some cases this is extended to 120 days. Some British houses frequently ask buyers to accept drafts at 60 days.

Bills are drawn on "documents against acceptance," or "documents against payment." terms according to the standing and reputation of the buyer. German firms are possibly willing to draw longer bills and to take greater risks than their British competitors.

Local importers sell *ex quay* or *ex warehouse* to buyers whom they really trust; they make the promissory notes due at between 30 and 60 days and generally agree to renew for a further 30 days if requested to do so. To many buyers, however, they will sell only on cash terms. From the beginning, German importers in the Far East have secured a large share of the trade by giving buyers extended credit.

H.M. Consul offers the following observations on certain branches of trade in the district:—

**Blankets, Hosiery, Haberdashery, &c.**—The six fairly large Japanese stores engaged in this trade appear to be doing good business. These all stock camel hair and woollen blankets of German manufacture, which find a ready sale amongst the Japanese and Chinese. Stocks of German woollen winter underclothing are practically exhausted. German socks, gloves and woollen winter caps are also stocked, but, with the exception of blankets, British manufactures are well represented. The shops catering for a lower class of trade stock chiefly Japanese goods and a small quantity of British goods.

There are considerable quantities of German ivory buttons, buckles, hooks and eyes, pins, needles, &c. on the market, although both British and Japanese goods are competing with them. There is a large sale for brass buttons. The British make is larger, heavier and better finished than the Japanese article, but the latter is quite good enough for local requirements, and, being cheaper, naturally commands a large sale.

**Suitings, Overcoatings, &c.**—All the tailors' shops appear to sell some German goods, but it is difficult to say what proportion. United Kingdom manufactures are undoubtedly popular, and should have little difficulty in superseding German goods in this class.

**Hardware, Tools, &c.**—A considerable number of shops, mainly Japanese, are engaged in this business. Those which H.M. Consul visited stocked comparatively large quantities of German articles, especially cheap locks, hinges, drawer handles, window fastenings, castors, coat and hat hooks, cheap tools, &c., although the Japanese

*Trading Opportunities in Manchuria.*

are manufacturing goods of even lower quality to compete with them. There is a preference for British and American screws and nails. Enamelled iron bowls of German and Japanese make are sold side by side at identical prices. There is also a demand for plain and fancy enamelled bowls. German pocket knives appear rather popular as also are German gramophone needles.

**Toilet Soap.**—The Japanese shops do not appear to stock German or Austrian soap, but nearly all the Chinese shops offer German and Austrian soap for sale. The Japanese shops are well furnished with British and Japanese brands, the former supplied principally by a British-owned soap factory near Kobe.

**Stationery.**—There is a certain amount of German stationery offered for sale, mainly in the form of packets containing both paper and envelopes. In some cases German letter clips are stocked, but Japanese goods of this kind are more popular. Most of the lead pencils are of German make. German postcards are frequently seen as also are British cards. In this line the cheaper qualities are of Japanese manufacture.

**Toys.**—The number of German toys offered for sale is not large as the Japanese factories supply the greater part of the demand.

**Cheap and Imitation Jewellery.**—Beyond a few Austrian brooches the trade in this class of goods appears to be divided between the United Kingdom and Japan, the former supplying the higher qualities.

**Lamp Glasses.**—The only lamp glasses of foreign origin noticed were for use with gas and were of German manufacture. The large demand which exists for glass chimneys for oil lamps is met entirely by Japanese goods. (C. I. B. 6,283.)

## PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

### URUGUAY.

The Uruguayan "Diario Oficial" for the 22nd February contains the text of two Bills, which have been laid before the Uruguayan Congress, and which propose to establish specific rates of duty on corsets and on statues, busts, vases, and other artistic and fancy wares imported into the Republic.

The first Bill provides that the import duties to be levied on corsets shall be:—

On common corsets of all kinds ... .. 15 pesos.

On medium quality corsets, fine corsets, and corsets with silk ... .. 35 pesos.

[*Note.*—No unit is specified in the Bill, but the rates quoted are presumably those proposed to be levied per dozen.]

The text of the Bill affecting the import duties on artistic and fancy wares 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. 11,569.)



## TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

### BRITISH INDIA.

With reference to the notice which appeared on pp. 603 *et seq.* of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 4th March last, giving revised tariff valuations for goods imported into British India, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a Customs Circular (No. 1 of 1915), dated 20th February, directing that, in entry No. 8, the following valuation shall be inserted for sugar imported from Egypt:—

Article.	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
Sugar, crystallised and soft, from Egypt; ... .. per cwt.	Rs. a. 9 8	5 %

(C. 11,949.)

### DOMINION OF CANADA.

With reference to the notice which appeared on pages 754-9 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 18th March, giving particulars of the Customs Tariff Amendments effected by Resolution of the Canadian Parliament, with effect from the 12th February last, the Board of Trade have received copy of a Customs Memorandum (No. 1899 B) specifying further Import Tariff changes made under a Resolution of the Canadian Parliament on the 17th March last, which are also operative from the 12th February.

Provision is made under the Resolution for a new Tariff item, viz.:—

90 (a) Wild edible berries, not otherwise provided for ... Free.

The following additions have been made to the list of articles exempted from the new import duties of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* under the British Preferential Tariff, and 7½ per cent. *ad valorem* under the Intermediate and General Tariffs imposed in accordance with the original Resolution above referred to:—

Silk in the gum or spun silk imported to be used in the manufacture of woven labels.

Manuscripts.

Bananas.

Acid phosphate of lime, sulphite of ammonia, nitrate of soda, muriate and sulphate of potash, imported to be used for fertilizing purposes.

Cotton seed cake and cotton seed cake meal.

Coffee, extract of, not otherwise provided for, and substitutes therefor.

Coffee, roasted and ground, and all imitations thereof and substitutes therefor, including acorn nuts, not otherwise provided for.

Coffee, roasted or ground, when not imported direct from the country of growth and production.

Coffee, green, imported direct from the country of growth and production.

Coffee, green, not otherwise provided for.

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

Milk foods, not otherwise provided for: prepared cereal foods in packages not exceeding 25 lbs. weight each.

Wild edible berries, not otherwise provided for.

Platinum wire, and platinum in bars, strips, sheets or plates.

Fertilisers, unmanufactured, including phosphate rock, kainite or German potash salts, and German mineral potash; bone-dust, charred bone and bone ash; fish offal or refuse and animal or vegetable manures.

Fertilisers, compounded or manufactured, not otherwise provided for.

The Memorandum states that Excise duties are to be disregarded in estimating the market value of goods for the purposes of the Customs Tariff Amendments referred to in the above-mentioned Resolutions.

(C. 12,190.)

With reference to previous notices which have appeared in recent issues of this "Journal" respecting the restriction of the importation of various articles from certain parts of the United States in consequence of the existence of foot and mouth disease, the Board of Trade have now received from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada copy of a Memorandum (No. 1894 B) containing a Ministerial Order of the 4th March, 1915, amending various Orders issued under "The Animal Contagious Diseases Act" by permitting the importation of hay into Canada from the States of Washington and Idaho, provided that each shipment is accompanied by an affidavit of the owner or shipper that the said hay is the product of those States, and has not been exposed to the infection of foot and mouth disease.

The importation into the Province of British Columbia of sheep and lambs from the States of Washington and Idaho is also permitted.

The importer, however, must furnish an affidavit that the sheep and lambs comprising the shipment are from the above-mentioned States and not elsewhere, and that they will be kept from contact with Canadian sheep and slaughtered immediately after arrival.

(C. 11,533.)

The Board of Trade have received copy of an Appraisers' Bulletin (No. 1,046), dated 1st March, 1915, regarding the valuation of liquors for *ad valorem* duty on importation into Canada.

**Valuation of  
Liquors for  
*ad valorem*  
Duty purposes.**

It is stated in the Bulletin that the value of spirituous liquors for *ad valorem* duty purposes is the fair market value thereof as sold for home consumption, in the open market, in the country of export, and should include the amount of the excise or other foreign duty which affects the selling price.

In the absence of certified invoices showing the proper "home consumption values" in the open market, a table of import and excise duties leviable in various countries is given in the Bulletin as an aid in appraising the value of imported spirituous liquors for duty purposes.

(C. 11,748.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**DOMINION OF CANADA**—*continued.*

A further Appraisers' Bulletin (No. 1052), dated 9th March, 1915, has been received, which gives certain Customs decisions respecting the rates of duty leviable on various articles on importation into the Dominion, as follows:—

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.	
		Under the British Preferential Tariff. (a)	Under the General Tariff. (a)
Elliott addressing machine... .. (With effect from 1st July, 1914.)	442	5 % <i>ad val.</i>	10 % <i>ad val.</i>
Sulphonated oil ... ..	711	15 % ..	17½ % ..
Litho. offset rotary printing press ..	442	5 % ..	10 % ..

(a) It is proposed to impose an *additional* duty of 5 % *ad valorem* under the British Preferential Tariff, and 7½ % *ad valorem* under the General Tariff, with effect from 12th February, 1915. (C. 11,738.)

**EGYPT.**

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 443 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th August, 1914, prohibiting the exportation of foodstuffs from Egypt, the Board of Trade have now received copy of the "Journal Officiel" for the 8th March last, which contains certain Ministerial Decisions, dated 2nd March, 1915, whereby the exportation of cuttle-fish and oilcake from Egypt is permitted, without limit or restriction. (C. 11,696.)

The same issue of the "Journal Officiel" also contains certain revised Tariff Valuations for use in assessing duties on cotton manufactures imported into Egypt, with effect from the 4th March, 1915, to the 3rd June, 1915, or until denunciation, as follows:—

Articles.	Valuation per kilogramme.	
	Former.	New.
	<i>Millièmes.</i>	<i>Millièmes.</i>
White longcloths (soft or hard finish) ... ..	71	71
Victoria lawns, common qualities ... ..	75	} <i>ad valorem</i>
Doriahs (hard finish) ... ..	75	
Grey T and longcloths, domestic and cabbot ... ..	76	76
Grey shirtings; grey twills, grey cambries and grey taujibs	93	98
Arabian stripes and cotton serims ... ..	49	} <i>ad valorem</i>
Fine Victoria lawns ... ..	185	
Fine mulls ... ..	268	
White taujibs, soft finish; white doriahs, soft finish; white cambries, soft finish; grey mulls, white mulls; grey doriahs ... ..	130	130
Crapes, dice checks, herring-bones, sateen stripes, bleached or grey, all common qualities ... ..	116	116
White shirtings; white croydons; white twills [fine light shirtings (batiste) are excluded] ... ..	107	107
Prints for dressing ... ..	151	151

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**EGYPT—continued.**

Articles.	Valuation per kilogramme.	
	Former.	New.
Tanjibs (hard finish) ... ..	<i>Multimes.</i> 48	<i>Multimes.</i> <i>ad valorem</i>
Fancy cloth, red, coloured or sateen stripes (Bazin) ...	130	130
Sheetings ... ..	138	138
Grey dhooties ... ..	111	111
White dhooties ... ..	148	148
Plain dyed cloths, sateens, black drills, Turkey red common brocades (excluding printed sateens, mer- cerised sateens, jaconets, linings, and fine brocades) ...	122	122
Prints, "satiné," for furniture ... ..	158	<i>ad valorem</i>
Cambries (hard finish) ... ..	75	75
Swiss checks, bleached or grey ... ..	98	98
Drills, grand drills and cetaries ... ..	83	83
Cotton flannelettes and printed flannelettes ... ..	130	130
Oxfords, current qualities ... ..	115	115
Nainsook and similar cloths, white, black or coloured ...	239	<i>ad valorem</i>
Cambries, y. 12 and y. 24 ... ..	<i>ad valorem</i>	<i>ad valorem</i>
Zephyrs ... ..	<i>ad valorem</i>	<i>ad valorem</i>
Jaconets, crimps, crepons, heavy lappets, heavy lenos, common punjees and light prints, plain, coloured or printed ... ..	<i>ad valorem</i>	<i>ad valorem</i>
Fine brocades, plain, figured or printed ... ..	<i>ad valorem</i>	<i>ad valorem</i>
Plain cotton crepon, white, black or coloured ... ..	<i>ad valorem</i>	<i>ad valorem</i>
Embroidery cambries ... ..	<i>ad valorem</i>	<i>ad valorem</i>

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

1,000 *millièmes* = £ E1 = £1 0s. 6d.      A kilogramme = 2.2046 lbs.

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

(C. 11,703.)

**ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.**

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Decree (No. 26 of 1914) which amends section 8 of the "Customs Decree, 1911," with the effect that the export duty on stems of cloves is reduced from 25 per cent. to 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, from the 16th November, 1914. (C. 11,760.)

**Reduction of Export  
Duty on  
Stems of Cloves.**

which amends section 8 of the "Customs Decree, 1911," with the effect that the export duty on stems of cloves is reduced from 25 per cent. to 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, from the 16th November, 1914.

The Board of Trade are also in receipt of a copy of a Proclamation, dated 14th November, 1914, prohibiting the exportation from the Zanzibar Protectorate of various articles to certain countries, as follows:—

(a) To all destinations, except to British ports:—  
Rubber.

Graphite, suitable for the manufacture of crucibles.

(b) To all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, except to French, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian (other than Baltic) ports:—

All foodstuffs for man and all feedstuffs for animals, and all raw materials for the same, which shall be deemed to include in this connection copra, palm kernels and cocoa beans.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE**—*continued.*

All articles included in the lists heretofore published specifying absolute or conditional contraband inasmuch as it is deemed desirable to restrict the exportation of such articles.

[The Zanzibar Government has published the Imperial Proclamation of the 29th October, 1914, giving the revised list of contraband of war. This list was published on pp. 344-5 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 5th November, 1914.]

Range finders.  
Motors of all kinds.  
Motor tyres.  
Nickel and nickel ore.  
Chrome ore.  
Woolled sheep skins.

(C. 11,777.)

**BAHAMAS.**

With reference to the notice which appeared on pp. 138-147 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 16th April, 1914, giving the rates of duty leviable on goods imported into Bahamas under Act No. 1 of 1914, the Board of Trade have now received, from the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, copy of a further Act (No. 3 of 1915) which amends the above-mentioned Act of 1914 by providing for a surtax of 10 per cent. of the duties leviable on all dutiable goods on importation into the Bahama Islands.

The Act, which came into force on the 8th March, 1915, is to continue in force for one year and from thence to the end of the next session of the Legislature.

(C. 11,614.)

**GRENADA.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt of Regulations, dated 12th February, 1915, which have been issued under cap. 5 of the "Customs Ordinance" of Grenada.

**Requirement of Certificates of Origin for Imports and of Declarations of Ultimate Destination for Exports.**

Under these Regulations, Certificates of Origin, in prescribed form, must accompany all goods imported into Grenada from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, and Italy with the exception of foodstuffs, of timber of any kind (including pit-props) strawboard, wood pulp, iron ore, granite, ice, tar, or carbide of calcium, and of goods not exceeding £25 in value in respect of individual consignments.

Goods for exportation to any foreign places in Europe or on the Mediterranean or Black Seas, with the exception of those situated in Russia, Belgium, France, Spain, and Portugal will not be allowed to be shipped until Declarations of Ultimate Destination, in prescribed form, have been lodged with the proper Customs authority.

It is provided, however, in the Regulations that the following goods shall be exempted from these requirements:—

- (a) Goods shipped under licence;
- (b) Goods shipped from the Colony on or before the 15th March, and hitherto exempted;

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

(c) Goods in respect of which Customs export entries have been accepted before the publication of these Regulations.

The forms of Certificate of Origin and Declaration of Ultimate Destination are the same as those prescribed for the United Kingdom, for which see p. 426 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 12th November, 1914. (C. 11,534.)

**MONTSERRAT.**

The Board of Trade have received from the Collector of Customs at Montserrat, copy of a Notice to Importers and Exporters, dated 24th February, 1915, which has been issued under the authority of the Governor's Proclamation of the 12th February, 1915.

The Notice provides that Certificates of Origin, in prescribed form, must accompany all goods (except in respect of individual consignments not exceeding £25 in value) imported into Montserrat from places in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Italy.

Goods for exportation to any foreign places in Europe or on the Mediterranean or Black Seas, with the exception of those situated in Russia, Belgium, France, Spain and Portugal, will not be allowed to be shipped until Declarations of Ultimate Destination, in prescribed form, have been lodged with the proper Customs authority.

It is provided, however, in the Notice that the following goods shall be exempted from these requirements:—

- (a) Goods imported under licence;
- (b) Goods shipped for Montserrat on or before the 3rd March, 1915, and hitherto exempted;
- (c) Goods in respect of which Customs export entries have been accepted before the publication of this Notice.

The forms of Certificate of Origin and Declaration of Ultimate Destination are the same as those prescribed for the United Kingdom, for which see p. 426 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 12th November, 1914. (C.I.B. 17,735.)

**BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS AND GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS PROTECTORATES, &C.**

The Board of Trade has received copy of a Proclamation (No. 1 of 1915), dated 16th February, prohibiting the exportation of vessels to all destinations, other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions, from the British Protectorates of the High Commission for the Western Pacific, viz., the British Solomon Islands Protectorate and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate, and all such other islands and places which are included within the limits of the Pacific Order-in-Council, 1893.

The expression "vessels" includes all ships and boats and all other descriptions of vessels used in navigation. (C. 11,820.)

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

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the exportation of purified camphor and of crude, refined, or purified glycerine from Norway has been prohibited.

**Prohibition of Exportation of Purified Camphor and Crude or Refined Glycerine.**

**NETHERLANDS.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at The Hague to the effect that the following measures have recently been taken prohibiting the exportation of various articles from the

**Prohibition of Exportation of certain Articles.**

Netherlands:—

Two Royal Decrees of the 27th March prohibit the exportation of *sheet zinc* and of *rubber waste*.

A Royal Decree of the 30th March prohibits the exportation of *fecula* and *articles manufactured therefrom*.

A Royal Decree of the 1st April prohibits the exportation of *soft yellow and green soap*. (C. 11,789; C. 11,811; C. 11,943; C. 12,149.)

**FRANCE AND ALGERIA.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a French Presidential Decree, dated the 18th March, which re-establishes, in France and Algeria, as from the 20th March, the normal Tariff rates of duty on certain articles the duties on which were suspended or reduced by the Decrees of the 13th and 14th August, 25th October and 19th November, 1914. The articles in question are—

Iodine, crude or refined;

Rice—in the husk, broken, whole rice, flour and groats;

Bands of pure cotton, plain, for surgical dressing, of a maximum breadth of 15 cm., and not more than 10 metres long, weighing more than 3 kilogs. per 100 square metres, having not more than 16 threads in warp and weft in a square of 5 mm. side, and remnants of cotton tissue of the same kind, 1 metre or less in length, packed separately, unbleached or bleached, even if rendered aseptic;

Plain cotton tissues, unbleached or bleached, weighing less than 4 kilogs. per 100 square metres, having not more than 18 threads in warp and weft in a square of 5 mm. side, in the piece or cut.

Consignments of these goods which are proved to have been forwarded direct to France or to Algeria before the 20th March will be admitted either free of duty or at the reduced rates provided for by the above-mentioned Decrees. (C. 12,017.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**SPAIN.**

The "Gaceta de Madrid" for the 1st April contains a Royal Order, dated the 30th March, which prohibits the exportation from Spain to foreign countries of waste articles (scrap) of iron, steel and other metals, fodder (*forrajes*) and sulphate of ammonia. The Order also prohibits the re-exportation to foreign countries of aluminium, tin, sulphide of antimony, crude rubber (natural and artificial) and similar materials, oleine, and animal oils.

**Prohibition of  
Exportation of  
certain Articles.**

**ITALY.**

The Italian "Gazzetta Ufficiale" for the 25th March contains a Royal Decree, dated the 23rd March, which prohibits the exportation from Italy of the following articles:—metallic ores, paraffin, ceresine, stearine, candles, chrome salts, tanning materials of all kinds, sulphate of aluminium, cements, cellulose, and chemical manures.

**Prohibition of  
Exportation of  
certain Articles.**

(C. 11,520.)

**TUNIS.**

With reference to the notices at page 354 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 4th February and at pages 767-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 18th March, 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, dated the 17th March, which extends the prohibition to cover the exportation and re-exportation (in process of entrepôt, transit, transhipment, or under the "temporary importation" régime) of a further list of articles. This list is identical with the list of articles prohibited to be exported from France by the Presidential Decree of the 6th March (see pages 697-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 11th March).

**Prohibitions of  
Exportation.**

(C. 12,147.)

**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Decree, dated the 17th February, was published in the Argentine "Boletin Oficial" for the 26th February, declaring that 75 centimetres has been adopted as the maximum length of wooden handles for tools to be assessed for duty under No. 901 of the Valuation Tariff, to distinguish them from those which are dutiable under Tariff No. 898.

**Customs Decision  
respecting  
Wooden Handles  
for Tools.**

[*Note.*—No. 901 of the Tariff assigns a valuation of 2 pesos (gold) per hundred to handles of wood for awls, hammers, files, hatchets, paint brushes and other artisans' tools; whilst No. 898 assigns a valuation of 1 peso (gold) per dozen to handles of wood for axes, pickaxes, hoes, adzes, forks or shovels. The duty in both cases is 27 per cent. of the valuation.

(C. 12,056.)



## 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.

**Steamship Services to the Continent.**

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

### ROUMANIA. BULGARIA.

H.M. Legation at Bucharest has forwarded a copy of an Agreement, dated 25th February, between Roumania and Bulgaria respecting the transit of merchandise by rail across the two countries.

**Agreement respecting Trans-frontier Carriage of Goods by Rail.**

Merchandise presented at the Roumanian frontiers for transit through Bulgaria, and merchandise presented at the Bulgarian frontiers for Roumania, will be passed without any impediment provided such merchandise is conveyed onwards in the wagons which brought it to the frontier. Prohibited exports can only be sent forward under special Government permits. Transit of certain war material, including arms and ammunition, explosives, smokeless powder, lead for melting, &c., is prohibited.

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

(C. 11,156.)

### MOROCCO.

With reference to the notice on p. 837 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 25th March relative to the extension of the Kenitra-Mequinez railway to Fez, H.M. Consul at Fez (Mr. J. MacLeod, C.M.G.) reports that the development of Kenitra as the port for the Fez and Mequinez districts has recently been receiving consideration, and a report on the subject has been submitted to the French Resident-General.

It is proposed to establish a Moorish commercial quarter of the town, having its own quay and customs-house connected with the railway. Plans are being prepared for the building of warehouses, &c, with a view to the early installation of a nucleus of wholesale merchants from Fez. Indeed two Fez merchants have already established themselves at Kenitra as forwarding agents, so that goods may now be consigned to them.

Kenitra is said to be accessible to vessels drawing about 13 feet of water, and goods can be landed direct on to the quay, which is connected with the military railway to Mequinez.

H.M. Consul adds that United Kingdom shipowners should enquire promptly into the possibilities of this port, not only on account of the present favourable opportunities for obtaining sites and other facilities, but also in view of the present absence of competition from German and Austrian steamship companies.

(M. 4 965.)

## YARNS AND TEXTILES.

### RUSSIA.

The "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd) of 4th/17th March publishes a statement, issued by the Russian Flax Industries Society, showing the development of the linen and flax industry in Russia for the working period 1913-14.

#### Flax Spinning Industry in 1913-14.

It appears that the number of spindles at work increased from 394,637 in 1912-13 to 416,274 spindles in 1913-14, representing an addition of 21,637 spindles, or  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The quantity of raw flax treated rose from 4,719,519 pounds in 1912-13 to 4,995,590 pounds in 1913-14. The quantity of yarn spun increased from 3,039,246 pounds in 1912-13 to 3,132,998 pounds in 1913-14, whilst the quantity of linen thread manufactured in 1913-14 was 265,585 pounds as against 237,863 pounds in 1912-13.

On the other hand, the number of looms at work decreased by 908, viz., from 15,957 in 1912-13 to 15,049 in 1913-14. Of the 15,049 at work in 1913-14, power looms numbered 14,441 and hand looms numbered 608.

1,000 pounds = 16 tons (about).

### GERMANY.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 20th March states that business in the German textile industry is on the whole satisfactory, although in some branches there has been the weakening in demand which is usual at this time of the year. This is especially noticeable in foreign orders for woven goods. The situation in the silk industry continues to improve, home orders being fairly good. The linen weaving mills are still fully employed on army orders, whilst the calling away of workmen is still acutely felt in the flax-spinning industry. Trade in the new designs of woollen goods has increased, but will not reach the normal. The situation in the cotton industry remains almost unchanged; there is a limited demand for coloured goods, whilst glazed stuffs are being bought at increased prices. The trimming industry is kept fairly well employed on home orders. (X. 5,046.)

## 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 3rd April, 1915, were as follows:—

#### Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	54s.	6d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	31s.	9d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	30s.	6d.

For further particulars see p. 112.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 1st April 1915, was 125,817 (including 426 bales British West Indian, 61 bales British West African, and 1,731 bales

#### Cotton Statistics.

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

British East African), and the number imported during the thirteen weeks ended 1st April, 1915, was 2,115,320 (including 1,128 bales British West Indian, 333 bales British West African, 6,934 bales British East African, and 274 bales foreign East African). The number of bales **exported** during the week ended 1st April, 1915, was 24,580, and during the thirteen weeks 216,473.

For further details see p. 112.

**BRITISH INDIA.**

According to the final general memorandum issued by the Department of Statistics, Calcutta, the total area in British India under ground-nuts in 1914-15 is returned at 1,995,000 acres, as compared with 2,106,000 acres in 1913-14, a decrease of 5 per cent. The total outturn for the 1914-15 season is estimated at 929,000 tons of nuts in shell, as against 749,000 tons for last season, an increase of 24 per cent.

**Estimated Area  
and Yield of  
Ground-nuts in  
1914-15.**

Department of Statistics, Calcutta, the total area in British India under ground-nuts in 1914-15 is returned at 1,995,000 acres, as compared with 2,106,000 acres in 1913-14, a decrease of 5 per cent. The total outturn for the 1914-15

season is estimated at 929,000 tons of nuts in shell, as against 749,000 tons for last season, an increase of 24 per cent.

**RUSSIA.**

The British Vice-Consul at Omsk (Mr. S. Randrup) reports that the following particulars of the export of butter from Siberia during the 1914 season (April to October) were published at the recent Congress of Siberian Butter Exporters held at Omsk:—

**Butter Exports  
from Siberia  
during 1914.**

The exports of butter from Siberia during the 1914 season amounted to 3,680,159 pounds (58,883 tons), as compared with 4,975,869 pounds (79,614 tons) in the previous season, a decrease of 26 per cent., which is attributed to the closing down of the Baltic ports and to the abnormal conditions generally. The exports from the chief centres of production were:—Barnaul, 1,496,072 pounds, and Omsk, 1,131,605 pounds. The Barnaul district has increased its butter production to almost twenty times the amount produced in 1900, and other districts also show a decided increase. The northern route, *via* Viatka and Petrograd, carried 76.5 per cent. of the export, and the remainder was despatched direct to the Baltic ports by the western route. The butter was distributed as follows:—To Windau, 2,019,836 pounds; Riga, 95,329 pounds; Novi Port, 711,635 pounds; Petrograd, 277,033 pounds; and 576,327 pounds to various destinations. (C.I.B. 17,285.)

1,000 pounds = 16 tons (about).

The "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd) of 11th/24th March contains an article giving the final figures, published by the Central Statistical Committee, relative to the results of the winter harvest in Russia in 1914, so far as regards rye, wheat and barley. The total area under cultivation in 82 Governments, viz., 54 Governments in Europe, 5 in the Vistula region, 8 in the Trans-Caucasus, 4 in Western Siberia, 2 in Eastern Siberia, 4 in the Steppes, and 5 in Turkestan, amounted to 34,207,943 dessiatines.

**Final Returns of  
Winter Cereal  
Harvest in 1914.**

published by the Central Statistical Committee, relative to the results of the winter harvest in Russia in 1914, so far as regards rye, wheat and

barley. The total area under cultivation in 82 Governments, viz., 54 Governments in Europe, 5 in the Vistula region, 8 in the Trans-Caucasus, 4 in Western Siberia, 2 in Eastern Siberia, 4 in the Steppes, and 5 in Turkestan, amounted to 34,207,943 dessiatines.

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

Of the foregoing, 25,873,163 dessiatines were under winter rye, 7,781,310 dessiatines under winter wheat, and 553,470 dessiatines under winter barley.

The subjoined table gives the yield of the above-mentioned cereals :—

Crop.	Average yearly yield for the quinquennial period. 1909-1913.	1913.	1914.
	Pouids.	Pouids.	Pouids.
<b>Winter Rye—</b>			
In 54 Governments of European Russia..	1,230,785,000	1,354,405,000	1,221,073,000
.. 5 Vistula Governments ... ..	57,770,000	55,775,000	43,395,000
.. 23 Asiatic Governments ... ..	29,641,000	37,230,000	46,295,000
Total for 82 Governments ...	1,318,196,000	1,447,410,000	1,310,763,000
<b>Winter Wheat—</b>			
In 54 Governments of European Russia..	354,611,000	451,522,000	357,155,000
.. 5 Vistula Governments ... ..	18,521,000	18,818,000	9,774,000
.. 23 Asiatic Governments ... ..	53,001,000	60,177,000	61,654,000
Total for 82 Governments ...	426,133,000	530,517,000	428,583,000
<b>Winter Barley—</b>			
In 54 European Governments ... ..	6,037,000	10,263,000	10,222,000
.. 23 Asiatic Governments ... ..	13,234,000	16,700,000	17,149,000
Total for 77 Governments* ...	19,271,000	26,968,000	27,371,000

\* Data for 5 Vistula Governments not available.  
Dessiatine = 2·7 acres. 1,000 pouids = 16 tons (about).

**DENMARK.**

H.M. Consul at Copenhagen (Mr. R. Erskine) reports that, according to figures recently published by the Danish Government Statistical Department, the general result of the harvest in Denmark in 1914 showed a decrease of about one-ninth as compared with the average of the previous five years.

Hay, and particularly straw, were slightly under the average. Wheat proved the least disappointing of the grain crops, being only 5 per cent. below the average for the past five years, whilst rye showed a fall of 18 per cent. The total grain harvest in 1914 amounted to 90,750,000 bushels as compared with an average of 104,500,000 bushels for the years 1909 to 1913.

Potatoes yielded 9 per cent. more than the average for the previous five years, and beetroots 6 per cent. more, but cabbage and turnips fell 13 per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively. Thus the total crop of potatoes and food roots was about 2 per cent. under the average. On the other hand the crop of sugar beet and chicory proved abundant. Sugar beet yielded 8 per cent. more than the average for 1909-1913, and the chicory crop rose by 14 per cent.

(C. 11,179.)

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**RUSSIA.**

The "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd) of 8th/21st March publishes the following figures, issued by the Russian Customs Department, showing the exports of eggs from Russia (European, Russo-Finnish and Black Sea Frontiers) in 1914 as compared with the two previous years:—

	Year.	Quantity.		Value.
		Number.		Roubles.
1912	...	3,396,000,000		84,661,000
1913	...	3,571,000,000		90,639,000
1914	...	2,262,000,000		59,821,000

The chief countries to which eggs were exported in 1914, as compared with the previous year, were as follows:—

To	1913.		1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Number.	Roubles.	Number.	Roubles.
Germany	938,000,000	23,643,000	566,000,000	15,418,000
United Kingdom	1,191,000,000	33,695,000	858,000,000	24,007,000
Austria-Hungary	863,000,000	18,841,000	543,000,000	12,648,000
Denmark	58,000,000	1,057,000	34,000,000	899,000

Rouble = 2s. 1½d.

The "Vvestnik Finansov" (Petrograd) of 1st/14th March publishes the following figures showing the production of kitchen (common) salt in Russia in 1913, the figures for 1912 being added for purposes of comparison:—

	1912.	1913.
	Pouids.	Pouids.
Donetz region	36,030,000	39,020,000
Astrakan region	36,570,000	30,510,000
Black Sea and Sea of Azov region	7,870,000	20,500,000
Ural—Orenburg region	26,100,000	24,440,000
Other regions	8,550,000	7,230,000
Total for Russian Empire	115,120,000	121,700,000

1,000 pouids = 16 tons (about).

*Miscellaneous.***RUSSIA (SIBERIA).**

With reference to the notice on p. 841 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 25th March relative to the results of the Irbit Fair, the following further particulars on the subject have been taken from the "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd) of the 8th/21st March:—

**Results of Irbit Fair, 1915.**

The turnover at the Fair was very much less than last year. Transactions for current account amounted to 6,714,257 roubles only, as compared with 11,578,364 roubles in 1914 and 18,980,218 roubles in 1913, whilst there was also a great decline in the number of bills and drafts drawn and discounted. The Imperial Bank of Russia discounted bills at the following rates, viz., 3 months at 6 per cent., 6 months at 6½ per cent., 9 months at 7 per cent., and 12 months at 8 per cent. The number of bills protested amounted to 400, representing a value of 262,581 roubles, compared with 394 protested bills representing a value of 375,800 roubles in 1914.

The total value of the goods offered at this year's Fair amounted to 13,490,000 roubles, and the sales effected totalled 13,123,000 roubles, contrasted with 22,790,000 roubles and 18,918,000 roubles respectively at the Fair held in 1914. It will thus be seen that this year's figures represent a decrease of nearly 60 per cent. in the value of goods offered and 36 per cent. in the sales effected. About three-quarters of the goods came from European Russia, and the remainder from Russia-in-Asia.

The principal sales effected consisted of cotton piece goods 4,200,000 roubles; pelts 2,435,000 roubles; Morocco and other leather articles 430,000 roubles; woollen goods and woollen cloth 380,000 roubles; leather 300,000 roubles; goat and sheep skins 260,000 roubles; dressed and undressed furs 200,000 roubles; articles of clothing 200,000 roubles. It is pointed out that of the pelts and furs sold about 900,000 roubles worth were credited to squirrel.

Rouble at par = 2s. 14d.

**NORWAY.**

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) has forwarded an extract from the local press respecting the harnessing of the Saude waterfalls near Stavanger. The whole work is to be completed in ten years, and power to the extent of 20,000 h.p. is to be available by 1st January, 1918. An American company has rented power from the A/S. Saundefaldene, and has commenced the building of factories near the fjord.

H.M. Consul suggests that communications from United Kingdom firms desiring further particulars should be addressed to the British Vice-Consulate, Stavanger, Norway.

(C. 10,955.)

*Miscellaneous.***NORWAY**—*continued.*

In a report to his Government by the Canadian Commercial Agent at Christiania on the Norwegian fisheries in 1914, it is stated that the number of cod landed amounted to 81,400,000, as against 76,000,000 in 1913, and 99,200,000 in 1912. The quantity of steamed medicinal oil obtained in 1914 was 57,171 hectolitres, while the liver left over for other kinds of oil amounted to 12,585 hectolitres. The yield of cod roe is calculated at 60,480 hectolitres.

The fisheries for large herrings along the western coast yielded 219,133 crans, of which 80,000 crans were pickled and most of the remainder iced for export; in 1913 the total returns were 280,000 crans, of which 196,250 crans were pickled. On the south-east coast the large herring fisheries were a failure, yielding only 1,664 crans. The spring herring fisheries yielded 707,800 crans, as against 1,000,000 crans in 1913; 150,800 crans being pickled, as against 241,000 crans in 1913. Up to 19th December last the fat herring fisheries had yielded 483,874 crans, as compared with 165,674 crans in 1913, and 332,118 crans in 1912; of these amounts 22,840 crans, 16,372 crans, and 45,408 crans were iced for export in 1914, 1913, and 1912, respectively.

The North Sea mackerel fisheries yielded 35,512 barrels, and the coast mackerel fisheries are estimated to have yielded about 11,000,000 mackerel.

Hectolitre = 22 gallons.

**FRANCE.**

H.M. Embassy at Paris reports that, according to the French "Journal Officiel" (Paris), a Commission has been set up with a view of taking advantage of the present situation to develop the commercial relations between France and Russia. M. Jules Meline, a Senator and former President of the Council, is President of the Commission, which will be assisted by a consultative committee composed mainly of manufacturers and others interested in French trade with Russia.

(C. 11,563.)

## 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 February, 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 March issue:—The Labour Market in February; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Retail Food Prices in the United Kingdom; Employment in Germany; German War Measures; New Swiss Labour Law; Reports on Employment in the Principal Industries; Food Prices in Berlin; Retail Prices in Vienna; Government Work—Committee on Production in Engineering and Shipbuilding Establishments; Labour in the Dominions and Foreign Countries.

### FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

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

**No. 5,412. Trade of the Consular District of Pernambuco (Brazil) in 1913. Price 3d.**

Port works.

Cost of living.

Sugar and cotton production.

Reports from Alagoas, Ceara,

Parahyba, and Rio Grande do

Norte.

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. 3; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsoby, 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.*

**No. 5,430. Trade of Bushire (Persia) during the year ended 21st March, 1914. Price 3½d.**

State of trade.	Imports of cotton piece-goods
Road transport.	and sugar.
Banking and exchange.	Exports of opium and essential
Shipping and freights.	oils.
	Map.

**No. 5,433. Trade of the Bahrein Islands (Persian Gulf) for the year ended 31st March, 1914. Price 2½d.**

Shipping and communications. Map.

**OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.**

*Agricultural Prices (Ireland). A Return showing, to the latest year available, for Ireland as a whole—(1) The annual average prices for each year from 1881; (2) The annual average prices for each period comprised in the period from 1881 of 5 years, 10 years, 15 years, 20 years, and 25 years, and for the period of 5 years from 1909; such Prices to be compiled from the Returns of Prices of crops, live stock, and other Irish Agricultural products heretofore published from time to time by the Irish Land Commission, or the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, or from other information in the possession of those Departments. [H.C. 159.] Price 1d.*

*Report of the Committee appointed by the Board of Trade to inquire into the Causes of the present Rise in the Retail Price of Coal sold for Domestic Use. [Cd. 7,866.] Price 1½d.*

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

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

## 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.

- Raw Sugar Market in Germany.  
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 20th Mar.
- Crop Reports in India.  
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 4th March.
- Timber Market in Russia.  
"Torgoro - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), 7th Feb.

Bee-keeping in Victoria  
"Victoria Agricultural Journal" (Melbourne), Feb.

Crop Prospects in Burma.  
"Rangoon Gazette," 1st March.

Sugar Industry in Bulgaria  
"Austrian Consular Reports" (Vienna), March.

Coffee Market in Hamburg  
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 15th Mar.

Timber Trade of Sweden.  
"Aftersvärlden" (Gothenburg), 3rd March.

Crop Prospects in Argentina.  
"Review of the River Plate" (Buenos Aires), 5th March.

Sugar Market Conditions in the Far East.  
"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 9th March.

Rice Market in Burma.  
"Rangoon Gazette," 1st March.

Cocoa Market in Hamburg  
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 17th Mar.

Ground Nut Crop Forecast in India, 1914-15.  
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 4th March.

Rice Crop Estimates in Burma  
"Rangoon Gazette," 1st March.

Maize Crop Area in Argentina in 1914-15.  
"Review of the River Plate" (Buenos Aires), 5th March

#### Machinery and Engineering.

Ring Spinning Machinery.  
"Posselt's Textile Journal" (Philadelphia), March.

Hydro-Electric Power in the United States.  
"Engineering News" (New York), 18th Feb.

#### Machinery and Engineering—continued.

Insulating Materials (continued).  
"Elektrotechnische Zeitschrift" (Berlin), 18th March.

Machine Tool Industry in Germany in 1914.  
"Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 4th March.

#### Metals, Mining and Minerals.

Petroleum Deposits in Papua.  
"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 4th March.

Hydraulic Mining Methods compared.  
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 13th March.

Coal Production in Germany in 1914  
"Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 18th March.

Pig Iron Output in Canada in 1914.  
"Iron Age" (New York), 11th March.

Mining Industry in Uruguay.  
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 13th March.

Diamond Market in Antwerp.  
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 20th Mar.

Mining Industry in Prussia.  
"Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 18th March.

Acid Open Hearth Steel for Castings.  
"Iron Age" (New York), 11th March.

Cyaniding Costs.  
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 13th March.

Operations of German Steel Works Union.  
"Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 18th March.

Mining Methods in Northern Italy.  
"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 8th March.

Mineral Production of Canada in 1914.  
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 13th March.

Zinc Industry in Upper Silesia.  
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 19th Mar.

Precision in Foundry Capola Operation.  
"Iron Age" (New York), 11th March

## Foreign and Colonial Publications.

## NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

- Railways, Shipping and Transport.**  
 Railway Conditions in Bulgaria.  
*Austrian Consular Report* (Vienna), March.  
 Railway Situation in China.  
*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 6th March.  
 Shipping in Italy in 1914.  
*British Chamber of Commerce for Italy Bulletin* (Genoa), March  
 Shipping Trade of Bulgaria.  
*Austrian Consular Report* (Vienna), March.
- Textiles and Textile Materials.**  
 Silk Manufacture in the United States.  
*"Posselt's Textile Journal"* (Philadelphia), March.  
 Fire-proof Tissue Manufacture.  
*"Textil Zeitung"* (Berlin), 16th Mar.  
 Hemp Industry in the Philippine Islands.  
*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 27th Feb.  
 Cotton Market in Bombay.  
*"Pioneer Mail"* (Allahabad), 5th March.  
 Raw Silk Market in Japan.  
*"Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade Circular,"* 14th Feb.  
 Silk Market: General Review.  
*"Posselt's Textile Journal"* (Philadelphia), March.  
 Silk Trade in South China.  
*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 6th March.  
 Cotton Crop in Bombay Presidency.  
*"Pioneer Mail"* (Allahabad), 5th March.  
 Silk Cultivation in Manchuria.  
*"Posselt's Textile Journal"* (Philadelphia), March.
- Commercial, Financial and Economic.**  
 Spain: Economic and Commercial Conditions in Southern Spain.  
*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 4th March.  
 Italy: Hints for Traders.  
*British Chamber of Commerce for Italy Bulletin* (Genoa), March.  
 Argentina: Trade Returns for 1914.  
*"Review of the River Plate"* (Buenos Aires), 5th March.
- Commercial, Financial and Economic—cont.**  
 United States: Trade with Cuba.  
*"Weekly Commercial News"* (San Francisco), 6th March.  
 Federated Malay States: Economic and Commercial Conditions.  
*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 4th March.  
 Indian Budget for 1915-16.  
*"Times of India"* (Bombay), 6th March.  
 United States: Unemployment Statistics for 1914.  
*"Bradstreets"* (New York), 13th Mar.  
 Italy: Trade and Commerce in 1914.  
*British Chamber of Commerce for Italy Bulletin* (Genoa), March.  
 Bulgaria: Trade and Commerce.  
*Austrian Consular Report* (Vienna), March.  
 Nicaragua: Climatic, Agricultural, &c. Conditions.  
*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 3rd March.  
 India: Trade of Bombay during the War.  
*"Times of India"* (Bombay), 6th Mar  
 United States: Emigration and Immigration in 1914.  
*"Bradstreets"* (New York), 13th Mar.
- Miscellaneous.**  
 Crockery and Glassware: Openings for Trade in Canada.  
*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 5th March.  
 Dyestuffs Situation in the United States.  
*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 26th Feb.  
 Willow Bark for use in Basket-making.  
*"Textil Zeitung"* (Berlin), 16th March.  
 Furniture, &c. Trade of Austria during the War.  
*"Neue Freie Presse"* (Vienna), 18th March.  
 Furniture: Openings for Trade in Argentina  
*Commerce Reports* (Washington) 27th Feb.

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- Canada.—Report of Ontario Bureau of Industries for 1913.  
 Western Australia.—Statistical Register, 1913: Part IV., Interchange.  
 Japan. Year Book, 1914.  
 United States —  
 Report of Commissioner of Navigation for 1913-14.  
 Report of Director of the Mint for 1913-14.

## 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 13 weeks ended 1st April, 1915 :—**

	Week ended 1st April, 1915.	13 Weeks ended 1st April, 1915.	Week ended 1st April, 1915.	13 Weeks ended 1st April, 1915.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American ... ..	102,554	1,737,589	11,254	100,159
Brazilian ... ..	—	1,869	—	450
East Indian ... ..	3,992	63,803	3,387	22,379
Egyptian ... ..	15,983	275,948	9,682	92,893
Miscellaneous ... ..	3,288*	36,111†	257	592
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>125,817</b>	<b>2,115,320</b>	<b>24,580</b>	<b>216,473</b>

\* Including 426 bales British West Indian, 61 bales British West African, and 1,731 bales British East African.

† Including 1,128 bales British West Indian, 333 bales British West African, 6,934 bales British East African, and 274 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 3rd April, 1915, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.**

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
<b>Week ended 3rd April, 1915</b> ... ..	54 6	31 9	30 6
<b>Corresponding Week in—</b>			
1908 ... ..	31 2	25 10	17 7
1909 ... ..	37 4	28 0	18 10
1910 ... ..	33 6	23 1	17 11
1911 ... ..	30 4	24 7	17 7
1912 ... ..	34 10	30 9	21 11
1913 ... ..	31 4	27 0	19 2
1914 ... ..	31 6	25 6	18 5

\* 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.

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

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.) is a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest is collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies are given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. As far as is possible, the Branch supplies, on personal or written application, information with regard to the following subjects: Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender and other openings for British trade; Lists of Firms Abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities; Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations; Commercial Statistics; Forms of Certificates of Origin; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c. of Trade Products; 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, it is proposed to hold a "British Industries Fair," at the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, N., during May next, particulars of which will be found on p. 77.

A special series of "Exchange Meetings" of manufacturers and buyers in various trades is being held at the Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C., at which specimens of goods of German and Austrian manufacture are exhibited. Samples of such goods sold in British markets abroad and in certain foreign markets are on view at the address named. *See Notice on p. 78.*

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

Particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom are given on p. 74.

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 32, Cheapside, E.C.**—*if the communication relate to matters connected with the British Industries Fair or the Exchange Meetings referred to above.*

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

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

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

### BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The following is a list of Chambers of Commerce established in certain foreign countries in the interest of British trade :—

<b>Argentina</b> ...	British Chamber of Commerce for the Argentine Republic, Calle Sarmiento 643, Buenos Aires. (Agent in London—Mr. D. Begg, 793, Salisbury House, E.C.)
<b>Balkan States</b>	<i>See</i> Turkey.
<b>Belgium</b> ...	British Chamber of Commerce in Belgium (Incorp.). During the war the address will be c/o London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C.
<b>China</b> ...	British Chamber of Commerce, British Municipal Council Buildings, Hankow.
<b>Egypt</b> ...	British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, 6, Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria, and Savoy Chambers, Cairo. (Agents in Suez and London—Messrs. Back & Manson, Egypt House, 38, New Broad Street, E.C.)
<b>France</b> ...	British Chamber of Commerce, Paris (Incorp.), 9, Rue des Pyramides, Paris. (Correspondents in all the principal towns of France. Commercial Representative in France of the Commonwealth of Australia.) British Chamber of Commerce for the French Riviera and Principality of Monaco, 4, Avenue Massena, Nice.
<b>Italy</b> ...	British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 1, Via Innocenzo Frugoni, Genoa. <i>Branches</i> —18, Via Andegari, Milan. Seali d'Azeglio 3 p. p., Leghorn. (Delegates at Rome, Naples, &c.)
<b>Persia</b> ...	British Chamber of Commerce, Bushire. British Chamber of Commerce, Mohammerah.
<b>Portugal</b> ...	British Chamber of Commerce in Portugal, 4, Rua Vietor Cordon, Lisbon.
<b>Russia</b> ...	Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, 4, Gorochovaia, Petrograd. <i>Branches</i> in Olessa and Warsaw. Agency in Kiev.
<b>Spain</b> ...	British Chamber of Commerce for Spain, 9, Plaza de Cataluña, Barcelona. <i>Branch</i> —15, Calle Cardenal Cisneros, 58, Madrid. (Delegates at Cartagena, Valencia and Canary Islands.)
<b>Tunis</b> ...	British Chamber of Commerce, Rue Es-Sadikia, 35, Tunis.
<b>Turkey</b> ...	British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States (Incorp.). <i>Temporary Office</i> , 7, Place St. Theodore, Athens. <i>Branches</i> .—51, Boulevard Maria-Louisa, Sofia, Bulgaria. 1, Strada Academiei, Bucharest, Roumania. (Correspondent at Salonica)

N.B.—The majority of these Chambers issue periodically a Journal or annual report, which can be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

