

THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. LXXXIX.]

May 20, 1915.

[No. 964


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

TELEGRAMS { "Advantage, Stock, London."
Code:—5th Edition, A.B.C. } TELEPHONES { Central 12807.
London Wall 4713
(4 lines).

32, Cheapside, London, E.C. (*Foreign Samples Section*).

TELEGRAMS { "Showforsamp, London."
Code:—5th Edition, A.B.C. } TELEPHONE: City 2323.

The objects and work of the Branch are described on p. 571.

 The "British Industries Fair" (see special article on p. 526) was opened at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, London, N., on 10th May and will close to-morrow evening, 21st May; address—Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch (British Industries Fair), 32, Cheapside, E.C.; Telephone, City 2323; or at the Royal Agricultural Hall.

Attention is called to the collection of samples of "enemy" goods, formerly sold in British and in certain other markets abroad, on view at the Foreign Samples Section (see notice on p. 528), and also to the following samples which are on view at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.:

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Foolscap and Brown Paper—New Zealand Government Contract	13th May, 1915	424
Buckle, Nail and Safety Pin—Warsaw enquiry	13th " "	427
Mica and Asbestos from South Africa	29th April "	278
Music Wire, Hat Elastic Ribbons and Cloth Dress Material—Warsaw enquiries	" " "	280
"Crim Vegetal" from Algeria	" " "	283
Elastic Ribbons—Copenhagen enquiry	22nd " "	203
Asbestos from Russia— <i>Market sought</i>	15th " "	125
Mica—Warsaw enquiry	" " "	124
Cotton Material for Ladies' Blouses—Rotterdam enquiry	25th Mar., "	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

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 524
 List of **British Chambers of Commerce** in Foreign Countries 572
 List of the **more important Articles** on trade subjects contained in **Foreign and Colonial Publications**, &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch ... 566

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE, UNITED KINGDOM.

In view of the cessation of imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary and the fact that there are many articles hitherto imported from those countries

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

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

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.

Since the outbreak of the war, applications have been received in the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade from a large number of firms in all parts of the United Kingdom who wish to get into communication with manufacturers or purchasers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from, or sold to, Germany and Austria-Hungary.

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

Articles desired to Purchase.

Black lead pencils (cheap).	Spent animal charcoal.
Brass-headed chair nails.	Steel thimbles, with open top, for tailors.
Canvas buckets.	Tin trunk locks.
Cigarette papers.	Vegetable ivory in tubes.
Decorated tins, small.	Vegetable size (to replace "Sichel" size).
Dome fasteners for gloves.	Wire mattresses.
High temperature enamelled iron clock dials.	Wire stitching machines.
Miners' lamp glasses.	Wooden coat hangers.
Ox horns.	Wooden mounts for electric light fittings.
Safety razors.	
Scraps (paper pictures) for crackers.	

Articles desired to Purchase by Firms abroad.

Agate bearings for scales and electrical meters.	Darning cotton.
Artificial silk.	Electrical accessories.
Cheese cloth.	Flax thread.
Cigar bands and labels.	Gold leaf, plain and transfer.
Cotton yarn made up from waste cotton.	Optical glass for spectacles.
	Paints and varnishes.
	Raw and boiled oils.

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

Razor strops.	Wired swing stoppers for mineral water bottles.
Spectacle frames.	Wool bunting flags.
Strong sewing cotton.	
Surgical instruments.	

Articles desired to Sell.

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

Acetate of lead (brown and white).	Gold foil for blocking on satin.
Blow lamps.	Ladies' handbags.
Blow pipes.	Lysol.
Brass rose bowls and fern pots (cheap).	Methyl chloride.
Buckles for shoes (cheap).	Quills for cigar and cigarette holders.
Children's transfers.	Spools for typewriter ribbons.
Cigarette cases (cheap).	Squeakers for toy animals.
Coloured designs on celluloid for buttons.	Thorium nitrate.
Commercial tungsten powder.	Tin foil.
Dolls' house furniture.	Trough flour sifters for bakers' use.
Dolls' stockings.	Wood lath shutter blinds.
Ethyl chloride.	Wooden toys (high grade).
Fezzes.	Wools, to take the place of Berlin wools.

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

* * * * *

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

Openings for British Trade.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Secretary of State for India in Council invites tenders for the supply of *railway carriages* for the North Western Railway (5 ft. 6 in. gauge) as follows:—10 bogie intermediate and third class, underframe 60 ft. long; 10 bogie third class, underframe 60 ft. long; 10 bogie third class luggage and brake vans, underframe 45 ft. long; and 10 horse boxes. The conditions of contract may be obtained on application to the Director-General of Stores, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., and tenders are to be delivered at that office by 2 p.m. on 15th June. Copies of the specification, &c. may be seen by United Kingdom railway carriage builders at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 27,225.)

CANADA.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada (*address*—3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal) reports that a **Diesel Engines.** business man in Quebec wishes to receive catalogues and prices from United Kingdom manufacturers of *Diesel engines*, which he contemplates purchasing in the near future.

United Kingdom manufacturers of Diesel engines 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, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

(C.I.B. 26,317.)

* * * * *

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

(C.I.B. 27,103.)

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Winnipeg firm desires to get into touch with United Kingdom packers of *herring* for export.

Herring.

A firm in Winnipeg wishes to represent in Western Canada United Kingdom manufacturers of *leather* and *porpoise boot laces*.

Boot Laces.

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

* * * * *

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

(C.I.B. 27,554.)

HOME ENQUIRY.

A London manufacturing firm desires to contract for regular supplies of Canadian hogs hair.

Hogs Hair.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

CANADIAN ENQUIRY.

A firm of manufacturers' agents in Toronto, doing business in **Buying Agent wanted.** *upholstery and furnishing* draperies and specialising in the furnishing of hotels, is prepared to place its buying in the hands of a United Kingdom firm.

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

* * * * *

According to a report by the United States Consul at Owen Sound, Ontario, published in a recent issue of the United

Toys and Dolls. States Commerce Reports, there is no important domestic production of *toys and dolls* in Canada.

During the year ended 31st March, 1914, the imports of these goods into the Dominion amounted to about £213,000, of which Germany furnished about £119,000, the United States about £60,000, and the United Kingdom about £19,000. Germany's share in this trade consisted chiefly of dolls, character figures and cheap coloured picture books; the United States furnished most of the large mechanical toys, games of all kinds, and picture books of the better grade.

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports **Carpets, Table Covers and Ticks.** that a manufacturers' agent of Melbourne, already engaged in the sale of cretonnes, curtains and furnishings (trimmings, &c.), and who is in London at present, desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers and shippers of *carpets, table covers and ticks*.

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 name, London address and Bank reference of the applicant. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, Commerce House, Melbourne. (C.I.B. 27,464.)

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

- (1) Up to 7th July * for the supply and delivery of a *semi-automatic screw slotting machine*. (Contract No. 28,766.)
- (2) Up to 14th July * for the supply and delivery of 2 *armature banding machines*. (Contract No. 28,780.)

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

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

- (3) Up to 14th July* for the supply and delivery of *voltmeters, amperemeters, and wattmeters.* (Contract No. 28,795.)
Voltmeters, Amperemeters and Wattmeters.

Copies of the specifications and forms of tender may be obtained at the offices of the Victorian Railway Commissioners, as above.

Tenders must be accompanied by a preliminary deposit of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the amount of the tender in the case of (2) and of £1 in the cases of (1) and (3). Local representation is necessary.

Copies of the specifications and forms of tender may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 27,467.)

The Acting Imperial Trade Correspondent at Perth, W.A. (Mr. H. C. F. Keall) reports that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Perth, W.A. (1) up to 3 p.m. on 2nd June* for the supply of 750 *tubular iron or steel poles* (Schedule No. 433 W.A.); and (2) up to 3 p.m. on 7th July*, for the supply of 31,000 *porcelain insulators* (Schedule No. 432 W.A.). In the case of (2) alternative tenders are invited for stoneware insulators. See Note† below.

(C.I.B. 27,466.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Adelaide (Mr. J. K. Samuel) reports that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Adelaide, (1) up to 2 p.m. on 30th June* for the supply and delivery of 120 miles of *outside distributing wire*, and 123 miles of *insulated copper wire* (Schedule No. 380); and (2) up to 2 p.m. on 7th July* for the supply and delivery of 27,000 *jointing sleeves* and 55,000 *copper binders* (Schedule No. 381). See Note† below.

(C.I.B. 27,463.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Hobart (Mr. A. H. Ashbolt) reports that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Hobart, up to noon on 21st June*, for the supply and delivery of the following:—8 miles of *paper-insulated lead-covered cable* (Schedule No. T. 175); 500 *glass cells*, 1,000 *zincs* and 1,000 *porous pots* for Leclanché batteries, and 3 cwts. of *sul ammoniac* (Schedule No. T. 176); various *telephone instruments and parts* (Schedule No. T. 177); *general ironwork*, including *coach screws, cable clamps, bolts and nuts, stay rods, nails &c.* (Schedule No. T. 179); 27,000 *porcelain insulators* (Schedule No. T. 180); *iron, steel, copper and bronze wire, copper tapes, binders and sleeves* (Schedule No. T. 181); 23 miles of *insulated copper wire* (Schedule No. T. 182); and 50,000 *paper jointing sleeves, soldering solution, insulated staples, and linesmen's equipment* (Schedule No. T. 184). See Note† below. (C.I.B. 27,457.)

Note†.—Copies of the specifications, conditions, and form of tender may be obtained from the offices of the respective Deputy Postmasters-General.

Preliminary deposits may be paid at the offices of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72,

* See Note at foot of page 511.

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

Victoria Street, S.W., where also samples of the insulators may be inspected.

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

Copies of the specifications, &c. may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Adelaide also reports that tenders will be received at the office of the South Australian Harbours Board, Adelaide, up to noon on 24th August, for the supply and delivery of a steel self-propelling barge-loading bucket dredger, with a length between perpendiculars of not less than 169 ft., a moulded breadth of not less than 34 ft. 6 ins., a depth of about 13 ft., a dredging depth below water level of 50 ft., a speed, fully laden, of 7 knots; and a dredging capacity per hour in stiff clay of not less than 500 cubic yards. (Contract No. 5/1915.)

Tenderers must forward their own designs and specifications which, however, must be in conformity with the outline specification to be obtained by intending tenderers from the office of the South Australian Harbours Board, Victoria Square, Adelaide.

A copy of the specification and form of tender may be consulted by United Kingdom contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 27,459.)

The Sydney office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia reports that tenders are invited by the Sydney Municipal Council for the supply and delivery of maximum demand indicators. (Contract No. 389.)

In this connection attention is drawn to the *Notice on p. 536*, relative to the preference to be given to British manufacturers by the Sydney Municipal Council.

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

A copy of the specification and form of tender may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of maximum demand indicators at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 27,470.)

* See Note at foot of p. 511.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

The Sydney office of H.M. Trade Commissioner also notifies that tenders are invited by the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage for the supply and delivery at the pumping station at Ryde, N.S.W., of two steam turbines with condensers, air pumps, &c. and spares.

Copies of the specification and form of tender may be obtained from the offices of the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage, 311, Pitt Street, Sydney, at which address sealed tenders will be received up to 2 p.m. on 12th July.*

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit, varying from £5 to £50, according to the value of the offer.

A copy of the specification, form and conditions of tender, may be consulted by United Kingdom makers of pumping machinery at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 27,471.)

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 manufacturer's agent in Wellington, who deals in high class building goods of all kinds, wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of roofing materials, including bitumen-prepared roofing felt (for outside roofing, not under the roof), also white and coloured wall tiles. See Note† on next page.

(C.I.B. 24,837.)

A Christchurch firm of fishmongers, which purposes installing canning machinery and machinery for manufacturing fish by-products, would be glad to receive any information on the subject from United Kingdom manufacturers of such plant. See Note† on next page.

(C.I.B. 24,844.)

A firm of oil and colour merchants at Dunedin wishes to secure the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of linseed oil, British or Russian three-ply wood, calcimine water paint, couch paint, floor and wall tiles, linoleum, scrim, hessian, Scottish glue, and saddlers' ironmongery. See Note† on next page.

(C.I.B. 26,119a.)

A firm of agents in Auckland desires to get into touch with United Kingdom shippers of lubricating oil and grease. See Note† on next page.

(C.I.B. 26,119b.)

* See Note at foot of p. 511.

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

Enquiry is made by a Christchurch agent for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *motor tyres and motor spares*, such as **Motor Tyres, Horns, Pumps, &c.** *hornes, pumps, &c.* See Note†. (C.I.B. 26,119c.)

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 in South Africa (*address—*P.O. Box 1,346, Cape Town) reports that a firm of agents in Cape Town, with a branch office in Johannesburg, a partner of which will shortly be in London, desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of the following goods:—*High-class electrical and art metal fittings, roller shutters, wooden folding chairs, hospital and asylum laundry machinery, and parquet flooring.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned should apply, *in the first instance*, to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the address of the partner expected in London. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa, P.O. Box, 1,346, Cape Town.

(C.I.B. 24,815.)

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports the receipt of the following enquiries:—

A local agent desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *frames "in the white" for dining room and bedroom furniture, especially the former.*

(C.I.B. 24,818.)

A manufacturer's agent dealing in light-railway material, desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *creosoted sleepers.*

(C.I.B. 26,310.)

Communications in connection with the foregoing enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa, P.O. Box 1,346, Cape Town.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner has also forwarded a copy of a Bill, which was read in the House of Assembly for the second time on 12th April, providing for the expenditure of a sum not exceeding £13,604,800 towards the service of the Union during the year ending 31st March, 1916. Provision is made for the following:—*Railways and harbours, £3,000,000; public works,*

**Material for
Public Works:**
*See details in
Italics.*

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

including buildings, &c. for the various Government Departments, £130,000; telegraph and telephone construction, £167,000; irrigation works and loans, £234,900; fencing of native locations, £3,000.

A further Bill, also read for the second time on 12th April, provides for the expenditure of a sum not exceeding £3,443,161, inclusive of the £3,000,000 above mentioned, on railways and harbours in the Union during 1915-16. Of this amount £2,745,151 is allotted for railway construction, including new works on open lines, £256,754 for rolling stock, and £307,383 for harbours. (C.I.B. 24,819.)

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.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at St. John's (Mr. H. W. Le Messurier) reports the formation of a new company there, with a capital of 21,000,000 dols. for the purpose of establishing at Bay of Islands a lumber industry, and industries for the manufacture of ammonium phosphate, ammonia, cement,

and wood-pulp. The cost of establishing these industries is estimated at about 18,000,000 dols. and the various items of proposed expenditure include the following:—*Construction of dams and works in connection therewith, namely power houses, water wheels, electrical equipment, &c.*, 6,140,300 dols.; *coke and gas works*, 799,000 dols.; *calcium carbide works* 462,800 dols.; *saw mills* 211,800 dols.; *sulphite pulp mills, electrolytic bleaching plants, &c.* 1,568,000 dols.; *machine shops, iron and brass foundries, &c.* 161,400 dols.; *grading site and filling in foreshore* 263,000 dols.; *construction of docks and retaining walls* 270,600 dols.; *installation of coal and material handling equipment* 692,000 dols.; *storage houses* 467,000 dols.; *railway works and equipment* 453,000 dols.; *phosphoric acid plant* 900,000 dols.; and *ammonia plant* 450,000 dols.

Further particulars regarding the undertaking are contained in extracts from the Newfoundland press, forwarded by the Imperial Trade Correspondent, which may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Dollar = 4s. 14d.

(C.I.B. 26,314. 24,745.)

BRITISH WEST INDIES. BRITISH GUIANA.

With reference to the notice on pp. 352-3 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th May, relative to trade opportunities in the British West Indies and British Guiana, it is notified that the Weekly

Openings for British Trade.

BRITISH WEST INDIES. BRITISH GUIANA—continued.

Report, dated 19th April, issued by the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce, contains a further extract from the report by Mr. Watson Griffin, who recently visited those territories on behalf of the Canadian Government as a Special Trade Commissioner to report upon trade opportunities there.

The report states that in proportion to population the demand for furniture is not large. There is almost no furniture in the homes of the majority of the coolies and a large proportion of the blacks, but as the condition of the masses of the people is steadily improving, the demand for furniture is increasing. A great deal of the furniture required is made in the homes and in local factories, especially those in Trinidad and British Guiana; merchants say that furniture made of native woods resists the ants better than imported furniture. There is, however, a large demand for imported *chairs*, especially the cheaper classes, but to some extent all chairs that are not upholstered. There is a good and increasing demand for *iron bedsteads*. *Tables* and *stands* so made that a wooden top could be easily fitted in might sell well.

**Chairs;
Iron Bedsteads,
&c.**

Large quantities of *wire fencing* are used both on the large estates and on small properties. Nearly every rice grower in British Guiana fences his little plot of land. *Barbed wire* is quite extensively used for fencing.

**Wire Fencing;
Barbed Wire.**

Druggists and chemists are numerous and seem to be doing good business. The sales of patent *medicines* and *toilet preparations* are large.

Patent Medicines; Toilet Preparations.

Fertilisers are quite extensively used by many owners of large estates in the British West Indies, and the Imperial Department of Agriculture is encouraging peasant farmers to use them.

Fertilisers.

Large quantities of *bags* and *sacks* are required for various kinds of produce.

Bags and Sacks.

Wrapping paper and *paper bags* are also used in considerable quantities.

Wrapping Paper and Bags.

The sugar factories of British Guiana and Trinidad are well equipped with modern *machinery*. St. Kitts and Antigua both have modern sugar factories equipped with the best machinery, but another factory is likely to be built in each of these islands. In Barbados there are likely to be improvements made in machinery in a number of factories.

**Sugar
Machinery.**

In Trinidad active measures are being taken to investigate the oil resources of the Island. If expectations are realised *equipment* will be required for many oil wells and for refineries. There is a possibility of such equipment being required also in Barbados.

**Equipment for
Oil Wells and
Refineries.**

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

The Registrar of Imports and Exports at Singapore (the Board of Trade Correspondent for the Straits Settlements) reports that an agent there desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of all kinds of *outfitters' sundries* and *drapers' jewellery*. The same agent also specially desires the agency of a United Kingdom manufacturer of *cotton tweeds* for which it is said there is a large market, hitherto supplied by Germany.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned should apply, *in the first instance*, to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the name and address of the enquirer. *Further* communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the Registrar of Imports and Exports, Singapore.

(C.I.B. 26,105.)

RUSSIA.

H.M. Consul-General at Odessa (Mr. J. F. Roberts, C.M.G.) reports that a local firm, which has hitherto done its principal business as agent for Swedish exporters, desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of *raw iron, coal, coke, hardware, colonial produce (rice, pepper, coffee), chemicals, drugs, and jute bags*. See *Note on p. 509*.

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 name and address of the enquirer. *Further* communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate-General, Odessa.

(C.I.B. 24,715.)

H.M. Consul at Riga (Mr. V. H. C. Bosanquet) reports that a firm in Vilna, which claims that before the war it was the chief representative for the whole of Russia of the largest German chemical and perfumery firms, desires to secure the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *chemicals, drugs, perfumery, stationery, pencils, lead for pencil making, and steel nibs and steel plates for nib making*. The same firm is also desirous of buying British goods on its own account. See *Note on p.*

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

(C.I.B. 26,747.)

Opening for Rolling Stock. See notice on p. 555.

Openings for British Trade.

DENMARK.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Copenhagen (Mr. R. Turner) reports that a firm at Kolding wishes to purchase *coffee-roasting machinery* and is desirous of receiving catalogues and price lists from United Kingdom manufacturers. The same firm would also be prepared to represent in Denmark a United Kingdom manufacturer of this machinery.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned 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. Commercial Attaché, British Legation, Copenhagen. (C.I.B. 25,892.)

H.M. Consnl at Copenhagen (Mr. R. Erskine) reports that a merchant in that city wishes to secure the representation of a United Kingdom manufacturer of *textile goods*, especially for *men's wear*. See Note on p. 509.

United Kingdom textile manufacturers and exporters should apply, *in the first instance*, to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above, for the name and address of the enquirer. *Further* communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate, Copenhagen. (C.I.B. 25,897.)

BELGIUM.

A Belgian civil engineer desires to secure the representation in Belgium after the war of United Kingdom manufacturers of *electrical machinery and accessories*.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the **Secretary, Belgian Chamber of Commerce in London, 24, St. Dunstan's Buildings, St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C.**

(C.I.B. 26,622.)

FRANCE.

H.M. Consnl-General in Paris reports that a firm at St. Etienne desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *paper, &c.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of paper, &c. 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, Paris. (C.I.B. 25,898.)

H.M. Consnl-General also reports the desire of a French engineer to secure the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *colouring matters; bleaching, dyeing and finishing machinery; cloth looms, &c.* See Note on p. 509.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the British Consulate-General, Paris. (C.I.B. 25,899.)

Openings for British Trade.

SWITZERLAND.

H.M. Vice-Consul at Zurich (Mr. J. C. Milligan) has forwarded a list of Swiss agents who have offered their services as representatives in Switzerland of United Kingdom manufacturers, together with particulars of the goods for which they desire agencies. The articles mentioned cover a variety of goods (*see Note on p. 509*), including the following:—

Textiles—*Table cloths, bed covers, handkerchiefs, cotton yarns, drapery goods, and gloves.*

Clothing—*Ready-made clothing.*

Machinery—*Machinery generally, including tool machinery and boilers for central heating.*

Metal Goods—*Metal goods of all kinds, including tools, tool steel, steel, and tin boxes for canned goods.*

Chemicals and Drugs—*Chemicals of all kinds, pharmaceutical preparations, and technical chemical articles.*

Alimentary Products—*Canned goods and comestibles of all kinds.*

Paper Goods and Office Supplies.—*Paper goods and office supplies of all kinds.*

Leather Goods—*Boots, shoes and gloves.*

Various Articles—*Jewellery, brushes of all kinds, porcelain, felt hats, bazaar articles, perfumery, and toilet soaps.*

A specimen copy of an agreement which it is customary for foreign firms dealing with Swiss agents to make, and which should preferably be signed through the British Consulate-General at Zurich, may be inspected at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where also United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters should apply, *in the first instance*, for the names and addresses of any of the enquirers. *Further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to the British Consulate-General, Zurich.*

(C.I.B. 25,857, 1,240.)

SPAIN.

With reference to the notice on p. 584 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 4th March relative to a call for tenders for the construction and working of a tramway, drawn by animal traction, from the town of Marmolejo to the neighbouring medicinal springs, the "Gaceta de Madrid" of 5th May notifies that the concession has been awarded to the "Sociedad Aguas Minero-Medicinales de Marmolejo." Constructional work must be commenced within a period of four months from the date of the award of the concession and must be completed within a further twelve months.

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY.

H.M. Consul in Milan (Mr. J. H. Towsey) reports that he has received the following enquiries:—

An agent at Lecco desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *ironmongery, files, edge tools, brass bedsteads, curtain rods, &c.* See Note †, and also Note on p. 509. (C.I.B. 26,051.)

An agent in Milan asks for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *soaps, razors, knives, felt hats, pens, gloves, and cloth suitings.* See Note †. (C.I.B. 26,282.)

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned should apply, *in the first instance*, to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the name and address of the enquirer. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate, Milan.

* * * * *

A British firm in Genoa, which already represents several United Kingdom firms, desires to secure the agency for Italy of United Kingdom manufacturers of ordinary *lead pencils* and also of *automatic re-fill pencils*. These latter are required both for ordinary sale and for advertising purposes, a popular kind of pencil in Italy at present being one made of ebonite, and similar in shape to a fountain pen.

United Kingdom pencil manufacturers 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 **Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 1, Via Innocenzo Frugoni, Genoa.** (C.I.B. 25,153.)

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

A chemist at Pesaro, with two shops, wishes to purchase from United Kingdom manufacturers *thermometers, perfumes, brushes, sprayers, &c.* See Note † on next page. (619.)

A merchant in Palermo wishes to hear from United Kingdom manufacturers of *leather for boot-uppers.* See Note † on next page, and also Note on p. 509. (623.)

A firm at Bari wishes to purchase from United Kingdom manufacturers *velvet, velveteens, fertilisers, hardware, and brassware.* The same firm would also act as agents for United Kingdom manufacturers of these goods. See Note † on next page. (631.)

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—*continued.*

A Turin firm wishes to purchase from United Kingdom manufacturers *pharmaceutical products and specialties, chemicals, &c.* The same firm also would act as agents for United Kingdom manufacturers of these goods. See Note † below, and also Note on p. 509. (632.)

Enquiry is made by a Turin firm for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *velveteens*. See Note † below. (633.)

An importer in Genoa wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom shippers of *dry codfish*. See Note † below. (645.)

A Genoa manufacturer desires to hear from United Kingdom manufacturers of *wads for sporting guns*. See Note † below. (662.)

Note.—Communications regarding any of the foregoing enquiries should be addressed by United Kingdom manufacturers, &c. to the **Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 1, Via Innocenzo Frugoni, Genoa**, quoting the reference number in brackets.
(C.I.B. 25,811.)

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

Anchors (664); *biscuits* (638, 649); *boots and shoes* (626, 654, 650, 653); *brushes* (642); *caramels* (649); *chains (shaps')* (664); *chemicals* (610, 638, 658, 660, 674); *china clay for paper mills* (639); *cinema films* (628, 649, 653); *clothing (ready-made)* (634, 640); *coffee* (646, 652); *colonial produce* (610, 640, 652); *corsets* (622); *cranes* (635); *cutlery* (675); *drapery* (640); *dress materials* (667); *electric lamps* (642); *electrical machinery* (652); *electrical material* (662); *electro-technical articles and materials* (611, 657); *enamelled articles* (656); *engines* (635); *fans* (622); *fertilisers* (637); *files* (656); *fire-bricks* (639); *fire-clay* (639); *foundry articles* (639); *fountain pens* (644); *furnishing hardware and brassware* (654); *furniture* (659, 665); *gloves* (634); *haberdashery* (618); *handkerchiefs* (618, 667); *hats* (634, 638); *hosiery* (634, 667, 671); *inks (writing and printing)* (644); *ironmongery* (617, 640, 672, 675); *jewellery (gold and silver)* (614); *lace* (618, 634, 651); *leather* (626, 640, 660); *leather work (manufactured)* (675); *linen (household)* (634, 651, 667); *linings (textiles)* (646); *locks* (654); *machine tools* (664); *machinery (agricultural)* (652); *machinery for flour mills* (675); *machinery (woodworking for pianoforte making)* (647); *machinery* (635, 657); *medicines* (610, 638, 658, 674); *metal alloys* (639); *metal goods (artistic)* (656); *metals* (673); *office requisites* (660); *oils (essential)* (649); *paints and varnishes* (640, 642); *paper* (644, 660); *pens, pencils and penholders*

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—continued.

(644); pepper (646); perfumery (656); piano-makers' sundries (647); piece goods (634, 650, 651, 661, 667, 671); plant for scent extraction and distilling (649); polishes (metal) (642); prints (618); ribbons (618, 671); sanitary goods (642); scientific instruments (657); sewing-cotton (for straw hats) (638); silks (634, 667); silver plate (614); skins (673); smallwares (672); soap-making materials (637); specialities (654); stone-breakers for road-ballast (675); suitings (667); sunshades and steel rods for frames (622, 672); surgical articles (652); syrups (649); technical articles (611); textiles (646); tiles (earthenware, glazed) (675); timber (673); toilet soaps (642); tools (656, 672, 675); toys and games (675); velvets (618, 651, 671); waterproofs (634, 650); waterproof stuffs (650); woods (cabinet) (673); and yarns (cotton) (651). See Note on p. 509.

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

(C.I.B. 25,811.)

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

EXHIBITION.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The British Vice-Consul at San Diego, California (Mr. A. Hutchinson)

Panama-California International Exhibition of 1915.

reports that the Panama-California International Exhibition (see p. 565 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 4th June, 1914.) at that city was opened at midnight on 31st December, 1914.

The completion of this Exhibition was pushed with great vigour, and the result attained is very satisfactory from many points of view. A special feature of interest is the landscape garden and horticultural effect of the grounds. Flowers and fruit trees are in abundance, and the natural landscape in the centre of the City Park lends admirably to the scene. The value to the city of this Exhibition will be permanent, as the grounds and several of the buildings are to remain after the Exhibition itself is over. Among these are the California Building, which is to remain as an Art Gallery, the Botanical Building with its lagoons and facades, and the Music Pavilion. The following buildings are among the more important:—California, Botanical, Ethnology, Varied Industries, Science and Education, Home Economy, Southern Countries, Commerce and Industries, Arts and Crafts, Agricultural and Horticultural and Sacramento Valley. The Exhibition remains open till 31st December next.

(C. 13,299.)

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Trade Enquiries Regarding Markets Abroad.

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.)

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE WITH CANADA.**Visit of H.M. Trade Commissioner to the Provinces.**

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 already interviewed (by appointment) representatives of a large number of firms who expressed a desire to see him in London, both at the offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade and also at the London Chamber of Commerce. He is also visiting those trade and industrial centres in the provinces which it has been deemed most advantageous to visit in view of applications that have been received from firms in or near those centres, and from Chambers of Commerce. The itinerary of the first part of H.M. Trade Commissioner's tour included Stoke-on-Trent, Birmingham, Walsall, Wolverhampton, Kidderminster, Coventry, Leicester, Derby and Nottingham; the centres to be visited in the second part of the tour, which will commence immediately after Whitsun, are Bristol, Newport, Cardiff, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, Leeds, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Dundee, Dnnfermline, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Dublin.

WAREHOUSE ACCOMMODATION IN CANADA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) reports that warehouse accommodation is scarce in important centres in the Dominion, and a list has accordingly been furnished of ten firms in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver from whom United Kingdom manufacturers may obtain facilities for the warehousing and cartage of their goods. The names and addresses of the firms referred to, may be obtained by United Kingdom firms doing business in Canada, on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 25,022.)

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

The "British Industries Fair," organised by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, regarding which notices have appeared in recent issues of the "Board of Trade Journal," was opened on 10th May, at the Royal Agricultural Hall, London. While the present display makes no attempt to compete with the well-known type of continental Fair in extent, its more compact and systematic arrangement makes it an easy task for visitors to pick out at once the articles in which they are more especially interested, and at the same time it has been found possible within the space of the Hall to collect representative samples of the chief varieties of goods in the trades selected. More detailed information as to these will be found below.

The interest evinced by manufacturers in the scheme of the Board of Trade is proved by the number of exhibitors, amounting to about 620. These are divided among the various trades approximately as follows:—Printing and Stationery, 180; Earthenware, China, and Glass, 100; Cutlery, Electro-plate, Clocks, Jewellery, &c., 140; Fancy Goods, 100; Toys, 100. A catalogue has been prepared by the Board of Trade giving a list of exhibitors, together with plans showing the arrangement of stalls.

On the opening day a visit was paid to the Fair by Her Majesty the Queen, who was received by the President of the Board of Trade, and Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, K.C.B., and conducted through the Exhibition. The visitors who attended up to the evening of Tuesday, 18th May, exceeded 20,000, including a considerable number from the colonies and foreign countries.

In addition to the exhibits, the Commercial Intelligence Branch has established a temporary office in the Fair, where information may be obtained by manufacturers and buyers of British goods on general trade matters, such as names of British manufacturers of articles not exhibited, lists of importers of goods in foreign countries, rates of import duty and Customs regulations, freights and shipping facilities, statistics of trade, commercial travellers regulations abroad, &c. Lists of names of manufacturers who have communicated to the Branch their readiness to consider enquiries for the supply of certain articles specified, together with memoranda summarising in handy form rates of duty, customs formalities, &c., in the principal foreign markets, for the goods exhibited, have been prepared by the Branch, and can be obtained by British firms interested at the temporary offices in the Fair.

The following are the principal items of interest in the various trades comprising:—

Printing and Stationery Trade.

In this Section the exhibits have directed attention to the distinct advance made by British Printers in Colour Printing, the offset process, three and four colour letterpress, and colour collotype. Machine printed photogravure, especially in the reproduction of famous pictures, has reached a very high standard of quality.

In the Stationery Section there are many lines in direct competition with former German articles, some of the most notable of which

British Industries Fair.

are wall pockets, celluloid Christmas cards, albums, oiled paper and files. Considerable progress has also been made since the war commenced in ivory and other boards.

Satisfaction has been generally expressed at the large number of enquiries made, and great interest has been shown in the representative nature of the exhibits.

Earthenware, China and Glass.

The majority of orders booked in this section have been in the cheaper classes of earthenware and china. Manufacturers have been enabled to open many new accounts, and later should be in a position to introduce further lines when opportunity affords.

One of the most noticeable features of the glass exhibition is the display of lighting glass, particularly of such goods as have hitherto been made wholly or mainly in Germany and in Austria; for instance, lamp chimneys, electric lamp arc bulbs, lamp globes, dioptric lenses and well glasses.

The display of the finer classes of flint glass, table and decorative ware uphold the reputation of British manufacturers for producing the best goods of this class in the world, while the cheaper qualities of pressed and moulded ware are well represented, and give ground for hope that the market in such goods will be to a considerable extent captured and held after the war. In view of the disadvantages under which the trade suffers, owing to the war, considerable difficulties are necessarily met in dealing with the large number of orders and inquiries received, but everything points to a considerable increase of business when normal conditions have once more been restored.

Electro Plate, Cutlery, Jewellery, &c.

In this Section, the firms who have brought out novelties have done a very substantial and gratifying amount of business. Imitations of cheap German articles are of course in demand, but in many cases foreign as well as British buyers have shown interest in higher priced goods, and have been willing to enter into fairly extensive contracts.

The enquiries from foreign buyers—principally Russian and Scandinavian in this Section—have given manufacturers some idea of the class of articles in demand abroad much more effectively than could be done by enquiries made singly at different times.

Firms whose works are too fully occupied to allow of their accepting large contracts at the present time have been disposed to book small sample orders. By this means they are able to keep in touch with many different markets. There seem to be very few firms who have not come into touch with new buyers, especially foreign buyers.

Fancy Goods, Toys and Games.

From all quarters of this section it is reported that substantial orders have been booked as a result of this Exhibition. The orders have been from all parts of the globe, notably from the Colonies, South America, and the East. The main features of interest here were mentioned in last week's "Journal."

Admission to the Fair, which will be open until 21st May inclusive, is being restricted to *bonâ fide* buyers for home and over-sea markets, and is by invitation of the Board of

British Industries Fair.

Applications should be made to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade (British Industries Fair), 32, Cheapside, E.C., and any *bonâ fide* buyers interested in the classes of exhibits specified should apply direct to the foregoing address.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.
Changes in Spain and Argentina.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has been informed of the following changes in H.M. Consular appointments:—

Spain.—A British Consulate has been established at Vigo in place of the unsalaried Vice-Consulate which previously existed there. The British Consulate at Corunna has reverted to a Vice-Consulate.

(C.I.B. 27,369.)

Argentina.—The unsalaried Vice-Consulate at Paraná has been temporarily closed.

(C. 15,892.)

EXHIBITION OF SAMPLES OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GOODS FROM ABROAD.

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

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

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

Textiles.	Leather and leather goods.
Wollens.	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.
Snittings and coatings.	Tobacco pipes.
Cotton blouses.	Needles and pins.
Prints.	
Shoes, &c.	

Exhibition of Samples of German and Austrian Goods from abroad.

Tools.	Machetes.
Cutlery.	Perfume and fancy soaps.
Hardware.	Concertinas.
Glassware.	Toys.
Enamel ware.	Picture mouldings.
Aluminium ware.	Ornaments.
Crockery.	Dyes.
Lamps and lanterns.	Sewing machines.
Lamp glasses.	Brushes and sash tools.
Oil stoves.	Celluloid goods.
Surgical instruments.	Nickel goods.
Boot laces (mohair).	Straw plait.
Book cover paper.	

The samples have been received from :—

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

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

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

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

EXHIBITION OF SAMPLES OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GOODS.

Exchange Meetings of Manufacturers and Buyers.

In view of the holding of the British Industries Fair, it has been deemed advisable to suspend, for the time being at any rate, the series of successful Exchange Meetings which has been held at the Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, London, E.C., during the past seven months, and to which the Fair itself is a complement.

At these Exchange Meetings samples of German and Austrian goods have been exhibited with a view to finding British manufacturers prepared to make goods to compete, and the following trades have been 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, (10) hardware, and (11) hand and edge tools.

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.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MARKETS.

Issue of Special Memoranda.

In connection with the campaign which the Board of Trade are undertaking to assist and supplement the efforts of British manufacturers and merchants to profit by the present opportunity for establishing themselves in markets previously held by German and Austrian or Hungarian firms, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has prepared a series of memoranda giving information with regard to possible developments in certain important trades, copies of which may be obtained by British firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 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.

EXHIBITION OF GERMAN CATALOGUES.

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

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

* For list see last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal." pp. 437-9.

TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

Reports on Commercial Conditions and Trade Openings.

Liberia.—H.M. Consul-General at Monrovia (Mr. R. C. Maugham) reports that the outbreak of the European war, with the consequent disappearance from Liberian ports of all German vessels and of a large number of British vessels, has caused the revenue, practically all of which is derived from Customs taxes, to drop from £10,000 in July, 1914, to £2,200 in February last. A special session of the Legislature has been called to consider the best means of ameliorating the serious financial situation which has thus arisen, and the following measures have been proposed:—

(1) The abolition of the Tonnage Acts with a view to stimulating a revival of trade with the United States.

(2) The prevention of undue restraint on trade in order to rescue small Liberian traders from efforts which larger concerns have made in the past to exclude them from direct trade with the interior.

(3) The enactment of a measure to provide for an emergency relief fund, for the imposition of a Stamp Duty on such imports as gin, tobacco, and other articles of native luxury. (C. 14,524.)

* * * * *

Russia (Poland).—H.M. Consul at Warsaw (Mr. H. M. Grove) writes that he has been asked by the local Society of Russian Commercial Travellers to call attention to the desire now felt in Russian commercial circles to replace German goods by the manufactures of the Allies.

The Society states that, as regards goods of British make, the realisation of this intention is seriously impeded by United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters insisting on payment in advance for the whole value of the order. This is a very great obstacle, especially as German firms have always granted very liberal credit terms.

The Society realises that owing to the present disturbed state of trade it is not possible to grant such favourable credits as might be given at other times, but it suggests that trade between the United Kingdom and Russia would be considerably fostered if United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters would agree to the payment of 25 per cent. of the invoice in advance, the remaining 75 per cent. to be paid through any approved Russian bank on delivery of the goods. (C.I.B. 26,061.)

* * * * *

United States of America (Los Angeles).—H.M. Consul at Los Angeles, California (Mr. C. W. Mortimer) reports that during the past year the population of that city has increased by 100,000; it is now the largest on the Pacific Coast and it should therefore be the headquarters for British manufacturers and exporters who wish to do business on that Coast. Circulars from manufacturers have but little effect in extending business; the only satisfactory method is the establishment of agencies at Los Angeles.

H.M. Consul adds that a revolution in transport facilities is now being realised as a result of the completion of the Panama Canal. The city and district has probably suffered less from the dislocation of business—due partly to the tariff changes in the United States, and partly to the war in Europe—than any other city in the United States. Trade statistics for 1914 show that business generally was fairly good during the year. (C. 13,299.)

MORATORIUM LAWS AND OTHER FINANCIAL MEASURES ABROAD.

France.

With reference to the notice on p. 886 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 31st December, 1914, relative to the judicial Moratorium in France, the "Journal Officiel" (Paris) of 12th May publishes a Decree designed to remove certain doubts which exist regarding the meaning of the previous Decrees on this subject. This latest Decree provides, *inter alia*, that, by means of an order from the president of the court before whom the request is brought, a case can, if exceptional motives exist, be carried right through to its final decision.

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

EXPORTATION OF COAL AND COKE.

Early Submission of Applications Necessary.

The Coal Exports Committee announces that as applications for licences to export coal to Neutral Countries can now in case of need be made without stating the name of the ship, applicants should submit their applications at the earliest date. In future the decision of the Committee will not be influenced by the fact that the coal or coke in question has already been shipped, or that the ship may be delayed, or by other extraneous considerations.

Applicants must clearly understand that the Coal Exports Committee is not itself the licensing body, and that it is useless to telegraph to the Committee on the contrary assumption. Such telegrams will not be considered.

MERCHANT SHIPPING (CONVENTION) ACT, 1914.

The Board of Trade have decided to take the necessary steps to postpone the coming into operation of the Merchant Shipping (Convention) Act, 1914, until January 1st, 1916.

NAVAL PRIZES.

Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions.

With reference to the notice on p. 449 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 13th May relative to Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions, the "London Gazette" of 14th May notifies that the King's Advocate has been authorised to conduct prize proceedings on behalf of the Crown within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Cyprus and enquiries with regard to the release of cargoes other than enemy cargoes laden on enemy ships should be made to the officer named.

Naval Prizes.

Names of Vessels Detained or Captured.

With reference to the notice on p. 449 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 13th May relative to Naval Prizes, it is notified that the "London Gazette" of 18th May contains a further list of vessels detained or captured at sea by His Majesty's Armed Forces, and of ships whose cargoes, or part of them, have been detained.

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

TRADE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

The following summary table has been prepared at the Board of Trade showing the total imports and exports of merchandise of the principal countries for which the particulars can be given up to February, 1915, inclusive, and referring in all cases to the same period, *viz.*, two months ended February. The corresponding figures for 1914 and 1913 are added for comparison:—

	Imports (<i>see NOTE</i>).			Exports (Domestic) (<i>see NOTE</i>).		
	TWO MONTHS ended FEBRUARY.			TWO MONTHS ended FEBRUARY.		
	1913.	1914.	1915.	1913.	1914.	1915.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
France	56,172,000	60,480,000	34,180,000	39,656,000	39,671,000	15,393,000
Spain	8,551,000	7,561,000	5,649,000	6,700,000	6,377,000	8,460,000
Italy†	22,851,000	22,344,000	18,608,000	15,312,000	15,090,000	17,502,000
Egypt†	4,682,000	4,662,000	2,211,000	6,860,000	6,756,000	5,869,000
Brazil	11,590,000	8,624,000	4,080,000	13,390,000	11,269,000	10,675,000
United States	65,201,000	63,081,000	51,562,000	87,715,000	78,956,000	118,268,000
Japan†	12,395,000	12,593,000	8,211,000	9,209,000	10,472,000	9,130,000
British India	20,698,000	22,031,000	13,293,000	30,267,000	31,198,000	17,564,000
Canada	21,728,000	16,334,000	13,600,000	8,680,000	9,409,000*	11,815,000
British S. Africa	5,633,000	6,737,000	4,100,000	5,179,000	4,833,000	1,723,000
United Kingdom	113,527,000	110,224,000	118,965,000	85,618,000	89,068,000	54,425,000

† Including silver bullion.

‡ Including bullion.

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

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

	Imports (<i>see NOTE</i>).			Exports (Domestic) (<i>see NOTE</i>).		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia* (12 months) ...	109,428,000	128,835,000	98,826,000	150,737,000	149,989,000	91,421,000
Switzerland (12 months)	76,036,000	74,354,000	56,503,000	54,104,000	54,826,000	47,311,000
Argentina† (12 months)...	76,971,000	84,271,000	54,364,000	96,078,000	96,701,000	69,851,000
	1913.	1914.	1915.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Australia (1 month)	6,198,000	7,015,000	5,709,000	6,135,000	8,082,000	4,255,000

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

† Including silver bullion.

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

The values stated for the latest year shown are provisional and subject to rectification. In some cases all the values are those declared by

Trade of Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

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

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

For detailed particulars regarding the trade of the several countries, reference should be made to the “Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions, including figures received up to 17th May, 1915,” to be obtained (price 3½d., post free 4½d.), either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream’s Buildings, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

ENEMY FIRMS SEQUESTERED IN FRANCE.

The issues of the “Journal Officiel” (Paris) from 3rd to 7th May, inclusive, continue and complete the publication (commenced on 7th April) of the names of German, Austrian, or Hungarian firms in France whose goods have been sequestered under the provisions of the Decree of 27th September, 1914, together with the name of the administrator appointed in each case.

These lists refer to firms in the following, amongst other, towns:—Paris (continued), Versailles, Pontoise, Bayonne, Tunis, &c.

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

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM
IN 1914.

The following tables, showing the output of coal and certain other minerals in the United Kingdom at mines worked under the Coal and Metalliferous Mines Acts (the returns from quarries under the Quarries Act are not yet available) during the year 1914, with comparative

Mineral Production of the United Kingdom in 1914.

figures for the preceding year, are extracted from an advance proof (subject to correction) of tables prepared for the Mines and Quarries General Report and Statistics for 1914, a copy of which has been received at the Board of Trade from the Home Office:—

I.—Output of Minerals under the Coal Mines Acts.

	1913.	1914.
	Tons.	Tons.
Barium (compounds)	4,610	6,265
Coal	287,411,869	265,643,030
Clay and shale, other than fire-clay and oil shale ...	457,244	399,810
Fire-clay	2,585,763	2,374,068
Igneous rocks	688	634
Iron pyrites	8,964	9,359
Ironstone	7,709,624	7,241,481
Limestone	7,525	6,442
Oil shale	3,280,143	3,268,666
Sandstone (including "Ganister"*)	144,923	135,718

* The quantity of ganister obtained was 141,349 tons in 1913, and 121,168 tons in 1914.

II.—Output of certain Minerals under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Acts.

	1913.	1914.
	Tons.	Tons.
Arsenic	1,694	1,974
Barium (compounds)	43,408	39,645
Bauxite	6,055	8,286
Chert, flint, &c.	5,173	3,844
Clay and shale	133,984	131,190
Copper ore and copper precipitate	2,705	2,519
Fluorspar	33,833	24,688
Gypsum	238,494	220,096
Igneous rocks	57,921	44,299
Iron ore	1,881,853	1,743,011
Iron pyrites	2,463	2,295
Lead ore	21,265	25,988
Limestone†	356,346	328,337
Manganese ore	5,393	3,437
Ochre, umber, &c.	6,199	4,463
Rock salt	214,573	189,995
Sandstone	89,718	76,198
Slate... ..	95,271	82,307
Tin ore, dressed‡	699	6,632
Uranium ore	95	314
Wolfram ore	182	205
Zinc ore	17,294	15,419

† Including 1,267 tons of calc spar in 1913 and 630 tons in 1914.

‡ In addition, 1,042 tons of undressed tin ore were obtained in 1913 and 201 tons in 1914.

It must be borne in mind that the above figures do not in all cases represent the total production of the minerals for the year. Large quantities of several important minerals, such as iron ore, limestone, sandstone, slate, clay, &c. are obtained from quarries under the Quarries Act and from other open workings, the returns from which are not yet available. The totals for coal and for the ores of copper, lead, and zinc may, however, be regarded as substantially complete.

SYDNEY (N.S.W.) MUNICIPAL CONTRACTS.

Preference to British Manufacturers during the War.

H. M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that during the present European war, the Sydney Municipal Council will grant a 10 per cent. preference on the price ex works of British-made goods, and 5 per cent. to goods from the Allied countries in preference to those from neutral countries. In this connection the Council has defined British companies as companies in which the majority of the shares are held by natural-born subjects of the British Empire.

(C.I.B. 23,502.)

PANAMA CANAL TRAFFIC.

First Six Months Operations.

The Panama Canal was opened to traffic on 15th August, 1914, and from that date to the close of business on 14th February, 1915, 496 vessels other than canal vessels and launches, carrying 2,367,344 tons of cargo, passed through the canal. Slightly more than one-half of this traffic, both in vessels and cargo tonnage, was eastbound, the figures being:—eastbound, 252 vessels carrying 1,340,625 tons of cargo, and westbound, 244 vessels carrying 1,026,619 tons.

Somewhat more than 22 per cent. of the vessels and over 41 per cent. of the cargo carried was in the movement between ports of the United States in what is classified as coastwise trade. In a general way this domestic traffic was equally divided between eastbound and westbound, in regard to both number of vessels and cargo tonnage.

Over 21 per cent. of the cargo passing through the canal was in the movement between the Pacific Coast of North America (principally the United States) and Europe, the exact figures being 66 vessels carrying 444,855 tons of cargo. The traffic in the other direction over this route was but a little more than one-eighth as much. 69 vessels carrying 378,386 tons (approximately 21 per cent. of the total traffic) was on the route between the west coast of South America and ports on the Atlantic seaboard of the United States and Europe. Traffic the other way was represented by half as many vessels carrying one-third as much cargo. Traffic between the Atlantic seaboard and Far Eastern ports amounted to 12 per cent. of the total traffic through the Canal, the figures being 48 vessels and 287,782 tons. Only 2 vessels carrying 14,500 tons of cargo passed the other way over this route.

Six commodities—grain, nitrates, coal, refined petroleum products, lumber and cotton—accounted for about one-third of the total tonnage through the Panama Canal in the first six months of its operation. Grain, consisting principally of wheat and barley, amounted to 303,124 tons, nearly all bound from the west coast of North America. Nitrates, shipped from the west coast of South America to various ports on the Atlantic seaboard of the United States and Europe, aggregated 201,441 tons. Coal, amounting to 151,745 tons, on the other hand was exclusively westbound, 54 per cent. of the shipments originating from the Atlantic seaboard of the United States and the

Panama Canal Traffic.

remaining 46 per cent. from the United Kingdom. Refined petroleum and like products, amounting to 102,456 tons, were likewise westbound almost exclusively, being shipped from the Atlantic ports of the United States to China, Japan and Korea. Lumber shipments totalled 56,078 tons, nearly all being eastbound, originating on the Pacific coast of the United States and Canada. Raw cotton shipments, on the other hand, amounting to 38,239 tons, were principally *en route* from the Atlantic seaboard of the United States to the Far East, 70 per cent. being destined for Japan.

The information given above is extracted from a recent issue of "Commercial America."

NEW INSURANCE LEGISLATION IN COSTA RICA.

H.M. Minister in Panama has forwarded a copy and translation of a Legislative Decree, dated 4th March, which regulates the operations of insurance companies in Costa Rica. The Decree lays down the conditions to which all policies issued after 20th March, 1915, must conform, whether for fire, life, crop or any other class of insurance.

Chapter VIII. of the Decree provides that, after 1st June, no insurance company can operate in Costa Rica except under licence from the Government (Article 77). This licence will only be granted provided the company has a proper representative in Costa Rica and has deposited in a Government bank the sum of 100,000 colones (£9,600) in gold or in bonds of the Costa Rica Internal Debt (Article 78). This deposit will be considered a guarantee pledged to insured parties for the claims made by them against the insurance company, and cannot be withdrawn so long as the company does not prove by three months' notice that all its liabilities have terminated. The deposit can only be embargoed or retained to pay insurances contracted by the company in the Republic, or to ensure the payment of any fines incurred by the company under the law (Article 80).

Foreign insurance companies must maintain a permanent agent in Costa Rica, and this agent must hold a permit from the Superintendent of Insurance (Articles 84 & 85). A register of insurance policies is to be established at San José, and all new policies must be presented for registration within eight days of their completion (Articles 93 & 101).

Companies whose head office is outside Costa Rica must pay a tax of 5 per cent., and companies whose head offices are in the Republic one of 3 per cent. on the premia for insurances they effect, excepting in the case of life and accident insurance, when the tax will be 2 per cent. for Companies whose head offices are outside Costa Rica, and 1 per cent. for those whose head offices are in the Republic, no tax will be levied on premia for agricultural insurance (Articles 103 & 104).

Insurances effected before 1st June are allowed 60 days from that date in which to comply with the provisions of the law.

The text (in Spanish) and translation of the Decree 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. 14,960.)

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

RUSSIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that, according to the official "Trade Gazette" of Petrograd of 12th/25th April, the Inter-Departmental Committee on the Pharmaceutical Industry, at a meeting held in Petrograd on the 10th/23rd April, recommended that a Bill should be passed through the Legislative Chambers to prohibit the importation into

**Proposed
Prohibition of
Importation
of Foreign
Pharmaceutical
Preparations.**

Russia of all complex pharmaceutical preparations of foreign manufacture. The Committee further recommended that the importation of preparations ready for use, in medicinal doses, should be authorised for a period of three years only, and only in respect of preparations which are considered by the Medical Council to be original in composition, form, or method of preparation. (C. 16,184.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA.

With reference to the Notices which have appeared from time to time in recent issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles to certain countries from British India, the Board of Trade have now received from the India Office copy of a Statement giving a consolidated and revised list of articles, the export of which from British India by sea or land is now prohibited.

**Consolidated and
Revised List of
Prohibited
Exports.**

The full text of the Statement is as follows:—

List of Articles of which the Export, by Sea or Land, out of British India, is Prohibited.

N.B.—This Prohibition does not apply to:—

- (i.) Goods shipped by or for the use of the Crown;
- (ii.) Goods shipped to any Indian port;
- (iii.) Goods required for use or consumption in—
 - (a) French or Portuguese possessions in India;
 - (b) Native States in India;
 - (c) Ceylon; or
 - (d) The Straits Settlements.
- (iv.) Goods shipped for use or consumption during voyage.

PROHIBITED GOODS.	REMARKS.
Ammunition and explosives, and the materials used in their manufacture.	Except "saltpetre" to the United Kingdom.
Arms, guns, and gun mountings of all descriptions, with their component parts.	

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRITISH INDIA—*continued.*

PROHIBITED GOODS.	REMARKS.
Accoutrements.	
Armour plates.	
Balloons, kites, airships and aeroplanes, including parts thereof.	
Benzine and petrol	Except to the United Kingdom or to a British possession.
Bullocks	Except exports by land.
Camels	Except exports by land.
Chrome iron ore (Chromite) ...	Except to the United Kingdom.
Coal, Welsh	Except in quantities sufficient for bunker requirements.
Cotton, raw	To all ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports.) Belgium, France, Spain, and Portugal.
Entrenching tools.	
Forage and food for animals, namely:—	
Beans (not including haricot beans).	
Brewers' and distillers' grains	
Brewers' dried yeast ...	
Buckwheat	
Cakes and meals, the following, namely:—	
Biscuit meal	To all ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports.) Belgium, France, Spain, and Portugal.
Calf meal	
Cocoanut or poonac cake ...	
Compound cakes and meal	
Cotton seed cake, decorticated and undecorticated; and cottonseed meal.	
Fishmeal and concentrated fish.	
Gluten meal or gluten feed.	
Groundnut cake and meal	
Husk meal	
Linseed cake and meal ...	
Locust bean meal	

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

PROHIBITED GOODS.	REMARKS.
Forage and food for animals— <i>cont.</i>	
Cakes and meals— <i>cont.</i>	
Mahua or mhowra cake ...	
Maize germ meal ...	
Maize meal ...	
Meat meal ...	
Niger cake ...	
Palmnut cake and meal ...	
Poppyseed cake ...	
Rapeseed cake and meal ...	
Safflower cake ...	
Sesamum cake ...	
Soya bean cake and meal...	
Dari ...	
Hay ...	
Hempseed ...	
Lentils ...	
Maize ...	
Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings ...	
Millet ...	
Offals of corn and grain, including:	
Bran and pollard ...	
Mill dust and screenings of all kinds.	
Rice meal (or bran) and dust.	
Sharps and middlings ...	
Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds.	
Peas (except split, tinned and bottled peas, packed in cardboard boxes and similar receptacles).	
Straw ...	
Fuses and detonators ...	
Guts and bladders ...	
Hides and skins, raw ...	
	To all ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Belgium, France, Spain, and Portugal.
	To Scandinavian countries, Holland, Italy, and Switzer- land.
	To all ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports), France, Spain, and Portugal.

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

PROHIBITED GOODS.	REMARKS.
Heliographs, signal flags, and naval and military signalling apparatus of all descriptions, including wireless telegraphy apparatus.	Except exports by land.
Horses	To all ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports), France, Spain, and Portugal.
Jute, raw or manufactured ...	To all ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Belgium, France, Spain, and Portugal.
Lacs of all kinds, including shellac, gum lac, and stick lac, but not lac dye.	Except to the United Kingdom.
Leather (hides, tanned—buffalo and cow).	Except to the United Kingdom.
Lead, pig	Except to the United Kingdom.
Manganese and wolfram ...	Except to the United Kingdom and France.
Marine boilers and engines, including any parts thereof. Materials used in ship construction.	Except "teak" to the United Kingdom.
Medical and surgical stores and equipment of every description other than— (1) Nux vomica. (2) Castor seed, mustard seed, linseed, and oils extracted therefrom.	Except exports by land, and exports of cinchona bark and senna to the United Kingdom.
Mining cables.	Except exports by land.
Mules	Except exports by land.
Naval and military stores of every description, including tents, uniform, boots, shoes, harness, and other equipment.	To all ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Belgium, France, Spain, and Portugal.
Oils, all vegetable (other than linseed oil, boiled and unboiled, unmixed with other oil, and not including essential oils).	To all ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Belgium, France, Spain, and Portugal.

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

PROHIBITED GOODS.	REMARKS.
Oleaginous nuts, seeds and products, the following, namely:—	
Castor beans	
Cocoanuts	
Copra	
Cottonseed	To all ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Belgium, France, Spain, and Portugal.
Groundnuts (Arachides) ...	
Linseed	
Mahua or mhowra seed ...	
Niger seed	
Palm kernels	
Poppy seed	
Rape seed	
Safflower seed	
Sesamum seed	
Soya beans	
Paraffin wax	Except to the United Kingdom or to a British possession.
Railway material and material for telegraphs and telephones, barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same.	Except "teak" to the United Kingdom.
Range-finders.	
Rice	To Egypt and neutral ports on the Mediterranean and in the Red Sea.
Rubber, raw or manufactured	Except to the United Kingdom or to a British possession.
Slaughter cattle	Except exports by land.
Searchlight apparatus.	
Sheep and goats	Except exports by land.
Submarine mines and torpedoes.	
Torpedo net defence and parts thereof.	
Veterinary instruments and appliances.	
Veterinary medicines.	
Wheat	Export prohibited up to and including 31st March, 1916, except wheat shipped by or on behalf of the Crown.
Wheat flour	Export prohibited up to and including 31st March, 1916, unless covered by a permit from the Chief Customs Officer of the port of export.
Wool, raw (Thibet and Madras black and grey).	

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRITISH INDIA—*continued.*

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 608 *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. 4 of 1915), dated 10th April, directing that, in entry No. 8, the following revised entry shall be inserted for crystallised and soft sugar, refined in China or Japan:—

Article.	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
Sugar, crystallised and soft, refined in China <i>or</i> <i>Japan</i> [The italicised words are new.]	Rs. a. 11 0	5 %

(C. 16,315.)

CEYLON.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 752-3 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 18th March last respecting a Notice to Importers and Exporters requiring Certificates of Origin and Declarations of Ultimate Destination for all goods shipped from and to certain foreign countries into and from Ceylon, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Notice to Importers and Exporters, dated 12th March last, with effect from the 15th March, stating that Certificates of Origin will be required only in respect of imports from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Italy.

Such certificates, however, will not be required, for the present, in respect of imports of foodstuffs, of timber of any kind (including pit-props), strawboard, wood pulp, iron ore, granite, ice, tar or calcium carbide.

Goods sought to be exported to any foreign places in Europe or on the Mediterranean or Black Seas, with the exception of those situated in Russia, 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.

Such declarations will be required in respect of all exports, without regard to value of consignments, to the above-mentioned foreign places.

A single Declaration of Ultimate Destination may be used to cover any number of consignments by the same exporter from the same port, by the same ship, at the same time.

(C. 16,541.)

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

The Board of Trade have received, from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada, copy of a Customs Memorandum (No. 1913B), dated 27th April last, notifying that a Ministerial Order was issued under the "Animal Contagious Diseases Act" on the 26th April whereby race-horses shipped by express, consigned to an incorporated Jockey Club or Racing Association, may be admitted into Canada from the United States without permit, when complying with other regulations of the Department of Agriculture.

(C. 16,459.)

A copy of a Memorandum (No. 1915B), dated 28th April last, has also been received which contains the text of a further Ministerial Order issued under the "Animal Contagious Diseases Act" on the 27th April providing that pulverised and sterilised sheep manure in transit through Canada from one United States point to another may be admitted in boxes and barrels in closed sealed cars.

(C. 16,459.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 230-6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 22nd April last respecting the prohibition of the exportation of various articles to certain countries from Newfoundland under a Proclamation of the 16th March, the Board of Trade have now received copy of further Proclamations, dated 30th March and 13th April, 1915, respectively, which amend the Proclamation of the 16th March last, by prohibiting the exportation of the following articles from the Colony, as follows:—

PROCLAMATION, dated 30th March, 1915.

To all destinations abroad, other than the United Kingdom, and British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Drawplates, jewelled, for drawing steel wire, *and diamonds prepared for use therein.*

[The italicised words are new.]

Paraffin wax,
Prussiate of soda.

PROCLAMATION, dated 13th April, 1915.

To all foreign destinations:—

Tin,
Chloride of tin,
Tin ore,
Paraffin wax,

[This article also appears in the list of prohibited exports under the above-mentioned Proclamation of the 30th March last.]

Copper iodide,
Lubricants,
Skins of goats and deer.

(C. 16,477.)

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

The Board of Trade are in receipt of copy of an Order in Council, dated 8th March, 1915, prohibiting, in accordance with the provisions of section 47 of the "Customs Act, 1913," and section 24 of the "Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914," the exportation of veal and rabbits from the Dominion, except to ports in the United Kingdom, and also except where in the case of any other specified port or place the Minister of Customs consents to the exportation to that port or place of any specified quantity of veal or rabbits in a specified ship and authorizes the lading and exportation thereof accordingly.

(C. 16,226.)

A copy of a further Order in Council, dated 15th March, 1915, has been received prohibiting the exportation of oats from the Dominion, except where in any case the Minister of Customs consents to the exportation of any specified quantity of oats in a specified ship, and authorises the lading and exportation thereof accordingly.

The Orders in Council of the 10th and 13th August, 1914, are revoked so far as they relate to the exportation of oats, but are in all other respects confirmed.

(C. 16,343.)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 379-383 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 6th April last notifying the prohibition of the exportation of various articles to certain countries from the Union of South Africa under Proclamation No. 23 of 1915, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation (No. 28 of 1915), dated 1st April, which amends the above-mentioned Proclamation No. 23 of 1915 by prohibiting, until further notice, the exportation from the Union of the following articles to certain destinations, viz:—

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

Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compounded ammonia ;
Castor oil ;
Chloride of tin ;
Copper iodide ;
Liquor urea, aniline and their compounds ;
Paraffin wax ;
Skins of calves, sheep, goats and deer ;
Tanning substances of all kinds, including extracts for use in tanning ;
Tin ;
Tin ore.

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

Wool tops and noils ;
Woollen and worsted yarns.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

[With the permission of the Minister of Defence,* wool tops and noils and woollen and worsted yarns may be exported *direct* to ports of Italy and destinations in the United States of America.]

(C)—To all destinations, except with the permission of the Minister of Railways and Harbours:—

Foodstuffs and raw materials thereof, and
Forage and feeding stuffs for animals and the raw materials thereof.

Note.—The present Proclamation provides that the above items in the original Proclamation No. 23 of 1915 shall be deemed to include

“Oleaginous seeds, nuts and kernels, animal and vegetable oils and fats other than linseed oil, suitable for use in the manufacture of margarine, and cakes and meal made from oleaginous seeds, nuts and kernels.” (C. 16,432.)

The Board of Trade are also in receipt of copy of a Government Notice (No. 356), dated 30th March, 1915, drawing the attention of shippers of raw wool under Proclamation No. 23 of 1915 whereby, *inter alia*, the exportation of raw wool direct to destinations in the United States is allowed under permit.

**Exportation of
Wool to the
United States.**

It is stated in the Notice that, in cases where the direct exportation of wool to the United States has been authorised, shippers are requested to consign their shipments to the Chairman of the Textile Alliance Incorporated of New York or to certain other specified firms, in each case for account of the Alliance—an undertaking having been given by the Alliance that such wool exported under licence from the Union shall be used in mills for their own manufacturing purposes only, and shall not be re-exported.

Applications to export wool to the United States must be accompanied by a recommendation from the Union representatives of the Alliance, and shipments are permitted to the ports of New York, Philadelphia and Boston only. (C. 15,615.)

¶ A further Notification (No. 389), dated 8th April last, has been received notifying that the arrangements set forth in the Government Notice No. 356 of 1915 referred to above in regard to the shipment of raw wool to destinations in the United States have been extended so as to apply to shipments of wool tops and noils and woollen and worsted yarns which may be made in terms of Proclamation No. 28 of 1915. (C.I.B. 26,308.)

The Union of South Africa “Government Gazette” for the 9th April last contains a Notification (No. 371), dated 3rd April, 1915, notifying that the Minister of Defence has delegated authority to the Commissioner of Customs and Excise to grant permits for the export from the Union of raw wool, wool tops and noils, and woollen and worsted yarns in terms of Proclamations Nos. 23 and 28 of 1915.

Application for such permits should be made to the Collector of Customs at the port concerned. (C. 16,319.)

* See the Notice under Notification No. 371 of 1915 in the current issue of this “Journal.”

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

Under a further Notification (No. 407) dated 13th April, 1915, the **Sale of Rifles and Rifle Ammunition permitted in Natal and certain parts of the Cape of Good Hope.** prohibition of the *sale* of rifles and rifle ammunition throughout the Provinces of the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is withdrawn, with the exception of the Magisterial Districts comprised in the Military Districts Nos. 12 and 13 of the Cape Province.

(C.I.B. 26,308.)

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Customs Notice (No. 7), dated 7th April, 1915, giving Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on certain articles on importation into the Union of South Africa.

The following are the principal decisions given:—

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.	Rebate upon goods the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Possessions.
Arm bands	193	20 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
Kerophos—cattle food	193	20 % "	3 % "
Leather revolver cases	193	20 % "	3 % "
Papers, cigarettes—in packets for sale by tobacconists	71	25 % "	3 % "
Raffia (palm fibre)	159	Free	—
Steel balls for bearings— ½-in. diameter or less	193	20 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
Over ½-in. diameter	114 (A) or 133	3 % "	Whole duty.
Turbine oil	34	3 <i>l.</i> per gall.	—

Note.—With regard to the rate of duty given in the original notice under Tariff heading No. 193, an amending Act has recently been passed which increases the rate under that heading from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, with a rebate of 3 per cent. *ad valorem* allowed on British goods. (C. 16,221.)

NORTHERN RHODESIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of copy of a Government Notice (No. 43 of 1915), dated 2nd April, laying down certain regulations, with a view to preventing breaches of The Northern Rhodesia "Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, 1914," regarding the requirements of Certificates of Origin or Declaration of Ultimate Destination for certain goods imported into or exported from Northern Rhodesia, respectively.

As regards Imports, Certificates of Origin, in prescribed form, will be required in respect of imports from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Italy. Such Certificates, however, will not be required in respect of imports of foodstuffs, of timber of any kind (including pit props), strawboard, wood pulp, iron ore, granite, ice, tar or carbide calcium.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NORTHERN RHODESIA—continued.

The Comptroller of Ports and Telegraphs has also been authorised to require Certificates of Origin in respect of goods imported into Northern Rhodesia by parcel post.

In the case of Exports, goods sought to be exported 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.

Declarations of Ultimate Destination will be required in respect of all exports, without regard to the value of consignments, to all the above-mentioned foreign places.

The forms of Certificate of Origin for Imports and Declaration of Ultimate Destination for Exports are the same as those prescribed in the Notice to Importers and Exporters in the United Kingdom, for which see p. 426 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 12th November last.

Government Notice No. 32 of 1915 is cancelled. (C. 16,613.)

The Northern Rhodesia "Government Gazette" for the 6th April last contains a Government Notice (No. 37 of 1915), dated 22nd March, laying down certain regulations, under the provisions of the "Northern Rhodesia Customs Proclamation, 1914," which have been prescribed by the Administrator, with the approval of the High Commissioner, as follows:—

Suspension of Duties and Rebates allowed on various Articles Imported.

1. So far as regards the *whole Territory*—

(a) To *suspend* the duties upon articles mentioned in the third Schedule to the above-mentioned Proclamation to the extent specified against each item in the schedule.

[The provisions of the Proclamation regarding the suspension of duties on certain articles (*e.g.*, animals, blasting compounds, candles, wheat, meat, paraffin oil, soap, sugar, tea, and vehicles, &c.), prescribed in this Schedule are the same as those specified in the second Schedule of the Tariff for Southern Rhodesia, for which see p. 26 of the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" for 19th November, 1914.]

(b) To *grant a rebate* of the whole of the duty upon—

- (i.) Methylated spirits;
- (ii.) Goods intended for consumption in Nyasaland Protectorate, Congo State, the Portuguese Province of Mozambique and places oversea.

2. So far as regards that portion of the *Territory in the Zambesi Basin*—

To continue to grant a *rebate* of the whole of the Customs duties on the following articles, subject to the provisions of the Customs Regulations in force relating thereto—

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NORTHERN RHODESIA—*continued.*

- (a) Alcohol of South African manufacture imported solely for manufacturing or scientific purposes, or for fuel ;
- (b) Wines and spirits for the use of the Administrator ;
- (c) Articles (not being private wearing apparel, or effects, food or drink, or tobacco in any form) for the general or private use of Consuls who are subjects of the Governments represented by them and are not engaged in any other business, profession or occupation in the Territory. (C. 16,613.)

The same issue of the "Gazette" contains a Government Notice (No. 36 of 1915), dated 22nd March, notifying that the High Commissioner for South Africa has, under the provisions of the "Northern Rhodesia Customs Proclamation, 1914," entered into an Agreement with the Union of South Africa and the Territories of Swaziland, Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Southern Rhodesia providing that all articles grown, produced or manufactured in the Union or Territories shall continue to be admitted into that portion of the Territory of Northern Rhodesia lying within the Zambesi Basin, until further notice, free of duty, with the exception of spirits, cigarettes, beer and matches. (C. 16,613.)

A further Government Notice, No. 38 of 1915 (dated 22nd March), has been received notifying the rates of duty leviable under the above-mentioned Agreement, on spirits, cigarettes, beer, and matches, manufactured in the Union of South Africa or the Territories of Swaziland, Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Southern Rhodesia on importation into the Zambesi Basin of Northern Rhodesia, as follows :—

Articles,	Rates of Import Duty.
	s. d.
Spirits Per liquid Imperial gallon not exceeding strength of proof and so in proportion for any greater strength	12 0
Beer Per Imperial liquid gallon	0 4
Cigarettes, a surtax, per half-ounce net weight or fraction thereof ...	0 0½
Matches—	
(a) In boxes or packages containing not more than 100 matches	
Per gross of boxes or packages	0 6
(b) " " " more than 100 matches, but not more than 200 matches	1 0
(c) " " for every 100 additional matches	
Per gross of 100 matches	0 6

(C. 16,613.)

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

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 477 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th May last respecting the prohibition of the exportation of various articles to certain countries from Southern Rhodesia under Proclamation No. 10 of 1915, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a Government Notice (No. 108 of 1915), dated 8th April, amending the above-mentioned Proclamation by providing for the prohibition of the exportation of various additional articles from the Territory, as follows:—

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

Drawplates, jewelled, for drawing steel wire, *and diamonds prepared for use therein.*

[The italicised words are new.]

Paraffin wax,
Prussiate of soda.

(C. 16,771.)

SUDAN.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 352-5 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 5th February, 1914, respecting the regulations prescribed for the collection of Customs duties on merchandise imported into and exported out of the Sudan under "The Customs Ordinance, 1913," the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Ordinance (No. 2 of 1915), which was made by the Governor-in-Council on the 23rd March last, and which amends the above-mentioned Ordinance of 1913.

The present Ordinance provides, *inter alia*, that the "Customs (Duty on Alcoholic Beverages) Ordinance, 1914,"* shall apply to alcoholic beverages of whatever origin imported from Egypt into the Sudan, but in assessing, under the said Ordinance, the duties on alcoholic beverages imported into Egypt deductions shall be allowed in respect of the duties, if any, paid or accounted for on the import of the same into Egypt, and regulations may be prescribed as to the assessment of the duties, the calculation of the deductions and the mode of proof of the amount of duties paid or accounted for on the import into Egypt.

With regard to the fees on travellers' baggage, it is provided that "declaration and portorage fees and other fees to be charged on travellers' baggage, in addition to import and export duties, if any, may be prescribed, provided that portorage fees shall be chargeable only on packages carried by porters. The scale of fees shall be kept posted up in clear and legible characters in English and Arabic in the examination office."

The full text of the Ordinance, which amends various other regulations relating to the management of the Customs, may be seen by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 16,785.)

* For which see p. 37 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 1st April, 1915.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 38-40 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 1st April last, prohibiting the exportation of various articles from the Straits Settlements to certain countries under Notification No. 173 of 1915*, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a Proclamation, dated 7th April, 1915, revoking various Proclamations† which have been previously issued, and providing for the prohibition of the exportation of the undermentioned articles from the Colony, *for a period of six months, viz.:*—

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

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

Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound ;
 Ammonia liquor ;
 Aniline and its compounds ;
 Chloride of tin ;
 Copper iodide ;
 Tanning substances of all kinds, including extracts for use in tanning ;
 Urea and its compounds ;
 Tin ;
 Tin ore ;
 Paraffin wax ;
 Skins of calves, sheep, goats and deer.

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

The list of articles included under this heading is practically identical with that given under heading (C) of the above-mentioned Notice for Cyprus.

The Straits Settlements Proclamation, however, includes "Rattans," whilst the item "goatskins, undressed" has been deleted and provided for under (A) above, and the following item modified, as indicated in italics:—

Foodstuffs and feeding stuffs and the raw materials thereof including all *animal and vegetable oils and fats* (other than linseed oil, boiled and unboiled, unmixed with other oil, and not including essential oils), and *all oleaginous nuts, seeds and products, including castor beans, coconuts, copra, cotton seed, ground nuts (arachides), linseed, palm kernels, rape seed, sesame seed, soya beans.*

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

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

(D)—To all destinations abroad, other than a Malay State under His Majesty's protection, and the States of North Borneo and Sarawak —

Australian coal ;
 Australian wheat flour and meat.

(C. 16,204)

* This Notification No. 173 of 1915 was rescinded by Notification No. 297 of 1915.

† *Viz.*, Proclamations dated 15th December, 1914, 23rd February, 1915, and 19th March, 1915.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

RUSSIA.

With reference to the notice which appeared in last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" on the subject of the regulations respecting certificates of origin for goods imported into Russia, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information from H.M. Ambassador at Petrograd to the effect that certificates will not be required, during the whole period of the war, in respect of cotton, jute, and tanning materials and extracts imported into Russia *viâ* Scandinavia, nor for tanning materials and extracts imported *viâ* Archangel or Vladivostok.

Certificates of origin will also be dispensed with in respect of cotton and jute shipped to Russia prior to the 14th May and imported *viâ* Archangel or Vladivostok.

It is also notified, with reference to Section XIII of the Regulations, that proofs of origin in respect of imported goods may be submitted after the clearance of the goods through the Custom house. In such cases, however, a sum must be deposited with the Customs officials to cover the possible difference in the amount of duty leviable; and the Customs officials will either retain samples of the goods; or drawings, photographs and descriptions thereof must be left with them.

(C. 16,643.)

In a despatch from H.M. Consul at Warsaw, copy of which has recently been received at the Board of Trade, through the Foreign Office, it is stated that certificates of origin covering goods sent to Russia by parcel post should specify the postal numbers of the parcels.

(C. 16,747.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that, in virtue of a decision of the special Committee for the application of the Russian Customs Tariff, which has been sanctioned by the Minister of Finance, *shredding knives* are to be assessed for duty as cutlery wares under the relevant sub-division of No. 153 of the Russian Tariff, according to the nature of the mounting.

(C. 16,195.)

NORWAY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the exportation from Norway of *lubricants* of all kinds, with the exception of fish oils and oils of other marine animals, has been prohibited.

[*Note.*—This prohibition supersedes the prohibition previously established in respect of "lubricants manufactured wholly or in part from solid or liquid mineral oils or from vegetable oils or fats."]

(C. 16,768.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SWEDEN.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the exportation of the following articles from Sweden has been prohibited:—

Preserved peas and beans ;
Tyres, or parts thereof, for cycles and motor cycles ;
Inner tubes for cycles and motor cycles. (C. 16,767.)

DENMARK.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the exportation of tapioca from Denmark has been prohibited.

(C. 16,766.)

FRENCH COLONIES.

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 4th May contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 1st May, which prohibits the exportation of gold from the French Colonies and Protectorates other than Tunis and Morocco, and the issue of the "Journal Officiel" for the 13th May contains a Ministerial Decree, dated the 11th May, which provides that, as an exception to the prohibition in question, gold may be exported from such Colonies and Protectorates, without special authorisation, when consigned to a destination in France.

**Measures
respecting
Exportation of
Gold.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a French Ministerial Decree, dated the 5th May and published in the "Journal Officiel" for the 6th, which abrogates the provisions of the Decree of the 24th February in virtue of which *lead ore* was allowed to be exported from French Colonies and Possessions (other than Tunis and Morocco), without special authorisation, when consigned to the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, Belgium, Japan, Montenegro, Russia, Serbia, and the United States of America.

**Exportation of
Lead Ore to all
Foreign Countries
prohibited, except
by special
permission.**

(C. 16,376.)

PORTUGAL.

With reference to the notice at page 407 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 14th May, 1914, respecting a Portuguese Law of the 1st May, 1914, which, *inter alia*, fixed the duties to be paid on the re-importation into Portugal of casks of Portuguese origin which have been used for the exportation abroad of full-bodied wine, and established the regulations under which such re-importation was

**Re-Importation of
Casks of Portuguese
Origin which have
served for the
Exportation of Wine.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

PORTUGAL—*continued.*

to be effected, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of translation of a Decree (No. 1,531) published in the "Diario do Governo" for the 24th April last, which provides as follows:—

Article 1.—The re-importation is permitted of casks of *Portuguese manufacture* which have served as receptacles for the exportation abroad of full-bodied wines, on payment of the duties fixed in Article 5 of Law No. 146 of the 1st May, 1914.

Article 2.—The period within which this re-importation is to be effected is fixed at six months from the date of exportation of such full-bodied wines.

Article 3.—Re-importation under Article 1 will only be permitted:

- (a) if it be effected at the Custom house through which the wine was exported;
- (b) if the casks be recognisably of Portuguese manufacture;
- (c) if the nature, capacity, and quantity of the casks agrees with the statements in the documents of exportation;
- (d) if the re-importers of the casks are themselves the exporters of the wines.

Article 4.—If any doubt should arise as to the Portuguese manufacture of the casks, it will be decided by a Commission constituted by a Customs official acting as president, by a representative of the exporters and by a representative of the coopers.

Article 5 (transitory).—Re-importation under the conditions laid down by the preceding Articles is authorised, during a period of six months from the date of publication of this Decree, of casks exported abroad with full-bodied wines after the 1st May, 1914. (C. 16,663.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

UNITED KINGDOM.

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

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

Naval Prizes. See notice on p. 532.

Merchant Shipping (Convention) Act, 1914. See notice on p. 532.

*Shipping and Transport.***NEW ZEALAND.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) has forwarded an extract from the local press from which it appears that a comparative return of wharfage rates, giving details as to wharfage charges at various ports in the Dominion, was compiled by the Lyttelton Harbour Board in January of this year. From this it is seen that the following charges are made for general merchandise:—

Wellington: 2s. 8d. per ton, inwards, including labour and one night's storage.

Lyttelton: 1s. 9d. per ton, without labour.

Bluff: 1s. to 4s. per ton, without labour.

Dunedin: 3s. per ton (including labour, which is let out by contract).

Auckland: 2s. per ton, without labour.

Timaru: 2s. per ton, without labour.

Napier: 2s. 6d. per ton, without labour; 3s. 3d. per ton with labour.

Wanganui: 3s. per ton, without labour.

There is no other port which charges less than 2s. per ton on general merchandise, without supplying labour, the cost of which is estimated at 1s. 3½d. per ton. (C.I.B. 24,842.)

RUSSIA.

With reference to the notices which appeared recently in the press relative to the proposed construction of new Russian railways to the north, H.M. Commercial Attaché for Russia (Mr. H. Cooke) writes that, in consequence of the war having closed all exits from Russia to the open sea, interest has been revived in certain long-discussed projects for such railways. The Russian Government has granted credits for the following lines and it is expected that work will be commenced at once.

Proposed New Railway to the White Sea.

By an Imperial Decree of 1st/14th January a credit of 20,573,080 roubles was assigned for the construction of a railway to Sorokka Bay (on the White Sea). Of this sum 3,150,000 roubles is to be spent on providing a second track on the existing Obukhovo-Zvanka line (Obukhovo is close to Petrograd and Zvanka is on the Petrograd Vologda line). The remaining 17,423,080 roubles are required for the construction of the new line to the north from Zvanka to Sorokka Bay *viâ* Petrozavodsk. The portion of this line from Zvanka to Petrozavodsk is to be constructed by the Olonetz Railway Company of 43, Galernaia, Petrograd, and is expected to be completed by November next. The other portion of the line from Petrozavodsk northwards is to be constructed by the State.

The Council of Ministers has approved credits for 3,600,000 roubles for preliminary work on a railway from Sorokka Bay *viâ* Kandalaksha to Kola, a distance of 392 miles, and thence to a harbour yet to be determined on the Murman Coast. The provision of these lines

Shipping and Transport.

RUSSIA—continued.

to bring Petrograd in touch with an ice-free port is considered of national urgency, and is to be proceeded with as rapidly as possible.

H.M. Commercial Attaché adds that in connection with these works there should be an opening later on for rolling stock of United Kingdom manufacture for delivery at White Sea ports. (C.I.B. 24,869.)

Rouble = 2s. 1½d. at normal rate of exchange.

SWEDEN.

With reference to the notice on pp. 450-53 of last week's issue of the

**Certificates of
Ultimate
Destination
required for
certain Goods
shipped to
Sweden.**

"Board of Trade Journal" relative to the declaration by the German Government of lists of goods regarded by it as absolute and conditional contraband, the owners of certain Swedish steamers at present employed in the Hull-Gothenburg trade have intimated that it is imperative that all goods shipped to Sweden by their steamers which come within either of the above-mentioned categories

shall be accompanied by a certificate from the "receivers" stating that the goods are intended for consumption in Sweden. Further it is requested that shippers should telegraph to the "receivers" for such certificates, as only contraband goods accompanied by such certificates will in future be accepted for shipment.

FRANCE. SWITZERLAND.

H.M. Minister at Berne reports the recent opening to traffic of the new double-track railway from Frasné, on the Dijon-Pontarlier line, to Vallorbe, on the Pontarlier-Lausanne line. Its length is 25 kiloms. (about 15½ miles) and the highest altitude reached is 897 metres. The old line covered a distance of 42 kiloms. (about 26 miles) ascending to a height of 1,014 metres.

The chief advantage of the new line, which crosses the frontier in the Mont d'Or tunnel, is that it avoids the section from Frasné to Pontarlier, which is liable to be constantly blocked with snow. It is stated that this new line of access to the Simplon will strike a blow to the Lötschberg line, as the railway in course of construction viâ Grange-Montier, which is to shorten the existing line of access to the Lötschberg from France, will only have a single track.

(C. 15,009.)

PANAMA.

Canal Traffic. See article on p. 536.

JAPAN.

With reference to the notice on p. 48 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st April relative to the shortage of tonnage on the route from Japan to Europe as a consequence of the withdrawal of German, Austrian and other shipping companies from the service, H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama

**Increase of Freight
Rates on Cargo
for European
Ports.**

Shipping and Transport.

JAPAN—*continued.*

r. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) has forwarded an extract from the local press to the effect that the Japanese Government has sanctioned the petition of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for the raising of freight rates on cargo destined for European ports.

Foreign shipping companies engaged in the Oriental trade have been raising their rates on goods from China, and have refused to call at Japanese ports, where cheap rates have been ruling owing to the Government's intervention in refusing (in order to assist trade to rally after the recent depression) to allow the national companies to raise their rates. With a view to relieving the congestion of goods thus caused by the absence of foreign tonnage the Government has now sanctioned the petition above referred to for raising rates on cargo for Europe.

Some particulars regarding the new rates fixed on exported and imported goods, as published in the "Japan Mail," 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.I.B. 24,711.)

MINERALS, METALS, AND MACHINERY.

BRITISH INDIA.

The following figures showing the number (and value) of the various descriptions of motor vehicles (including motor cycles) and parts and accessories of same imported into British India during the year ended 31st March, 1914, are extracted from the official trade returns of that country:—

Imports of Motor Vehicles, &c., in 1914.			Exports of Motor Vehicles, &c., in 1914.		
Description and Exporting Country.	No.	Value.	Description and Exporting Country.	No.	Value.
Motor cars—		£	Motor wagons— <i>contd.</i>		£
Total	2,880	756,366	Of which from		
Of which from			Germany	8	4,174
United Kingdom...	1,669	515,139	Belgium	3	1,367
United States ...	868	140,211	France	2	1,010
Germany	56	19,608	Switzerland	2	1,292
Belgium	130	37,476	Austria-Hungary ...	3	1,830
France	111	32,570			
Italy	7	1,948			
Motor cycles—			Parts and accessories of		
Total	1,463	71,199	motor cars, cycles,		
Of which from			wagons, (excluding		
United Kingdom...	1,394	68,521	rubber tyres)—		
United States ...	8	495	Total	—	156,428
Germany	13	563	Of which from		
Belgium	7	267	United Kingdom...	—	116,929
France	9	233	United States ...	—	9,581
Motor wagons—			Germany	—	9,836
Total	76	38,049	Belgium	—	6,294
Of which from			France	—	10,155
United Kingdom...	42	23,694	Italy	—	326
United States ...	16	4,382	Austria-Hungary ...	—	268

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***AUSTRALIA.**

The following particulars of the mineral production of Queensland in 1914 are taken from a review of the Queensland mining industry by the Acting Under Secretary of Mines, published in the "Queensland Government Mining Journal" of 15th March; corresponding figures for the previous year are added for purposes of comparison:—

Mineral Production of Queensland in 1914.	1913.		1914.	
	Ozs.	£	Ozs.	£
Gold (fine)	265,735	1,128,768	249,468	1,059,674
Silver	604,979	68,438	253,964	26,506
	Tons.		Tons.	
Copper	23,655	1,660,178	18,436	1,118,648
Coal	1,037,944	403,767	1,053,990	416,292
Tin	3,197	343,669	2,085	176,197
Wolfram	359	35,359	241	21,764
Lead	3,603	65,683	724	12,134
Molybdenite	66	19,001	78	38,190
Limestone (flux)	161,165	38,202	119,805	32,581
Ironstone (..)	40,838	27,562	48,090	39,459
Opals and gems	—	46,292	—	15,800
Other minerals	8,598	20,962	5,517	19,035
Total value	—	3,857,881	—	2,976,280

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul at Los Angeles, California. (Mr. C. W. Mortimer) reports, under date 19th March, that the annual output of petroleum in California is estimated at 100,000,000 barrels (of 42 gallons), of which 70,000,000 barrels were from the Los Angeles district. During the first nine months of 1914 the production was a little over 79,000,000 barrels, which should make the output for the year some 106,000,000 barrels. The price of the oil (19th March) is still low, averaging something over 40 c. a barrel. As the demand is increasing, however, it is believed that prices will shortly rise.

[According to the "New York Journal of Commerce" for 21st April, the price of Californian oil at wells varied from 40-60 c. according to specific gravity.]

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 15th May, 1915, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	61s. 7d.
Barley	34s. 0d.
Oats	32s. 5d.

For further particulars see p. 568.

Agricultural and Forest Products.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

A statement is published on p. 569 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 15th May, 1915, as well as of imports during the corresponding week of 1914.

**Imports of
Agricultural
Produce.**

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 13th May, 1915, was **Cotton Statistics.** 139,384, and the number imported during the nineteen weeks ended 13th May, 1915, was 2,946,169 (including 1,657 bales British West Indian, 492 bales British West African, 8,301 bales British East African, and 404 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 13th May, 1915, was 8,915, and during the nineteen weeks 290,115.

For further details see p. 568.

AUSTRALIA.

The following information is extracted from the Report of the Minister of Agriculture for South Australia for the year ended 30th June, 1914:—

**Imports of
Fertilisers into
Adelaide during
year ended
30th June, 1914.**

The principal cause of dissatisfaction in connection with the distribution of fertilisers during the past season has been the departure by one or two firms from the ordinary practice of branding the bags. This consisted of tying a printed tag on to each bag in place of stencilling the necessary markings upon the sack itself. The drawbacks to this method appear to consist in the fact that the tag may be easily removed, by accident or design, and the bags may be utilised as receptacles for holding other farm produce, to the detriment of animals and even man.

The quantities and values of the principal fertilisers imported into Port Adelaide during the period under review were as follows:—

	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwts.	£
Nitrate of soda—		
Chile	1,019	596
Norway	98	60
Rock phosphate (for making superphosphate)—		
Ocean Island	636,368	70,484
Mahatea Island	212,506	23,376
Superphosphates—		
United Kingdom	59,600	6,966
Germany	3,200	375
Japan... ..	240,320	40,238
Netherlands	93,183	8,703
Other manures—		
United Kingdom	16	224
Straits Settlements	20	4
Belgium	13,917	1,632
Germany	9,612	1,987
Norway	394	172

After deducting the rock phosphates which are introduced for manufacturing purposes, the imports of all kinds of fertilisers amounted to 21,020 tons, valued at £60,957.

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***NEW ZEALAND.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) has forwarded an extract from the local press which gives details of the cultivation of the tobacco plant by a syndicate which possesses a tobacco plantation near Clive Grange.

**Tobacco
Cultivation.**

According to this extract, the plants are grown from seed, there being 300 seed beds, each of which produces 4,000 plants, which are ready for transplanting in about six weeks after sowing. This is done by means of an automatic transplanter, which can transplant about four acres a day, and which at the same time waters the plant.

The tobacco plant grows very quickly, and in about three months the leaves are ready for drying. There is no blight or pest on the plants. At present there are 100 acres under cultivation, with just about half a million plants. 40,000 lbs. of dry tobacco from last year's crop are stored in the sheds. Some of the leaves grown last season measured 18 ins. by 26 ins.

There are three large open drying sheds in which the plants are hung up. They are then taken into a heated room, which has accommodation for 32,000 plants, and hung there for four days. When they are thoroughly dry the leaves are stripped off and tied together in bunches. Eight varieties of tobacco are grown on the farm, and they will be blended together in the manufacture.

It is estimated that an acre would produce an average of 800 lbs. of leaf. Five plants produce 1 lb. of leaf. It is the intention of the company to commence manufacturing shortly; the 100 acres they have under cultivation is not, however, expected to yield sufficient to meet the demand.

(C.I.B. 24,842.)

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

According to telegraphic information received by the Malay States Information Agency, the exports of rubber from the Straits Settlements for the month of April amounted to 1,978 tons, as compared with 2,477 tons in March and 1,548 tons in April, 1914. [These figures include transshipments of rubber from various places in the neighbourhood of the Straits Settlements, such as Borneo, Java, Sumatra and the Non-Federated Malay States.]

FRANCE.

H.M. Consul at Brest (Mr. A. J. Ogston) reports, under date 14th May, that, according to the local press at St. Pol de Léon, the season for cauliflowers, which terminated a short while ago, was very satisfactory for the growers and intermediaries. There were many pessimistic prognostications regarding the shipments of this vegetable, but though there have certainly been fewer daily shipments than is customary, the total, in consequence of the unusual length of the season, surpassed expectations.

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

New potatoes are now being sent from St. Pol de Léon and from Roscoff in baskets of 50 to 60 kilogs. (about 110 lbs. to 132 lbs.) at the rate of 25 frs. per 50 kilogs. (about £1 per cwt.).

Artichokes have also been on the market for the last few days, but so far the quantity is small and the price high. (C.I.B. 27,482.)

MISCELLANEOUS.**UNITED KINGDOM.**

According to a report in the "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"

Labour Market for May,* employment in April continued to improve, and the percentage of unemployed among the Trade Union members not serving with the Forces was lower than in any month during the last twenty-five years. There was a general shortage of male labour, which was especially marked in engineering, shipbuilding, coal-mining, and agriculture; in the clothing trades there was some scarcity of female labour.

The industries directly concerned with war contracts continued very busy, with much overtime. There was an improvement in all the textile industries, and in the iron and steel, furnishing and food preparation trades. The coal-mining, pig-iron, and tinplate trades showed little change.

Compared with a year ago there was a great improvement in the iron and steel, engineering, shipbuilding, woollen, hosiery, boot, saddlery, ready-made clothing, and food preparation trades; and the coal-mining, building, and woodworking trades showed some advance. On the other hand, the number of tinplate mills working was much less than a year ago, and employment in the linen, lace, brick and pottery trades showed a marked decline.

The Board of Trade announce, under date 17th May, that in the

State of trades compulsorily insured against unemployment, *viz.*:—Building, works of construction, engineering, shipbuilding, vehicle making, &c., the percentage of unemployment at 7th May was 0.95 as compared with 1.40 a month ago, and 3.27 a year ago. These figures relate to the whole of the United Kingdom and include all unemployed workmen in the insured trades. It will be seen that the rate of unemployment in these trades is less than a third of the rate of a year ago.

As regards the uninsured trades, the number of men and women on the registers of the Labour Exchanges at 7th May shows an increase on the figure a month ago, being 57,904 as compared with 50,038. For men alone the corresponding figures were 16,818 and 15,371, and for women 41,086 and 34,667.

* For list of principal contents, see p. 563.

*Miscellaneous.***UNITED KINGDOM**—*continued.*

The following statement shows the quantity and value of fish landed on the English and Welsh, Scottish and Irish coasts during the month and four months ended April, 1915, as compared with the corresponding periods of the year 1914:—

	Month of April.				Four Months ended April.			
	1914.		1915.		1914.		1915.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
England and Wales—								
Fish, excluding shell fish	936,642	755,239	496,602	591,168	2,997,306	2,681,896	1,784,317	2,153,835
Shell fish	—	32,193	—	28,839	—	104,616	—	88,122
Total value ...	—	787,432	—	620,007	—	2,786,512	—	2,241,975
Scotland—								
Fish, excluding shell fish	252,314	154,511	138,286	137,898	1,888,634	808,289	775,974	615,739
Shell fish	—	7,475	—	4,682	—	24,528	—	15,981
Total value ...	—	161,986	—	142,580	—	832,817	—	631,720
Ireland—								
Fish, excluding shell fish	36,443	16,800	33,132	15,066	199,744	70,131	92,188	50,269
Shell fish	—	640	—	529	—	2,902	—	2,174
Total value ...	—	17,440	—	15,595	—	73,033	—	52,443

NOTE.—The above figures are subject to correction in the annual returns.

A statement showing the number of receiving orders and of administration orders under Sec. 130 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1914, and Sec. 125 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883 (Deceased Debtors' Estates), gazetted in England and Wales during the month and four months ended April, 1915, will be found on p. 570.

RUSSIA.

In a report to his Government, the United States Consul-General at Moscow writes that during 1913-14 the Russian sugar factories produced 912,946 tons (of 2,240 lbs.) of refined loaf sugar, whilst there was a surplus of 100,315 tons from the previous season. Of the 1,013,261 tons of loaf sugar which were thus on the market the following quantities were distributed:—Interior markets, 823,996 tons; Fin and, 526 tons; other European markets, 2,552 tons; and Asiatic markets, 78,503 tons. Accordingly on 1st September, 1914, there was a surplus of 107,684 tons of loaf sugar, of which 10,496 tons were classed as "inviolable reserve."

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of April, 1915, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 10d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that the three volumes of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1913 have been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 8d. (post free 6s. 2d.) for the first volume and 4s. 1d. (post free 4s. 7d.) for the second, and 3s. 2d. (post free 3s. 7d.) for the third. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1909-1913, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country; and in the second volume details as to Customs revenue, transshipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom. The third volume (supplement) contains a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

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

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the May issue:—The Labour Market in April; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Wholesale prices in the United Kingdom in 1914; Retail Food Prices in the United Kingdom; Employment in Germany in March; Reports on Employment in the Principal Industries; Retail Food Prices in Berlin and Vienna; Government Work—Committee on Production in Engineering and Shipbuilding Establishments; Labour in the Dominions and Foreign Countries.

FOREIGN OFFICE 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. 5,437. Trade of the Consular District of Bogota (Colombia) during 1909-13. Price 3d.

Railway development.	Machinery imports.
Ropeway construction.	Reports from Antioquia and
Harbour works.	Tunaco.
Mining activities.	Map.
Cotton trade.	

* 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. 4; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, North 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. 5,441. Trade, Commerce and Economic position of German East Africa in 1912-13. Price 3½d.

Railway development.	Shipping and navigation.
Rubber production.	Mining activities.
Cotton and coffee cultivation.	Map.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.

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

ANNUAL.

No. 837. Somaliland, 1913-14. Price 2d.

No. 840. East Africa Protectorate, 1913-14. Price 4½d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 90. St. Vincent. Report on the Administration of the Roads and Land Settlement Fund from 1st January, 1911, to 31st March, 1914. Price 1½d.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Russia.—New Temporary Customs Tariff. Translation of the Russian Customs Tariff, showing the former and revised rates of import duty. [Cd. 7,854]. Price 7d.

[See article on p. 462 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal."]

Fifth Report of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise (For the year ended 31st March, 1914.) Being the 58th Report relating to the Customs and the 57th Report relating to the Excise. (Cd. 7,574.) Price 9½d.

Banking and Railway Statistics, Ireland (December, 1914.) [Cd. 7,884.] Price 3d.

This is the half-yearly report on the banking and railway statistics of Ireland, issued by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, and deals with the period July-December, 1914. The deposits and cash balances in joint stock banks amounted on 31st December, 1914, to £66,168,000 (excluding £2,745,000 in Government and other public accounts in the Bank of Ireland), as compared with £62,142,000 at the corresponding period in 1913, being an increase of £4,026,000. The estimated amount in the Post Office Savings Banks in Ireland on 31st December, 1914, was £12,748,000, as compared with £13,167,000, on the corresponding date in 1913. The receipts of Irish railways during the year 1914 amounted to £4,648,376, an increase of £14,477, or 0·3 per cent., as compared with the receipts during the year 1913.

Government Publications.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

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

The titles of the Miscellaneous Series are printed in italics.

No.	Place.	Price.	No.	Place.	Price.
EUROPE—					
France :					
5435	Nice, 1913	1d.	5431	Tunis, 1913	3d.
5439	Rouen, 1913	4d.	ASIA—		
Germany and Colonies :					
5441	German East Africa, 1912-13	3½d.	China :		
5417	Togoland, 1913	½d.	5424	China, 1913	3d.
Greece :					
5429	Thessaly, 1913	1½d.	Persia :		
Portugal and Colonies :					
5418	Portuguese Guinea, 1913 ...	1d.	5433	Bahrein Islands, 1913-14 ...	2½d.
Russia :					
5415	Moscow, 1913	4½d.	5425	Bunder Abbas, 1913-14 ...	2d.
5432	Riga	3½d.	5430	Bushire, 1913-14	3½d.
5436	Odessa, 1913	5d.	5419	Kermanshah, 1913-14 ...	1d.
Spain :					
5440	Spain, 1913	3d.	Siam :		
AFRICA—					
Abyssinia :					
5422	Abyssinia, 1913	2½d.	5428	Bangkok, 1913-14	2½d.
5421	Gambela, 1913	1d.	SOUTH AMERICA—		
5120	Harrar, 1913	1d.	Bolivia.		
Colombia.					
			5416	Bolivia, 1913	3d.
			5437	Bogotá, 1909-13	3d.
			Nicaragua :		
			5427	Nicaragua, 1911-13	1½d.

TREATY SERIES.

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

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

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural Dairy and Forest Products.

- Walnut Growing in California
Commerce Reports (Washington),
22nd April.
- Milling Industry in Canada.
"Canadian Miller" (Montreal), May.
- Coffee Market in Hamburg.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 26th
April.
- Olive Production: Method of Increasing.
"Bulletin de l'Algérie" (Paris), 15th
April.
- Agricultural Results in Roumania in 1914.
"Cucienul Financier" (Bucarest),
18th April.
- Date Industry in California.
"Weekly Commercial News" (San
Francisco), 24th April.
- Cereal Trade in France in 1914-16.
"Bulletin des Halles" (Paris), 11th
May.
- Wheat Crop Forecast in India.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta),
15th April.
- Lumber Industry in British Columbia.
Commerce Reports (Washington),
15th April.
- Flour Milling Industry in Russia
"Canadian Miller" (Montreal), May
- Crop Prospects in Argentina.
"Review of the River Plate" (Buenos
Aires), 9th April.
- Agricultural Production in Ontario.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 23rd
April.
- Raw Sugar Market in Germany.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 26th
April.
- Rice Market in Rangoon.
"Rangoon Gazette," 12th April
- Cheese Industry in Milan District.
Commerce Reports (Washington),
17th April.

Machinery, Hardware and Engineering.

- Enamel Ware: Trade in Honduras.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 15th
April.
- Hardware Market in Upper Silesia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 24th
April.
- Electric Motors for Steel Mill
"Iron Age" (New York), 29th April

Machinery, Hardware and Engineering— continued.

- Bedsteads: Trade in Chile.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 21st
April.
- Wire and Wire Fencing in Ontario.
Commerce Reports (Washington),
23rd April.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- Cement Syndicate Operations in South
Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 29th April.
- Mining in Swaziland.
"South African Mining Journal"
(Johannesburg), 10th April.
- Asphalt Deposits in the Philippine Islands.
Commerce Reports (Washington),
17th April.
- Zinc Deposits in the United States.
"Engineering and Mining Journal"
(New York), 24th April.
- Steel Works Union Operations in Ger-
many in March.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 15th
April.
- Economic Geology of the Belgian Congo.
"South African Mining Journal"
(Johannesburg), 10th April.
- Steel Plants in France in War Time.
"Iron Age" (New York), 29th April.
- Coal Production in Germany in 1914.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 1st May.
- Metallurgical Processes on the Rand
"Engineering and Mining Journal"
(New York), 1st May.
- Coal Production in Natal in March.
"South African Mining Journal"
(Johannesburg), 10th April.
- Reclaiming Brass Sweepings.
"Iron Age" (New York), 29th April.
- Rail Production in the United States in
1914.
"Engineering and Mining Journal"
(New York), 24th April.
- Cement: Trade in Brazil.
Commerce Reports (Washington),
16th April.
- Gold Production in South Africa in March.
"South African Mining Journal"
(Johannesburg), 10th April.
- Electric Arc Welding.
"Iron Age" (New York), 29th April
- Ammunition Industry in Canada.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 23rd
April.

*Foreign and Colonial Publications.*NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—*continued.***Metals, Mining and Minerals—*continued.***

- Mining Conditions in Mexico (San Luis Potosi).
Commerce Reports (Washington), 16th April.
- Fatigue and Disease of Metals.
 "Iron Age" (New York), 29th April.
- Mining Results in South Africa in 1914.
 "South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 10th April.
- Iron Market in Upper Silesia.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 15th April.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

- Railways of Canada: Capital, &c.
 "Monetary Times" (Toronto), 23rd April.
- Proposed Railway between Djibouti and Addis Ababa.
 "Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris), 8th May.
- Shipping on the Rhine.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 27th April.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

- Weaving Industry in Germany.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 23rd April.
- Cotton Market in Bombay.
 "Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 16th April.
- Cotton Situation in Russia.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 21st April.
- Silk Market in Japan.
 "Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade Circular," 31st March.
- Cotton Market in Germany.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 27th April.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

- New Zealand: Trade and Commerce in 1914.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 22nd April.
- Uruguay: Financial and Commercial Condition.
 "Economiste Français" (Paris), 8th May.
- Roumania: National Bank Operations in 1914.
 "Moniteur du Commerce Roumain" (Bucharest), 1st April.
- Algeria: Trade, Commerce, &c., in 1914.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 16th April.
- France: Bank of France in 1914.
 "Economiste Français" (Paris), 8th May.
- Federated Malay States: Trade in 1914.
 "Straits Budget" (Singapore), 8th April.
- Argentina: Financial, Economic, &c., Condition in 1914.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 17th April.

Miscellaneous.

- Dyestuffs Manufacture in United States.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 20th April.
- Labour Market in Germany.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 28th April.
- German Chemical Industry in War Time.
 "Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 1st May.
- Forestry and Paper Making.
 "Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Montreal), 1st May.
- School Furniture: Trade in Cartagena (Colombia).
Commerce Reports (Washington), 22nd April.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- British India**—Report on Trade carried by Rail and River in Bengal, 1913-14.
- Canada**—7th Annual Report Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, 1914.
- Gambia**—Blue Book, 1913.
- Jamaica**—Blue Book, 1913-14.
- South Australia**—Statistical Register, 1913. Part III., Production; Part IV., Interchange; Part V., Law, Crime, &c; Part VI., Revenue and Expenditure; Part VII., Religious and Charitable Institutions; Summary, 1836-1913.
- China**—Directory, 1915.
- Portugal**—Directory, 1915.
- United States**—
 Philadelphia Directory, 1915.
 Silk Association of America, 43rd Annual Report.

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 19 weeks ended 13th May, 1915 :—

	Week ended 13th May, 1915.	19 Weeks ended 13th May, 1915.	Week ended 13th May, 1915.	19 Weeks ended 13th May, 1915.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	112,882	2,452,632†	6,441	142,264
Brazilian	—	9,869	—	705
East Indian	22,336	104,202	1,232	37,233
Egyptian	3,811	336,442	1,242	109,178
Miscellaneous	355	43,024*†	—	735
Total	139,384	2,946,169	8,915	290,116

* Including 1,657 bales British West Indian, 492 bales British West African, 8,301 bales British East African, and 404 bales foreign East African.

† Revised figures.

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 15th May, 1915, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
Week ended 15th May, 1915	s. d. 61 7	s. d. 34 0	s. d. 32 5
Corresponding Week in—			
1908	33 8	25 9	18 10
1909	42 8	27 0	20 11
1910	31 10	21 8	17 8
1911	32 6	25 4	19 2
1912	37 8	31 2	23 7
1913	32 10	25 4	19 9
1914	32 7	26 3	18 11

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

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of Agricultural Produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended 15th May, 1915, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 15th May, 1915.	Correspond- ing week in 1914.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	21	52
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	562	191
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Cwts.	169,295	214,500
Mutton " " "	"	131,266	161,405
Pork " " "	"	1,140	11,222
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	14,561	17,066
Salted or pressed meat :—			
Bacon	Cwts.	101,667	95,981
Beef	"	895	276
Hams	"	17,511	20,293
Pork	"	2,214	3,958
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	2,692	2,674
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	25,169	6,335
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Cwts.	69,070	72,330
Margarine	"	32,018	27,222
Cheese	"	87,150	38,579
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	—	228
" condensed	"	27,578	23,550
" preserved, other kinds	"	39	13
Eggs	Grt. Hundr.	88,812	386,188
Poultry	Value £	3,289	19,902
Game	"	12	14
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	4,874	2,686
Lard	"	33,709	31,996
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Cwts.	2,147,100	1,375,700
Wheat-meal and flour	"	240,600	206,300
Barley	"	274,000	194,500
Oats	"	200,400	234,300
Peas	"	20,600	20,800
Beans	"	14,740	160
Maize or Indian corn	"	387,100	760,700
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Cwts.	20,414	67,307
Apricots and peaches	"	—	20
Bananas	Bunches	149,228	162,379
Cherries	Cwts.	—	1,844
Currants	"	—	11
Gooseberries	"	7	163
Grapes	"	119	1,223
Lemons	"	20,865	20,024
Oranges	"	127,410	95,835
Pears	"	92	5,307
Plums	"	—	—
Strawberries	"	—	73
Unenumerated	"	531	1,846
Hay	Tons	55	95
Straw	"	15	41
Moss Litter	"	1,601	1,444
Hops	Cwts.	2,530	819
Locust beans	"	22,980	17,080
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels,	169,665	47,303
Potatoes	Cwts.	38,295	132,356
Tomatoes	"	39,470	27,584
Unenumerated	Value £	10,650	18,145
Vegetables, dried	Cwts.	26,930	1,982
" preserved by canning	"	17,619	6,205

Bankruptcy.—England and Wales.

Number of Receiving Orders and Administration Orders under Sec. 130 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1914, and Sec. 125 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883 (Deceased Debtors' Estates) gazetted in the under-mentioned Principal Trades and Occupations during the periods indicated :—

	April.		Four months ended April.	
	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.
	No. 246	No. 219	No. 1,133	No. 925
Total gazetted				
Number gazetted in principal trades and occupations :—				
Agents, commission and general	3	2	14	8
Auctioneers, estate and house agents	2	2	8	8
Bakers	4	15	35	44
Bicycle dealers and manufacturers	—	1	12	8
Blacksmiths, farriers, &c.	2	1	7	9
Boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers	9	5	29	29
Builders	10	8	40	37
Butchers and meat salesmen	11	9	33	30
Cab, omnibus and fly proprietors, &c.	1	1	5	6
Cabinet makers and upholsterers	3	—	12	6
Carpenters and joiners... ..	2	2	8	5
Carriage, coach, &c. builders... ..	2	—	3	4
Carriers, carmen, lightermen, and hauliers	1	1	11	7
Chemists, druggists, and chemical manufacturers... ..	1	1	4	7
Clothiers, outfitters, &c.	2	—	7	6
Coal and coke merchants and dealers	6	5	20	19
Colliers, miners, &c.	4	1	12	5
Confectioners and pastry cooks	2	2	14	10
Corn, flour, seed, hay and straw merchants	3	3	9	10
Dairymen, cowkeepers, &c.	1	3	8	9
Decorators, painters, plumbers, glaziers, &c.	1	5	26	24
Drapers, haberdashers, &c.	7	2	26	18
Electricians and electrical engineers	1	—	4	5
Engineers and founders	2	—	9	6
Farmers and graziers	11	13	58	42
Fishmongers, poulterers, &c.	5	3	21	12
Furniture dealers and makers	3	1	9	13
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen and market gardeners	2	3	6	9
Greengrocers, fruiterers, &c.	7	—	34	22
Grocers	12	15	56	61
Hairdressers	—	—	5	6
Ironmongers	2	—	6	5
Jewellers, watchmakers, silversmiths	—	1	8	6
Merchants, general	4	2	15	7
Milliners, dressmakers, &c.	—	2	6	9
Printers, booksellers and publishers... ..	1	3	6	13
Provision merchants	—	—	4	3
Publicans and hotel keepers, &c.	7	6	42	30
Stationers	1	3	2	8
Tailors	7	6	34	27
Tobacconists, &c.	3	2	7	7
Travellers, commercial, &c.	1	1	15	5

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 the "British Industries Fair," particulars of which will be found on p. 526, is now being held at the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, N., but will close to-morrow, 21st May.

Samples collected since the war began, of goods of German and Austrian manufacture, which are sold in British markets abroad and in certain foreign markets, are on view at the Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C., See Notice on p. 528.

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, the rate for places abroad, inclusive of postage, being 19s. 6d. All applications regarding advertisement rates, &c. should be sent direct to the sole contractors for advertisements, Messrs. Laughton & Co., Ltd., 3, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C.

Particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom are given on p. 524.

All communications intended for the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade should be addressed to: **The Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.**; or, *if the communication relate to matters connected with the British Industries Fair or the Samples of German and Austrian goods referred to above, 32, Cheapside, E.C.*

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

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

Dominion of Canada	19, Victoria Street, S.W.; also Portland House Basinghall Street, E.C. (Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner)
Commonwealth of Australia.	72, Victoria Street, S.W.
New South Wales	123-5, Cannon Street, E.C.
Victoria	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.
Queensland	409, West Strand, W.C.
South Australia	85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Western Australia	Savoy House, 115-6, Strand, W.C.
Tasmania	56, Victoria Street, S.W.
Dominion of New Zealand	13, Victoria Street, S.W.
Union of South Africa	Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C.

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

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 :—

Argentina ...	British Chamber of Commerce for the Argentine Republic, Calle Sarmiento 643, Buenos Aires. (Agent in London—Mr. D. Begg, 793, Salisbury House, E.C.)
Balkan States	See Turkey.
Belgium ...	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.
China ...	British Chamber of Commerce, British Municipal Council Buildings, Hankow.
Egypt ...	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, 36, New Broad Street, E.C.)
France ...	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.
Italy ...	British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 1, Via Innocenzo Frugoni, Genoa. <i>Branches</i> —75, Via Delle Terme, Rome. 18, Via Andegari, Milan. Scali d'Azeglio 3 p. p., Leghorn. (Delegates at Rome, Naples, &c.)
Persia ...	British Chamber of Commerce, Bushire. British Chamber of Commerce, Mohammerah.
Portugal ...	British Chamber of Commerce in Portugal, 4, Rua Viotor Cordon, Lisbon.
Russia ...	Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, 4, Goroehovaia, Petrograd. <i>Branches</i> in Olessa and Warsaw. Agency in Kiev.
Spain ...	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.)
Tunis ...	British Chamber of Commerce, Rue Es-Sadikia, 35, Tunis.
Turkey ...	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.

