



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

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

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

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

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.**

Alarm clocks (cheap).	Magnetos, similar to the "Bosch."
Antimony salt.	Nickel - mounted shaving - mirrors and stands.
Button fasteners.	Nickel-plated cigarette cases (cheap).
Can openers (cheap).	Pea lamps for pocket batteries.
Carbon paper for typewriting.	Sugar of milk in powder.
Cases for pocket-lamp batteries.	Tartar emetic.
Celluloid-topped ointment pots.	Tobacco pipes.
Chip boxes.	Vacuum flasks.
Clips to hold a watch on to the wrist.	
Dispensary bottles.	
Fabric gloves.	
Iron houses covered with corrugated iron.	

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

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

Boot laces.	Lead pencils.
Buttons for boots and shoes (pearl, horn, &c.).	Metal forks and spoons, cheap.
Chamois leathers.	Motor cycles.
Crockery, cheap.	Musical instruments, including accordeons, clarionets, violins, &c.
China vases, ornaments, jugs, &c.	Preparations of cerium.
Fancy goods (novelties).	Radium and mesothorium pre- parations for medicinal use.
Garden implements, such as knives, &c.	Rubber erasers.
Gramophones.	Strings for violins, cellos, and basses.
Lamp glasses.	

**Articles desired to Sell.**

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

Children's transfers.	Methyl chloride.
Coloured designs on celluloid for buttons.	Safety razors.
Commercial tungsten powder.	Scientific glassware.
Doll's house furniture.	Spools for typewriter ribbons.
Enamelled clock dials.	Squeakers for toy animals.
Ethyl chloride.	Steel sheets coated with brass, copper or nickel.
Fezzes.	Tin foil.
Lysol.	Wools, to take the place of Berlin wools.
Metal frames for ladies' hand- bags (cheap variety).	

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.

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

*Openings for British Trade.*

**BRITISH INDIA.**

The Directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders, up to 11 a.m. on 22nd April, for the supply of the following:—*Tie bars, gibs and cotters; steel fishbolts, &c.; cast iron chairs; cast iron sleepers; steel rails and fishplates; cast iron water pipes, &c.; crank and straight axles; wheels and axles; points and crossings; lamps and fittings; galvanised buckets, mortar pans, &c.; copper plates and rods; anvils, grindstones; copper pipes, brass sheets, &c.; brass and iron screws; and bolts, nuts, rivets, &c.*

**Permanent Way Materials;**  
**Wheels, Cranks and Axles;**  
**Lamps and Fittings; Metal Sheets, Pipes and Rods;**  
**Ironmongery, &c.**

Specifications and forms of tender may be obtained at the Company's Offices, 48, Copthall Avenue, London, E.C., on payment of a fee which will not be returned. Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for Tie Bars, Gibs and Cotters," or as the case may be, should be enclosed in *separate* envelopes, and addressed to the Secretary at the above address.

(C.I.B. 20,973.)

The East Indian Railway Company is prepared to receive tenders for the supply and delivery of *pig iron (grey hematite)*, in accordance with the specification to be seen at, or obtained from, the Company's offices, 29 and 30, Nicholas Lane, London, E.C. Tenders are to be sent to the Secretary, at the above address, marked "Tender for Pig Iron," not later than 11 a.m. on 21st April. The charge for each specification is £1 ls., which will not be returned.

(C.I.B. 20,425.)

**CANADA.**

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. 20,748.)

**HOME ENQUIRIES.**

A London firm makes enquiry for the names of wholesale toy dealers in Canada.

**Toys.**

A merchant in the Midlands asks for the names of importers of Canadian-grown osiers or canes suitable for the manufacture of baskets.

**Canadian Osiers or Canes for Basket-making Wanted.**

**AUSTRALIAN ENQUIRY.**

Enquiry is made for the names of hide and skin agents or brokers in Canada open to undertake the representation of Australian shippers to the Dominion.

**Canadian Agents for Hides and Skins Wanted.**

**CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.**

A firm in the Eastern Townships of Quebec wishes to secure agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of *crude oil or fuel oil engines*.

**Oil Engines.**

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

A firm in the Province of Quebec asks for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *millstones*.  
**Millstones.**

A Toronto correspondent asks for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of cheap *jewellery novelties*.  
**Jewellery Novelties.**

Enquiry is made by a correspondent at Toronto for the names of United Kingdom publishers of cheap *pictures and postal cards of war interest*.  
**Pictures and Post Cards of War Interest.**

A correspondent at Quebec asks for the names of United Kingdom exporters of *mustard seed, ground mustard, cocoa powder, pearl tapioca, powdered gelatine and whole spices: also borax, bicarbonate of soda, carbonate of soda, and phosphate calcium acid*.  
**Mustard Seed; Ground Mustard; Cocoa Powder; Spices; Borax; Carbonate of Soda, &c.**

A Montreal lumber firm asks for the names of United Kingdom importers of timber, particularly British Columbia fir.  
**Market sought for Timber.**

A Nova Scotia correspondent asks for the names of United Kingdom importers of iron pyrites.  
**Market sought for Iron Pyrites.**

A fish broker at Vancouver, B.C., asks for the names of United Kingdom importers of salt salmon, packed in barrels, the fish being split with the head off, trimmed, and the backbone cut out.  
**Market sought for Salt Salmon.**

A smelting company in Ontario wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom importers of cobalt oxide, nickel oxide, and a mixed oxide containing both cobalt and nickel.  
**Market sought for Cobalt Oxide and Nickel Oxide, &c.**

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

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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. 21,062.)

**HOME ENQUIRIES.**

A London firm of produce dealers requires large quantities of staves and headings for butter casks and invites offers from Canadian manufacturers.  
**Canadian Staves and Headings for Butter Casks Wanted.**

A Glasgow firm desires the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of railway sleepers.  
**Canadian Railway Sleepers Wanted.**

*Openings for British Trade.*

**CANADA—continued.**

**CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.**

A Canadian furniture manufacturing company wishes to be placed in correspondence with United Kingdom firms who can supply *rattans and reeds*.

**Rattans and Reeds.**

A Canadian firm of manufacturers' agents is desirous of being placed in touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *aniline colours and dyestuffs*. See Note on p. 117.

**Aniline Colours and Dyestuffs.**

A correspondent in Ontario asks for the addresses of firms in the United Kingdom from whom *moving picture films* can be hired.

**Cinematograph Films.**

A Canadian manufacturing company is desirous of securing a market for sulphate pulp, and is also in a position to offer supplies of No. 1 kraft pulp.

**Market sought for Sulphate Pulp and Kraft Pulp.**

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

**AUSTRALIA.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that a Melbourne company owning 53 theatres in the Commonwealth and supplying a large number of others with picture programmes would be prepared to enter into negotiations with United Kingdom manufacturers, with a view to advertising their productions on the cinema screen.

**Advertising on the Cinema Screen.**

United Kingdom manufacturers interested 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 in this connection should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, Commerce House, Melbourne.

(C.I.B. 18,328.)

The Sydney office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (*address*, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney), reports that a firm in that city desires to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of *gold leaf, picture mouldings* of all kinds, and *chamois leather*.

**Gold Leaf; Picture Mouldings; Chamois Leather.**

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned 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 H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney.

(C.I.B. 18,312.)

### Openings for British Trade.

#### AUSTRALIA—continued.

A Sydney business man of many years' standing, at present in London, is desirous of getting into touch with enterprising United Kingdom manufacturers of *preserved fish and sauces*, with a view to opening up business in Australia.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods should apply, *in the first instance*, to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the name and address of the enquirer. *Further* communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the **Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Australia, 72, Victoria Street, London, S.W.** (C.I.B. 7,837.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia reports that tenders are invited by the Hawthorn Tramways Trust for the supply and delivery of 812 *steel span poles* and 25 *steel anchor poles*.

Copies of the specification and form of tender may be *obtained*, at a cost of £2 2s. each, from the offices of the Hawthorn Tramways Trust, 31, Queen Street, Melbourne, and sealed tenders will be received by the Chairman of the Trust at the same address up to 3 p.m. on 21st April.\* *A preliminary deposit of at least 1 per cent. of the value of the offer must accompany each tender.*

A copy of the specification and conditions of tender may be *consulted* by United Kingdom manufacturers of steel tramway poles at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 20,894.)

#### NEW ZEALAND.

With reference to the notice on p. 655 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 11th March relative to a call for tenders for the supply and delivery of a *three-unit exciter set* (Section 49) and a *1,500 kilowatts generator* (Section 50) for use in connection with the Lake Coleridge Power scheme, H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) telegraphs that the date for the receipt of tenders has been extended, and sealed tenders will now be received at the Public Works Office, Wellington, up to noon on 21st May. *A preliminary deposit of £10 must accompany each tender.*

Further particulars can be *obtained*† at the Public Works Offices at Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin. Copies of the specifications and forms of tender may be *consulted*

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

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*Openings for British Trade.*

**NEW ZEALAND**—*continued.*

by United Kingdom makers of hydro-electric plant at the office of the High Commissioner in London for New Zealand, 13, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., and also at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 19,978 : 12,917.)

**SOUTH AFRICA.**

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa reports that tenders are invited by the Johannesburg Municipal Council for the supply of (1) 24 double pole, automatic oil-immersed *circuit-breakers* of a continuous carrying capacity of 200 amperes (Contract No. 971); (2) 400 gallons of *grey paint* and 100 gallons of *red paint*, being approximate requirements for 12 months commencing 1st August (Contract No. 972); and (3) 150 dozen *swimming costumes*, 50 dozen *slips* and 25 dozen *towels* (Contract No. 973).

Copies of the specifications, conditions of contract, and forms of tender may be obtained from the Controller of Stores, Municipal Offices, Plein Square, Johannesburg, and sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received by the Town Clerk, at that address, up to noon on 1st June.\* Samples of the type of switch required in Contract No. 971 may be seen at the office of the Distribution Engineer—G.E.S. and Tramways Department, President Street West, Johannesburg. Samples of the paint and swimming costumes offered must be forwarded to the Controller of Stores.

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

(C.I.B. 20,226.)

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa reports that, according to the "Cape Provincial Gazette" of 19th March, the Municipality of East London proposes to raise a sum not exceeding £45,709 for the carrying out of certain public works, embracing the following items:—*Public abattoir*, £17,938; *drainage and street improvement works*, £6,917; *disinfectant producing plant*, £820; *extensions to electric power station and distributing system*, £20,034.

(C.I.B. 20,222.)

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that the Municipal Council of Worcester, Cape Province, proposes to borrow the sum of £15,000 for the purpose of carrying out a hydro-electric scheme which has been approved by the ratepayers and the Administrator of the Province.

(C.I.B. 20,221.)

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



### Openings for British Trade.

*N.B.—With reference to the foregoing notices relative to openings for trade in the Self-Governing Dominions, it should be borne in mind that postage must be prepaid on all communications addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioners, &c. This notice has been rendered necessary owing to the impression which appears to exist that such correspondence could go unstamped, but this is not the case.*

#### MAURITIUS.

The Governor of Mauritius reports that the Director of Agriculture for the Colony has notified that 67,707 kilograms (about 1,332 cwts.) of aloë fibre, valued at 20,428 rupees (about £1,362) were exported from Mauritius to Germany during the first seven months of 1914. The export has now practically ceased, and a new market is sought for this product. Mauritius aloë fibre is stated to be too fine to be substituted for sisal, but is said to be used for making a certain grade of mats and bags.

United Kingdom firms interested in this matter should communicate direct with the Director of Agriculture, Mauritius.

(C. 11,238.)

#### TRINIDAD.

With reference to the notice on p. 132 respecting an exhibition of samples of German and Austrian goods from abroad, it is notified that a consignment of about 400 samples of German and Austrian goods has been received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade from the Governor of Trinidad. Included in this consignment is a collection of *dress shirts*, which should be of considerable interest to British firms manufacturing this class of goods, as there appears to be no difficulty in producing them in the United Kingdom at competitive prices. The same consignment of samples also contains a variety of high-class *silk wraps and shawls*, and a range of low-priced *sewing machines*, which it is hoped will shortly be produced in the United Kingdom. Firms manufacturing *juvenile ready-made clothing* may also be interested in inspecting samples of these goods from the Trinidad market. Names of buyers in Trinidad of all the above-mentioned goods can be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. The samples are on view at the Foreign Samples Section of the Branch at 32, Cheapside, London, E.C.

#### EGYPT.

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" of 29th March announces that sealed tenders will be received by the President of the Municipality of Helwan, up to noon on 15th May, for the supply and delivery of 50 rotary *water meters* of the following sizes:—12, 15, 20 and 40 millimetres. Prices are to be quoted per unit. Conditions of tender, &c. can be obtained from the municipality.

*Openings for British Trade.*

**EGYPT—continued.**

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

An Extraordinary issue of the Egyptian "Journal Officiel" of 26th March publishes the Egyptian estimates for the year 1915, in which provision is made for the following, amongst other works:—

**Railways**—*Helwan line*, £E. 35,000; *Embaba bridge*, £E. 17,000.

**Harbours**—*Filling-in work on Mole E and Quay K in Alexandria harbour, re-inforcement of breakwater and sundry other works*, £E. 21,666.

**Irrigation works**—*Gharbia and Beheira drainage schemes*, £E. 178,000; *Rosetta and Damietta dams*, £E. 24,000.

**Buildings, &c.**—Estimates for *buildings* amount to £E. 42,859, and include grants for continuation of work on Cairo museum, the Assiut Tribunal, and the Assiut Secondary School. The Cairo *drainage scheme* requires £E. 101,221, and £E. 13,300 is assigned for Nile *bridges* in Cairo. The ophthalmic hospital at Fayum and other medical services are estimated to cost £E. 21,104.

**Land reclamation**—*Filling-in lagoon at Port Taufiq*, £E. 13,000.

£E. = £1 os. 6½d.

**RUSSIA.**

H.M. Consul-General at Moscow (Mr. C. Clive Bayley) reports that an agent in that city, who has hitherto represented German firms, desires to secure the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *hosiery*. The agent states that there is a very large demand in Moscow at present for *woollen and silk hose* of first-class and middling qualities. *See Note†.*

(C.I.B. 19,668a.)

The same agent also wishes to secure the agencies of United Kingdom producers of *mica* and *celluloid*, for which a considerable demand is reported. A sample of the mica may be inspected by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. *See Note†.*

(C.I.B. 19,668b.)

H.M. Consul-General also reports that a large Russian technical agency office in that city, which has hitherto dealt almost exclusively with Germany, desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *centrifugal pumps, gas stores, sanitary goods, electric motors, patent and chamois leather, and leather linings for boots*. *See Note†.*

(C.I.B. 19,982.)

*Openings for British Trade.*

**RUSSIA**—*continued.*

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

With reference to the notice on p. 514 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 25th February relative to a report by the British Vice-Consul at Ekaterinburg (Mr. T. H. Preston) to the effect that he had received enquiries from asbestos mine owners and exporters for the names of United Kingdom firms dealing in that material, the British Vice-Consul has now forwarded samples of the asbestos referred to. The asbestos could be delivered at the station of Bajanova, on the Tiumen—Ekaterinburg railway, in consignments of about 10,000 pounds (about 160 tons) each month.

The above-mentioned samples may be inspected at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but communications from United Kingdom firms desirous of importing asbestos or desiring further information should be addressed to the British Vice-Consulate, Ekaterinburg.

(C. I. B. 19,671 : 48,652 14.)

**DENMARK.**

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Copenhagen (Mr. R. Turner) reports that a firm in that city wishes to secure the agency of a United Kingdom manufacturer of *rubber combs*, articles which have hitherto been obtained from Germany.

United Kingdom manufacturers of rubber combs 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 at the British Legation, Copenhagen.

(C.I.B. 20,181.)

**NETHERLANDS.**

H.M. Consul-General at Rotterdam (Mr. E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G.) reports that an agent, who is the representative in the Netherlands of a "toko" in the Moluccas, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *chintz* (for head-bands, &c.), *ladies' stockings*, *socks*, *ironware*, *tools*, *domestic articles*, and *straw hats*, all of which articles he states he is unable to obtain in the Netherlands.

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-General, Rotterdam.

(C.I.B. 20,185.)

*Openings for British Trade.***FRANCE.**

Articles in Demand at Brest. See notice on p. 136.

**SWITZERLAND.**

H.M. Vice-Consul at Zurich (Mr. J. C. Milligan) reports that an agent in Zurich desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of all kinds of small *patented articles for domestic use*, especially such as are suitable for transmission by post. The same agent is also interested in *electrical goods*.

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

(C.I.B. 19,776.)

H.M. Vice-Consul at Zurich has also forwarded a list of Swiss agents who have offered their services as representatives in Switzerland of United Kingdom manufacturers, together with particulars of the goods for which they desire agencies. The articles mentioned cover a variety of goods,

including:—

**Textiles**—*Buckskin, carpets, cotton goods, ladies' dress material, textiles of all kinds.*

**Clothing**—*Knitted goods, underclothing.*

**Machinery and Apparatus**—*Building machinery, machinery generally, electrical requisites.*

**Metal Goods**—*Railway material, steel of all kinds, cast iron goods, tools.*

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

**Alimentary Products**—*Canned goods, Colonial produce, comestibles of all kinds.*

**Paper Goods and Office Supplies**—*Papeterie, paper goods.*

**Leather Goods**—*Leather belts and wristlets, leather for furniture and saddlery, boots and shoes.*

**Oils and Greases**—*Technical oils, fats.*

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. See Note on p. 117.

(C.I.B. 19,781 ; 1,240.)

*Openings for British Trade.***ITALY.**

The British Vice-Consul at Milan (Mr. T. D. Dunlop) reports that a commission agent in that city wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *accessories for cycles, motor cycles, and motor cars; rubber tyres and other rubber goods; stampings and steel bars for cycles, motor cars and motor cycles.* See Note on p. 3.

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the above-mentioned goods should apply, *in the first instance*, to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the name and address of the enquirer. *Further* communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate, Milan. (C.I.B. 19,953.)

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The British Chamber of Commerce for Italy reports that a firm in Turin wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *velveteens* not already represented in Italy.

United Kingdom manufacturers of velveteens 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. 20,912a.)

**CUBA.**

The issues of the "Gaceta Oficial" (Havana) of 20th, 26th and 27th February announce that the following persons have been granted permission to instal *electric power and lighting plant* in Cuba:—Señor Francisco Arredondo y Bentancourt, at Jobabo, in the municipal district of Victoria de las Tunas; Señor Dorindo Vázquez, in the town of Florida, Province of Camagüey; and also Señor Perfecto Rodríguez, in the town of Florida. In each case the concession will be rescinded if the plant is not in working order within a year from the date of the concession.

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

**VENEZUELA.**

The "Gaceta Oficial" (Caracas) of 4th March publishes a notice, issued by the "Ministerio de Fomento," granting **Telephone Material.** permission to Señor Julián Carreño España to construct a telephone line, 15 kiloms. (about 9 miles) long, in the district of San Casimiro, in the State of Aragua.

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

The "Gaceta" of 12th March notifies that permission has been granted to Dr. José A. Tagliaferro, of Caracas, to construct a telephone line connecting the town of Timotes with the settlements of San José de Palmira and Piñango, in the State of Mérida, and with Monte Carmelo, in the State of Trujillo, covering an approximate distance of 60 kiloms. (about 37 miles). A further concession authorises Señor F. Remien, of Carayaca, to construct a telephone line, 8 kiloms. (about 5 miles) long, in the neighbourhood of that town.

**ARGENTINA.**

The "Boletín Oficial" (Buenos Aires) of 3rd March contains a Decree approving the modified plans and estimates for the execution of port works at Puerto Posadas\* under the terms of the concession originally granted to Don Juan Jonghi (see p. 145 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 18th July, 1912). The estimated cost of the works under the new project is 1,443,770 pesos currency (about £126,000) and the first section of the undertaking comprises the construction of a *road of access* to the port, *buildings* for the harbour authorities, and a *wharf* 120 metres long and 30 metres wide.

According to a report by the German Consul-General at Buenos Aires, published in the "Handelsmuseum" (Vienna) of 25th March, German *pocket knives* have a large sale in Argentina in consequence of their quality and variety of detail, and almost hold the market in spite of the undoubtedly good quality of the British article. The same applies to *razors*, the hollow-ground variety of medium width being most in demand. *Safety razors* of German, American and French manufacture are also on the market. In all of these it is the cheapness of the German article which gains for it such a ready sale; in the better class goods Germany is unable to compete successfully.

German *table knives and forks* are also in favour in Argentina, those with steel handles being an important feature of the trade. The same applies to *butchers' knives*, though competition is keen between Germany and France in thin-bladed cutting-up knives. In *machetes, wood-knives, sugar-cane cutters, &c.* Germany competes with the United States, whilst in *side arms*, so far as they are dealt in commercially, Germany monopolises the market. *Tin-openers* and *coil-screws* come mostly from Germany, whilst *shoemakers' knives* are principally of French origin.

Imports of German *shears* are considerably greater than those from any other country. The better sorts compete, however, with the French article, which on account of its good finish and fine edge is much in demand in spite of its high price. On the other hand, German *tree and hedge cutters* are preferred to all others.

\* On the Parana river at the point where the North-Eastern Railway of Argentina connects with the Paraguay Railway.

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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**CHINA. JAPAN.**

**Canned Goods.** See notice on p. 180.

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*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).*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## UNITED KINGDOM TRADE WITH CANADA.

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

In accordance with the practice that has been established for H.M. Trade Commissioners in the British Self-Governing Dominions to visit the United Kingdom officially from time to time, so that manufacturers and merchants may have the opportunity of consulting them on any matters connected with their business, or of obtaining information as to the possibilities of extending their trade, H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) is now in this country, and has 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 now about to visit those trade and industrial centres in the provinces which it has been decided it will be most advantageous to visit in view of applications that have been received from firms in or near those centres, and from Chambers of Commerce.

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

It may be stated that one of the principal duties of H.M. Trade Commissioners is to report to the Board of Trade promptly, and if possible in advance, any opportunities which may arise in the Dominions in the form of contracts open to tender, or in any other way for the development of British trade. The Commissioners also report to the Board periodically on the nature and extent of foreign competition and other matters of commercial interest, including changes in Customs duties and regulations, financial and trade conditions, changes in regard to means of transport, and legislation affecting trade and commerce; and they furnish periodically classified lists of importers and buyers in the Dominions. Much of the information so furnished is published by the Commercial Intelligence Branch in the "Board of Trade Journal," some is communicated to Chambers of Commerce likely to be specially interested and to those United Kingdom firms whose names are inscribed in the Special Register of the Commercial Intelligence Branch (see notice on p. 129), and some—*e.g.*, lists of names of traders at particular places, detailed Customs regulations affecting particular matters, and similar information—is filed at the Commercial Intelligence Branch for the information of firms and persons interested who may apply, either personally or by letter.

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

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## BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

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

Toy and games trade.

Earthenware and china trade.

Glass trade.

Fancy goods trade.

Cutlery trade.

Electro-plate trade.

Clock trade.

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

Stationery and printing trade.

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

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

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

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

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### EXHIBITION OF GERMAN CATALOGUES.

The importance that German manufacturers have placed upon the production of catalogues printed in the language and currency of the countries to which their goods were exported, is well known, and has been frequently emphasised in the Consular and Trades Commissioners' reports 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 nearly 400 specimens, illustrating a great variety of industries, and these may be inspected at the Foreign Samples Section of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, 52, 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.

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

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

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

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

Textiles.	Leather and leather goods.
Woollens.	Glass.
Haberdashery.	Chairs.
Silks.	Yarn.
Velvet.	Wire.
Laces, trimmings, and edgings.	Mirrors.
Hosiery.	Fancy goods.
Men's caps and hats.	Cheap jewellery.
Cottons and fancy threads.	Beads and bangles.
Blankets and shawls.	Nursery and toilet preparations and specialities.
Men's and women's underwear.	Table waters.
Wools.	Stationery and paper.
Gloves.	Domestic and household requisites.
Buttons.	Cigarette papers.
Suitings and coatings.	Tobacco pipes.
Cotton blouses.	Needles and pins.
Prints.	Machetes.
Shoes, &c.	
Tools.	

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

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.

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, Persia, New Caledonia, &c.

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

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## EXHIBITION OF SAMPLES OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN HAND AND EDGE TOOLS.

### Exchange Meetings of Manufacturers and Buyers.

An Exchange Meeting will be held at the Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C., to-day (Thursday) and to-morrow (Friday), in connection with trade in hand and edge tools.

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

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

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## CUSTOMS MEMORANDA.

### Import Duties and Regulations.

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

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

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

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## GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MARKETS.

### Issue of Special Memoranda.

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

*German and Austrian Foreign Markets.*

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

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

*German and Austrian Foreign Markets.*

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

## TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

## Reports on Commercial Conditions and Trade Openings.

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

\*             \*             \*             \*             \*

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

The strong desire at present manifested at Brest to replace German and Austro-Hungarian goods by British manufactures is one which should be taken advantage of. Before the war Germans, chiefly through middlemen in Paris, dominated the foreign market in Brest (and that is really equivalent to saying in the Department of Finistère), mainly through their readiness to meet the purchasers' require-

*Trade Conditions Abroad.*

ments, and their constant cultivation of the commercial possibilities of the district.

Capable French-speaking travellers, catalogues and price lists in French, with measurements, weights and prices in French values, inclusive quotations for delivery on quay or at railway station in Brest, are among the means which the Germans employed to seize and control the market. H.M. Consul states that in many cases which have been brought to his notice (though there are exceptions), British merchants and manufacturers ignore the desires and financial condition of the ultimate purchasers; they still persist in quoting f.o.b. some British port, and they still neglect to cater for the purchaser with a limited purse. It should be remembered that the Breton in Finistère is, generally speaking, a poor man, the bulk of the population consisting of peasants, fishermen, coastguards, soldiers and sailors. At the same time he is a hard man at a bargain. Goods, to suit his case, must be cheap and yet they must not be trashy or shoddy; they must be, as are most of the German-made articles sold at Brest, cheap but of good value for the price.

It is almost useless to attempt to enter the market for some classes of goods, the French article being so satisfactory, and the Customs tariff rendering it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to put as good an article on the French market at a lower or even the same price.

In approaching dealers in Brest with regard to the purchase of British goods, one invariably gets the same reply, that the prices asked are prohibitive for the Finistère market. The following are, however, examples of articles which have, up till now, been imported almost exclusively from Germany or Austria-Hungary and in which the British manufacturer should find an opening for profitable business relations:—

*Furniture* of all kinds has been imported freely in the past from Austria-Hungary and the Netherlands, though little, if any, from Germany. Some also has been imported from the United Kingdom.

*China and porcelain* has largely come from Austria-Hungary, especially the coarser kinds of services, though of course France herself manufactures much.

*Toys* of the cheaper varieties, especially mechanical toys, were a very considerable item from Germany, and also to a certain extent *clocks and watches*, though Switzerland and the United States are large suppliers of the cheap timekeepers sold in Finistère.

*Cloth* of all kinds, *linoleum, enamelled goods, picks, shovels, hoes, zinc goods* (such as *pails, &c.*), *carpets, cheap jewellery* (of which a vast quantity is sold), would all, H.M. Consul believes, repay investigation, though they must conform to the lines indicated above and be at a reasonable price. (A.R. 15.)

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**Mauritius.**—The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, the following figures from the Governor of Mauritius, concerning German and Austro-Hungarian imports into that Colony during the year 1914. It is suggested that as these goods are

*Trade Conditions Abroad.*

invariably imported from buying agents\* in London, and not direct from the country of origin, these buying agents would be able to give detailed information as to the German and Austro-Hungarian manufactures which might be replaced by articles of United Kingdom manufacture.

The following table shows the nature and value of the principal German and Austro-Hungarian imports into Mauritius for the year 1914 :—

	Value in Rupees.		Value in Rupees.
Coloured cotton goods... ..	5,179	Machinery ... ..	110,218
Cotton hosiery ... ..	16,555	Sewing machines ... ..	7,937
Mixed woollens... ..	1,798	Jewellery ... ..	6,441
Haberdashery ... ..	24,054	Cabinetware ... ..	18,131
Clocks and watches ... ..	3,492	Chemicals and drugs... ..	4,540
Enamelled ware ... ..	6,716	Chemicals for preparation of	
Hardware ... ..	9,534	manure ... ..	25,379
Nails ... ..	1,323	Glass and earthenware ... ..	26,157
Lamps and accessories ... ..	5,622	Leather ... ..	1,788
Plated ware ... ..	2,339	Paper and stationery... ..	10,045
Electrical accessories ... ..	5,187	Toys ... ..	7,555

Rupee = 1s. 4d.

(C. 11,238.)

### MORATORIUM LAWS AND OTHER FINANCIAL MEASURES ABROAD.

#### Canada (Ontario).

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) reports that a Moratorium Bill recently introduced into the Ontario Legislature has now become law. This new measure is confined to real estate secured by mortgage or agreement of sale, and will not apply to commercial paper or personal debts. Provision is made for a simple application to a judge in chambers before proceedings can be taken to recover principal money. For the recovery of interest, taxes, insurance and other money, proceedings can be taken in court in the usual way. The Bill is so worded that the application must be made by the mortgagee who desires to take proceedings, rather than the mortgagor whose property is affected. The judge then has entire discretion, and if in his opinion the inability to pay can be attributed to the war, directly or indirectly, he may suspend the right of action or impose such conditions as he may deem desirable.

(C.I.B. 20,871.)

\* Names may be obtained by the United Kingdom firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.



## GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

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### EXPORT LICENCES.

With reference to the notice on p. 22 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st April relative to the supply of forms of application to persons desiring to obtain licences for the export of prohibited or restricted goods, the War Trade Department desires to direct attention to Section 4 of the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915, which provides that where licences have been issued for the export to a particular person or place of goods subject to prohibition or restriction outwards the name of the person or place must be inserted in all invoices, bills of lading, manifests and other documents relating to the goods. Penalties are imposed for any failure to comply with this provision.

(C.I.B. 20,142.)

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### NAVAL PRIZES.

#### Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions.

With reference to the notice on p. 26 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st April relative to Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions, the issues of the "London Gazette" of 9th and 13th April publish the results of proceedings before the Supreme Court for Egypt. The "Gazette" of 13th April also notifies the results of proceedings before the Supreme Court of Queensland in respect of the German vessel "Prinz Sigismund."

The "Gazette" of 13th April further notifies that proceedings have been instituted in the Supreme Court of Gibraltar in respect of part cargo *ex* the vessel "Navigator."

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

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### MODIFICATION OF RUSSIAN PATENT LAWS.

#### Restrictions on Enemy Subjects.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Petrograd (Mr. H. Cooke) reports the publication of a Decree of the Council of Ministers, to which the Imperial Assent was given on 21st February/6th March, modifying and supplementing the existing laws and regulations with regard to patents, with a view to enforcing certain restrictions on enemy subjects.

Under the provisions of this Decree patents for industrial inventions or improvements will not be granted to subjects of countries at war with Russia, and procedure in connection with such applications already received is suspended. Patents of concern to the national defences, and belonging to enemy subjects, become the property of the State without compensation.

*Modification of Russian Patent Laws.*

Patent rights acquired previous to 1st/14th January last from enemy subjects by persons who are not such continue in force for the term and under the conditions authorised. Persons desirous of preserving their rights to work such patents must, within one month from the date of the promulgation of the Decree, submit in person or through an authorised agent a declaration to the Department of Industry with documentary proofs of their possession of the said rights.

A translation of the Decree above referred to may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.  
(C. 11,350.)

## STATE WAR RISKS INSURANCE ABROAD.

**Sweden.**

With reference to the notice on p. 229 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 22nd October last relative to war risks insurance in Sweden, the "London Gazette" of 9th April notifies that, according to information received at the Foreign Office from H.M. Minister at Stockholm, an official announcement was published in that city on 23rd March to the effect that wood cargoes from Sweden will in future be granted war risk insurance whatever their destination. This affects all wood goods which were not considered contraband by Germany prior to the issue of the German order of 23rd November last.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN  
MARCH, 1915.\***I.—GENERAL.**

The trade returns for March, 1915, when compared with those for March, 1914, show an increase in the value of the **Imports into the United Kingdom**, but decreases in the value of the **Exports of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom**, and of the **Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise**.

The value of the **Imports** in March was £75,590,918, an increase of £8,643,603, or 12.9 per cent., as compared with March, 1914; whilst the total **Exports** amounted to £38,243,199, a decrease of £15,811,757. The **Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom** show a decrease of £14,342,595, or 32.2 per cent., as compared with March, 1914; whilst there is a decrease of £1,469,162, or 15.4 per cent., in the **Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise**.

\* Reference should be made to the article on "Changes in the Monthly Trade Accounts for 1915," which appeared on pp. 398-401 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 11th February, for information as to the changes that have been made in these Accounts this year.

## Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in March, 1915.

## II.—IMPORTS.

The following table shows the value of the Imports for March, 1915, as compared with the corresponding month of 1914 and 1913, according to the different categories of merchandise:—

## Imports (Value C.I.F.\*)—March.

	Month of March.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915 as compared with 1914.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915 as compared with 1913.
	1913.	1914.	1915.		
<b>I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—</b>	£	£	£	£	£
A. Grain and flour ... ..	6,524,349	5,570,183	9,603,257	+ 1,033,074	+ 3,078,898
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	4,743,053	5,637,680	7,420,195	+ 1,782,515	+ 2,677,142
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable ... ..	5,840,041	7,127,170	7,811,898	+ 684,728	+ 1,971,857
2. Dutiable ... ..	4,384,917	4,908,713	6,179,821	+ 1,271,108	+ 1,794,874
D. Tobacco ... ..	188,253	616,542	496,484	- 120,058	+ 8,231
Total, Class I. ...	£ 21,980,653	£ 23,860,288	£ 31,511,655	+ 7,651,367	+ 9,531,002
<b>II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—</b>					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	415	1,866	12	- 1,854	- 103
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	691,656	507,352	632,061	+ 121,109	- 59,595
C. Other metallic ores ... ..	817,560	910,413	806,301	- 104,112	- 11,259
D. Wood and timber ... ..	1,135,585	1,075,155	1,248,025	+ 172,870	+ 112,440
E. Cotton ... ..	4,207,571	7,830,106	7,943,326	+ 113,220	+ 3,735,755
F. Wool ... ..	4,722,786	4,107,193	6,312,795	+ 2,205,602	+ 1,590,009
G. Other textile materials ... ..	1,956,332	1,662,093	2,386,960	+ 724,867	+ 130,628
H. Oil seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums ..	3,395,973	3,794,146	5,091,774	+ 1,297,628	+ 1,725,801
I. Hides and undressed skins ... ..	1,286,143	1,594,470	1,457,234	- 133,236	+ 171,089
J. Paper-making materials ... ..	280,370	268,039	254,859	- 13,510	- 25,511
K. Miscellaneous ... ..	3,935,117	3,102,697	3,712,801	+ 610,104	- 222,316
Total, Class II. ...	£ 22,129,510	£ 24,851,130	£ 29,846,148	+ 4,992,918	+ 7,416,638
<b>III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—</b>					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof ... ..	1,284,560	1,374,850	532,301	- 842,549	- 752,259
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof ... ..	2,739,023	2,923,801	3,485,745	+ 561,941	+ 716,722
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments ...	572,748	706,722	320,900	- 315,822	- 181,848
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (except than machinery and uninsulated wire) ... ..	117,190	148,018	67,626	- 80,392	- 49,561
E. Machinery ... ..	639,942	721,947	582,088	- 142,859	- 57,854
F. Machinery (new) ... ..	888	272	50	- 222	- 838
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture) ... ..	307,763	261,596	172,220	- 89,376	- 135,543
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton ... ..	1,079,923	1,199,417	411,267	- 788,150	- 668,656
2. Wool ... ..	976,671	1,108,017	232,933	- 875,084	- 743,741
3. Silk ... ..	1,248,925	1,512,706	1,218,253	- 294,653	- 30,672
4. Other materials ... ..	825,783	773,007	742,155	- 83,828	- 83,630
I. Apparel ... ..	883,597	378,577	293,738	- 284,849	- 280,859
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	1,052,050	1,160,680	1,464,888	+ 304,208	+ 412,838
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes) ... ..	1,233,759	1,202,947	1,572,628	+ 369,681	+ 338,869
L. Earthenware and glass ... ..	383,205	392,921	173,569	- 219,352	- 209,636
M. Paper ... ..	577,117	638,637	492,916	- 145,747	- 84,207
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c. ...	795,756	968,526	629,094	- 339,432	- 166,662
O. Miscellaneous ... ..	2,290,420	2,335,412	1,505,517	- 829,595	- 784,903
Total, Class III. ...	£ 16,709,325	£ 18,010,776	£ 13,967,882	- 4,042,894	- 2,741,443
<b>IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) ... ..</b>	222,956	222,121	265,233	+ 43,112	+ 42,277
Total value ... ..	£ 61,342,444	£ 66,947,315	£ 75,590,918	+ 8,643,603	+ 14,268,474

\* The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance, and freight; or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

Comparing the values of the imports last month with those of March, 1914, the chief increases and decreases are as follows:—

## Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in March, 1915.

		Increases.								
		£	£							
I.	A.	Wheat ... ..	560,359	II.	B.	Iron ore ... ..	135,479			
		Wheat meal and flour ... ..	369,955			D.	Wood and timber, sawn or split, planed or dressed ... ..	288,914		
		Barley ... ..	173,266				F.	Sheep or lambs' wool ... ..	2,431,743	
		Oats ... ..	807,613					G.	Hemp, dressed and undressed ... ..	211,483
		Maize ... ..	1,456,956						Jute... ..	504,018
	Rice, exclusive of rice meal ... ..	207,130	Nuts and kernels for expressing oil therefrom ... ..		704,173					
	Beef, fresh and refrigerated ... ..	267,169			I.	Petroleum ... ..				310,934
	Mutton, fresh and re-refrigerated ... ..	166,413				L.	Tallow, unrefined... ..			453,856
	B.	Bacon ... ..					626,955	Hides, raw, and pieces thereof, wet		125,082
		Meat, preserved otherwise than by salting, including tinned and canned					837,585		I.	Sheep skins, undressed ... ..
Butter ... ..			362,937	K.			Rubber, including rubber waste and reclaimed ... ..			597,487
Cheese ... ..			132,169		B.		Copper, unwrought and part wrought ... ..			221,227
C1.			Cotton seed oil, refined ... ..			154,984	III.			J.
	Cocoa, raw ... ..		249,791			K.		Leather ... ..		533,444
	Sugar, refined and sugar candy ... ..	271,716								
	Sugar, unrefined ... ..	654,344								
	Tea ... ..	191,313								

		Decreases.											
		£	£										
I.	B.	Pork, fresh and refrigerated ... ..	240,436	III.	H1.	Cotton manufactures	728,646						
		C1.	Eggs ... ..			377,274	H2.	Woolen and worsted yarn ... ..	300,571				
			C2.			Wine ... ..		172,746	H3.	Woolen and worsted manufactures ... ..	574,513		
						E.		Mohair ... ..		134,499	I.	Silk manufactures... ..	260,626
								H.		Lined ... ..		335,262	J.
I.	Skins and furs, undressed other than goat, sheep and seal skins ... ..			565,585	K.					Aniline and naphthalene dye stuffs		134,212	
		A.		Steel ingots, blooms, billets, &c. ... ..			265,421			N.		Leather gloves ... ..	
			C.	Instruments and apparatus, scientific (other than electrical) and parts thereof ... ..			156,169		O.			Motorears and parts thereof ... ..	
						III.	E.				Machinery ... ..	142,859	

The following are the principal instances of increase in value combined with decrease in quantity and *vice versa* :—

		Increase in value.	Decrease in quantity.			
I.	A.	Wheat ... ..	£560,359 ... 2,829,773 cwt.			
		B.	Beef, fresh and refrigerated... ..	267,169 ... 210,145 "		
			Mutton " " ... ..	166,413 ... 55,481 "		
			C1.	Butter ... ..	362,937 ... 240 "	
				Cheese ... ..	132,169 ... 17,151 "	
	C2.			Fish, fresh, not of British taking ... ..	37,257 ... 110,441 "	
		D.		Sugar, refined and sugar candy ... ..	271,716 ... 338,572 "	
				" unrefined ... ..	654,344 ... 147,374 "	
			II.	Wood and timber, hewn ... ..	59,139 ... 7,997 loads.	
				B.	Zinc, crude, in cakes ... ..	61,220 ... 2,697 tons.
C.	" manufactures ... ..				16,994 ... 227 "	
	III.	O.			Plaiting of straw, &c. ... ..	44,935 ... 189,414 lbs.

  

		Increase in quantity.	Decrease in value.	
I.	C1.	Oranges ... ..	270 cwt. ... £12,338	
		C.	Watches ... ..	108,414 number ... 22,325
			III.	I.

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in March, 1915.

III.—EXPORTS.

The following table shows the value of the Exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom for the month of March, 1915, as compared with the corresponding month of 1914 and 1913, and the increase or decrease in each principal category:—

Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Value F.O.B.\*).—March.

	Month of March.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915 as compared with 1914.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915 as compared with 1913.
	1913.	1914.	1915.		
<b>I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—</b>	£	£	£	£	£
A. Grain and flour ... ..	294,882	232,421	353,047	+ 120,896	+ 61,135
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	94,057	96,342	120,200	+ 23,858	+ 26,143
C. Other food and drink ... ..	1,488,302	1,723,205	1,287,470	- 435,735	- 200,832
D. Tobacco ... ..	243,182	374,644	328,357	- 46,287	+ 85,175
<b>Total, Class I. ... ..</b>	<b>£ 2,117,423</b>	<b>2,426,282</b>	<b>2,089,044</b>	<b>-337,238</b>	<b>- 28,379</b>
<b>II. Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—</b>					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	4,029,624	4,248,564	3,179,635	- 1,068,926	- 849,989
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ... ..	32,251	31,214	10,460	- 20,754	- 24,794
C. Other metallic ores ... ..	10,857	8,974	2,483	- 6,494	- 8,374
D. Wood and timber ... ..	25,688	27,935	16,821	- 11,114	- 8,867
E. Cotton ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
F. Wool ... ..	352,973	547,553	249,413	- 298,140	- 103,560
G. Other textile materials ... ..	44,200	49,029	30,754	- 18,275	- 13,446
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums	327,907	422,253	601,766	+ 179,513	+ 273,859
I. Hides and undressed skins ... ..	176,296	140,984	65,219	- 75,765	- 111,077
J. Paper-making materials ... ..	88,744	86,386	48,857	- 37,529	- 39,887
K. Miscellaneous ... ..	224,940	293,807	137,870	- 155,937	- 87,040
<b>Total, Class II. ... ..</b>	<b>£ 5,313,450</b>	<b>5,856,696</b>	<b>4,343,278</b>	<b>- 1,513,418</b>	<b>- 970,172</b>
<b>III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—</b>					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof ... ..	4,454,952	4,357,424	2,825,475	- 1,531,949	- 1,629,477
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof ... ..	1,008,268	1,065,362	821,088	- 244,274	- 187,180
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools), and instruments ... ..	629,377	661,241	398,272	- 262,969	- 231,105
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire) ... ..	815,673	254,570	276,970	+ 25,400	- 538,703
E. Machinery ... ..	2,764,960	3,568,599	1,590,434	- 1,978,165	- 1,174,526
F. Ships (new) ... ..	946,069	924,008	295,803	- 629,105	- 620,266
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture) ... ..	167,896	153,557	90,044	- 63,543	- 77,882
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton ... ..	10,011,547	10,844,870	6,423,135	- 4,421,735	- 3,588,382
2. Wool ... ..	2,674,222	3,057,022	2,508,394	- 548,628	- 162,828
3. Silk ... ..	148,649	172,986	134,130	- 38,856	- 14,549
4. Other materials ... ..	1,229,624	1,335,215	911,638	- 423,577	- 317,986
I. Apparel ... ..	1,466,333	1,422,066	1,071,122	- 350,884	- 395,211
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	2,441,860	2,091,923	1,997,635	- 94,288	- 144,225
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes) ... ..	454,095	556,463	212,946	- 343,247	- 241,179
L. Earthenware and glass ... ..	413,954	423,023	268,533	- 153,490	- 145,418
M. Paper ... ..	310,964	343,820	222,594	- 91,226	- 88,370
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c. ... ..	930,958	1,076,276	604,154	- 475,122	- 329,804
O. Miscellaneous ... ..	2,831,278	3,056,538	2,271,340	- 785,198	- 559,938
<b>Total, Class III. ... ..</b>	<b>£ 33,367,646</b>	<b>35,334,503</b>	<b>22,920,647</b>	<b>-12,410,856</b>	<b>-10,446,999</b>
<b>IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) ... ..</b>	<b>£ 894,428</b>	<b>904,180</b>	<b>823,097</b>	<b>- 81,083</b>	<b>- 68,331</b>
<b>Total value ... ..</b>	<b>£ 41,689,947</b>	<b>44,518,661</b>	<b>30,176,066</b>	<b>-14,342,595</b>	<b>-11,513,881</b>

Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.\*—March.

	£	£	£	£	£
Total value ... ..	9,633,223	9,836,295	8,067,133	- 1,469,162	- 1,566,090

\* The values of the Exports represent the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship, and are known as the "free on board" values.

*Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in March, 1915.*

Comparing the values of the exports of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom in March, 1915, with those in March, 1914, the chief increases and decreases are as follow:—

		Increases.	£
I.	A.	Wheat meal and flour ... ..	136,761
II.	H.	Oil seed ... ..	260,893
	H <sub>2</sub> .	Woolen Tissues ... ..	370,978
		Wool blankets ... ..	93,465
IV.		Parcel Post... ..	54,792
		Decreases.	£
I.	C.	Fish ... ..	151,365
II.	A.	Coal, coke and manufactured fuel ... ..	1,068,926
	A.	Iron and steel, and manufactures thereof ... ..	1,531,949
		Copper, unwrought and wrought ... ..	176,817
	B.	Implements and tools, and parts thereof (except machine tools) ... ..	104,551
	E.	Machinery, and parts thereof ... ..	1,978,165
	F.	Ships, new... ..	629,105
		Cotton yarn ... ..	553,842
	H1.	" piece goods ... ..	3,38,965
		" lace ... ..	215,927
III.	H2.	Wool tops ... ..	276,575
		Worsted yarn ... ..	334,244
		Yarn, alpaca and mohair... ..	172,587
	H4.	Linen piece goods... ..	192,933
	I.	Apparel ... ..	266,488
	K.	Leather, undressed and dressed ... ..	252,896
	L.	China ware or porcelain earthenware and pottery ... ..	104,248
	N.	Railway trucks, wagons, &c. (not of iron), and parts thereof ... ..	166,551
		Cycles other than motor cycles, and parts thereof ... ..	137,269
	O.	Oil cloth ... ..	111,877
IV.		Horses ... ..	104,209

The following are the principal instances of **increase in value** combined with **decrease in quantity**, and *vice-versa* :—

		Increase in value.	Decrease in quantity.
I.	C.	Palm oil, refined ... ..	£159      406 cwts.
<b>Increase in quantity.</b>			
II.	D.	Wood and timber ... ..	464 loads      £11,114
	J.	Dye stuffs ... ..	3,663 cwts.      £691
III.	O.	Candles ... ..	10 cwts.      £3,031
		Soap... ..	366 cwts.      £1,973

**IV.—TRADE DURING THE THREE MONTHS, JANUARY-MARCH.**

The following table shows the value of the **Imports** of foreign and colonial merchandise during the **three months** ended March, 1915, as compared with the corresponding period of 1914 and 1913:—

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in January-March, 1915.

Imports (Value C.I.F.\*)—Three months, January-March.

	Three months, January-March.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915 as compared with 1914.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915 as compared with 1913.
	1913.	1914.	1915.		
<b>I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—</b>					
A. Grain and flour ... ..	£ 19,216,022	£ 15,815,999	£ 26,225,077	+ 10,409,078	+ 6,979,055
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	12,853,488	15,756,090	19,033,693	+ 3,277,603	+ 6,189,205
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable ... ..	18,450,327	20,879,624	23,221,443	+ 2,341,819	+ 4,771,116
2. Dutiable ... ..	12,630,262	13,915,846	20,342,809	+ 6,426,963	+ 7,712,547
D. Tobacco ... ..	1,570,699	2,152,647	1,744,043	- 408,604	+ 173,341
Total, Class I. ... ..	£ 64,750,798	£ 68,520,206	£ 90,567,065	+ 22,046,859	+ 25,816,267
<b>II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—</b>					
A. Coal, coke and manufactured fuel ...	16,892	8,915	3,219	- 5,696	- 13,673
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel... ..	2,049,535	1,529,191	1,410,100	- 119,091	- 639,135
C. Other metallic ores ... ..	2,809,048	2,566,553	2,501,832	- 64,721	- 307,216
D. Wood and timber ... ..	4,288,899	3,659,080	3,433,187	- 225,893	- 855,712
E. Cotton ... ..	22,149,411	25,551,211	24,566,003	- 3,985,211	- 583,441
F. Wool ... ..	16,193,079	13,127,397	16,796,953	+ 3,669,556	+ 603,874
G. Other textile materials... ..	7,283,892	6,305,948	5,197,278	- 1,198,670	- 2,086,614
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums	9,458,341	10,531,609	12,686,407	+ 2,154,798	+ 3,238,066
I. Hides and undressed skins ... ..	4,574,505	4,222,773	3,665,247	- 554,526	- 906,258
J. Paper making materials ... ..	1,129,021	1,075,018	772,212	- 302,806	- 356,809
K. Miscellaneous ... ..	11,880,354	8,812,633	9,309,105	+ 496,472	- 2,571,249
Total, Class II. ... ..	£ 81,833,010	£ 77,480,331	£ 77,344,543	- 135,788	- 4,488,467
<b>III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—</b>					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof ... ..	3,967,789	3,759,294	4,531,755	+ 2,227,449	+ 2,436,034
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof ... ..	8,220,904	8,574,868	9,176,967	+ 602,099	+ 956,063
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instru- ments ... ..	1,603,777	1,785,182	988,869	- 796,313	- 614,908
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsu- lated wire) ... ..	374,339	429,729	193,569	- 236,160	- 180,770
E. Machinery ... ..	1,833,892	1,968,215	1,774,925	- 194,190	- 59,867
F. Ships (new) ... ..	2,900	921	14,752	+ 13,831	+ 11,852
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture) ... ..	841,082	817,885	388,957	- 428,928	- 452,125
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton ... ..	3,240,217	3,352,075	4,511,179	+ 1,849,896	+ 1,729,038
2. Wool ... ..	2,848,224	3,001,317	592,162	- 2,409,155	- 2,246,062
3. Silk ... ..	3,666,486	4,208,589	3,408,694	- 799,895	- 257,792
4. Other materials ... ..	2,490,074	2,355,190	1,846,454	- 518,736	- 633,620
I. Apparel ... ..	1,495,285	1,350,128	842,930	- 507,198	- 652,355
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	3,133,805	3,258,921	4,141,335	+ 882,414	+ 1,001,530
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes) ... ..	3,345,269	3,200,245	1,988,768	+ 1,788,523	+ 1,643,499
L. Earthenware and glass... ..	1,101,113	1,098,200	386,495	- 711,705	- 714,618
M. Paper ... ..	1,806,883	1,845,117	1,329,880	- 515,237	- 477,003
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	2,175,411	2,660,859	1,442,708	- 1,218,151	- 732,733
O. Miscellaneous ... ..	6,730,727	6,329,306	4,912,597	- 1,416,709	- 1,818,130
Total, Class III. ... ..	£ 48,874,207	£ 49,995,951	£ 39,462,006	- 10,533,855	- 9,412,111
<b>IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) ... ..</b>					
	£ 820,723	£ 1,001,156	£ 792,031	- 209,122	- 28,684
Total value ... ..	£ 196,278,738	£ 196,997,644	£ 208,165,738	+ 11,668,094	+ 11,887,000

\* The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance, and freight; or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

The value of the Exports of home produce, and of foreign and colonial produce, during the three months ended March, 1915, as compared with the corresponding period of 1914 and 1913, is as shown in the following table:—

*Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in January-March, 1915.*

**Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom  
(Value F.O.B.\*)—Three Months, January-March.**

	Three months, January-March.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915 as compared with 1914.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915 as compared with 1913.
	1913.	1914.	1915.		
<b>I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—</b>	£	£	£	£	£
A. Grain and flour ... ..	940,655	675,074	1,083,663	+ 408,589	+ 143,008
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	301,639	297,737	315,687	+ 17,950	+ 14,048
C. Other food and drink ... ..	4,525,155	5,400,330	3,704,231	- 1,396,999	- 820,924
D. Tobacco ... ..	716,306	1,100,749	843,590	- 237,159	+ 127,284
<b>Total, Class I.</b> ... ..	£ 6,483,755	7,473,890	5,947,171	1,226,719	- 536,584
<b>II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—</b>					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	12,356,039	12,738,062	8,446,742	- 4,291,320	- 3,909,297
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ... ..	102,395	101,424	41,761	- 59,663	- 60,634
C. Other metallic ores ... ..	32,246	42,535	3,407	- 37,428	- 27,139
D. Wood and timber ... ..	80,243	92,065	44,627	- 48,038	- 35,616
E. Cotton ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
F. Wool ... ..	1,078,705	1,553,616	415,405	- 1,138,211	- 663,300
G. Other textile materials ... ..	116,118	134,434	79,545	- 55,389	- 36,573
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums ...	1,049,543	1,150,881	1,536,284	+ 384,433	+ 516,741
I. Hides and undressed skins ... ..	552,458	549,486	234,349	- 324,837	- 328,109
J. Paper making materials ... ..	240,776	239,049	137,017	- 102,002	- 163,759
K. Miscellaneous ... ..	765,851	929,157	420,705	- 508,452	- 345,146
<b>Total, Class II.</b> ... ..	£ 16,344,374	17,931,449	11,331,542	- 6,179,907	- 4,992,832
<b>III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—</b>					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof ... ..	13,321,611	13,066,560	7,732,850	- 6,333,710	- 5,588,761
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof ... ..	3,429,356	3,147,168	2,255,412	- 891,756	- 1,173,944
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (ex- cept machine tools) and instru- ments ... ..	1,945,487	1,933,286	1,089,003	- 844,283	- 856,484
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and un- insulated wire) ... ..	1,540,256	763,509	720,733	- 42,776	- 819,523
E. Machinery ... ..	8,590,063	9,989,948	1,539,784	- 5,450,164	- 1,050,279
F. Ships (new) ... ..	2,039,490	2,200,972	592,664	- 668,308	- 1,446,826
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture) ... ..	502,124	491,561	244,713	- 246,848	- 257,411
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton ... ..	31,515,033	33,949,983	18,735,174	- 15,214,809	- 12,779,830
2. Wool ... ..	10,066,806	10,674,269	6,793,979	- 3,880,290	- 3,272,827
3. Silk ... ..	476,172	569,065	367,939	- 201,146	- 108,233
4. Other materials ... ..	3,774,563	3,874,383	2,657,635	- 1,216,748	- 1,116,928
I. Apparel ... ..	4,439,229	4,179,476	3,277,143	- 1,202,081	- 1,181,784
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	5,971,761	9,839,882	3,231,299	- 628,583	- 710,462
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes) ... ..	1,321,482	1,562,656	659,043	- 903,643	- 662,469
L. Earthenware and glass ... ..	1,233,374	1,206,516	751,632	- 454,884	- 521,739
M. Paper ... ..	936,707	920,116	624,162	- 295,954	- 332,545
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c. ... ..	2,717,640	3,094,243	1,700,576	- 1,393,667	- 1,017,064
O. Miscellaneous ... ..	8,219,817	8,502,805	6,653,890	- 1,848,915	- 1,566,987
<b>Total, Class III.</b> ... ..	£ 102,112,028	106,346,398	64,627,903	- 41,718,495	- 37,484,125
<b>IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) ... ..</b>	£ 2,368,232	2,531,886	2,673,979	+ 139,093	+ 305,747
<b>Total value ... ..</b>	£ 127,308,389	133,586,623	84,600,595	- 46,886,028	- 42,707,794

**Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.\*—Three Months,  
January-March.**

	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Total value...</b> ... ..	31,085,425	29,362,219	21,772,308	- 7,589,911	- 9,313,117

\* The values of the Exports represent the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship, and are known as the "free on board" values.



*Foreign Trade (Shipping) of the United Kingdom in March, 1915,  
and in January-March, 1915.*

**V.—SHIPPING IN MARCH.**

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions *with cargoes* during March, 1915, amounted to 2,960,808 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 3,639,981 tons, as against 3,911,648 tons entered, and 5,517,227 tons cleared, during March, 1914. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage arrived *with cargoes* during March, 1915, amounted to 2,782,018 tons, and the tonnage departed to 2,598,388 tons, as against 3,285,574 tons arrived, and 3,226,029 tons departed, in March, 1914.

**VI.—THREE MONTHS' SHIPPING, JANUARY-MARCH.**

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions, *with cargoes*, during the three months, January-March, 1915, amounted to 8,040,670 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 10,180,219 tons, as against 10,915,358 tons entered, and 16,250,057 tons cleared, during the three months, January-March, 1914. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage arrived *with cargoes* during the three months, January-March, 1915, amounted to 7,577,150 tons, and the tonnage departed to 7,094,796 tons, as against 9,461,326 tons arrived, and 9,439,076 tons departed, during the corresponding period of 1914.

**TRADE OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY IN 1914.**

The "Neue Freie Presse" (Vienna) of 24th March publishes the following official figures of the trade of Austria-Hungary in 1914 as compared with the previous year, the effect of the war being shown by the large decreases in the last five months of 1914 as compared with the corresponding period of 1913:—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
	Kronen.	Kronen.	Kronen.	Kronen.
January—July ...	1,947,200,000	2,153,600,000	1,535,000,000	1,556,600,000
August—December ...	1,459,400,000	599,000,000	1,231,700,000	459,300,000
Total ...	3,406,600,000	2,753,200,000	2,769,700,000	2,015,900,000

The above figures are exclusive of "improvement" trade (*i.e.*, the trade in goods imported or exported to undergo some further process of manufacture and afterwards re-exported or re-imported as the case may be), the extent of which in 1914, as compared with 1913, was as follows:—

*Trade of Austria-Hungary in 1914.*

	1913	1914.
	Kronen.	Kronen.
Imported for improvement in Austria-Hungary ...	100,600,000	75,600,000
Exported for improvement abroad ... ..	216,400,000	149,400,000

It should be remembered, however, that the above figures are provisional, the values being based mainly on the prices ruling in 1913. No account is therefore taken of the increased prices in Austria-Hungary due to the war, so that when the final results, based on the average prices ruling in 1914 are available, the decreases may not be so large.

No particulars have been published since the commencement of the war showing the imports and exports of various articles, but an examination of the figures for the principal groups of merchandise reveals the fact that raw materials accounted for over 50 per cent. of the total decrease in imports in 1914, whilst wholly manufactured articles accounted for 60 per cent. of the total decrease in exports.

Krone = 10d.

## FOREIGN TRADE OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS IN 1914.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is in receipt of the following particulars relating to the foreign trade of the Philippine Islands in 1914, issued by the United States Department of Commerce:—

The Philippine commercial outlook at the beginning of 1914 promised a much increased volume of trade. These anticipations were fully realised during the earlier part of the year, by an increase of approximately 2,000,000 dols. in the value of the imports and 6,500,000 dols. in the value of the exports, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913. With the coming of the war, however, Philippine trade received a set-back and the favourable results of the earlier part of the year were reversed.

The total imports were valued at 48,588,653 dols., being 4,724,133 dols. less than in 1913. While this reduction was distributed over all classes of goods, it fell chiefly on cotton cloths and the iron and steel trade. In the latter category, sugar machinery accounts for more than half of the decline. The coal trade increased, but was less exclusively from Japan, and Australian shipments were larger than in 1913 though they ceased to occupy the prominent place of former years. Of imports of rice there was only a slight increase as compared with 1913. Imports of wheat flour continued to decline and the imports from America were less by 75,000 barrels. Imports of Australian wheat flour, on the other hand, were better maintained. Australian cattle were imported in larger numbers.

The following table shows the quantities and values of some of the principal imports into the Philippines in 1914, as compared with 1913:—

*Foreign Trade of the Philippine Islands in 1914.*

	1913.		1914.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Dols.		Dols.	
Cement ... ..	..barrels	447,074	811,692	336,863	534,882
Coal ... ..	... tons	552,552	1,584,067	587,696	1,749,745
Cotton and manufactures—					
Cloths ... ..	sq. yds.	101,040,051	8,175,363	76,773,353	6,302,965
Thread ... ..	... ..	—	453,584	—	153,644
Wearing apparel ... ..	... ..	—	1,424,325	—	1,422,132
Yarn ... ..	... lbs.	3,561,977	897,059	4,036,852	910,515
All other ... ..	... ..	—	893,970	—	874,868
Iron and steel—					
Machinery ... ..	... ..	—	3,371,222	—	2,538,115
Corrugated roofing ... ..	... lbs.	22,213,453	740,290	23,192,906	770,311
All other ... ..	... ..	—	4,502,392	—	3,674,688
Leather and manufactures—					
Boots and shoes ... ..	... pairs	169,193	630,147	675,331	912,770
All other ... ..	... ..	—	423,301	—	645,054
Meat and dairy products—					
Beef, fresh ... ..	... lbs.	14,558,850	946,016	12,675,216	882,144
Condensed milk ... ..	... ..	11,151,184	794,195	9,803,043	724,062
All other ... ..	... ..	—	1,524,274	—	1,378,341
Motor cars ... ..	... No.	696	954,454	589	703,866
Oil, illuminating ... ..	... gals.	14,117,572	1,268,044	12,817,063	1,281,020
Paper and manufactures ... ..	... ..	—	819,437	—	757,190
Rice ... ..	... tons	85,625	3,164,591	95,390	3,276,148
Salmon, canned ... ..	... lbs.	11,471,887	528,668	6,669,845	314,292
Wheat flour ... ..	... barrels	183,063	1,898,954	399,449	1,611,158
Wood and manufactures ... ..	... ..	—	770,627	—	771,789
All other articles ... ..	... ..	—	16,736,084	—	16,978,624
Total value ... ..	... ..	—	53,312,786	—	48,588,653

The value of the exports amounted to 48,689,634 dols., an increase of only 916,678 dols. as compared with 1913.

Owing to the effect of the war, exports of Manila hemp (which declined considerably in 1913) did not realize the expectations of recovery to which the increased trade in the first seven months of 1914 gave rise. The sugar industry, after two years of unfavourable crop conditions, showed in the amount exported, *viz.*, 232,761 tons, the results of increased acreage and improved methods. This is the highest figure reached during American occupation and approximates to the 257,000 ton maximum attained in the period of prosperity before the competition of beet sugar and the improved methods of production elsewhere, left Philippine sugar discredited and the industry decadent. There are now in operation 15 recently installed mills capable of producing high-grade sugar. Unfavourable conditions in the copra industry grew worse rather than better during 1914, and although the quantity of copra exported (85,965 tons) was an increase of about 5,000 tons on the 1913 figures, it was about 55,000 tons less than the quantity exported in 1912. The reduced exports of copra in the past two years must, however, be considered in connection with a new industry which has developed since 1912—namely, the production of coconut oil, in which some 20,000 tons of copra are consumed.

*Foreign Trade of the Philippine Islands in 1914.*

This oil is the product of a plant recently installed at Manila, and the new industry outstripped all minor export industries.

The following were the quantities and values of the chief exports in 1914, the figures for 1913 being added for purposes of comparison:—

	1913.		1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Dols.		Dols.
Copra ... .. tons	80 920	9,545,721	85,965	7,98 270
Coconut oil ... .. lbs.	11,595,779	1,146,339	26,330,263	2,619,183
Hemp (Manila) ... .. tons	117,928	21,121,084	114 547	19,194,815
Sugar ... ..	154,848	7,032,889	232,761	11,059,593
Cigars ... .. No.	191,762,000	3,012,234	154,754,000	2,315,159
Leaf tobacco ... .. lbs.	28,088,987	1,854,776	28,848,165	1,757,824
All other articles ... ..		4,059,910	—	3,762,790
Total value ... ..	—	47,772,956	—	48,689,634

Dollar = 4s. 11d.

#### CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN REQUIRED FOR GOODS EXPORTED TO RUSSIA.

With reference to the notice at pages 120-122 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 14th January, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from His Majesty's Ambassador at Petrograd to the effect that a Decree was published on April 11th by which the rates of the Russian General Customs Tariff for European Trade are increased by one hundred per cent in respect of all German, Austro-Hungarian and Turkish goods, and goods imported into Russia after passing in transit through Germany, Austria-Hungary or Turkey.

Enemy goods which are free of Duty under the Tariff are subjected to a special Tariff which is appended to the Decree.

*In virtue of the same Decree, certificates of origin for foreign goods imported into Russia will be required from the date of the receipt of the text of the Decree by the various Russian Custom houses.*

Sir G. Buchanan is forwarding, by telegraph, a summary of the very detailed regulations contained in the Decree as to certificates of origin; and further information on this subject will be published in the next issue of this "Journal." (C. 13,123.)

## PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

### URUGUAY.

The Uruguayan "Diario Oficial" for the 11th February contains a Bill, which has been laid before the Uruguayan General Assembly, proposing to prohibit, for a period of four years, the slaughter in, or exportation from Uruguay of calves and heifers (*terneras y vaquillonas*) of less than three years of age. Pedigree and purely domestic animals are, however, not to come within the scope of the prohibition. (C. 12,798.)

## TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

### BRITISH INDIA.

With reference to the notice which appeared on pp. 644-5 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 3rd December, 1914, relative to the prohibition or restriction of the exportation of certain articles from British India under Customs Notification No. 25 W., the Board of Trade have now received copies of further Customs Notifications (Nos. 1717 W. and 1919 W.), dated 20th December, 1914, and 20th February, 1915, respectively, which amend the above-mentioned Customs Notification No. 25 W. with regard to the prohibition of the exportation of medical and surgical stores from British India.

The exportation is now prohibited of:

"Medical and surgical stores and equipment of every description (*other than raw romica, castor seed and mustard seed*), except exports by land and exports of cinchona bark and *sema to the United Kingdom.*"

[The italicised words are new.] (C. 12,807.)

The Board of Trade have also received copies of Notifications (Nos. 2528 W and 2607 W), dated 13th March last, which further amend the Notification No. 25 W regarding the prohibition or restriction of the exportation of various articles from British India, with the effect that the exportation of the undermentioned articles is now prohibited to the extent stated below:—

Prohibited Goods.	Exceptions.
Chrome iron ore (chromite) ... ..	Except to the United Kingdom.
Paraffin wax... ..	Except to the United Kingdom or to a British Possession.

(C. 12,913.)

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

The Board of Trade are also in receipt of copy of a Customs Circular (No. 2 of 1915), dated 6th March last, **Importation of Springs used for Air Guns.** which exempts springs used for air guns from the duty leviable thereon under heading 5 of the 2nd Schedule to the Indian Customs Tariff on importation into British India.

[NOTE—Under the above heading “springs used for air guns” were subject to a duty of 8 rupees each.] (C. 12,733.)

**DOMINION OF CANADA.**

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 230-2 of the “Board of Trade Journal” for the 23rd July, 1914, regarding the prepayment of import duty by Customs stamps on advertising matter sent to Canada under Customs Memorandum No. 1795 B, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Customs Memorandum (No. 1900 B) dated 17th March, 1915, notifying that permission has now been given by the Postmaster-General of the United States for the use of Canadian Customs duty stamps on advertising matter for Canada, provided the stamps are affixed to the reverse side of the article. (C. 12,189.)

**DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.**

With reference to the Notices which have appeared in recent issues of the “Board of Trade Journal” \* respecting the requirement of Consular Certificates of Origin for goods imported from certain neutral European countries into the Dominion of New Zealand, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a telegram, through the Colonial Office, from the Governor of New Zealand, stating that regulations regarding such Certificates of Origin will be applied by the Government of New Zealand to goods forwarded to the Dominion by Parcel Post in the same way as for other consignments. (C. 12,668.)

**UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.**

With reference to the Notices which have appeared in recent issues of the “Board of Trade Journal” † respecting the requirement of Consular Certificates of Origin for goods imported from certain neutral European countries into the Union of South Africa, the Board of Trade have now been informed

\* *I.e.*, for the 18th February (p. 473), the 18th March (pp. 760-1), and the 1st April, 1915 (p. 32).

† *I.e.*, for the 7th January (p. 41), the 4th February (pp. 342-3), and the 18th February, 1915 (p. 473).

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

by the Colonial Office that the Union Government will require similar Certificates of Origin in the case of goods sent by Parcel Post to South Africa.

(C. 12,668.)

**GOLD COAST.**

The Gold Coast "Government Gazette" for the 6th March last contains copy of an Order, dated 15th February, 1915, issued by the Governor under Section 3 of "The Customs Ordinance, 1876," appointing all Postmasters throughout the Colony to be Customs officers for the purpose of examining, assessing, and receiving the duties payable on post parcels received from places outside the Colony.

(C. 12,423.)

The same issue of the "Gazette" also contains a Proclamation, dated 22nd February, issued by the Governor under "The Customs Ordinance, 1876," prohibiting or restricting the exportation of various articles to certain countries from the Colony.

**Appointing Postmasters as Customs Officers in certain cases.**

**Exportation of various Articles to certain Countries Prohibited.**

The articles, restrictions, and prohibitions prescribed in the Proclamation are practically

identical with those published for the Colony of Sierra Leone on pp. 826-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 25th March last.

No special provision is, however, made in the Gold Coast Proclamation for the prohibition of the export of graphite suitable for making crucibles, fuel other than coal, and woolled sheep skins to foreign ports, as in the notice for Sierra Leone.

Further, under the Gold Coast Proclamation, Belgium is included in the list of countries to the ports of which the export of the articles specified in Group (C) of the Sierra Leone Notice is not prohibited.

(C. 12,504.)

**EGYPT.**

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 443 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th August, 1914, relative to the prohibition of the exportation of foodstuffs from Egypt, the Board of Trade have now received copy of the "Journal Officiel" for the 22nd March last, which contains certain Ministerial Decisions, dated 16th March, 1915, whereby the exportation of salt fish and eggs from Egypt is now permitted without limit or restriction. (C. 12,850.)

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" for the 25th March last contains a Notice giving revised Tariff Valuations for use in assessing duties on certain hessian jute or hemp sacks on importation into Egypt.

**Exportation of Salt Fish and Eggs permitted.**

**Revised Import Tariff Valuations for certain Sacks.**

The revised Tariff Valuations, which are operative from the 25th March until the 24th May, 1915, or until denunciation, are as follows:—

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

Articles.	Valuation per kilogramme.*	
	Indian sacks.	European sacks.
Hessian jute or hemp sacks, made of plain cloth, common quality—	<i>Millièmes.</i> †	
For cotton ... ..	43	<i>ad valorem</i>
For onions ... ..	46	
Twilled hessian jute or hemp sacks, common quality ...	24	..

NOTE.—The actual tare is deducted from the gross weight of the bales.

(C. 12,842.)

The same issue of the "Journal Officiel" contains a Notice regarding the import valuations for rice, with effect from the 18th March to the 30th April, 1915, or until denunciation:—

**Revised Import  
Tariff Valuations  
for Rice.**

Articles.	Valuation per kilogramme.*
Rice	<i>£ E. Millièmes.</i>
Burma ... .. per sack of 2 cwt. net	1,010
Saigon ... ..	1,010
Siam garden No. 1 ... ..	1,170

An allowance of 2 per cent. is made in the case of sacks exceeding 2 cwt., but no allowance is made in the case of sacks below that weight.

(C. 12,842.)

Revised Import Tariff Valuations are also given in the same issue of the "Journal Officiel" for assessing Customs duties on sesame on importation into Egypt. These valuations, which came into force on the 25th March, and are to remain in operation until the 24th May, 1915, or until denunciation, are as follows:—

Articles.	Valuation per kilogramme.*
Sesame	<i>Millièmes.</i> †
From India and China ... ..	16
.. Zanzibar ... ..	17
.. Cyprus ... ..	18

(C. 12,842.)

**SUDAN.**

The "Sudan Government Gazette" for the 9th March last contains an Order, dated 21st February, 1915, which has been issued under "The Animals Export and Import Ordinance, 1913," and which prohibits, with effect from the 15th March, 1915, the export of female cattle and sheep from the Sudan.

(C. 12,287.)

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

A kilo = 2.2046 lbs.

† 1,000 *millièmes* = £E 1 = £1 0s. 6d.



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

The same issue of the "Gazette" contains a Notice to Importers and Exporters, dated 11th February, 1915, notifying that, with a view to preventing breaches of the Proclamation of the 1st February, 1915, relating to Trading with the Enemy, Certificates of Origin, in prescribed form, will be required for goods imported into the Sudan from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands and Italy.

**Requirement of Certificates of Origin for Imports and of Declaration of Ultimate Destination for Exports.** Certificates, for the present, however, will not be required in respect of imports of foodstuffs (except in regard to sugar), or in respect of individual consignments not exceeding £E 100 in value.

Goods for exportation from the Sudan to any foreign ports in Europe or on the Mediterranean or Black Seas (with the exception of those of Russia, France, Spain and Portugal) and to any country bordering on the Red Sea other than Egypt or British or French territory, 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.

The following goods will be exempt from the above requirements:—

- (a) Goods imported or exported under licence;
- (b) Goods shipped for the Sudan on or before the 1st April, 1915, and
- (c) Goods in respect of which Customs export entries have been accepted before the publication of this Notice.

The forms of Certificate of Origin for Imports and of the Statutory Declaration of Ultimate Destination for Exports are similar to 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, 1914. (C. 12,351.)

**CYPRUS.**

An Extraordinary issue of the "Cyprus Gazette" for the 15th March last contains a Proclamation of that date, prohibiting the exportation of various articles to certain countries from Cyprus.

**Prohibition of the Exportation of various Articles to certain Countries prohibited.** The present Proclamation, which revokes the Proclamations dealing with exportations from Cyprus dated the 5th September, 1914, 19th September, 1914, 5th October, 1914, 1st February, 1915, and 20th February, 1915, prohibits the exportation of the under-mentioned articles to the extent stated:—

A—To all destinations:—

Cattle.

Gold and silver in coin or bullion, provided that any person leaving the Island of Cyprus may without permission take with him specie to an amount not exceeding ten pounds.

Sheep.

Wheat.

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

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

Accoutrements, namely, web equipment, leather belts, leather bandoliers, leather pouches, other leather articles of personal equipment manufactured for military purposes;

Aeroplanes, airships, balloons and aircraft, of all kinds and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognisable as intended for use in connection with aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and aircraft, including:—gold beaters' skins; shantung silk in the piece; flax fabric suitable for aeroplanes; non-inflammable "celluloid" sheet (or similar transparent material non-soluble in lubricating oil, petrol or water); aeroplane dope; high tensile steel tubes; aeroplane instruments (aneroids, barographs, revolution indicators); aeroplane turnbuckles; steel stampings; magnets; aeroplane engines and parts; fusel oil (amyl alcohol); amyl acetate; aceto-celluloses; triphenyl phosphate;

Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable for use in war;

Blankets, coloured, exceeding 3½ lbs. in weight, known as "woollen" blankets;

Boots, heavy, for men;

Camp equipment, articles of, including tents and their component parts, ovens, camp kettles, buckets, lanterns and horse rugs;

Cannon and other ordnance and machine guns, and parts thereof;

Carbons, suitable for searchlights;

Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance, and for machine guns and parts thereof;

Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts;

Carts, two-wheeled, capable of carrying 15 cwt. or over, and their distinctive component parts;

Chemicals, drugs, dyes and dye stuffs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, and tanning extracts, namely:—

Acetanilide;

Acetone;

Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin);

Aconite and its preparations and alkaloids;

Alcohol, methylic;

Alumina and salts of aluminium;

Ammonia, liquefied;

Ammonium nitrate, perchlorate and sulpho-cyanide;

Antimony, sulphides and oxides of;

Antipyrine (phenazone);

Anti-tetanus serum;

Barium chlorate;

Belladonna and its preparations and alkaloids;

Benzoic acid (synthetic) and benzoates;

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***CYPRUS**—*continued.***B**—*continued.*Chemicals, &c.—*continued.*

- Bromine and alkaline bromides :
- Calcium acetate and all other metallic acetates :
- Calcium nitrate :
- Cantharides and its preparations :
- Carbolic acid :
- Chloral and its preparations, including chloramid :
- Coal tar distillation products, namely, benzol and cresol and the fractions of the distillation products of coal tar between benzol and cresol :
- Coal tar products for use in dye manufacture, including aniline oil and aniline salt :
- Coca and its preparations and alkaloids :
- Collodion :
- Copper, suboxide of :
- Copper sulphate :
- Cresol, all preparations of (including cresylic acid) and nitro-cresol :
- Cresol (saponified) :
- Cyanamide :
- Diethylbarbituric acid (veronal) and veronal sodium :
- Dimethylaniline :
- Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products :
- Emetin and its salts :
- Ergot of rye, not including liquid extract or other medicinal preparations of ergot :
- Encaine hydrochlor :
- Formic aldehyde :
- Fulminate of mercury :
- Gentian and its preparations :
- Glycerine, crude and refined :
- Henbane and its preparations :
- Hexamethylene tetramin (urotropin) and its preparations :
- Hydriobromic acid :
- Hydroquinone :
- Indigo, natural :
- Ipecacuanha root :
- Methylaniline :
- Neo-salvarsan :
- Nitric acid :
- Nitrotoluol :
- Novocain :
- Opium and its preparations and alkaloids :
- Paraffin, liquid medicinal :
- Paraformaldehyde and trioxymethylene :
- “ Peptone Witte ” :
- Peroxide of manganese :
- Phenacetin :

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*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*


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**CYPRUS**—*continued.*B—*continued.*Chemicals, &c.—*continued.*

Picric acid and its components :

Potash, caustic ;

Potash salts, namely :—

Bicarbonate ;

Bichromate ;

Carbonate ;

Chlorate ;

Chloride ;

Chrome alum ;

Cyanide ;

Metabisulphite ;

Nitrate (saltpetre) ;

Permanganate ;

Prussiate ;

Sulphate (including Kainit) ;

Protargol, not including silver proteinate ;

Saccharin (including "saxin") ;

Salicylic acid and salicylate of soda ;

Salol ;

Salvarsan ;

Santonin and its preparations ;

Sodium chlorate and perchlorate ;

Sodium nitrate ;

Sulphonal ;

Sulphur ;

Sulphuric acid ;

Tanning extracts for use in the following :—

Chestnut extract ;

Oakwood extract ;

Tartaric acid and alkaline tartrates ;

Thorium nitrate ;

Thymol and its preparations ;

Trional ;

Valonia ;

Zinc sulphate ;

Coal sacks ;

Compasses, other than ships' compasses ;

Cotton waste of all descriptions ;

Draw plates, jewelled, for drawing steel wire ;

Explosives of all kinds ;

Ferro alloys, including :—

Ferro-chrome ;

Ferro-manganese ;

Ferro-molybdenum ;

Ferro-nickel ;

Ferro-titanium ;

Ferro-tungsten ;

Ferro-vanadium ;

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***CYPRUS**—*continued.*B—*continued.*

- Spiegeleisen :
- Ferro-silicon :
- Field glasses and telescopes :
- Firearms, rifled, of all kinds, and their component parts :
- Flax, raw ;
- Glass for optical instruments :
- Graphite, including foundry (moulding) plumbago and plumbago for lubricating ;
- Grindery, the following articles of, used in the making of boots and shoes :—
  - Brass rivets, for use by hand or machine ;
  - Cutlan studs, for use by hand or machine ;
  - Heel attaching pins, for use by hand or machine ;
  - Heel tips ;
  - Heel tip nails ;
  - Hobnails of all descriptions ;
  - Lasting tacks or rivets, for use by hand or machine ;
  - Protector studs ;
  - Screwing wire ;
  - Steel bills, for use by hand or machine ;
- Harness and saddlery which can be used for military purposes :
- Heliographs :
- Hemp, other than Manila hemp ;
- Hemp, the following manufactures of :—
  - Cloth ;
  - Cordage and twine, not including cordage or twine of Manila hemp or reaper or binder twine ;
- Hides of cattle, buffaloes and horses, and calf-skins ;
- Horse shoes ;
- Hosiery needles ;
- Jute, raw ;
- Khaki woollen cloth ;
- Leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, military boots or military clothing ;
- Meat, namely, beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated ;
- Metals and ores, the following, viz. :—
  - Aluminium and alloys of aluminium ;
  - Antimony and alloys of antimony ;
  - Bauxite ;
  - Chrome ore ;
  - Cobalt ;
  - Copper unwrought and part wrought, all kinds, including alloys of copper (such as brass, gun metal, naval brass and delta metal, phosphor copper and phosphor bronze), copper and brass sheets, circles, slabs, bars, pipes, ingots, scrap, rods, plates, solid drawn tubes, condenser plates, copper wire, brass wire, bronze wire, solder containing copper :

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***CYPRUS**—*continued.*B—*continued.*Metals and ores—*continued.*

- Lead, pig, sheet, or pipe (including solder containing lead);
- Lead ore;
- Manganese and manganese ore;
- Mercury;
- Molybdenum and molybdenite;
- Nickel and nickel ore;
- Scheelite;
- Selenium;
- Tungsten;
- Vanadium;
- Wolframite;
- Zinc and zinc ore (including zinc ashes, spelter, spelter dross, and zinc sheets);
- Mica (including mica splittings) and mica nitrate;
- Mineral jellies;
- Mines and parts thereof;
- Oil, blast furnace (except creosote and creosote oil);
- Oil fuel, shale;
- Oil, mineral lubricating (including mineral lubricating grease and lubricating oil composed of mineral and other oils);
- Oil, whale, namely train, blubber, sperm or head matter, and seal oil, shark oil, and Japan fish oil;
- Oleo oil, Premier jus, and animal tallow;
- Periscopes;
- Petroleum, fuel oil (including turpentine substitute and paraffin oil);
- Petroleum, gas oil;
- Petroleum spirit and motor spirit (including Shell spirit);
- Pigskin, dressed or undressed;
- Portable forges;
- Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts;
- Range finders and parts thereof;
- Rope (steel wire) and hawsers;
- Rubber (including raw, waste and reclaimed rubber) and goods made wholly of rubber; including tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres;
- Searchlights;
- Sheepskins, tanned;
- Sheepskins, woolled, *i.e.*, with the wool left on;
- Signalling lamps of all kinds capable of being used for signalling Morse or other code;
- Silk cloth, silk braid, silk thread, suitable for cartridges;
- Silk noils;
- Spirits of a strength of not less than 43 degrees above proof;
- Submarine sound signalling apparatus;

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***CYPRUS**—*continued.***B**—*continued.*

- Surgical bandages and dressing (including buttercloth);
- Swords, bayonets and other arms (not being fire-arms) and parts thereof;
- Telephone sets and parts thereof, field service telegraph and telephone cable;
- Torpedo nets;
- Torpedo tubes;
- Torpedoes and parts thereof;
- Turpentine (oil and spirit);
- Uniform clothing and military equipment;
- Vessels, boats and craft of all kinds (including floating docks) and their distinctive component parts;
- Wagons, four-wheeled, capable of carrying one ton and over and their distinctive component parts;
- Wire, barbed, and galvanised wire, and implements for fixing and cutting the same (but not including galvanised wire netting);
- Wire, steel, of all kinds;
- Wood, namely :—
  - Ash;
  - Ash three-ply wood;
  - Spruce;
  - Walnut wood;
- Wool, raw (sheep's and lambs');
  - Wool tops;
  - Wool noils;
  - Wool waste;
- Woollen rags, applicable to other uses than manure, pulled or not;
- Woollen and worsted cloth suitable for uniform clothing, not including women's dress stuffs or cloth with pattern;
- Woollen and worsted yarns;
- Woollen jerseys, cardigan jackets, woollen gloves, woollen socks, and men's woollen underwear of all kinds.

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

- Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material;
- Asbestos;
- Bags and sacks of all kinds (not including paper bags);
- Bicycles, and their distinctive component parts;
- Bladders, casings, and sausage skins;
- Camphor;
- Chemicals, drugs, &c. :—
  - Bismuth and its salts;
  - Iodine and its preparations and compounds;
  - Mercury, salts and preparations of;
  - Nux Vomica and its alkaloids and preparations;

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***CYPRUS** *continued.***C**—*continued.*

- Chronometers and all kinds of nautical instruments ;
- Compasses for ships, and parts thereof, including fittings such as binnacles ;
- Firearms, unrifled, for sporting purposes ;
- Flaxen canvas, namely :—
  - Hammock canvas ;
  - Kitbag canvas ;
  - Merchant Navy canvas ;
  - Royal Navy canvas ;
  - Tent canvas ;
- Foodstuffs and feeding stuffs, and the raw materials thereof, including all vegetable oils (other than linseed oil, boiled and unboiled, unmixed with other oil, and not including essential oils) and the following oleaginous nuts, seeds and products, viz. :—Castor beans ; coconuts ; copra ; cotton seed ; ground nuts (arachides) ; linseed ; palm kernels ; rape seed ; sesame seed ; soya beans :
- Goat skins, undressed ;
- Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land and sea, namely, plant for cordite and ammunition factories, viz. :—
  - Cordite presses ;
  - Dies for cartridge cases ;
  - Gauges for shells or cartridges ;
  - Incorporators ;
  - Lapping machines ;
  - Rifling machines ;
  - Wire-winding machines ;
- India-rubber, sheet, vulcanised ;
- Intrenching tools and intrenching implements, namely, pick-axes and grubbers, whether of combination pattern or otherwise ; spades and shovels of all descriptions ; helms and handles for pick-axes, grubbers, spades and shovels ; and machinery for trenching and ditching ;
- Jute yarns ;
- Jute piece goods ;
- Linen close canvas ;
- Linen duck cloth ;
- Mahogany ;
- Mess tins, and water bottles for military use ;
- Metals and ores, the following, viz. :—
  - Copper ore ;
  - Iron ore ;
  - Iron, haematite pig ;
  - Iron pyrites ;
- Motor vehicles of all kinds, including motor bicycles, and their distinctive component parts and accessories ;



*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***CYPRUS**—*continued.*C—*continued.*

- Packings, engine and boiler (including slag-wool);
- Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock;
- Rosin;
- Seeds, clover and grass;
- Shipbuilding materials, namely:—
  - Boiler tubes;
  - Condenser tubes;
  - Iron and steel castings and forgings for hulls and machinery of ships;
  - Iron and steel plates and sectional materials for shipbuilding;
  - Marine engines, and parts thereof;
  - Ships' auxiliary machinery;
- Sounding machines and gear;
- Telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones, material for.

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

- Tin plates; including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing.  
(C. 12,966.)

**GIBRALTAR.**

The Supplement to the "Gibraltar Chronicle and Official Gazette" for the 19th March, 1915, contains a Proclamation of that date, which revokes the Proclamation of the 19th February last, regarding export prohibitions, and, at the same time, prohibits, under "The Prohibition of Exportation (Temporary) Ordinance, 1915," the exportation or removal from Gibraltar of any article, except under permit from the Treasurer and Collector, and further prohibits the exportation or removal from Gibraltar of various articles, except to certain countries, which are to be specified in the above-mentioned permits.

The list of articles prohibited to be exported to the various countries is practically identical with that given for Cyprus in the current issue of this "Journal."

The Proclamation for Gibraltar, however, does not include the articles specified under the heading (A) of the Notice for Cyprus, nor of cresol (saponified), which is included under heading (B) of that Notice.

The following additional articles are prohibited to be exported from Gibraltar to all destinations (except to the United Kingdom, British Possessions and British Protectorates):—

- Soda, prussiate of;
- Diamonds prepared for use in draw plates, jewelled, for drawing steel wire; and
- Paraffin wax.

(C. 12,550.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**MALTA.**

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Government Notice (No. 57), dated 11th March, 1915, which repeals Government Notices No. 287 of 1914 and 33 of 1915 regarding export prohibitions, and, at the same time, provides for the prohibition of the exportation of various articles to certain countries from Malta.

**Exportation of various Articles to certain Countries prohibited.**

The list of articles prohibited to be exported to the various countries is practically identical with that given for Cyprus in the current issue of this "Journal."

In the Notice for Malta, however, no provisions are made for the total prohibition of the exportation of various articles similar to those specified under the Heading (A) of the Notice for Cyprus.

As regards the articles prohibited to be exported from Malta to foreign ports in Europe and the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain and Portugal, the Maltese Notice includes—

Gold and silver in coin or bullion;

(included under Heading (A) in the Cyprus Notice).

Paper money;

Hides of cattle, buffaloes and horses, and calfskins;

(included under Heading (B) in the Cyprus Notice).

Coal and coke;

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

(included under Heading (D) in the Cyprus Notice).

The Maltese Notice does not include "zinc sulphate," as in Heading (B) of the Notice for Cyprus.

It is provided in the Notice for Malta that, *without the permission of the Collector of Customs*, the exportation of the various articles to the above-mentioned foreign ports is prohibited. (C. 12,549.)

**ST. LUCIA.**

The "St. Lucia Gazette" for the 20th March last contains a Government Notice (No. 49), dated 19th March, 1915, repealing all previous export prohibition Notices, and at the same time prohibiting, under the "Customs Ordinance, 1900" the exportation of various articles to certain countries from St.

Lucia.

The list of articles prohibited to be exported to the various countries is practically identical with that given for Cyprus in the current issue of this "Journal."

The Government Notice for St. Lucia, however, does not include the articles specified under the heading (A) of the Notice for Cyprus, nor of the following articles included under heading (B) of that Notice:—

Chemicals, &c. :—

Ammonium nitrate, perchlorate and sulpho-cyanide.

Chlorate of potash.

Cresol (saponified).

Zinc sulphate.

(C. 12,962.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**FEDERATED MALAY STATES.**

An Extraordinary issue of the "Federated Malay States Government Gazette" for the 1st March, 1915, contains copy of Notifications (Nos. 508-9) which cancel Notifications Nos. 1981-2 of 1914 and, at the same time, provide for the imposition of duties on intoxicating liquors and petroleum imported into each of the Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang, with effect from the 2nd March, 1915.

The following statement shows the new rates of duty leviable on the articles affected, as well as those previously in force:—

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.	
	Old rates.	New rates.
Intoxicating Liquors—	Dols.	Dols.
(i.) Containing not less than 85 % of proof spirit ... .. per proof gallon	3.00	4.80
(ii.) Containing less than 85 %, but not less than 70 % of proof spirit... .. per gallon	2.40	3.84
(iii.) Containing less than 70 %, but not less than 40 % of proof spirit... .. per gallon	1.50	2.40
(iv.) Containing less than 40 % of proof spirit —		
(a) Sparkling wines ... .. per gallon	1.50	2.40
(b) Still wines ... .. "	1.00	1.60
(c) Beer, cider and perry ... .. "	0.24	0.48
(d) Other intoxicating liquors ... .. "	1.00	1.60
Petroleum ... .. "	0.05	0.05

*Note.*—Still wines, red or white, containing less than 25 per cent. of proof spirit, and toddy are exempt from duty. (C. 12,362.)

The same issue of the "Gazette" contains Orders (Nos. 506-7), issued under "The Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Enactment, 1903," prohibiting the importation of cattle from the West Coast of Siam and Negri Sembilan, respectively, into the State of Perak. (C. 12,351.)

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 475-7 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 18th February last, respecting the requirements of Certificates of Origin for imports from certain neutral European Countries and Declarations of Ultimate Destination for exports, under Notification No. 1562 of 1914, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Notification (No. 245 of 1915) cancelling the above-mentioned Notification of 1914, and, at the same time, specifying the requirements under which Certificates of Origin for imports and Declarations of Ultimate Destination for exports must now be provided.

**New Regulations as to Requirement of Certificates of Origin, &c.**

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

The present regulations are, for the most part, identical with those previously issued. It is, however, now provided that Certificates of Origin are required in respect of the importation of individual consignments not exceeding £50 in value.

Further, Declarations of Ultimate Destination must be made by the actual exporter or by some responsible representative of the actual exporter (or in the case of a Limited Company, by a Director, Secretary, Manager or other responsible officer) having a personal and first-hand knowledge of the enquiries made and of the facts stated in the Declaration. Carrying Agents are not regarded as competent to make the Declaration.

The forms of the Certificate of Origin for Imports and of the Statutory Declaration of Ultimate Destination for Exports are similar to 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, 1914. (C. 12,505.)

**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 as from the 8th April:—

Oxen;

Swine;

Soup squares;

Small fancy bread, pastry, cakes, ginger-bread and other similar bakers' wares, not being preserves;

Wire of copper and of alloys of copper with zinc, tin, or other non-precious metal—twisted into cords or cables, not insulated;

Wire of copper and of alloys of copper with zinc, tin, or other non-precious metal; also electric cables or lines:—

Furnished with sheath of lead or other metal, with or without armouring.

Insulated with rubber, gutta-percha, textile materials, paper, asbestos or varnish, or in any other way.

(C. 12,751.)

With reference to the notice at pages 647-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 3rd December last, respecting the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from Sweden, the "Svensk Författningssamling" for the 20th March contains a Royal Decree, dated the 12th March, which revokes the Royal Decree of the 20th October (which formed the subject of the notice referred to above), and prohibits the exportation from the Kingdom of the following wares:—

**Prohibition of  
Exportation of  
certain Medicinal  
Articles.**

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

- Bandaging articles, with the exception of cellulose wadding, bandage gauze, charpie, and preparations thereof ;  
Articles of rubber for medical or hygienic use ;  
Magnesite ;  
Peptone, for bacteriological purposes ;  
Gutta percha paper ;  
Silk for surgical use ;  
" *Kautschukhäfte* " ;  
Magnesite bricks ;  
So-called Petrie dishes ;  
Bismuth and bismuth combinations ;  
Lysol (eresol soap solution) ;  
Citric acid and tartaric acid ;  
Salicylic acid ; and salicylates ;  
Bromine, potassium bromide, sodium bromide, ammonium bromide and other bromides and bromates ; also organic bromine combinations ;  
Iodine, potassium iodide, sodium iodide, ammonium iodide and other iodides ; also organic iodine combinations ;  
Hydrobromic acid ; hydroiodic acid ;  
Tartaras stibico-kaliens (emetic salt) ;  
Mercury ;  
Peroxide of hydrogen ;  
Carbolic acid, cresol and meta cresol ;  
Mastic and balsam of Peru, also styrax, crude or purified ;  
Mastic preparations ;  
Formalin, in solid form (paraformaldehyde) ;  
Litmus ;  
Camphor, refined ;  
Tannic acid ;  
Gelatine for bacteriological use ;  
Agar-agar ;  
Acetylsalicylic acid ;  
Adrenaline, and salts and preparations thereof ;  
Aloes ;  
Alypin ;  
Antifebrin ;  
Antipyrine (phenyldimethyl pyrazolone) ;  
Arecoline and its salts ;  
Atropine and its salts ;  
Bromural and preparations thereof ;  
Diethylmalonyl urea (veronal) and its salts ;  
Digitalis leaves and preparations thereof, such as digalin or digitotal ;  
Duboisin and its salts and combinations ;  
Ephedrine and salts and preparations thereof ;  
Ephedrine and salts and preparations thereof ;  
Eucaine ;  
Phenacetin ;  
Physostigmin ;  
Guttapereha plasters, mercurial and mercurial carbolic ;  
Hexamethylenetetramine (urotropin, formin, aminoform) and its salts ;  
Hydrastis root and preparations thereof ;  
Ipeacuanha root ;  
Iodoform ;  
Cinchona bark ;  
Quinine, quinine salts, and quinine combinations ;  
Chloral hydrate ;  
Ethyl chloride and methyl chloride ;  
Chloroform ;  
Caffeine, and salts, combinations and preparations thereof ;  
Coca leaves ;  
Cocaine chloride ;  
Cotchiniae ;  
Mercury and mercury salts ; preparations thereof for medicinal use, such as mercurial or mercurial carbolic gutta percha plasters ;  
" *Luminal* " ;

### Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

#### SWEDEN—continued.

Morphine and other products of opium, such as codeine, &c. ;  
 Novocaine ;  
 Opium tincture and other preparations of opium for medicinal use ;  
 Paracuphine and salts and preparations thereof ;  
 Proponal ;  
 Pyramidone (dimethylamino-antipyrine) ;  
 Rhubarb root, medicinal, and preparations thereof ;  
 Rhizoma veratri (white hellebore root) ;  
 Sagrada bark and preparations thereof ;  
 Salipyrine (antipyrine salicylate) ;  
 Salvarsan and neo-salvarsan ;  
 Santonin, and preparations thereof ;  
 Senega root ;  
 Senna pods (*folliculi sennae*) ;  
 Senna leaves ;  
 Scopolamine (hyoscyne) and its salts ;  
 Sublimite pastilles ;  
 Suprarenine and salts and preparations thereof ;  
 Theobromine and salts and preparations thereof ;  
 Colchicum seed (*semen colchici*) and preparations thereof ;  
 Tropacocaine and salts and preparations thereof ;  
 Vaccines and serums for medicinal and diagnostic purposes ;  
 Permanganate of potash ;  
 Suture needles ;  
 Clinical thermometers ;  
 Catgut, and strings thereof ;  
 Opium.

(C. 12,036.)

#### NETHERLANDS.

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

A Royal Decree of the 8th April prohibits the exportation of *potatoes cut in pieces or mashed, and waste of potatoes.*

Two Royal Decrees of the 10th April prohibit the exportation of *flying machines and parts thereof, and of scythes.* (C. 12,900 ; 12,947.)

#### FRANCE.

With reference to recent notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the prohibition of the exportation and re-exportation of certain articles from France, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of three French Presidential Decrees, dated the 30th March and the 1st and 3rd April (and published in the issues of the "Journal Officiel" for the 2nd and 4th April), which prohibit the exportation and re-exportation (in process of entrepôt, transit or transhipment) of the following articles :—

Coins of nickel, copper and billon ;  
 Residue (*marcs*) from apples ;

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**FRANCE**—*continued.*

Raw and dressed kidskins;  
 Fish greases;  
 Coffee;  
 Tanbark and other tanning materials of all kinds; tanning  
 extracts and tannic juices;  
 Ammonia;  
 Ships' chronometers;  
 Nautical instruments.

Exemptions from this prohibition may, however, be accorded under conditions to be laid down by the Ministry of Finance.

(C. 12,380; C. 12,523.)

With reference to the notice at pages 697-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 11th March, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a French Presidential Decree, dated the 6th April and published in the "Journal Officiel" of the 7th April, which provides that the undermentioned articles, the exportation

and re-exportation of which from France was prohibited by the Decree of the 6th March, may in future be exported or re-exported, without special authorisation, when destined for the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, Belgium, Japan, Montenegro, Russia,\* Serbia,\* or the United States of America:—

Guts, fresh, dried or salted.

Starch.

Potato fecula and other feculæ.

(C. 12,848.)

**SWITZERLAND.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that a Federal Decree has been issued which prohibits the exportation from Switzerland, as from the 7th April, of the following products:—

**Prohibition  
 of Exportation of  
 certain Articles.**

Biscuits and other fine bakers' wares, with or without sugar (except individual consignments of such wares weighing not more than 5 kilogs. gross weight);

Fresh milk;

Wood:—in the rough; squared with the axe; sawn lengthwise or split; fitted (ready dressed) and joinered;

Magnetos for automobiles;

Copper ore;

Lead ore, galena;

Antimony ore (sulphuretted antimony) and other crude ores not elsewhere mentioned (in the Tariff);

Yellow and red (amorphous) phosphorus;

Sulphate of alumina and hydrate of alumina;

Tin salts.

(C. 12,524.)

\* Under reserve, as regards exports to Russia and Serbia, of the furnishing of a bond, to be discharged by the Russian or Serbian Customs authorities.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**PORTUGUESE COLONIES.**

The "Diario do Governo" for the 25th March contains a Decree (No. 1,434, dated the 20th March) which provides that Customs duties shall be levied on automobiles, complete or incomplete, of any system, imported into the Portuguese Colonies, from any country, at the following rates:—

	Escudos.
Automobiles, complete, for carrying passengers ... Each	50
Automobiles, incomplete (wheels with motor) ... ..	24
Automobiles intended solely for the transport of goods ..	14

Parts or accessories of automobiles, whether imported separately or not, are to be subject to import duty according to the material of which made.

[*Note.*—Import duty was formerly levied on incomplete automobiles (wheels with motor) at the rate of 70 escudos each and on complete automobiles at the rate of 120 escudos each (Decree of the 26th November, 1903).] (C. 12,291.)

**PORTUGAL (ANGOLA).**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that an Order of the Governor-General of Angola was published in the Official Gazette of the 27th February prohibiting the exportation from Angola of cattle and of foodstuffs with the exception of dried fish, salt, alcohol, coffee and sugar. The exportation of palm oil unfit for consumption by the natives does not fall within the scope of the prohibition. (C. 12,098.)

**SPAIN.**

The "Gaceta de Madrid" for the 9th April contains a Royal Order, dated the 7th April, which provides that, until further notice, coal shall be admitted into Spain from foreign countries free of Customs duty and transport tax. This exemption from duty is to be accorded to cargoes of coal shipped from foreign ports, and destined for Spain, on and after the 9th April, the date of publication of the Royal Order. (C. 12,952.)

With reference to the notice at pages 264-5 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 30th January, 1913, respecting the Customs treatment of cocoa in the bean, not roasted, the produce of Fernando Po. on importation into Spain, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that 4,000 metric tons of such cocoa per annum are now to be admitted into Spain at a duty of 50 pesetas per 100 kilograms (No. 635 of the Spanish Tariff), instead of 2,750 metric tons, the quantity previously fixed. Importations in excess of 4,000 metric tons are to be dutiable



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

at the rate applicable to cocoa of other origin, *i.e.*, 120 pesetas per 100 kilogs.

[*Note.*—In addition to the duties stated, there is also a surtax of 10 pesetas per 100 kilogs. on cocoa imported into Spain from any country (see the notice at page 142 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 16th January, 1913).]

(C. 12,662.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that a Royal Order was published in the "Gaceta de Madrid" for the 11th April which prohibits the exportation from Spain of wool, washed, combed, or carded.

**Prohibition of Exportation of Wool.**

[*NOTE.*—The exportation of washed, combed, and carded wool from Spain had previously been permitted, subject to the payment of an export duty at the rate of 42.50 pesetas per 100 kilogs. See the notice at pages 768-769 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 18th March.]

With reference to the notice on page 100 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting a Spanish Royal Order prohibiting the exportation of certain articles from Spain, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that a further Royal Order has been issued which exempts lucerne and clover from the prohibition of the exportation of fodder (*forrajes*).

**Exportation of Lucerne and Clover permitted.****ITALY.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that an Italian Royal Decree was published on the 3rd April which prohibits the exportation of vessels, boats, barges and floating craft from Italy.

**Prohibition of Exportation of Ships and Boats.**

(C. 12,849.)

**MOROCCO.**

With reference to the notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 25th February (p. 551) and the 1st April (p. 144), the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the authorities of the French Zone in Morocco have authorised the exportation to the United Kingdom of all produce and merchandise which is permitted to France. These articles are:—

**Exportation of certain Articles from the French Zone to the United Kingdom.**

Bamboos; goats; beans; table fruits; oleaginous seeds; vegetable oil; unscoured wool grease; wool, combed or carded, dyed or not, woollen waste, tissues of wool for clothing, woollen blankets, woollen hosiery; lentils; dried codfish and other dried fish; eggs; hides

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**MOROCCO—continued.**

and skins, raw or prepared; pigs; sea salt, salina salt, rock salt; bran; automobiles, trailers of all systems, pneumatic tyres, and all articles, manufactured or not, appertaining to naval, military or transport material.

Exportation of the above-mentioned goods to the United Kingdom is subject to the following conditions:—

The fact that the consignment to be exported is destined for the United Kingdom must be certified by the British Consul at the port of shipment.

The shipper must enter into a bond (*acquit à caution*) as a guarantee of the arrival of the goods at the British port of destination. (C. 12,510.)

**GUATEMALA.**

With reference to the notice at page 771 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 18th March, respecting the temporary reduction of the Guatemalan import duty on certain cotton sacks, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of translation of a further Decree of the Guatemalan Government, dated the 28th February, providing that the reduced rate of 2 centavos per kilogramme is only to apply to strong sacks of thick cotton cloth, capable of holding 100 or 150 pounds of coffee or sugar. Sacks of other sizes are to remain dutiable at the rate of 30 centavos per kilogramme. (C. 12,441.)

**COLOMBIA.**

With reference to the notice at page 45 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 1st April, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Colombian Presidential Decree (No. 161 of 1915, dated the 29th January and published in the "Diario Oficial" for the 2nd February), and issued in virtue of Law No. 126. This Decree provides that special consumption duties are to be levied on various articles, on importation into Colombia, at the rates shown below:—

	Rate of Consumption duty.
	Pesos cts.
<i>Cigarettes</i> —Foreign cigarettes or cigarettes manufactured in Colombia with foreign tobacco—per packet, box, or other receptacle weighing not more than 30 grammes ... ..	0 02
<i>and</i> , if the weight exceeds 30 grammes—per 15 grammes (or fraction thereof) in excess ... ..	0 01
<i>Tobacco</i> —Leaf tobacco or chewing or cut tobacco (foreign)—per kilog. ... ..	0 80
<i>Cigars</i> —Cigars of foreign or gin or manufactured in Colombia of foreign tobacco—per kilog. ... ..	1 00
<i>Spirits</i> —Brandy, whisky, "pousse-café," gin, rum, or any other foreign distilled liquors, containing more than 22 centesimal degrees of alcohol—per bottle, flask, or other receptacle, weighing not more than 200 grammes ... ..	0 10
<i>and</i> , if the weight exceeds 200 grammes—per 200 grammes (or fraction thereof) in excess ... ..	0 10

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**COLOMBIA**—*continued.*

	Rate of Con- sumption duty.
<i>Wine, beer, &amp;c.</i> —	
Red or white wines of foreign origin not containing more than 15 centesimal degrees of alcohol, in casks, barrels or demijohns, or beer yeast and fermented must of barley or other material for making beer—per kilog. of weight (including receptacle) ... ..	Pesos. cts. 0 02
Red or white wines of foreign origin, in the receptacles specified above, containing more than 15 and not more than 22 centesimal degrees of alcohol, and full-bodied wines, such as Port, Muscatel, Malaga, Sherry, Vermouth, San Raphael, Bagnols, &c, in casks, barrels, demijohns, carboys, or common bottles—per kilog. of weight (including receptacle) ... ..	0 05
Sparkling wines, red, of foreign origin, not containing more than 22 centesimal degrees of alcohol, in bottles, flasks or other receptacles—per kilog. (including receptacle) ... ..	0 10
Sparkling wines, white and yellow, of foreign origin, not containing more than 22 centesimal degrees of alcohol, in bottles, flasks or other receptacles—per kilog. (including receptacle) ... ..	0 20
Champagne—per kilog. (including receptacle) ... ..	1 00
Beers of foreign origin—per kilog. of weight (including receptacle) ... ..	0 05
Ginger beer, cider, and other similar fermented beverages—per kilog. (including receptacle) ... ..	0 10
<i>Perfumery</i> —	
Alcoholic perfumery (of national or foreign manufacture) such as "agua divina," Florida water, kamauga, bay rum, or any other kind of liquid, pastes, cosmetics, dentifrices, toilet powders or toilet waters, the retail price of which does not exceed 10 pesos per kilog. (including the box or bottle in this price and weight)—per kilog. ... ..	0 50
Perfumery (of national or foreign manufacture) of which the retail price exceeds 10 pesos but does not exceed 50 pesos per kilog. (with the exception of the soaps specified in Group XXII. of the Customs Tariff)—per kilog. (including receptacle) ... ..	2 50
Perfumery (of national or foreign manufacture) of which the retail price exceeds 50 pesos per kilog. (with the exception of the soaps specified in Group XXII. of the Customs Tariff)—per kilog. (including receptacle) ... ..	5 00
<i>Playing cards</i> —Playing cards (of national or foreign manufacture)—per pack not exceeding 52 cards ... ..	0 20
NOTE.—Any number of cards in excess of 52 is regarded as a further pack for the purpose of the application of the duty.	

These duties are to be levied by means of special stamps which are to be affixed to the articles, in accordance with the special regulations laid down in the Decree.

The complete text of the Decree (in Spanish) 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. 12,102.)

**URUGUAY.**

With reference to the notices in the "Board of Trade Journal," for the 12th December, 1912 (p. 570) and the 17th April, 1913 (p. 143) respecting the duty-free admission of fertilisers into Uruguay, the Uruguayan "Diario Oficial" for the 5th

**Regulations respecting  
Duty-free Admission  
of Fertilisers.**

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**URUGUAY**—*continued.*

March contains a Decree, dated the 25th February, which provides that the following fertilisers may be imported duty-free into the Republic:—

Sulphate of iron ;  
 Mineral superphosphates ;  
 Mineral phosphates ;  
 Nitrate of soda ;  
 Nitrate of potash ;  
 Sulphate of ammonia ;  
 Sulphate of lime ;  
 Sulphate of potash ;  
 Chlorides of potash ;  
 Carbonates of potash ;  
 Slag (*escorias de fosforación*) ;  
 Pacific guano ;

All other substances which can be used as manures.

The Decree specifies the conditions which must be fulfilled in order that the fertilisers may be exempt from import duty. *Inter alia*, it is provided that, in order to secure the duty-free importation of manures, importers must present a petition to the Ministry of Industries, and must annex thereto samples of the consignment; and the Decree also contains detailed information as to the method of the official analysis of such samples.

The duty-free importation of fertilisers may only be effected through the port of Montevideo.

The text of the Decree (in Spanish) 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 12,693).

## 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.

### SOUTH AFRICA.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa has forwarded a copy of an Ordinance to make provision for the registration of motor vehicles and the licensing of motor vehicle drivers, and in respect to other matters relating to the use of motor

**Motor Vehicle  
 Regulations in the  
 Transvaal.**

*Shipping and Transport.***SOUTH AFRICA**—*continued.*

vehicles in the Transvaal, which has recently been assented to by the Governor-General in Council.

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

(C.I.B. 14,922.)

**RUSSIA.**

H.M. Embassy at Petrograd reports that, owing to the deficiencies of the single track narrow-gauge railway from Archangel, and to the more urgent traffic requirements for military and naval stores, coal, etc., the prospects of obtaining wagon facilities for the transport of general merchandise is practically hopeless under existing conditions, notwithstanding the suspension of all further importations into Archangel resulting from the closing of navigation there.

The question of transport facilities for private goods from Archangel has been repeatedly taken up by interested business circles in Petrograd. Representations have been made to the authorities by the importers and by various representative Russian trade associations at Petrograd, individually and collectively, and by the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce in that city, and in all cases with negative results, so far as any extension whatever of existing facilities is concerned. At first all private goods traffic by this railway was entirely suspended; then two wagons per diem, lately increased to three, were allotted for goods of all descriptions other than Government stores. The authorities hold out no hope whatever of further facilities till July next, and refer the parties concerned to the only other available methods of transport, viz., river traffic in the spring, and conveyance by sleighs till then.

(C.I.B. 20,321.)

**BRAZIL.**

H.M. Consul at Bahia (Mr. E. M. de Garston) reports that, according to information he has received from the Bahia Dock Company, there are over 750 metres of quay frontage at that port, with six modern wharves already in traffic; another 660 metres are not opened to traffic at present owing to the unfortunate economic conditions existing.

It may be noted in connection with the above that the depth of water available for steamer berthing at the port was stated by mistake in the Consular report on the trade of the Bahia district in 1912 (Foreign Office—Annual Series, No. 5,076) to be not more than 12 ft., whereas since the opening of the quays to traffic by the Federal Government there has never been less than 8 metres (26 ft. 4 ins.) of water available.

(C. 11,977.)

*Shipping and Transport.***CHINA.**

According to the "North China Herald" (Shanghai) of 13th February, the Chinese merchants in Shanghai have mooted the idea of forming a large mail steamship company for the transport of Chinese produce and manufactures, and a scheme was submitted to the Ministry of Communications for approval, in the hope that the Government would co-operate or give pecuniary aid to this step.

**Proposed  
Chinese-owned  
Mail Steamship  
Company.**

The Central Government has now signified its approval, requesting the Chinese merchants of Shanghai to proceed with the promotion of the company. It is said that the outline of the plan is as follows:—

(1) The authorised capital to be 50,000,000 dols., all to be subscribed by Chinese shareholders—the Government to take up two-fifths and the remainder to be offered to Chinese capitalists in the interior and abroad for subscription.

(2) A fleet of 50 steamers of various tonnage to be acquired, either by purchase or construction, to run (*a*) between Asia and Europe, (*b*) between Asia and America, (*c*) between China and the Southern Archipelago, and (*d*) between coastal ports of China.

(3) To inaugurate inland steam-launch lines, as far as possible.

The company is to be called The China Mail Steamship Company. To encourage people to subscribe to the capital, the Government is to receive no interest on its shares.

**MINERALS, METALS, AND MACHINERY.****SOUTH AFRICA.**

The Report for 1914 of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines publishes the following figures showing the quantity and value of the gold, diamond and base metal production in the Transvaal during 1914, the corresponding figures for 1913 being added for purposes of comparison:—

	1913.	1914.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—).
Gold, value ... ..	£37,358,040	£35,588,075	— £1,769,965
.. ounces... ..	8,794,824	8,378,139	— 416,685
Coal, value at pit's mouth ..	£1,142,598	£1,150,746	+ £8,148
.. tons ... ..	5,225,036	5,157,268	— 67,768
Diamonds, value ... ..	£2,726,663	£1,016,892	— £1,709,771
.. carats ... ..	2,156,897	1,101,264	— 1,055,633
Copper ore, estimated value ... ..	£138,328	£330,381	+ £192,053
Tin ore, estimated value ... ..	£427,863	£310,222	— £117,641

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.*

**RUSSIA.**

The "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd) of 14th/27th March states that, according to the report issued by the Kharkov Bourse Committee, the output of coal in the Caucasus in 1914 amounted to 4,083,700 pounds, as compared with 4,279,300 pounds in 1913, representing a decrease of 195,600 pounds or about 4½ per cent. The coal produced was mainly distributed as follows:— 2,145,500 pounds for railway purposes, 1,223,000 pounds for factories and other works and 547,600 pounds for household purposes.

The Kharkov Bourse Committee further publishes the following figures showing the quantity of coal, coke, anthracite, and briquettes from the Donetz district which was consigned through Mariupol in 1914, the figures for 1913 being given for purposes of comparison:—

	1913.	1914.
	Pounds.	Pounds.
Coal ... ..	62,509,707	49,655,318
Coke ... ..	163,412	130,687
Anthracite... ..	1,447,820	1,373,425
Briquettes... ..	1,446,450	2,694,978
Total ... ..	65,567,389	53,854,408

1,000 pounds = 16 tons (about).

**SWEDEN.**

H.M. Minister at Stockholm reports that experiments with the object of obtaining fuel oil from Swedish mineral schists, which commenced at Trollhättan at the beginning of the year, are stated to have led to very satisfactory results. A Government commission appointed to investigate the possibilities of a native production of fuel oil is watching the development of the experiments with great interest. (C. 2,407.)

**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 30th March, 1915, were as follows:—

**Corn Prices.**

Wheat ... ..	54s. 9d.
Barley ... ..	31s. 3d.
Oats ... ..	30s. 4d.

For further particulars see p. 186.

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

Statements are published on pp. 187-8 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the weeks ended 3rd and 10th April, 1915, as well as of imports during the corresponding weeks of 1914.

**Imports of  
Agricultural  
Produce.**

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 8th April, 1915, was 142,086 (including 144 bales British West Indian), and the number imported during the fourteen weeks ended 8th April, 1915, was 2,257,406 (including 1,272 bales British West Indian, 333 bales British West African, 6,934 bales British East African, and 274 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 8th April, 1915, was 7,821, and during the fourteen weeks 229,338.

For further details see p. 186.

A return showing the number of bales of cotton imported and exported, forwarded from ports to inland towns, and returned to ports, during the month and three months ended March, 1915, will be found on p. 185.

**BRITISH INDIA.**

The official "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta) of 18th March publishes the final general memorandum on the Indian cotton crop of 1914-15, in which the total area reported under cotton in India is 24,632,000 acres, a decrease of 388,000 acres, or nearly 2 per cent. on the revised figure for the preceding year.

The total estimated yield is 5,232,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, which is 3 per cent. more than the revised figure for 1913-14, and the average yield per acre of the present cotton crop for all India is, on the basis of these figures, 85 lbs. as against 81 lbs. in the previous year.

A further final general memorandum contained in the same issue of the "Indian Trade Journal" relates to the Indian rice crop of 1914-15. The total area reported under cultivation is 76,181,000 acres, which exceeds the acreage of the preceding year by 1 per cent. The total estimated yield is 27,964,000 tons of cleaned rice, which is 3 per cent. short of the yield of the previous year. The three important Provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Burma account for the decrease in output, as the crop in these Provinces was adversely affected by deficient rainfall towards the latter part of the season.

The "Indian Trade Journal" of 11th March publishes the final general memorandum on the sugar cane crop for the season 1914-15, which is based on reports relative to 99.4 per cent. of the total area under

**Estimated Rice  
Crop for 1914-15.**

**Estimated Sugar  
Crop for 1914-15.**



*Agricultural and Forest Products.*

**BRITISH INDIA—continued.**

sugar cane in British India. While the total area is given as 2,315,000 acres—a decrease of 9 per cent. on the acreage of the previous year—nevertheless the yield is estimated at 2,367,000 tons, as compared with 2,291,000 tons (revised figure) for last year, representing an increase of 3 per cent. The crop is nearly 6 per cent. above the average for the preceding five years.

The decrease in acreage, which occurs in all the Provinces except Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, is attributed to deficient moisture at sowing time and scarcity of seed cane owing to the drought of 1913.

**FEDERATED MALAY STATES.**

The following figures of the exports of cultivated rubber from the Federated Malay States during the month of March, 1915, are from telegraphic information received by the Malay States Information Agency in London, the corresponding figures for 1914 being added for purposes of comparison:—

	1914.	1915.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
March ... ..	2,418	3,418
January-March ... ..	7,324	10,302

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**UNITED KINGDOM.**

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 three months ended March, 1915, will be found on p. 189.

The following persons nominated by local authorities for the post of Inspector of Weights and Measures have passed the examination provided for under the 8th Section of the Weights and Measures Act, 1904:—  
 R. R. Allen, Bootle; F. Dixon, Bradford;  
 P. Hannibal, Smethwick; E. Richards, Glamorgan; W. Simmons, Lancashire; R. Thompson, Stoke-on-Trent; A. Urquhart, Glasgow;  
 H. Winstanley, Leeds.

*Miscellaneous.***AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.**

The "Handelsmuseum" (Vienna) of 25th March publishes the following particulars regarding the formation of new companies in Austria-Hungary and the amount of new capital invested in industrial enterprises in 1914, the figures for the previous year being added for purposes of comparison :—

	1913.	1914.
	Number.	Number.
New joint stock companies formed ... ..	52	24
New limited liability companies formed ... ..	549	444
Total ... ..	601	468
	Kronen.	Kronen.
Capital of new joint stock companies ... ..	95,910,000	42,410,000
Capital of new limited liability companies... ..	86,810,000	71,850,000
Increase in capital of existing joint stock companies ...	133,300,000	127,750,000
Increase in capital of existing limited liability companies	22,000,000	10,400,000
Total new capital (nominal) invested ... ..	338,020,000	252,410,000

Krone = 10d.

**CHINA. JAPAN.**

The Board of Trade have received from the British Embassy at Washington a copy of a report on the canned goods trade in the Far East, issued by the United States Department of Commerce.

It appears that the trade with China in canned goods is carried on by wholesale merchants in the Treaty Ports—mainly in Shanghai and Hong Kong. Scarcely any canned goods go beyond the Treaty Ports, except to the missionaries. The present demand for canned goods in China is limited practically to the foreign element.

Personal observation and enquiries confirmed the impression that canned goods are not sold to many of the native Chinese, yet it is noticeable that many western customs have crept in, and in matters of food there is a tendency to adopt western dishes.

Condensed milk has become an important article of import into both China and Japan and has penetrated into the inner parts of China with only a small amount of advertising.

With the exception of the trade in condensed milk, it appears that in Japan, as in China, the imports of canned goods are sold principally to the foreign population and each nationality, of course, prefers the canned foods of its own country. If there is to be any great increase in the sale of these foods it must be to the Japanese themselves.

The Report 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. 9,855.)

## 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 March, 1915, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased\* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 10d.).

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

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

### BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

### FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

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

No. 5,427. Trade of Nicaragua for 1911-13. Price 1½d.

Finance.	Effect of the opening of the
Coffee, rubber and sugar ex-	Panama Canal.
ports.	Map.

\* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman and Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, London, E.C. 4; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Pensonby, 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. 5,429. Trade and Agriculture of Thessaly (Greece) in 1913.  
Price 1½d.

Coal trade.  
Shipping.

Agriculture.  
Map.

**COLONIAL OFFICE REPORT.**

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

No. 839. Cayman Islands (Jamaica). Price 1d.

**OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.**

*Malay States. Reports for 1913 on the States of Kedah and Perlis, Kelantan, and Trengganu. [Cd. 7,795.] Price 11½d.*

**FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.**

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

The titles of the Miscellaneous Series are printed in italics.

No.	Place.	Price.	No.	Place.	Price.
	<b>EUROPE—</b>			<b>ASIA—</b>	
	<b>Germany and Colonies:</b>			<b>China:</b>	
5417	Togoland, 1913 ... ..	½d.	5424	China, 1913 ... ..	3d.
	<b>Greece:</b>			<b>Persia:</b>	
5429	Thessaly, 1913 ... ..	1½d.	5433	Bahrein Islands, 1913-14 ...	2½d.
	<b>Portugal and Colonies:</b>		5425	Bunder Abbas, 1913-14 ...	2d.
5418	Portuguese Guinea, 1913 ...	1d.	5430	Rushire, 1913-14 ... ..	3½d.
	<b>Russia:</b>		5419	Kermanshah, 1913-14 ...	1d.
5415	Moscow, 1913 ... ..	4½d.	5428	<b>Siam:</b> Bangkok, 1913-14 ... ..	2½d.
	<b>AFRICA—</b>			<b>SOUTH AMERICA—</b>	
	<b>Abyssinia:</b>			<b>Bolivia.</b>	
5422	Abyssinia, 1913 ... ..	2½d.	5416	Bolivia, 1913 ... ..	3d.
5421	Gambela, 1913 ... ..	1d.		<b>Nicaragua:</b>	
5420	Harrar, 1913... ..	1d.	5427	Nicaragua, 1911-13... ..	1½d.

## 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.

Wheat Crop in India: Second Forecast, 1914-15.

"*Indian Trade Journal*" (Calcutta), 11th March.

Sugar Trade in Canada.

*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 15th March.

Milling Industry in various German Provinces.

"*Mühle*" (Leipzig), 26th March.

Sugar Trade in the Philippines.

*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 12th March.

Coffee Market at Hamburg

"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 22nd March.

Crop Prospects in Argentina.

"*Review of River Plate*" (Buenos Aires), 12th March.

Milling Industry in Hungary.

"*Mühle*" (Leipzig), 26th March.

Timber Trade in Russia.

"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 22nd March.

Harvest Results in Norway in 1914.

"*Reichsanzeiger*" (Berlin), 19th March.

Wheat Stocks in Canada.

"*Monetary Times*" (Toronto), 19th March.

#### Machinery, Hardware and Engineering.

Machinery Trade in Germany.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 18th March.

Cutlery Trade in Canada.

*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 12th March.

Electrical Driving in Woollen Mills.

"*Canadian Textile Journal*" (Montreal), March.

Continuous Kilns in German Potteries

*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 13th March.

Aqueduct in Apulia, Italy.

"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 21st March.

#### Metals, Mining and Minerals.

Electromagnetic Ore Separation

"*Engineering and Mining Journal*" (New York), 20th March.

Potash Industry in Germany.

"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 18th March.

Steel Works Union Operations in Germany.

"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 25th March.

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

Iron Market in Germany.

"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 15th March.

Pipe Market in Upper Silesia.

"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 25th March.

Coal Syndicate Operations in Rhenish Westphalia.

"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 17th March.

Diamond Fields in German South-West Africa.

"*South African Mining Journal*" (Johannesburg), 27th March.

Petroleum Industry in Roumania.

"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 20th March.

Mining in Scandinavia.

"*Engineering and Mining Journal*" (New York), 20th March.

Bar Iron Market in Germany.

"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 23rd March.

Coal Market in Silesia.

"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 16th March.

Monazite in Brazil.

*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 16th March.

Coal Industry in Belgium.

"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 17th March.

Coal Trade in Germany during the War.

*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 20th March.

Sheet Iron Market in Upper Silesia.

"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 23rd March.

Pig Iron Production in the United States during 1914.

"*Engineering and Mining Journal*" (New York), 20th March.

Coal Market in South Germany.

"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 17th March.

#### Railways, Shipping and Transport.

Railways of Spain.

*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 18th March.

Prussian and Hessian State Railways Results in 1913.

"*Reichsanzeiger*" (Berlin), 20th March.

Russian Arctic Ports Existing and Proposed.

*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 19th March.

*Foreign and Colonial Publications.*

## NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

- Textiles and Textile Materials.**  
 Artificial Silk Processes.  
 "Canadian Textile Journal" (Montreal), March.  
 Silk (Raw) Exports from Japan.  
*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 10th March.  
 Cotton Cultivation in China  
 "Textil Zeitung" (Berlin), 23rd March.  
 Cotton-goods Markets abroad.  
*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 15th March.  
 Textile Association of Canada formed.  
 "Canadian Textile Journal" (Montreal), March.  
 Cotton Goods in Colombia.  
*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 20th March.  
 Ramie Fibre: Preparation for the Market  
 "Pastoral Review" (Melbourne), 16th Feb.  
 Cotton Palm Beach Fabric.  
 "Wool and Cotton Reporter" (New York), 25th March.
- Commercial, Financial and Economic.**  
 Germany: Health Insurance Companies in 1913.  
 "Reichsanzeiger" (Berlin), 17th March.  
 Canada: Commercial and Industrial Conditions.  
*Supplement to Commerce Reports* (Washington), 11th March.  
 Argentina: Economic Situation.  
 "L'Economiste Français" (Paris), 3rd April.  
 Russia: Trade in Foreign Securities.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 18th March.
- Commercial, Financial and Economic—cont.**  
 Servia: Finances.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 16th March.  
 British Columbia: Commercial and Industrial Conditions.  
*Supplement to Commerce Reports* (Washington), 16th March.
- Miscellaneous.**  
 Chemical Industry in America.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 21st March.  
 Paper Trade of Japan.  
 "Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Montreal), 15th March.  
 Pianos and Player Pianos: Opening for Trade in Colombia.  
*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 13th March.  
 Electrical Supplies: Openings for Trade in Brazil.  
*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 8th March.  
 Paper-making Chemistry: Progress.  
 "Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Montreal), 15th March.  
 Sponge Fishing in Italian North Africa.  
*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 15th March.  
 Hats and Caps: Openings for Trade in Argentina.  
*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 11th March.  
 Paper Industry in Germany.  
 "Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Montreal), 15th March.  
 Drugs and Chemicals: Openings for Trade in Colombia.  
*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 18th March.

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- Australia.**—Royal Commission on Fruit Industry: Final Minority Report.  
**Canada.**—  
 Department of Mines: Economic Minerals, and Mining Industries of Canada.  
 Report of Minister of Colonisation, Mines and Fisheries of the Province of Quebec for 1913-14.  
 Report of Minister of Public Works and Labour of the Province of Quebec for 1913-14.  
**Ceylon.** Chamber of Commerce Report for Half-Year ended 31st December, 1914.  
**South Africa.**—  
 Supplement to Report for 1913 of General Manager of Railways and Harbours.  
 Transvaal Chamber of Mines Report for 1914.  
**China.**—Maritime Customs Statistics: Vol. III.—Central Ports (Shanghai to Wenchow).

## STATISTICAL TABLES.

## Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported, Forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns, and Returned to Ports during the Month and Three Months ended March, 1915, compared with the corresponding periods of the Year 1914.

	MONTH OF MARCH.		THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH.	
	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.
IMPORTS.				
American ... ..	391,712	607,122	1,172,446	1,730,139
Brazilian ... ..	22,537	1,221	109,452	1,869
East Indian ... ..	11,964	25,275	36,484	63,803
Egyptian ... ..	55,796	94,504	182,575	275,948
Miscellaneous... ..	13,201	7,866*	40,001†	32,117†
Total ... ..	494,610	735,988	1,540,952	2,106,876
EXPORTS.				
American ... ..	8,366	47,525	51,747	97,488
Brazilian ... ..	3,693	—	6,329	450
East Indian ... ..	1,522	9,748	11,791	21,237
Egyptian ... ..	40,805	33,124	49,846	87,346
Miscellaneous... ..	1,935	229	4,288	396
Total ... ..	36,321	90,626	124,001	206,917
FORWARDED from PORTS to INLAND TOWNS.				
American ... ..	244,979	277,972	767,248	873,498
Brazilian ... ..	19,178	5,872	51,760	21,602
East Indian ... ..	6,979	10,461	16,807	20,877
Egyptian ... ..	34,474	31,933	118,562	98,488
Miscellaneous... ..	12,086	7,216	43,252	24,136
Total ... ..	317,646	332,954	997,679	1,038,601
FORWARDED from INLAND TOWNS to PORTS.				
American ... ..	244	57	776	200
Brazilian ... ..	8	—	8	—
East Indian ... ..	—	—	4	27
Egyptian ... ..	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous... ..	—	120	—	191
Total ... ..	252	177	788	418

\* Including 510 bales British West Indian, 242 bales British West African, and 1,877 bales British East African.

† Including 1,128 bales British West Indian, 333 bales British West African, 6,934 bales British East African, and 274 bales foreign East African.

## Cotton Returns—continued.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 14 weeks ended 8th April, 1915 :—

	Week ended 8th April, 1915.		14 Weeks ended 8th April, 1915.	
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American ... ..	128,866	1,866,455	5,659	110,862
Brazilian ... ..	3,000	4,869	—	450
East Indian ... ..	5,523	69,326	2,137	24,516
Egyptian ... ..	4,291	280,239	—	92,893
Miscellaneous ... ..	406*	36,517†	25	617
Total ... ..	142,086	2,257,406	7,821	229,338

\* Including 144 bales British West Indian.

† Including 1,272 bales British West Indian, 333 bales British West African, 6,934 bales British East African, and 274 bales foreign East African.

## Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,\* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 10th April, 1915, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
Week ended 10th April, 1915 ... ..	s. d. 54 9	s. d. 31 3	s. d. 30 4
Corresponding Week in—			
1908 ... ..	30 11	26 1	17 7
1909 ... ..	38 7	27 8	19 2
1910 ... ..	33 7	23 5	18 3
1911 ... ..	30 3	25 2	18 3
1912 ... ..	35 4	30 2	22 1
1913 ... ..	31 3	27 8	19 2
1914 ... ..	31 5	26 8	18 4

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



## Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of Agricultural Produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended 3rd April, 1915, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 3rd April, 1915	Correspond- ing week in 1914.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves ... ..	Number	7	43
Sheep and lambs ... ..	"	—	707
Swine ... ..	"	—	—
Horses ... ..	"	185	173
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Cwts.	79,513	218,834
Mutton " " " " " " " " " "	"	97,050	156,856
Pork " " " " " " " " " "	"	2,987	18,214
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen) ... ..	"	17,060	20,770
Salted or pressed meat :—			
Bacon ... ..	Cwts.	147,669	94,296
Beef ... ..	"	1,604	3 0
Hams ... ..	"	35,822	14,105
Pork ... ..	"	2,006	4,993
Meat, unenumerated, salted ... ..	"	2,442	2,663
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and cauned) ... ..	"	38,090	9,777
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter ... ..	Cwts.	72,468	81,353
Margarine ... ..	"	84,236	32,093
Cheese ... ..	"	40,771	30,878
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums ... ..	"	—	—
" cream ... ..	"	761	121
" condensed ... ..	"	37,566	24,251
" preserved, other kinds ... ..	"	698	377
Eggs ... ..	Grt. Hndr.	137,401	338,126
Poultry ... ..	Value £	16,604	15,342
Game ... ..	"	491	4,047
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen) ... ..	Cwts.	5,140	10,923
Lard ... ..	"	43,550	42,521
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat ... ..	Cwts.	1,365,100	1,787,700
Wheat-meal and flour ... ..	"	128,800	211,100
Barley ... ..	"	98,000	117,200
Oats ... ..	"	368,400	327,700
Peas ... ..	"	16,280	18,008
Beans ... ..	"	13,430	7,980
Maize or Indian corn ... ..	"	600,500	226,400
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples ... ..	Cwts.	91,076	50,977
Apricots and peaches ... ..	"	—	211
Bananas ... ..	Bunches	134,750	145,493
Cherries ... ..	Cwts.	—	—
Currants ... ..	"	—	—
Gooseberries ... ..	"	—	—
Grapes ... ..	"	40	1,224
Lemons ... ..	"	17,441	25,400
Oranges ... ..	"	183,706	177,196
Pears ... ..	"	—	1,414
Plums ... ..	"	—	902
Strawberries ... ..	"	—	1
Unenumerated ... ..	"	4,805	1,065
Hay ... ..	Tons	—	434
Straw ... ..	"	—	32
Moss Litter ... ..	"	1,405	1,918
Hops ... ..	Cwts.	3,379	3,792
Locust beans ... ..	"	4,380	—
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions ... ..	Bushels.	110,410	119,481
Potatoes ... ..	Cwts.	2,954	16,849
Tomatoes ... ..	"	6,114	23,254
Unenumerated ... ..	Value £	11,398	17,730
Vegetables, dried ... ..	Cwts.	18,593	9,345
" preserved by canning ... ..	"	24,741	11,269

## Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.—continued.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of Agricultural Produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended 10th April, 1915, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 10th April, 1915.	Correspond- ing Week in 1914.
Animals, living:—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves ... ..	Number	10	24
Sheep and lambs ... ..	"	—	—
Swine ... ..	"	—	—
Horses ... ..	"	39	155
Fresh meat:—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Owts.	166,671	123,510
Mutton " " " " ...	"	117,372	134,515
Pork " " " " ...	"	3,527	17,162
Meat unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen) ...	"	20,565	13,426
Salted or preserved meat:—			
Bacon ... ..	Owts.	156,831	98,644
Beef ... ..	"	2,279	515
Hams ... ..	"	35,945	16,954
Pork ... ..	"	1,839	4,447
Meat, unenumerated, salted ... ..	"	1,650	3,734
" preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	32,933	24,624
Dairy produce and substitutes:—			
Butter ... ..	Owts.	69,924	54,538
Margarine ... ..	"	29,183	32,219
Cheese ... ..	"	31,783	51,311
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums ... ..	"	—	—
" cream ... ..	"	—	367
" condensed ... ..	"	33,278	22,800
" preserved, other kinds... ..	"	806	20
Eggs ... ..	Grt. Hndr.	94,490	326,713
Poultry ... ..	Value £	12,233	19,282
Game ... ..	"	331	7,252
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen) ... ..	Owts.	5,355	9,319
Lard ... ..	"	87,780	26,520
Corn, grain, meal and flour:—			
Wheat ... ..	Owts.	1,732,900	2,231,200
Wheat-meal and flour... ..	"	149,000	126,900
Barley ... ..	"	164,700	297,500
Oats ... ..	"	210,700	393,700
Peas ... ..	"	9,080	7,648
Beans ... ..	"	21,170	2,690
Maize or Indian corn ... ..	"	276,400	199,800
Fruit, raw:—			
Apples ... ..	Owts.	117,501	40,020
Apricots and peaches ... ..	"	4	5
Bananas... ..	Bunches	161,220	143,343
Cherries... ..	Owts.	—	—
Currants ... ..	"	—	—
Gooseberries ... ..	"	—	—
Grapes ... ..	"	1,975	2,115
Lemons ... ..	"	8,464	12,383
Oranges... ..	"	145,165	124,478
Pears ... ..	"	100	1,657
Plums ... ..	"	307	15
Strawberries ... ..	"	—	—
Unenumerated ... ..	"	449	1,179
Hay ... ..	Tons	—	528
Straw ... ..	"	5	18
Moss Litter ... ..	"	730	1,716
Hops ... ..	Owts.	1,624	2,316
Locust beans ... ..	"	64,796	59,850
Vegetables, raw:—			
Onions ... ..	Bushels	159,212	92,107
Potatoes... ..	Owts.	7,859	23,803
Tomatoes ... ..	"	21,785	28,458
Unenumerated ... ..	Value £	10,392	16,270
Vegetables, dried... ..	Owts.	13,973	14,037
" preserved by canning ... ..	"	16,317	9,344

**Bankruptcy.—England and Wales.**

**Number of Receiving Orders and Administration Orders under Sec. 130 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1914, and Sec. 123 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883 (Deceased Debtors' Estates) gazetted in the under-mentioned Principal Trades and Occupations during the periods indicated :—**

	March.		Three months ended March.	
	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.
Total gazetted ... ..	No. 319	No. 263	No. 857	No. 706
Number gazetted in principal trades and occupations :—				
Agents, commission and general ... ..	6	2	11	6
Auctioneers, estate and house agents ... ..	1	2	6	6
Bakers ... ..	12	14	31	29
Bicycle dealers and manufacturers ... ..	2	2	12	7
Blacksmiths, farriers, &c. ... ..	2	2	5	8
Boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers ... ..	5	9	20	24
Builders ... ..	11	12	30	29
Butchers and meat salesmen ... ..	15	8	22	21
Cab, omnibus and fly proprietors, &c. ... ..	2	1	4	5
Cabinet makers and upholsterers ... ..	4	2	9	6
Carpenters and joiners... ..	2	2	6	3
Carriage, coach, &c., builders... ..	1	1	1	4
Carriers, carmen, lightermen, and hauliers ... ..	4	2	10	6
Chemists, druggists, and chemical manufacturers... ..	1	1	3	6
Clothiers, outfitters, &c. ... ..	3	3	5	6
Coal and coke merchants and dealers ... ..	5	6	14	14
Colliers, miners, &c. ... ..	3	2	8	4
Confectioners and pastry cooks ... ..	1	3	12	8
Corn, flour, seed, hay and straw merchants ... ..	2	2	6	7
Dairymen, cowkeepers, &c. ... ..	—	1	7	6
Decorators, painters, plumbers, glaziers, &c. ... ..	10	6	25	19
Drapers, haberdashers, &c. ... ..	12	6	19	16
Electricians and electrical engineers ... ..	1	1	3	5
Engineers and fonderers ... ..	2	1	7	6
Farmers and graziers ... ..	16	7	47	29
Fishmongers, poulterers, &c. ... ..	9	5	16	9
Furniture dealers and makers ... ..	2	6	6	12
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen and market gardeners ... ..	1	—	4	6
Greengrocers, fruiterers, &c. ... ..	12	9	27	22
Grocers ... ..	14	19	44	46
Hairdressers ... ..	4	4	5	6
Ironmongers ... ..	1	2	4	5
Jewellers, watchmakers, silversmiths ... ..	1	—	8	5
Merchants, general ... ..	3	2	11	5
Milliners, dressmakers, &c. ... ..	—	3	6	7
Printers, booksellers and publishers... ..	1	4	5	10
Provision merchants ... ..	1	2	4	3
Publicans and hotel keepers, &c. ... ..	11	8	35	24
Stationers ... ..	—	2	1	5
Tailors ... ..	9	9	27	21
Tobacconists, &c. ... ..	2	2	4	5
Travellers, commercial, &c. ... ..	4	—	14	4

**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 a "British Industries Fair" is to be held at the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, N., during May next, particulars of which will be found on p. 131.

A special series of "Exchange Meetings" of manufacturers and buyers in various trades is being held at the Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C., at which specimens of goods of German and Austrian manufacture are exhibited. Samples of such goods, collected since the war began, which are sold in British markets abroad and in certain foreign markets, are on view at the address named. *See Notice on p. 133.*

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. Pousonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C. The price is 3d. per copy or 15s. 2d. per annum, post free in the United Kingdom. All applications regarding advertisement rates, &c. should be sent direct to the sole contractors for advertisements, Messrs. Loughton & 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. 129.

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 Exchange Meetings referred to above,* **32, Cheapside, E.C.**

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

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

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

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

### BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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

<b>Argentina</b> ...	British Chamber of Commerce for the Argentine Republic, Calle Sarmiento 643, Buenos Aires. (Agent in London—Mr. D. Begg, 793, Salisbury House, E.C.)
<b>Balkan States</b>	<i>See</i> Turkey.
<b>Belgium</b> ...	British Chamber of Commerce in Belgium (Incorp.). During the war the address will be: c/o London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C.
<b>China</b> ...	British Chamber of Commerce, British Municipal Council Buildings, Hankow.
<b>Egypt</b> ...	British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, 6, Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria, and Savoy Chambers, Cairo. (Agents in Suez and London—Messrs. Back & Manson, Egypt House, 36, New Broad Street, E.C.)
<b>France</b> ...	British Chamber of Commerce, Paris (Incorp.), 9, Rue des Pyramides, Paris. (Correspondents in all the principal towns of France. Commercial Representative in France of the Commonwealth of Australia.) British Chamber of Commerce for the French Riviera and Principality of Monaco, 4, Avenue Massena, Nice.
<b>Italy</b> ...	British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 1, Via Innocenzo Frugoni, Genoa. <i>Branches</i> —18, Via Andegari, Milan. Scali d'Azeglio 3 p. p., Leghorn. (Delegates at Rome, Naples, &c.)
<b>Persia</b> ...	British Chamber of Commerce, Bushire. British Chamber of Commerce, Mohammerah.
<b>Portugal</b> ...	British Chamber of Commerce in Portugal, 4, Rua Victor Cordon, Lisbon.
<b>Russia</b> ...	Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, 4, Gorochovaia, Petrograd. <i>Branches</i> in Odessa and Warsaw. Agency in Kiev.
<b>Spain</b> ...	British Chamber of Commerce for Spain, 9, Plaza de Cataluña, Barcelona. <i>Branch</i> —15, Calle Cardenal Cisneros, 58, Madrid. (Delegates at Cartagena, Valencia and Canary Islands.)
<b>Tunis</b> ...	British Chamber of Commerce, Rue Es-Sadikia, 35, Tunis.
<b>Turkey</b> ...	British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States (Incorp.). <i>Temporary Office</i> , 7, Place St. Theodore, Athens. <i>Branches</i> .—51, Boulevard Maria-Louisa, Sofia, Bulgaria. 1, Strada Academiei, Bucharest, Roumania. (Correspondent at Salonica)

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

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

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

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 NATIONAL INSURANCE ACTS, 1911 TO 1915.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

## Decisions by the Umpire.

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Board of Trade hereby give Notice of the following decision by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable:—

**A. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE PAYABLE in respect of:—**

1507. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of tubes for shrapnel shells.

*Note.*—Where no reference is given to an Application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.

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