

# THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. LXXXIX.]

April 29, 1915.

[No. 961

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

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

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*The objects and work of the Branch are described on p. 340.*

The "British Industries Fair" (see p. 288) will be held at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, London, N., from 10th to 21st May; address—Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch (British Industries Fair), 32, Cheapside, E.C.; Telephone, **City 2323.**

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

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
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Mica and Asbestos from South Africa ... ..	29th April, 1915	278
Music Wire, Hat Elastic Ribbons, and Cloth Dress Material— Warsaw enquiries ... ..	" " "	280
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Elastic Ribbons—Copenhagen enquiry ... ..	22nd " "	203
Asbestos from Russia— <i>Market sought</i> ... ..	15th " "	125
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Cotton Material for Ladies' Blouses—Rotterdam enquiry ... ..	25th Mar., "	799
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Fish Scales from Russia— <i>Market sought</i> ... ..	18th Feb., "	451
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Webbing Tapes for Corsets—Lyons enquiry ... ..	" " "	381

- Attention is also called to the following notices :—**
- Register of firms in the United Kingdom who may desire to receive **Confidential Information** relative to openings for trade ... .. 286
  - List of **H.M. Trade Commissioners** in the Self-Governing Dominions ... .. 342
  - List of **Trade Enquiry Offices** in London of the Self-Governing Dominions ... 341
  - List of **British Chambers of Commerce** in Foreign Countries ... .. 341
  - List of the **more important Articles** on trade subjects contained in **Foreign and Colonial Publications**, &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch 336

## OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE. UNITED KINGDOM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Articles desired to Purchase.**

Aniline salt.	Kalambang canes for basket-making.
Brass fasteners for hair slides.	Leatherette paper.
Cameras.	Metal purse clips.
Celluloid for motor back lights.	Nails (various kinds).
Chemicals, heavy, used by dry-salters and tanners.	Photographic appliances.
Copper foil (very thin).	Pulp cane for chairs.
Drapers' duplicate books.	Spectacle cases.
Gelatine powder.	Stauffer grease cups.
Glass bottle churns.	Wheels for motor omnibuses.
Horse shoes.	Workmen's protective goggles.

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

Calabash tobacco pipes.	Linoleum.
Cast steel.	"Pitch" or "wax" for breweries.
Cream separators.	Sewing machines and detachable parts for same.
Cycles.	Steel sheets and tubes.
Glass and glassware.	Thermometers.
Hardware.	Toys.
Japanese wicker furniture.	
Lamp shades (glass).	

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

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

Acetate of lead (brown and white).	Ladies' handbags.
Blow lamps.	Lysol.
Buckles for shoes (cheap).	Methyl chloride.
Children's transfers.	Safety razors.
Coloured designs on celluloid for buttons.	Spools for typewriter ribbons.
Commercial tungsten powder.	Squeakers for toy animals.
Doll's house furniture.	Steel sheets coated with brass, copper or nickel.
Enamelled clock dials.	Tin foil.
Ethyl chloride.	Wood lath shutter blinds.
Fezzes.	Wools, to take the place of Berlin wools.
Gold foil for blocking on satin.	

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

\* \* \* \* \*

**NOTE.**—*In reading the following notices of possible openings for United Kingdom goods abroad, regard should be had to the Royal Proclamations and Orders-of-Council relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from the United Kingdom, which appear in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 4th February, pp. 322-332; 4th March, pp. 598-9; 25th March, pp. 813-7; 22nd April, pp. 219-221; and pp. 295-297 of the current issue. 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.*

\* \* \* \* \*

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified that the War Office is prepared to receive applications from persons willing to enter into contracts, for the period of the war, for the steam baling of hay at the stack.

**Steam Baling of Hay.**

The equipment required is a traction engine, a steam baler costing from £120 to £150 with the necessary sheets and ropes. A large number of these balers are at work, on hire, in Great Britain,

### Openings for British Trade.

#### UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

and the rate of pay is 9s. 6d. per ton, with 6d. per ton extra under certain conditions and 3s. per mile over two-mile move from stack to stack."

Applications for forms of Baling Agreement should be made to the Military Member, Organising Committee, Farmers County Committees, 4, Whitehall Court, London, S.W., and interviews can be arranged by appointment. Telephone No., Regent 6331.

#### BRITISH INDIA.

The Directors of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders in London, up to noon on 4th May, for the supply of *dog spikes*. Tenders must be made on forms, copies of which, with specification, may be *obtained* at the offices of the Company, 110, Bishopsgate, London, E.C., on payment of £1 each, which will not be returned.

The Directors of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders for the supply of (1) 26 tons of *dry red lead*, 7 tons of *dry white lead*, and 80 tons of *moist white lead*; (2) 6,800 gallons of *turpentine*; and (3) 12,000 yds. of *canvas*, 13,000 yds. of *bunting*, and 100 yds. of *green cloth*, in accordance with the specifications, which may be consulted at the offices of the Company, 91, York Street, Westminster, London, S.W. The charge for each specification will be £1 1s., which will not be returned. Tenders, marked "Tender for Red and White Lead," or as the case may be, must be sent to the Secretary, at the above address, not later than 2 p.m. on 18th May.

#### CANADA.

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. 23,596.)

##### HOME ENQUIRIES.

A firm in Newcastle asks to be placed in touch with Canadian producers of molybdenum sulphide, of which it could dispose of considerable quantities.

**Canadian Molybdenum Sulphide wanted.**

A company in Scotland manufacturing golf clubs desires the addresses of Canadian shippers of hickory.

**Canadian Hickory wanted.**

##### CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A wood-working company in St. John, New Brunswick, asks to be placed in touch with United Kingdom importers of hardwood flooring, and also of refuse spruce deal, both of which it is in a position to supply.

**Market sought for Hardwood Flooring; Refuse Spruce Deal.**

### Openings for British Trade.

#### CANADA—continued.

A correspondent in Ontario, who claims to be in a position to make shipments of nickel, copper, platinum, silver, gold, and iron ores, wishes to negotiate with United Kingdom importers of these minerals.

*Market sought for Minerals.*

**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.

\* \* \* \* \*

A gentleman, with an office in London and connections in Canada, who is re-visiting that country on behalf of a large firm, desires further commissions to introduce hardware and other specialities (other than soft goods) and to establish agencies.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Statistical and Information Department, London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C.

(C.I.B. 22,331.)

\* \* \* \* \*

With reference to the notice on p. 152 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 21st January last relative to a call for tenders by the Toronto Department of Street Cleaning for the installation of furnaces and appurtenances for refuse incinerating plant, the Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) reports that 16 tenders were submitted in this connection, although it is understood that only three or four firms tendered, each sending alternative offers of various types of incinerators.

The name of the firm recommended by the City Street Commissioner, who is in charge of the undertaking, together with particulars regarding other projects submitted, may be obtained by United Kingdom firms interested on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 20,873.)

**Road Rollers;**  
**Stone Crushers, &c.** See notice on p. 293.

#### AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that a firm of paper makers and importers, having several sub-agencies for British firms, desires to secure the representation in Victoria of a United Kingdom manufacturer of lead pencils, crayons and similar goods.

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 H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, Commerce House, Melbourne.

(C.I.B. 22,231.)

*Openings for British Trade.*

**AUSTRALIA**—*continued.*

The Sydney office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia reports that a firm of merchants in that city wishes to get into touch with reputable firms in the United Kingdom desiring to import tallow from New South Wales, and which have not previously had connections in this line in Australia.

**Marked sought for Tallow.**

United Kingdom importers of tallow should apply, *in the first instance*, to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the name and address of the enquirer. *Further* communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney. (C.I.B. 22,242.)

\* \* \* \* \*

A Melbourne firm of manufacturers' agents, the principal of which is at present in London, is desirous of securing the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *piece goods* and *fancy goods*.

**Piece Goods;  
Fancy Goods.**

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Secretary, Office of the Agent-General for Victoria, Melbourne Place, Strand, London, W.C. (C.I.B. 23,033.)

\* \* \* \* \*

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia reports that sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received by the Victorian Railway Commissioners, Spencer Street, Melbourne, up to 11 a.m. on 5th May\* for the supply and delivery of 43,760 gallons of raw and boiled *linseed oil*. (Contract No. 28,547.)

**Linseed Oil.**

Copies of the specification and form of tender may be *obtained* at the offices of the Victorian Railway Commissioners, as above.

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

Copies of the specification and form of tender, &c. may be *consulted* by United Kingdom producers of linseed oil at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 23,525a.)

A report has been received from the Sydney office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia to the effect that **Turbo-Alternators.** tenders are invited by the Sydney Municipal Council for the supply, delivery and erection of one, or alternatively two, 12,000 k.w. *turbo-alternator units*, each complete with direct coupled exciter surface condenser, auxiliary plant, oil cooler, steam separator, etc. (Contract No. 363).

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

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

Copies of the specification may be *obtained*\* from the City Electrical Engineer, Sydney, N.S.W., on payment to the City Treasurer of 10s. 6d., and sealed tenders will be received by the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Sydney, N.S.W., up to 3 p.m. on 19th July. *Tenderers must deposit the sum of £250 with the City Treasurer before the time specified for the closing of tenders.*

A copy of the specification and form of tender may be *consulted* by United Kingdom manufacturers of turbo-alternators at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 22,240.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Adelaide (Mr. J. K. Samuel) reports that tenders will be received, up to 3 p.m. on 9th June, by the Supply and Tender Board, Adelaide, South Australia, for the supply and delivery of 51 *copper tube plates, flanged* (five drawings at 1s. 6d. each, one drawing at 3s.); 4 *copper tube plates, unflanged* (one drawing 1s.); 32 *copper back plates, flanged* (one drawing at 3s., one drawing at 2s. 6d., one drawing at 2s., two drawings at 1s. 6d. each); 62 *copper wrapping plates*; 6,100 *copper tubes*; 400 bars of best *rolled copper*, in bundles; and 755 solid drawn best *copper pipes*.

Copies of the specifications may be *seen* at, and forms of tender *obtained*\* from, the Supply and Tender Board Office, Adelaide. Copies of indent, with specifications complete (6s.) and drawings at the prices noted above, may be *obtained* at the office of the Chief Mechanical Engineer, Islington, South Australia. Copies of the specifications, &c. may be *inspected* at the office of the South Australian Inspecting Engineer in London, Mr. S. A. Strickland, 85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

With reference to the notice on p. 329 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 14th November, 1912, relative to the construction of a reservoir at Millbrook, on the Torrens River, for augmenting the water supply of Adelaide, the "Bulletin" of 11th March of the South Australian Official Intelligence Bureau notifies that work on the reservoir is now being pushed on with all speed. When the Millbrook scheme is complete, the storage for the city will be increased from 3,600,000,000 to 7,300,000,000 gallons. It is also proposed to construct a reservoir above the present weir at Clarendon, which will increase the storage capacity to about 11,000,000,000 gallons, *i.e.*, about double the annual consumption of the city in an average year. When the lock at Blanchetown, on the River Murray, is constructed, it will be possible to take a still further security against a water famine in the future, a scheme having been projected by which water can be brought from the Murray (see p. 570 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 27th August last).

\* See Note at foot of preceding page.

*Openings for British Trade.*

**NEW ZEALAND.**

A manufacturers' agent at Wellington, at present in London, who claims to have intimate knowledge of the New Zealand market, having travelled there for a number of years, is desirous of taking up agencies for manufacturers and shippers of British cotton and woollen dry goods, also ready-made clothes and underclothing.

**Cotton and  
Woollen Goods ;  
Ready-made  
Clothes and  
Underclothing.**

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned should apply, *in the first instance*, to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the name and address of the above enquirer. *Further* communications regarding this enquiry should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand, P.O. Box 369, Wellington.

(C.I.B. 19,309.)

A Dunedin firm, who are manufacturers of preserved provisions and importers of groceries, wish to get into touch with United Kingdom exporters of raw materials connected with their business.

**Raw Materials required by  
Provision Preservers ;  
Groceries.**

The same firm desire to get into touch with United Kingdom importers of their manufactured articles, which include *canned meats, sheep tongues, frozen rabbits, canned fruit, &c.*

*Market sought for*

**Canned Meats and Fruits.**

United Kingdom exporters and importers 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 in this connection should be addressed to the office of the High Commissioner for the Dominion of New Zealand, 13, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

(C.I.B. 22,162.)

**SOUTH AFRICA.**

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Durban (Mr. A. D. C. Agnew) reports that a firm in that city, claiming to have had 25 years' experience as manufacturers' agents, desires to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of *groceries, soft goods and hardware.*

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned should apply, *in the first instance*, to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the name and address of the enquirer. *Further* communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the Imperial Trade Correspondent, 412, Berea Road, Durban, Natal.

(C.I.B. 22 675.)

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa has forwarded samples of South African mica and asbestos furnished by a firm in Cape Town. This firm points out that, in view of the present attempt being made to capture manufacturing business hitherto controlled by Germany, it may be

**Supplies of Mica  
and Asbestos  
available:  
Samples on View.**



*Openings for British Trade.*

**SOUTH AFRICA**—*continued.*

of interest to United Kingdom manufacturers to know that large quantities of these minerals are obtainable from certain districts of the Union.

The name and address of the above-mentioned firm, which would be willing to answer enquiries in this connection, may be obtained by United Kingdom firms interested on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where also particulars regarding asbestos deposits in the district of Griquatown may be consulted, and the samples above referred to may be seen. Any further communications should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa, P.O. Box 1346, Cape Town. (C.I.B. 22,671.)

**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.

**MALTA.**

With reference to the notice on p. 318 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 18th February relative to trade conditions in Malta, it is notified that the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has received a collection of samples from Malta, which includes cheap *cutlery* and *sash tools* (both of the cheapest variety), *hanging and table lamps*, and a triple-wick *oil-stove* of a somewhat unusual pattern. The last mentioned article should be of interest to United Kingdom firms manufacturing this class of goods. All the samples mentioned are on view at the Foreign Samples Section of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, 32, Cheapside, London, E.C. (C. 12,856.)

**EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.**

The Chief of Customs at Mombasa has forwarded a copy of a Bill, which has recently been passed by the Local Legislative Council, providing for a loan of £1,868,000 from the Imperial Treasury to be expended on works in this Protectorate.

It is proposed to apply the loan in the following manner:—

Kilindini harbour works, £610,000; railway improvements, £957,000; roads and bridges, £100,000.

A copy of the Bill, together with a schedule of the various works which are contemplated, 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. 23,520.)

*Openings for British Trade.*

**RUSSIA (POLAND).**

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

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of paper (*fantastic paper, imitations of leather, "Kunstdruck papier," &c.*); machinery for making paper boxes and for cutting paper and cardboard; and pharmaceutical goods. See *Note† below*, and also *Note on p. 273.* (C.I.B. 22,478a.)

**Paper; Paper Box Making Machinery; Paper and Cardboard Cutting Machinery; Pharmaceutical Goods.**

A firm wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of zinc-coated steel *piano wire*. A sample of music wire of German manufacture may be inspected by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. See *Note† below.* (C.I.B. 22,478b.)

**Piano Wire.**

A merchant desires to hear from United Kingdom manufacturers of steel walking sticks; white metal (aluminium, &c.) spoons, forks, &c.; leather (patent, chrome, kid, and box calf); seamless india-rubber goods used for surgical and hygienic purposes; and locks for handbags and purses. See *Note† below*, and also *Note on p. 273.* (C.I.B. 22,478c.)

**Steel Walking Sticks; White Metal Spoons and Forks; Leather; India-rubber Goods; Locks for Handbags and Purses.**

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of drugs, rubber heels, and hat elastic ribbons. Samples of the last-named goods may be inspected by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. See *Note† below*, and also *Note on p. 273.* (C.I.B. 22,478d.)

**Drugs; Rubber Heels; Hat Elastic Ribbons.**

An agent is desirous of securing the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of buttons, hat pins, dress preservers, pins, needles, press studs; files; drills; metals; electrical goods and fittings; artificial silk; yarns; combs; dog collars and chains; seamless india-rubber cushions; chemicals, &c. See *Note† below*, and also *Note on p. 273.* (C.I.B. 22,478e.)

**Haberdashery; Metals; Electrical Goods and Fittings; Artificial Silk; Yarns; Rubber Cushions; Chemicals; &c.**

A firm is interested in cheap cloth for ladies' dresses. Samples of cheap cloth of German manufacture may be inspected by United Kingdom cloth manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. See *Note† below.* (C.I.B. 22,478f.)

**Cheap Cloth for Ladies' Dresses.**

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

*Openings for British Trade.*

**RUSSIA (POLAND)—continued.**

An agent wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *metal goods; metal parts of harness; glazing irons; spirit and electric glazing irons; petroleum and spirit cooking stoves (for which there is a large market all over Russia); celluloid goods; toilet combs; asbestos goods; electrical fittings; perfumery; ramie yarns for making incandescent gas mantles.* See Note† below, and also Note on p. 273.

(C.I.B. 22,478g.)

An enquiry has been received for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *cutlery; razors and safety razors; material for making shirt cuffs; cotton and woollen gloves; stockings; elastic webs for braces; cuff links; mother-of-pearl buttons; and wool, cotton and satin linings.*

See Note † below, and also Note on p. 273.

(C.I.B. 22,478h.)

A firm wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *essential oils; chemicals; indiarubber goods; preservatives; clinical and other thermometers; and cotton yarns.* Illustrations of the kind of thermometers required may be inspected by United

Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, See Note† below, and also Note on p. 273.

(C.I.B. 22,478i.)

An enquiry has been received for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *felt and leather for hats; straw and ribbons for Panama hats; steel wire for hat making; and tissue paper.* See Note †

below.

(C.I.B. 22,478j.)

A firm is interested in *pumps (centrifugal, &c.), for technical purposes; machine packing; gums; asbestos; machines and material for manufacturing paper and cellulose; files; and steel rods of various degrees of hardness.* See Note† below.

(C.I.B. 22,478k.)

An agent wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *high voltage electrical goods; leather for boots and shoes; drugs; and wool and woollen yarns.* See Note† below, and also Note on p. 273.

(C.I.B. 22,478l.)

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

*Openings for British Trade.*

**NORWAY.**

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) reports that tenders are invited by the Norwegian State Railways for the purchase of about 3,160 tons of old iron, &c. Sealed tenders, marked "Utrangerste skinner og gammelt jern" will be received at "Hovedstyrets (maskindirektorens) kontor, Norges Statsbaner," Christiania, up to 3 p.m. on 21st May. No special form of tender is required, *but local representation by a resident agent (not necessarily a Norwegian) is essential.*

A copy of the notice inviting tenders (in Norwegian), which gives particulars regarding the quantities of the materials for sale, may be consulted by United Kingdom firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 23,531.)

**DENMARK. RUSSIA.**

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Copenhagen (Mr. R. Turner) reports that a firm in that city, which proposes to open, after the war, a branch office in Moscow, desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of the following goods, to suit the Russian market:—*Hardware, ironmongery, agricultural machines and implements, machines for ironworking, presses, lathes, shapers, drill presses, milling machines, electro-drilling machines, tools for iron and wood working, small punching and shearing machines, circular and band saws, pulley blocks, garden tools and implements, scythes, lawn-mowers, wire and manila rope, reapers, mowers, ploughs, padlocks and pumps. See Note on p. 273.*

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 H.M. Commercial Attaché, British Legation, Copenhagen.

(C.I.B. 22,448.)

H.M. Consul at Copenhagen (Mr. R. Erskine) reports that a firm of agents in that city desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *baby carriages; tools; small special machinery for blacksmiths, builders, &c.; articles suitable for hardware dealers; and toilet requisites, such as perfumery, soap, combs, &c.* This firm, which claims good business connections in Scandinavia, is about to start business with Russia, and also intends sending a representative to London to make personal arrangements with British firms.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned should apply, *in the first instance*, to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above, for the name of the enquirer. *Further* communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate, Copenhagen.

(C.I.B. 22,066.)

### *Openings for British Trade.*

#### FRANCE.

H.M. Consul at Bordeaux (Mr. A. L. S. Rowley) reports that he has received an enquiry for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *toys and games, tinned goods* ("conserves alimentaires"), and *biscuits*, desirous of establishing an agency in the Bordeaux district. *See Note on p. 273.*

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the British Consulate, Bordeaux. (C.I.B. 22,277.)

H.M. Consul at Bordeaux also reports that there is an increasing demand in the Bordeaux district for *sewing and sewing machine cotton, needles, and sewing material* generally. United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned desirous of initiating business in Bordeaux should address communications on the subject to the British Consulate, Bordeaux. (C.I.B. 23,018.)

#### FRANCE (ALGERIA).

H.M. Consul-General in Algiers (Mr. B. Cave, C.B.) reports that supplies of "erin vegetal" (good quality "Alger-medio") for stuffing mattresses, &c., could be obtained (29th March) at the rate of 12 frs. per quintal (about 4s. 10d. per cwt.) on the quay at Algiers, or (at existing freight rates), about 7s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. London.

H.M. Consul-General has forwarded a sample of green "erin vegetal" fibre, and this may be inspected by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Further information on the subject should be sought from the British Consulate-General, Algiers. (C.I.B. 19,994.)

#### PORTUGAL.

The "Diario do Governo" (Lisbon) of 15th April publishes a Decree authorising the Portuguese State Railways Administration to raise a loan, up to 400,000 escudos (about £60,000 at current exchange), to be devoted to the construction of a railway from Contumil and from Ermezinde to Leixoes. This new line is regarded as indispensable in view of the improvements to be carried out at the port of Leixoes (see p. 74 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9th July last, and pp. 36-7 of the issue of 3rd July, 1913).

#### SPAIN.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 15th April announces that tenders are invited by the Madrid Corporation for the supply of two motor *street-watering vehicles*, at a cost of not more than 28,000 pesetas (about £1,200) each.

### Openings for British Trade.

#### SPAIN—continued.

Foreign competition will be admitted. Tenders, accompanied by detailed descriptions, will be received at the "Registro General, El Ayuntamiento de Madrid," Madrid, within a period of 60 days from the date of the "Gaceta." *A provisional deposit of 5 per cent. of the value of the offer is required to qualify any tender. Local representation is desirable.*

The "Gaceta," containing particulars respecting the vehicles required, together with the conditions of tender, (in Spanish) may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of motor watering vehicles at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

The "Gaceta" of 16th April publishes a Royal Decree authorising the "Ministerio de la Gobernación" to contract, by means of public tender, for the laying of a submarine cable from Cadiz to Larache (in Morocco). The credit allotted in this connection is 1,000,000 pesetas (about £41,700), and if, as is expected, the whole of this amount will not be required for the purpose mentioned, the "Ministerio" is further authorised to devote the remainder of the credit to the renewal of the cable between Tangier and Tarifa, the laying of a new cable between Majorca and Minorca, and the extension to Málaga of the cable from Ceuta to Estepona.

A further Decree, published in the same issue of the "Gaceta," authorises the "Ministerio" to contract, by public tender, for the repair of the following cables:—From Melilla to Almeria; from Allucemas to Peñón de la Gomera, in Africa; from Iviza to Majorca; and from Cadiz to Teneriffe. Should the credit of 500,000 pesetas (about £20,500) assigned for these works not be absorbed, the remainder will be devoted to the repair of the cables between Ceuta and Estepona, between Chafarinas and Cabo de Agua, &c.

#### ITALY.

H.M. Consul-General at Naples (Mr. S. J. A. Churchill, M.V.O.) reports that a firm in that city desires to secure the representation of some good Belfast, or Manchester textile factory. *See Note on p. 273.*

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

(C.I.B. 22,455.)

The British Vice-Consul at Milan (Mr. T. D. Dunlop) has notified the receipt of enquiries from firms in the district as follows:—

An agent in Bergamo wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of machine tools, weaving and spinning machines, and balata belting. *See Note† on next page, and also Note on p. 273.*

(C.I.B. 21,618.)

### Openings for British Trade.

#### ITALY—continued.

A Milan agent desires to secure the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *cast steel for Steel for Tools and Motor Cars ; Forged and Manganese Steel ; Stampings ; Files.* *tools, special steel for motor cars, forged and manganese steel, stampings, and files.* See Note† below, and also Note on p. 273. (C.I.B. 21,619.)

An agent in Milan wishes to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *metals, tools, and Metals ; Tools ; Files.* *files.* See Note† below, and also Note on p. 273. (C.I.B. 22,272.)

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

#### ARGENTINA.

An old-established firm of commission agents in the Midlands wishes to secure the representation in Argentina of United Kingdom manufacturers of *motor cars, motor fittings, lamps, articles pertaining to the Paper Trade Supplies ; Electro-plated Goods ; Safes ; Bedsteads ; Cutlery ; Novelties.* *motor cars, motor fittings, lamps, articles pertaining to the paper trade, stationery, electro-plated goods, safes, bedsteads, cutlery, and novelties.*

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the **Secretary, Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, Winchester House, Victoria Square, Birmingham.** (C.I.B. 22,863.)

The "Boletin Oficial" (Buenos Aires) of 20th March publishes a Decree approving a project of the "Dirección General de Arquitectura" for the construction of the first section of a National College at Salta, at an estimated cost of 392,160 pesos currency (about £34,300). This sum includes provision for *sanitary works, electrical installations, telephones, &c.* Public tenders will be invited by the "Dirección General" for the carrying out of the works.

#### SIAM.

Goods in demand in the Senggora District. See notice on p. 294.

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

## OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

### Confidential Information.

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

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

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

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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### IMPERIAL INSTITUTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the above Committee was held on the 28th April, at the Board of Trade, at which the following gentlemen were present:—Lord Islington (Chairman), Lord Allerton, Sir A. E. Bateman, Sir Owen Phillips and Mr. George Miller, appointed by the Board of Trade, Sir Cecil Clementi Smith and Mr. C. Alexander Harris, appointed by the Colonial Office, Sir John Hewitt, appointed by the India Office, Sir Sydney Olivier, appointed by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, Sir T. H. Holland, appointed by the



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*Imperial Institute Advisory Committee.*

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Government of India, Sir Thomas Skinner, appointed by the Government of Canada, Captain R. Muirhead Collins, appointed by the Government of Australia, the Hon. Thomas Mackenzie, appointed by the Government of New Zealand, the Hon. W. P. Schreiner, appointed by the Government of South Africa, and Mr. Sidney W. Clark, Secretary. Professor Wyndham Dunstan, the Director of the Institute, also attended the meeting.

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

In accordance with the practice that has been established for H.M. Trade Commissioners in the British Self-Governing Dominions to visit the United Kingdom officially from time to time, so that manufacturers and merchants may have the opportunity of consulting them on any matters connected with their business, or of obtaining information as to the possibilities of extending their trade, H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) is now in this country, and has already interviewed (by appointment) representatives of a large number of firms who expressed a desire to see him in London, both at the offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade and also at the London Chamber of Commerce. He is now visiting those trade and industrial centres in the provinces which it has been deemed most advantageous to visit in view of applications that have been received from firms in or near those centres, and from Chambers of Commerce. The itinerary of the first part of H.M. Trade Commissioner's tour, for which arrangements have now been completed, includes Stoke-on-Trent, Birmingham, Walsall, Wolverhampton, Kidderminster, Coventry, Leicester, Derby and Nottingham.

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 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

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*United Kingdom Trade with Canada.*

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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. 286), 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,

*British Industries Fair.*

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 to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade (British Industries Fair), 32, Cheapside, E.C., and any *bonâ fide* buyers interested in the classes of exhibits specified, should apply direct to the foregoing address in the event of their not having received an invitation by 6th May. Allotments of space have now been made.

EXHIBITION OF SAMPLES OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN  
GOODS FROM ABROAD.

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

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

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

Textiles.	Leather and leather goods.
Woollens.	Glass.
Haberdashery.	Chairs.
Silks.	Yarn.
Velvet.	Wire.
Laces, trimmings, and edgings.	Mirrors.
Hosiery.	Fancy goods.
Men's caps and hats.	Cheap jewellery.
Cottons and fancy threads.	Beads and bangles.
Blankets and shawls.	Nursery and toilet preparations and specialities.

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

Men's and women's underwear.	Table waters.
Wools.	Stationery and paper.
Gloves.	Domestic and household
Buttons.	requisites.
Suitings and coatings.	Cigarette papers.
Cotton blouses.	Tobacco pipes.
Prints.	Needles and pins.
Shoes, &c.	Machetes.
Tools.	Perfume and fancy soaps.
Cutlery.	Concertinas.
Hardware.	Toys.
Glassware.	Picture mouldings.
Enamel ware.	Ornaments.
Aluminium ware.	Dyes.
Crockery.	Sewing machines.
Lamps and lanterns.	Brushes and sash tools.
Lamp glasses.	Celluloid goods.
Oil stoves.	Nickel goods.
Surgical instruments.	

The samples have been received from :—

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

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

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

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

## EXHIBITION OF SAMPLES OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GOODS.

### Exchange Meetings of Manufacturers and Buyers.

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

These 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

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*Exhibition of Samples of German and Austrian Goods.*

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brushes, (6) jewellery and haberdashery, (7) electrical apparatus and appliances, (8) cotton piece goods, plain, printed and dyed and other textiles printed, (9) paper and stationery, (10) hardware, and (11) hand and edge tools.

Lists of manufacturers who have expressed their readiness to consider enquiries for the supply of the articles specified have been prepared as a result of these meetings, and are now available except in the cases of (8) and (11). The list of manufacturers in respect of the eleventh meeting is in course of preparation. 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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**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.

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## 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":—

\* \* \* \* \*

**Canada (Ontario).**—The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) reports, under date 7th April, that general trade conditions in the Province of Ontario, which is one of the most prosperous and important buying centres of Canada, are on a much firmer basis than they were a few months ago. Considerable liquidation has taken place in outstanding accounts, and a very desirable readjustment of affairs generally has occurred.

In all staple lines trade is reported to be equal to that of a year ago. There has been a decline in the sales of goods which may be classed in some degree as luxuries, such as the more expensive jewellery, &c. Wholesale dry goods firms report fairly good business this spring, but they are experiencing some difficulty in obtaining certain supplies from the United Kingdom.

Financial conditions, generally, are sound. The banks are not granting any extensive new credits. Buyers, large and small, are restricting purchases, and there is a disposition to favour a cash or short credit business rather than the long credit terms which have been in evidence for many years past in the Ontario market.

The buying power of the market is comparatively less than a few years ago. This is due to several reasons, including far-reaching economies on the part of the provincial government, corporations, municipalities and individuals; the cessation for the time being of immigration; the relatively small amount of railway construction; and the lull in the development of Northern Ontario, a new country whose wants are supplied largely from Toronto as a distributing centre. Buyers are more than ever looking for articles combining good quality and a comparatively low price. There is keen competition in practically all goods, the most aggressive competitor usually being the United States.

Local Canadian manufacturers are making a very strong bid for all possible business. They are doing much to compete with imports whenever possible, even to the extent of cutting prices considerably when necessary. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which has its headquarters in Toronto, continues to wage an energetic "Made in Canada" advertising campaign (see p. 564 of the issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 25th February last), but, in the opinion of the Imperial Trade Correspondent, United Kingdom traders should not be at all discouraged by these activities. The Ontario buyer, like the buyer in most other markets, desires the best made article at the lowest price, and it appears unlikely that any other considerations will sway him from that principle.

*Trade Conditions Abroad.*

Industrial conditions in Ontario are fair. Few factories are working to full capacity except those which are filling orders for war materials. In certain goods Canadian manufacturers are seeking to extend their export trade.

Municipal authorities are not inclined at present to undertake many new enterprises, one of the chief reasons for this being lack of funds.

Building operations are not active and few new public buildings are being erected. Consequently the demand for building hardware and other building materials is considerably reduced. The building of good roads will probably continue to some extent this year. Opportunities for British traders in this connection occur not so much in the supply of road materials as in the supply of *road-making machinery*, such as *road rollers, stone crushers, &c.*

The crop outlook in Ontario is good and the crop season has commenced favourably. It is understood that a much larger area is being cultivated than was the case last year in Ontario. Farmers expect large crops and good prices for all their produce. (C.I.B. 22,211.)

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**Costa Rica.**—The March issue of the "Boletín de las Cámaras de Comercio" (Madrid) states that, according to the Spanish Consul at San José, the importation of goods from Germany, formerly the chief European supplier of goods to Costa Rica, has greatly diminished since the beginning of the war. To such an extent has the importation of these goods decreased, that it is not too much to expect that within a few months at the same rate they will have disappeared from that market. The chief competitor of Germany in the Republic has been the United States, the imports from which are steadily increasing.

Amongst the principal German goods supplied have been *chemical products, mineral waters, cloth, lace, toys, alimentary produce, and perfumery.*

The usual terms of payment accorded by the Germans have been by draft at 90 or 100 days' sight. When business has been done through commission agents, terms are six months' credit and five or six per cent. interest. Merchandise imported into Costa Rica is not subject to any impost other than customs duties. The best means of transport is by the railways connecting Limon and Puntarenas with San José.

Banking business in the Republic is at present almost paralysed, and consequently commercial transactions are rendered difficult. [In this connection reference may be made to the notice on pp. 91-2 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 14th January last.]

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**France (Brest).**—With reference to the notice on pp. 136-7 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th April relative to trade conditions in Brest, H.M. Consul at that port now writes that the remark that capable French-speaking travellers are among the means which the Germans have employed to seize and control the market, while quite true, may be misunderstood. These travellers,

*Trade Conditions Abroad.*

he points out, do not come direct from Germany, but are, for the most part, sent out by firms in Paris which are either branches of German firms, or are their representatives. There is little *direct* importation into Brest, and efforts to increase trade with this district should be made through Paris.

H.M. Consul adds that the Brest district has been neglected by British manufacturers but cultivated for all it is worth by German firms. The tendency to neglect this corner of France is due to the fact that orders are less attractive than those obtainable in districts containing large towns, but it should be remembered that there is such a volume of small orders that it is really worth while for United Kingdom firms to make some effort to get and keep a foothold.

(C.I.B. 22,301.)

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**Siam (Senggora).**—H M. Consul at Senggora (Mr. W. N. Dunn) reports that there is practically no direct trade between Europe and the district of Senggora, owing to the absence of direct steamship communication with European ports and the inability of the Chinese to undertake correspondence in English. Another important reason is that the local trader often exchanges the produce he exports for imported goods. In consequence, the trade is done with other Chinese and Indian firms established in Singapore, Bangkok and Penang, and the imported goods sold in Senggora are exactly the same as are manufactured for, and can be obtained in, these markets.

Such figures of imports as are obtainable from the Customs in the various ports of the district of Senggora give no indication of the country of origin of the goods imported, but, in the opinion of H.M. Consul, there is no doubt that British goods enjoy a preponderating share of the market. There are, however, many goods in evidence in the local markets the trade in which has always been in German and Austrian hands; for example, *enamelled goods* such as *cooking pots, basins, tin carriers, &c.*; *aluminium goods* such as *tumblers and bowls; lamps, especially cheap hanging lamps;* and *pocket and other knives* of inferior finish. Although large stocks are held, it is understood that local shopkeepers are now looking out for similar articles at about the same prices as those of German-made articles.

Other articles of German and Austrian manufacture which may be mentioned as having a sale in the Senggora district on account of their cheapness are: *cotton yarns* of various colours, aniline dyed; *medicines and drugs;* *glassware*, such as *cheap tumblers and water bottles or decanters* with a pattern printed on them in gold or in colours; *washing blue;* *stationery*, such as *foolscap writing paper* and *copy books* of ruled paper; *metal goods*, such as *steel bolts, hinges, haws and locks* of cheap quality.

The import trade of the east coast ports, *i.e.*, of Patani, Senggora, Lakon Sitamarat and Bandon, is with Singapore and Bangkok, and the import trade of the west coast, *i.e.*, of the ports of Puket Renong and Trang, is entirely with Penang.

(C.I.B. 22,257.)



## ORDERS-OF-COUNCIL AND GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

### PROHIBITED EXPORTS.

Linseed Oil and Binder Twine added to List.

*At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 21st day of April, 1915.*

By the Lords of HIS MAJESTY'S Most Honourable  
Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited:

And whereas by Orders of Council, dated respectively the 2nd day of March, 1915, the 18th day of March, 1915, and the 15th day of April, 1915, the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, as amended and added to by the Orders of Council, dated respectively the 2nd day of March, 1915, the 18th day of March, 1915, and the 15th day of April, 1915, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

- (1) That the heading "Oils, all vegetable, and fats (other than linseed oil, boiled and unboiled, unmixed with other oil and not including essential oils)" which was substituted by the Order of Council of the 18th day of March, 1915, for the heading in the Proclamation of "All vegetable oils (other than linseed oil, boiled and unboiled, unmixed with other oils, and not including essential

*Orders-of-Council and Government Notices affecting Trade.*

oils)" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates, should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Oils, all vegetable, and fats (not including essential oils)."

- (2) That the following article should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic Ports), Spain and Portugal:—

Binder Twine.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

### PROHIBITED EXPORTS.

#### Toluol, Raw Cotton and Metal-working machinery added to List.

*At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 26th day of April, 1915.*

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited:

And whereas by Orders of Council, dated respectively the 2nd day of March, 1915, the 18th day of March, 1915, the 15th day of April, 1915, and the 21st day of April, 1915, the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

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And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, as amended and added to by the Orders of Council, dated respectively the 2nd day of March, 1915, the 18th day of March, 1915, the 15th day of April, 1915, and the 21st day of April, 1915, should be further amended by making the following additions to the same:—

- (1) That the following articles should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations:—

Toluol and mixtures containing toluol.

- (2) That the following articles should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal:—

Raw cotton.

Metal working machinery.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

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**NOTICE TO IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.**

**New Rules regarding Certificates of Origin and Ultimate Destination.**

The following notice has been issued by the Board of Trade:—

The attention of importers and exporters is directed to the provisions of His Majesty's Proclamation dated the 9th September, 1914, relating to Trading with the Enemy. By paragraph 5 (7) of this Proclamation all persons resident, carrying on business, or being in His Majesty's Dominions are warned "not directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of, or obtain from an enemy country or an enemy any goods, wares, or merchandise; nor directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of, or obtain from any person any goods, wares, or merchandise, for or by way of transmission to or from an enemy country or an enemy; nor directly or indirectly to trade in or carry any goods, wares or merchandise destined for or coming from an enemy country or an enemy." It is further provided by paragraph 3 that the expression "enemy" in the Proclamation means "any person or body of persons of whatever nationality resident or carrying on business in the enemy country, but does not include persons of enemy nationality who are neither resident nor carrying on business in the enemy country. In the case of incorporated bodies, enemy character, attaches only to those incorporated in an enemy country." By the Proclamation of 16th

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February, 1915, the prohibitions in the above-mentioned Proclamation of 9th September, 1914, are extended so as to apply to territory in the effective military occupation of an enemy as they apply to an enemy country.

It is hereby notified that with a view to preventing breaches of this Proclamation, importers may be required to produce Certificates of Origin issued by His Majesty's Consular Officers, and exporters to make Declarations of the Ultimate Destination of their goods.

Declarations of the Ultimate Destination of goods exported to any foreign place in Europe or on the Mediterranean Sea, with the exception of those situated in Russia and France, are now, in view of the provisions of section 5 (1) of the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915, required to be made to the Collectors or other proper Officers of Customs and Excise, in accordance with the Customs Order issued under section 139 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, as extended by section 2 of the Customs (War Powers) Act. The Statutory Declarations hitherto made before Justices of the Peace or Commissioners of Oaths will no longer be required.

For the present Certificates of Origin will not be required in respect of imports of the *bonâ fide* personal and household effects of persons entering this country, of foodstuffs, of timber of any kind (including pit-props), strawboard, mechanical wood pulp, cut flowers, flax or flax seed, iron ore, granite, granite setts for paving, paving stones, kerbstone, slatestone, cod liver oil, ice, marble, alabaster, siena earth, tar, carbide of calcium or cyanamide of calcium, or in respect of any imports from places other than those situated in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, and Italy, or in respect of goods imported from an allied country by way of a neutral country on a through bill of lading or by through postal parcel, or in respect of goods of enemy origin imported under licence. The Certificates referred to must be in the form prescribed by the schedule hereto.

Any goods, wares, or merchandise imported from the above-mentioned foreign places, except as provided in paragraph 4, unaccompanied by Certificates of Origin will be detained by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise until the requisite certificates are produced. The Commissioners are, however, authorized in such cases, and at their discretion, to allow delivery of the goods on the security of a deposit or of a bond to the amount of three times the value of the goods with a view to the production of the necessary certificates within a prescribed period, provided that they see no reason for suspecting that the goods emanate from enemy territory.

This notice will take effect as from the 3rd May, 1915.

SCHEDULE.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN.

I,  
(Producer, Manufacturer, Merchant, Trader, &c.), residing at  
in this town has declared before me that the merchandise

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designated below, which is to be shipped from this town to \_\_\_\_\_, consigned to (a) \_\_\_\_\_ (Merchant, Manufacturer, &c.) in the United Kingdom has not been produced or manufactured in enemy territory, and that he has produced to my satisfaction invoices or other trustworthy documents in proof thereof.

Number and Description of Cases.	Marks and Numbers.	Weight or Quantity.	Total Value. (b)	Contents.	Name of Producer or Manufacturer.

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

(Signature of person declaring.)

(Signature of Consular Authority issuing Certificate, and date.)

(a) If desired the word "order" may be inserted here instead of the name of the purchaser in the United Kingdom.

(b) This column may be left blank if desired.

## CASH ON DELIVERY SERVICE WITH MOROCCO.

### Extension to Rabat and Tetuan.

The Postmaster-General notifies that the Post Office cash on delivery service with Morocco has been extended to the British Agencies at Rabat and Tetuan. On and after the 1st May, registered packets and uninsured parcels bearing trade charges will be accepted at all Post Offices in the United Kingdom for transmission to the places named.

## GERMAN VESSELS SHELTERING IN SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE PORTS.

### Arrangement for Release of British Cargoes.

With reference to the notice on pp. 24-5 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st April last relative to British cargo in enemy vessels sheltering in Spanish and Portuguese ports, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has received from the London Chamber of Commerce a copy of a circular-letter setting out the arrangements Messrs. Elder Dempster and Co., Ltd., London, are willing to make with a view to obtaining the release of these cargoes in certain cases. These arrangements are contingent on the German steamship owners assenting to certain propositions, and *further notice will be given by the company if and when the arrangements are concluded.* In the case of certain vessels of the Hansa, the Hamburg-

*German vessels sheltering in Spanish and Portuguese ports.*

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America, and the North-German-Lloyd, Steamship Companies (enumerated in the issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st April last) these propositions have been accepted.

A copy of the circular-letter referred to may be inspected at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications on the subject of cargo in the vessels of the three companies above mentioned should be addressed to Messrs. Elder Dempster and Co., Ltd., 4, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 23,367.)

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### BLOCKADE OF THE CAMEROONS.

The "London Gazette" of 27th April notifies that H.M. Government have declared a blockade of the coast of the Cameroons as from midnight, 23rd-24th April. The blockade will extend from the entrance of the Akwayafe River to Bimbia Creek, and from the Bengue mouth of the Sanaga River to Campo.

Forty-eight hours' grace from the time of the commencement of the blockade was given for the departure of neutral vessels from the blockaded area.

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### LOSS OF PERSONAL EFFECTS AT SEA.

#### Advisory Committee Appointed.

The President of the Board of Trade has appointed a Committee to consider any cases of hardship that may be brought before it on behalf of masters, officers and seamen, including pilots and apprentices of British merchant and fishing vessels, who have lost personal effects through hostile operations at sea, without being in a position to recover compensation or to obtain adequate relief in respect of such losses from other sources, and to grant such sums as it may think just in any such cases.

The names of the members of the Committee are as follows:—Mr. W. Baldwyn Yates (Chairman), Mr. W. H. G. Deacon, I.S.O., and Mr. A. C. Gordon. Mr. C. F. Bickerdike will act as Secretary to the Committee.

It is understood that communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Commission at 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

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### NAVAL PRIZES.

#### Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions.

With reference to the notice on p. 224 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions, the issue of the "London Gazette" of 23rd April notifies that, as a result of proceedings before the Supreme Court of Hong Kong, the German ship "Paklat" has been condemned.

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### ENEMY FIRMS SEQUESTERED IN FRANCE.

The issues of the "Journal Officiel" (Paris) from 20th to 25th April, inclusive, continue the publication (commenced on 7th April) of the names of German, Austrian, or Hungarian firms in France whose goods have been sequestered under the provisions of the Decree of 27th September, 1914, and the name and address of the administrator appointed in each case.

These lists refer to firms in the following, amongst other, towns:— Paris (continued), Fontenay-le-Comte, Poitiers, Nantes, Cusset, Puy, Rouen, Havre, Tunis, Toulouse, Algiers, Oran, Nice, &c.

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

### AUSTRALIAN CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

#### Notice to United Kingdom Exporters.

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 457 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 21st May, 1914, relative to the necessity for strict observance by British firms of the Australian Customs Regulations, H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) has forwarded the subjoined extract from a letter which he has recently received from a firm in Melbourne:—

*"Preferential Customs Certificates on Invoices for British Goods subject to ad valorem duties."*

"We have recently received more than one invoice bearing on the back certificates which are inaccurately worded or 'signed' with a rubber stamp. In such cases we have had to deposit the money and get fresh invoices from the manufacturers."

"It is surprising to us, as it doubtless is to you, that a large firm of British manufacturers should consider a rubber stamp 'signature' sufficient for such a declaration as is necessary to satisfy the Commonwealth Customs."

"We bring these matters under your notice, thinking you may deem it worth while to mention them in your advices to the Board of Trade, with a view to manufacturers being warned as to the correct form of declaration to be used, and also the necessity of such declarations being properly *signed* and *witnessed*." (C.I.B. 22,221.)

### TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

#### BRITISH INDIA.

With reference to the notices which have appeared in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal"\* regarding the requirement of Consular Certificates of Origin for certain goods imported into British India from various neutral European countries, the Board of Trade have been informed by the Director-General of the Commercial Intelligence Department of the Government of India that Certificates of Origin are now required for imports of individual consignments from the above-mentioned countries not exceeding £25 in value.

(C.I.B. 21,255.)

\* Viz. the 14th January (pp. 112-3), 11th February (p. 410), 18th March (p. 752) and the 25th March, 1915 (p. 821).

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

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 687 and 700 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 11th March last relative to the proposed amendment of the Customs and Excise Duties on certain articles in the Union of South Africa, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a telegram from the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa notifying that the "Customs Amendment and Excise Duties Extension Bill" providing for revised and new Customs and Excise duties in the Union received assent on the 21st April last.

The Act also provides that so much of any Customs or Excise duty imposed as is an increase upon duties imposed by any prior law, and all new duties of Customs and Excise imposed, shall lapse at the expiry of four months after the commencement of the 1916 ordinary session, unless other proposals are made to Parliament in accordance with law.

Sugar, manufactured or refined, held in stock on the 6th March, 1915, or disposed of prior to the commencement of the Act, is liable to the duty. (C. 14,535.)

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 687 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 11th March last notifying the imposition of new Customs duties on certain goods imported into the Union of South Africa, the Board of Trade have now received from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa copy of a proposed amended Notice of Motion which was introduced in the Union House of Assembly on the 30th March last with regard to the rate of duty leviable on certain oils under Tariff Heading No. 35 on importation into the Union.

The amended Notice reads as follows:—

Oils, mineral, illuminating and burning, having a specific gravity of less than 900 at 60 degrees Fahrenheit,	s.	d.
and a flashing point of less than 150 degrees Fahrenheit	...	...
per Imperial gallon	0	3

[Note.—The original Notice of Motion read:—

Oils, mineral; illuminating and burning.  
Per Imperial gallon, 3d.]

(C.I.B. 22,667.)

A copy of a further amended Notice of Motion has been received regarding the temporary imposition of a Customs duty of 1s. per 100 lbs. to counter-vail the excise duty on Mozambique sugar imported into the Transvaal.

For further details, see the Union of South Africa, under "Excise Tariff Changes." (C.I.B. 22,667.)

The Board of Trade have also received from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa copy of a Government Notification (No. 313) dated 26th March, 1915, notifying that, in accordance with the provisions of Proclamation No. 23 of

Permits for  
Exportation of  
Explosives to Rhodesia.

Countervailing Customs  
Duty on Mozambique  
Sugar imported into the  
Transvaal.

Amendment of  
Customs Duty on  
Mineral,  
Illuminating and  
Burning Oils.

New Customs and  
Excise Tariff  
Duties passed.



*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

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

1915, the Minister of Defence has delegated authority to the Chief Inspector of Explosives, Johannesburg, to grant permits for the export of explosives from the Union of South Africa to Rhodesia.

All applications for such permits should be made direct to that Officer. (C.I.B. 22,672.)

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Customs Notice (No. 6), dated 17th March, 1915, giving Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on certain articles on importation into the Union of South Africa.

**Customs Decisions.**

Africa.

The following are the principal decisions given :—

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.	Rebate upon goods the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Possessions.
Bandolier studs and washers ... ..	81	3 % <i>ad val.</i>	Whole duty.
*Collodion, containing over 3 per cent. proof spirit ... ..	44 (D)	22s. per Imp gall. or 25 % <i>ad val.</i> , whichever duty is the greater.	—
*Collodion, other ... ..	193	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
Dental floss silk ... ..	193	15 % "	3 % "
Leather pouches (for boy scouts' belts) ...	193	15 % "	3 % "
*Paper, gummed, linen-backed, metallic, tinted cheque, water-proofed, waxed ...	120	3 % "	Whole duty.
Paper, oil ... ..	193	15 % "	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
Poultry marking rings ... ..	193	15 % "	3 % "
Sanaphos, when labelled "Composed of all the constituents of milk (other than fat) plus a glyeero-phosphoric compound to the extent of not less than 5 per cent." ... ..	193	15 % .	3 % "
Spitting mug (hospital appliance) ...	193	15 % "	3 % "
Stock book, without money columns ...	53 (F)	25 % "	3 % "
Voltoids (sal-ammoniac) in bulk... ..	75	3 % "	Whole duty.

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

\* Revised decision.

(C. 13,974.)

**EGYPT.**

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" for the 1st April contains certain Tariff Valuations for hides, skins, sesame, flax, wool, ivory, wax, onions, eggs, cotton seed oil, caustic soda and various other products exported from Egypt, which are to remain in operation from the 1st April to the 30th June, 1915.

**Export Tariff Valuations.**

The same issue of the "Journal Officiel" also contains an Export Valuation Tariff for the month of April for cotton, cotton seed, lentils, maize, barley and other articles.

The list of valuations 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. 13,763.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**EGYPT—continued.**

The "Journal Officiel" for the 6th April contains the following Valuation Tariff for use in assessing import duties on rough white marble of all kinds, which came into force on the 7th April, 1915, and is to remain in operation until the 6th July, 1915, or until denunciation:—

**Import Tariff  
Valuations for  
Rough White  
Marble.**

Description.	Valuation per 1,000 kilogs.*
Marble, rough white—	£ E.
Slabs and pieces... ..	4-000
Squares ... ..	3-350

(C. 14,442.)

The Board of Trade have also received the following revised Valuation Tariff for use in assessing duties on certain metals imported into Egypt, which came into force on the 1st April, 1915, and is to remain in operation until the 31st May, 1915, or until denunciation:—

**Revised Import Tariff  
Valuation for  
certain Metals.**

Kind of Metal.	Valuation per kilogramme.*
	<i>Millièmes.</i>
Copper and brass sheets, round and bottoms ... ..	91
Copper sheets, plain ... ..	88
Copper sheets in rolls, bars, round and flat ... ..	88
Copper ingots... ..	85
Copper wire ... ..	<i>ad valorem.</i>
Brass wire ... ..	..
Brass sheets, plain, 24 by 48, 8 lbs. to 5 lbs. ... ..	..
Tin ingots and bars ... ..	185
Lead sheets ... ..	25
Lead shot ... ..	26
Lead pipe ... ..	25
Lead, pig ... ..	25
Zinc sheets ... ..	65
Zinc ingots ... ..	65
Phosphor bronze ... ..	125
Antimony ... ..	80
Quicksilver ... ..	270

\* Duty is leviable on the valuations shown at the rate of 8 per cent.  
1,000 *millièmes* = £ E 1 = £1 0s. 6d.      A kilogramme = 2.2046 lbs.

(C. 14,442.)

**GOLD COAST.**

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 825-6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 25th March last giving certain provisions of the new Customs Tariff of the Gold Coast, the Board of Trade have now received copy of the "Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1915" (No. 7 of 1915), dated

**New uniform  
Customs Tariff  
throughout the  
Colony.**

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**GOLD COAST**—*continued.*

16th March last, which provides for new rates of duty to be leviable on goods imported into the Colony of the Gold Coast.

The present Ordinance repeals the various Customs Tariff Ordinances previously in force in those parts of the Colony lying either to the West or East of the River Volta,\* so that the import duties will now be uniform on both sides of the river.

The rates of duty previously in force on goods imported in that part of the Colony lying to the *East* of the River Volta were lower than those leviable on similar goods imported into that part of the Colony lying to the *West* of the River Volta.

The following is a complete statement of the Customs Tariff now in force—the old rates of duty on various articles imported into the Colony, west of the Volta, being previously shown in the above-mentioned issue of the "Board of Trade Journal."

I.—TABLE OF DUTIES.

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.
	£ s. d.
1. On ale, beer and porter of all kinds, cider and perry, the Imperial gallon or part thereof ... ..	0 1 0
2. On beef and pork (wet salted), per 25 lbs. or part thereof ... ..	0 0 9
3. On bread (pilot, cabin or ship's), the hundredweight or part thereof... ..	0 1 6
4. On candles, per 25 lbs. or part thereof ... ..	0 0 9
5. On cartridges—	
(a) Filled for rifles and guns, the 100 or part thereof ... ..	0 5 0
(b) Filled for revolvers and pistols, the 100 or part thereof ... ..	0 2 6
(c) Unfilled, the 100 or part thereof ... ..	0 1 0
6. On cement (Portland or Roman) and lime (hydraulic or water) the hundredweight or part thereof ... ..	0 0 3
7. On coffee (not of West African production), the pound or part thereof ... ..	0 0 2
8. On cordage, per hundredweight or part thereof ... ..	0 8 0
9. On firearms and parts thereof—	
(a) Rifles and guns, other than flint-lock ... ..	1 0 0
(b) Revolvers and pistols, other than flintlock ... ..	0 10 0
(c) Flintlock guns and pistols ... ..	0 5 0
10. On flour in barrels or bags, per 98 lbs. or part thereof ... ..	0 1 3
11. On gunpowder, the pound or part thereof ... ..	0 0 6
12. On kerosene and all other lamp oils, per gallon ... ..	0 0 3
13. On lead in any form, the pound or part thereof ... ..	0 0 0½
14. On matches, per gross of boxes each containing not more than 80 matches ... ..	0 1 0
And in addition, per gross of boxes for every additional 40 matches or part thereof per box ... ..	0 0 6
15. On percussion caps, the 100 or part thereof... ..	0 1 0
16. On rice, the hundredweight or part thereof... ..	0 1 0
17. On salt, fishery or coarse, not being refined, the hundredweight or part thereof ... ..	0 1 0
18. On soap, other than toilet soap, the hundredweight or part thereof... ..	0 1 6

\* Viz. for the West of the Volta, Nos. 13 of 1904, 14 of 1910, 14 of 1911 and 14 of 1913; and for the East of the Volta, Nos. 3 of 1894 and 15 of 1912.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**GOLD COAST**—*continued.*

I.—TABLE OF DUTIES—*continued.*

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.		
	£	s.	d.
19. (a) On brandy, whiskey, gin, rum, liqueurs and miscellaneous spirits or strong waters, not being sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree or strength cannot be ascertained by Tralles' Alcoholometer of the strength of 50 degrees per centum of pure alcohol by such alcoholometer per Imperial gallon or part thereof ... ..	0	7	6
(b) And if of greater strength for each degree or part of a degree over 50 degrees per centum by such alcoholometer an additional duty per Imperial gallon or part thereof ... ..	0	0	2½
(c) And if of less strength for every degree below a strength of 50 degrees per centum by such alcoholometer a reduction of duty per Imperial gallon or part thereof... ..	0	0	14
<i>Provided always that the duty shall in no case be less than six shillings and sixpence per Imperial gallon or part thereof.</i>			
(d) On alcoholic bitters, gin, and liqueurs being sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid per Imperial gallon or part thereof.	0	6	3
(e) On brandy, rum and miscellaneous spirits or strong waters being sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid, per Imperial gallon or part thereof ... ..	0	15	0
<i>NOTE.—The duty on methylated and other non-putable spirits, admitted to entry as such by the Comptroller of Customs shall be calculated at the ad valorem rate.</i>			
20. On sugar, the hundredweight or part thereof ... ..	0	1	6
21. On swords and bayonets (except swords of native West African manufacture), each ... ..	1	0	0
22. On tea, the pound or part thereof ... ..	0	0	2
23. On tobacco—			
(a) On manufactured tobacco or snuff, the pound or part thereof... ..	0	1	6
(b) On unmanufactured tobacco, the pound or part thereof ...	0	0	8
(c) On cigars, the 50 or part thereof ... ..	0	1	0
(d) On cigarettes, the 100 or part thereof ... ..	0	0	9
24. On wines—			
(a) On still wines (other than medicated), the Imperial gallon or part thereof ... ..	0	2	0
(b) On sparkling wines, the Imperial gallon or part thereof ...	0	3	0
25. On all other goods not specially exempted from duty ... ..	10 % <i>ad val.</i>		
[The <i>ad valorem</i> duty is leviable on the value of the goods at the port from which the same shall have been imported.]			

The *free list*, which has undergone considerable amendment, is as follows:—

II. TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

1. Agricultural and gardening appliances and implements.
2. All goods officially imported for the use of His Majesty's troops.
3. All goods imported for the use of His Majesty's ships or for any officer or member of the crew serving on His Majesty's ships.
4. All goods imported with the sanction of the Governor for the service of any public department of the Colony.
5. Animals living, including poultry and game.

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*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

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**GOLD COAST**—*continued.*II.—TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS—*continued.*

6. Arms, accoutrements, equipment and uniforms, the property of officers of His Majesty's Army and Navy, or Civil Service, or of any Colonial force of constabulary, volunteers and police, imported by such officers for their personal use as required by the regulations of their respective services.

7. Artisans' tools of all kinds.

8. Apparatus and structural material for telegraphs, telephones, and electric lighting.

9. Appliances, materials, machines and engines for the extinction of fire and the saving of life and property from burning buildings.

10. Appliances and materials (including specifics and insecticides) imported solely for use in connection with the destruction of insect pests and fungi.

11. Appliances, apparatus and materials imported exclusively for use in any process for the separation of metals from ores.

12. Appliances and apparatus imported exclusively for use in direct connection with the preparation of any natural product of West Africa, or the development of any industry in connection with such product.

13. Bags, baskets, boxes, crates and sacks specially imported for the packing and transport of West African produce and of coal.

14. Books printed or manuscript, newspapers, maps, charts, plans and printed matter not being account books or stationery.

15. Buoys, chains and sinkers for mooring vessels.

16. Coal and patent fuel being composition of coal.

17. Coke.

18. Coins, British and other legally current in the Colony, and French coins of five francs denominational value.

19. Consulates, official goods imported exclusively for the use of Consuls and Consulates.

20. Coopers' stores, including casks, shooks, heads, staves, hoops, rivets, rushes, tenter-hooks, and chalk, specially imported for the packing of West African produce.

21. Corkwood.

22. Corrugated galvanised iron sheets.

23. Cranes, derricks and winches, whole or in parts, and machinery necessary for working the same.

24. Crude petroleum when imported for use exclusively in the prevention of the propagation of mosquitoes and on proof thereof being given to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs.

25. Cups, medals, shields and trophies proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs to be specially imported for bestowal as honorary distinctions or when won abroad or sent by donors resident abroad, provided the articles do not bear any advertisement, and this exemption shall not apply or extend to the importation or stocking of the articles mentioned for purposes of trade.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**GOLD COAST**—*continued.*

II.—TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS—*continued.*

26. Equipment, stores, wines and spirits imported by the Inspector-General of the West African Frontier Force and his staff officers for their private use when on inspection duty within the Colony or its Dependencies.

27. Equipment, stores, wines and spirits imported by boundary and other special commissioners and their assistants, and by officers specially appointed for service generally in British West Africa and whose duties require them to travel between the various British West African possessions, for their private use when on duty within the Colony or its Dependencies.

28. Educational apparatus and appliances imported by the manager of any assisted school or college solely for the use of such school or college.

29. Filters and parts thereof and all appliances for the filtration of water.

30. Fish (fresh) not preserved in any way.

31. Fresh provisions conveyed in ships' refrigerators and not otherwise preserved.

32. Fruit (fresh) not preserved in any way.

33. Goods admitted free of duty by order of the Governor in Council under section 9 (b) \*.

34. Goods including firearms and ammunition imported with the sanction of the Governor by any rifle club recognised by the Governor, provided that the rules governing the management of such club shall have been approved by the Governor.

35. Harness and saddlery.

36. Ice, ice chests and refrigerators.

37. Instruments and appliances for:—

(a) Scientific purposes and research.

(b) Surveying land.

(c) Imported by surgeons, oculists and dentists for use in the practice of their professions.

38. Iron guttering, ridging, down pipes, heads, brackets, screws, nails and washers, when imported for roofing purposes.

39. Machinery and appliances for the following purposes:—

(a) Agricultural.

(b) Electrical.

(c) Manufacturing.

(d) Marine.

(e) Mining and gold dredging.

(f) Pumping and boring for water.

(g) For use in connection with the preparation of, or prospecting for, any natural product of West Africa or the development of any industry in connection with such product.

40. Manures.

\* Section 9 (b) empowers the Governor-in-Council to make an order in any particular case for the admission of any goods which may be imported in special circumstances for an object of a general public character, or an enterprise deemed to be beneficial to the Colony.

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*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

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**GOLD COAST**—*continued.*II.—TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS—*continued.*

41. Meat (fresh) not preserved in any way.
42. Memorial tablets, statuary and windows.
43. Mineral and aerated waters.
44. Models of inventions and of other improvements in the arts and industries, but no article shall be deemed a model which can be fitted for use otherwise than as a model.
45. Monuments and tombstones, railings, ornaments and wreaths for graves.
46. Mosquito nets and netting and mosquito proof gauze.
47. Oil—kerosene, rock, rangoon, or Burmah oil, or oil made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat, or other bituminous substance or from any of the products of petroleum or of any of the above-mentioned oils—being imported for use as liquid fuel or for power purposes and passed as such by the Comptroller of Customs.
48. Organs, bells, furniture and equipment specially imported for use in any building set apart for Divine worship, and prepared materials specially imported for use in any such building, including windows, doors, screens, and prepared parts of the building.
49. Passengers' baggage, including wearing apparel and personal effects, including such furniture and camp and travelling equipment as the Comptroller of Customs in his discretion considers to be intended for the importer's personal use, provided always that duty shall not be charged on any spirits or scent not exceeding one bottle of each, or on any cigars or cigarettes not exceeding 100 of each, or any tobacco not exceeding one pound in weight included in a passenger's baggage.
50. Personal effects when satisfactory evidence is given to the Comptroller of Customs that they are being re-imported after a previous importation.
51. Personal effects, not being merchandise, of natives of the Colony or its Dependencies dying in places out of the jurisdiction.
52. Plant, material and rolling stock for railways and tramways.
53. Poultry and game (fresh) not preserved in any way.
54. Produce *bona fide* of West Africa including goods manufactured in West Africa, entirely of any natural product of West Africa.
55. Pumps, appliances and apparatus for raising, collecting, distributing and storing water.
56. Quinine not compounded with other drugs.
57. Refrigerating and cold storage plant and machinery; also materials, including chemical substances, imported solely for use in connection therewith.
58. Seeds, plants, bulbs, roots, shrubs, and trees imported for agricultural or horticultural purposes.
59. Slates, tiles and other materials, except lead, for the outer covering of roofs.
60. Trade patterns, samples of merchandise, show cards and advertising materials passed as such by the Comptroller of Customs.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***GOLD COAST**—*continued.*II.—TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS—*continued.*

61. Vegetables (fresh) not preserved in any way.  
 62. Vehicles of all descriptions, including ready-made spare parts.

63. Vessels, including:—

Lighters, boats, canoes, and steam and other launches with their necessary fittings and tackle, such as masts, oars, sails, anchors, chains.

64. Water tanks and vats and ready made spare parts.

65. Works of art, drawings, engravings, photographs, also philosophical and scientific apparatus and appliances brought by professional persons for their use temporarily, and not for sale.

The Ordinance further provides that:

No duties of Customs shall be charged or levied upon any goods which the Comptroller of Customs may by order permit to be conveyed through the Colony to Ashanti or the Northern Territories, or which shall have been warehoused without payment of duty on the first entry thereof or duly entered and landed to be warehoused, although not actually deposited in the warehouse, and delivered for exportation and duly exported by sea to any place beyond the limits to which this Ordinance extends, but fees, to be fixed in manner hereinafter provided, shall be charged for the service of the customs officers employed in supervising the exportation.

Upon exportation by sea to any place beyond the limits to which this Ordinance extends of goods on which the full duties of Customs on importation shall have been paid, there shall be drawn back, subject to the provisions as to drawbacks in sections 125 to 131, inclusive of "The Customs Ordinance, 1876," 95 per cent. of the said duties.

All goods upon which the duties upon first importation into the Colony have been paid, and which have been exported for repairs or alterations and upon which no drawback has been paid, and which are re-imported within twelve months from the time of exportation, shall be assessed for duty on re-importation only on the cost of such repairs or alterations, subject to proof being given to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs that such goods are the same as were previously imported and upon which the full duties of customs were then paid.

It shall be lawful for the Comptroller of Customs to direct the admission free of duty of any goods which may be imported by the consular officers of foreign states, not being British subjects already resident in the Colony and engaged in any other business or profession, on their first arrival. Provided always that such direction shall be given only on a basis of reciprocity and in favour of the officers of such foreign states as may accord similar privileges to British consular officers.

The Governor in Council is further empowered to make rules as to fees for transhipment or importation, and to admit certain goods free of duty.

(C. 14,543.)



*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***GOLD COAST**—*continued.*

The Gold Coast "Government Gazette Extraordinary" for the 11th March last contains a Proclamation, dated 10th March, 1915, which provides, under the "Trading with Enemy Ordinance, 1914" as subsequently amended, for the requirement of Certificates of Origin for imports into the Gold Coast and Affidavits of ultimate destination for exports from the Colony.

**Regulations respecting  
Certificates of Origin  
for certain Imports and  
Affidavits of Ultimate  
Destination for  
Exports.**

Under this Proclamation it is provided that Certificates of Origin, in prescribed form, shall be produced and lodged with the Senior Customs Officer at the port of importation in respect of goods imported into the Colony from places situated in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Italy, except in respect of foodstuffs, timber of any kind (including pit props), strawboard, wood pulp, iron ore, granite, ice, or carbide of calcium.

Goods sought to be exported to any foreign places in Europe or on the Mediterranean or Black Seas, with the exception of those situated in Russia, Belgium, France, Spain or Portugal will be detained by the Customs Officers until Affidavits of Ultimate Destination, in prescribed form, have been lodged with the Senior Customs Officer at the port of intended exportation.

Affidavits of Ultimate Destination are required, until further notice, in respect of all exports, without regard to value of consignments, to the above-mentioned foreign places.

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

The following goods are exempt from the above rules:—

- (a) Goods imported under licence of the Governor.
- (b) Goods shipped from the Colony on or before the date of this Proclamation.
- (c) Goods in respect of which Customs Export Entries have been accepted before the date of this Proclamation.

The Forms of Certificate of Origin and Affidavit of Ultimate Destination 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 12th November last. (C. 13,916.)

**BARBADOS.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt of copy of an Act (No. 19 of 1915) which was passed by the Legislative Council of Barbados on the 9th March last, and which imposes an additional duty of 20 per cent. on the amount of duty leviable under the provisions of the "Customs Tariff Act, 1912,"\* on the undermentioned goods on importation into Barbados:—

**Imposition of additional  
Customs Duties on Liquors  
and Tobacco imported.**

\* For the rates of duty leviable under the "Customs Tariff Act, 1912," see pp. 236-244 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 31st October, 1912.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**BARBADOS**—*continued.*

Liquors—

Malt liquor, cider and perry—

In wood,  
In bottles.

Spirits and cordials, except rum and perfumed spirits to be used as perfumery only.

Gin.

Rum.

Wine of all kinds.

Tobacco—

Cigars, cheroots and cigarettes.

Snuff.

Other manufactured tobacco whether in outer packages of less than 50 lbs. net weight each or otherwise.

Leaf tobacco whether in outer packages of less than 50 lbs. weight each or otherwise.

The Act came into operation on the 4th March, 1915, and is to remain in force until the 31st March, 1916. (C. 14,207.)

The Board of Trade have also received copy of the "Export Duties Act, 1915" (No. 18 of 1915) which was passed by the Legislative Council of Barbados on the 9th March last, and which makes provision for the imposition of export duties on sugar and molasses on exportation from the Island, as follows:—

Articles.	Rates of Export Duty.
Crystal sugar ... .. per ton	s. d. 2 6
Muscovado sugar ... .. "	1 8
Fancy molasses ... .. per 100 gallons	0 10
Choice .. .. "	0 10

The exporter of any sugar, fancy molasses or choice molasses purchased before the passing of this Act shall have the right to recover from the seller of such sugar and molasses all sums of money payable for duty of Customs under the provisions of this Act upon the exportation of such sugar and molasses.

The buyer of canes for manufacture into sugar and fancy and choice molasses shall have the right to recover from the seller of any such canes purchased before the passing of this Act the sum of 3d. for each ton of canes so purchased.

The Act is to continue in force until the 31st December, 1915.

(C. 14,206.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***BERMUDA.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt of copy of a Proclamation, dated 25th March, 1915, which revokes previous Proclamations\* and, at the same time, prohibits the exportation of various articles to certain countries from Bermuda.

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

The articles, and the extent of their prohibition, are practically the same as specified in the Notice on pp. 230-6 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal."

In the Bermuda Proclamation, however, the articles included under Heading (A) of the Newfoundland Proclamation are prohibited to be exported to all destinations, except the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates, and not to all destinations as in the case of exports from Newfoundland.

Further, the exportation of the following articles is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain and Portugal:—

Foodstuffs and feeding stuffs and all 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.	Grounds nuts (arachides).	Rape seed.
Coconuts.	Linseed.	Sesame seed.
Copra.	Palm kernels.	Soya beans
Cotton seed.		(C. 13,835.)

**FEDERATED MALAY STATES.**

The Federated Malay States "Government Gazette, Extraordinary," for the 18th March last contains a Customs Notification (No. 660), imposing, with effect from that date, the undermentioned rates of duty on tobacco on importation into the several Federated Malay States (*viz.*, Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang):—

Description of Tobacco.	Rates of Import Duty.
	Dols. cts.
Cigars valued at not less than 2 dols. per lb. ... .. <i>per lb.</i>	1 50
" " less than 2 dols. per lb. and not less than 1.40 dols. per lb. ... .. "	0 75
Snuff of whatsoever value ... .. "	1 50
Tobaccoes and cigarettes valued at not less than 1.40 dols. per lb. and Egyptian, Russian, and Turkish cigarettes of whatsoever value ... .. "	0 75
Javanese, Chinese, and Indian tobaccoes, other than cigars and cigarettes ... .. <i>per pikul</i> (133½ lbs.)	10 00
Tobaccoes, cigars and cigarettes of any kind not herein otherwise provided for ... .. <i>per lb.</i>	0 40

\* *Viz.*:—Proclamations dated 3rd, 4th, 6th and 7th August, 1914, 26th October, 1914, and 13th February, 1915.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***FEDERATED MALAY STATES**—*continued.*

The valuation referred to above is that contained in the invoice relating to the imported tobacco, unless there be no such valuation, or the propriety of such valuation be questioned by any officer of Customs, in which cases the valuation referred to is that which may be put upon the tobacco by the Commissioner of Trade and Customs.

It is provided in the Notification that tobacco shall not be liable to duty—

- (a) Whereon import duty shall have been paid in any other State of the Federated Malay States, unless brought into or conveyed through the State in contravention of the provisions of the rules made, from time to time, in that behalf by the Resident.
- (b) If contained in passenger's baggage which is registered through, in accordance with the provisions of the Rules under "The Railways Enactment, 1912," from a place outside the Federated Malay States to another place outside the Federated Malay States.
- (c) If in possession of a person entering the State which is carried for his own personal consumption only and does not exceed  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. in weight. (C. 14,115.)

A further Notification (No. 661) has been received fixing the amount

**Warehouse Rent on Tobacco.**

to be paid as warehouse rent on tobacco deposited in any Customs store or warehouse in the Federated Malay States, as follows:—

For every 5 lbs. of tobacco deposited, or parts thereof	Warehouse rent.
	Half cent per week or part of a week, subject to a minimum charge of 20 cents in respect of each deposit. (C. 14,115.)

Further Notifications (Nos. 662-5) have been received laying down certain Regulations, which were issued in the Federated Malay States "Government Gazette" on the 18th March last, relating to the importation of tobacco into each of the Federated Malay States.

Under these regulations no tobacco may be imported *by sea*, except at the following ports:—

- Perak—
  - Telok Anson.
- Selangor —
  - Port Swettenham.
- Negri Sembilan—
  - Port Dickson.
- Pahang—
  - Kuantan.
  - Pekan.

All tobacco imported into the State by sea shall, unless the import duty thereon shall have been paid at the time of landing, be deposited

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***FEDERATED MALAY STATES**—*continued.*

in the Customs warehouse at the above-mentioned ports, and shall not be removed therefrom until the importer or owner thereof shall have produced to the officer in charge of such Customs warehouse a permit to remove such tobacco and shall have paid the amount of warehouse charges due thereon. Every importer of tobacco by sea shall at or before the time of importation make, personally or by his agent, to the proper Customs officer an application for permission to land such tobacco.

No tobacco may be imported into Perak, Selangor and Negri Sembilan *overland*, otherwise than by rail, provided that, as regards imports into Selangor, no tobacco which is not consigned to a Customs warehouse in the Federated Malay States shall be imported by rail unless duty shall have been paid thereon in or to another State of the Federated Malay States.

In the case of Pahang, no tobacco may be imported *overland* otherwise than by rail, or by one of certain specified main roads, provided that no tobacco which is not consigned to a Customs warehouse in the Federated Malay States shall be imported by rail or road unless import duty shall have been paid thereon in and to another State of the Federated Malay States.

The above regulations are not applicable to tobacco imported through the Post Office. No tobacco may be imported through the Post Office, except by parcels post. All tobacco imported by parcels post shall remain in the custody of the Post Office until the duty thereon has been duly paid.

(C. 14,115.)

**HONG KONG.**

The Board of Trade are  
**Regulations respecting  
Imports of Goods from  
certain Neutral  
European Countries.  
Permit and Certificate  
of Origin required.**

in receipt of a copy of the "Certificates of Origin Ordinance, 1915 (No. 8 of 1915)," which was assented to by the Governor on the 5th March, and which provides for certificates of origin in respect of goods sought to be imported from certain neutral European Countries and for the furnishing of ships' manifests in Hong Kong.

Under this Ordinance no person, except under licence from the Governor, shall import into the Colony any goods from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Italy without a *permit* in prescribed form, from the Superintendent of Imports and Exports—provided that the owners, agents, charterers or master of any ship arriving in the waters of the Colony and having on board any goods to which the Ordinance applies, if they have no interest in the said goods except as carriers thereof, shall not be deemed to have imported or attempted to import the said goods unless they or he shall have discharged the same.

The Superintendent of Imports and Exports shall not issue any such permit until there shall have been produced to him a *Certificate of Origin*, in prescribed form, signed by some British Consular Authority at the port of shipment or place of origin—provided that the

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***HONG KONG**—*continued.*

Superintendent of Imports and Exports may, in his discretion, issue such permit without the production of such certificate of origin :

- (a) upon the intended importer depositing a sum equal to three times the value of the goods sought to be imported, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown in the event of failure to produce such certificate within a time to be prescribed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, or
- (b) upon the intended importer entering into a bond with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Imports and Exports in a sum equal to three times the value of the said goods conditioned for the production of such certificate within a time to be prescribed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports.

The Superintendent of Imports and Exports is also empowered to issue a permit for the temporary deposit of goods in such godowns or warehouses as may be approved, and which may only be disposed of as the Superintendent shall direct.

The Superintendent of Imports and Exports may, in any case in which he shall think fit, refuse to issue a permit until the intended importer shall have made a *statutory declaration* as to the real origin of the goods, and as to his belief, means of knowledge, and enquiries with respect to the same, in such terms as may be approved by him.

Further, the owners, charterers, and agents of every ship which arrives in the waters of the Colony shall, within such time as may be appointed by regulation made by the Governor-in-Council, and in the absence of any such regulation within 48 hours after such arrival, furnish to the Superintendent of Imports and Exports a true and complete *manifest*, signed by such owners, charterers or agents, of all the cargo brought into the waters of the Colony on board such ship.

The Governor-in-Council shall have power, *inter alia*—

- (i) to exempt any specified class of goods from the operation of the Ordinance.
- (ii) to declare that the Ordinance shall not apply to individual consignments below a specified value : and
- (iii) to make regulations for the better carrying out of the Ordinance.

Every person who contravenes or attempts to contravene any provisions of the Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be liable on conviction, either summarily or on indictment, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one year, and to a fine not exceeding 5,000 dollars.

The Ordinance shall not apply to any goods shipped for the Colony on or before the 15th March, 1915, or such later date as may be approved by the Governor-in-Council in that behalf, either generally or for consignments from any specified place.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**HONG KONG**—*continued.*

The prescribed *Form of Permit* is as follows:—

Permit to Import.

(Certificates of Origin Ordinance, 1915.)

I hereby declare that I wish to import by S.S.....  
due to arrive on or about the.....the following goods,  
wares and merchandise:—

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

which were exported from.....

Dated the.....day of.....191...

.....  
(*Importer.*)

.....  
(*Address.*)

Permission is hereby given for the importation of the above goods,  
wares and merchandise by the above steamer.

Dated the..... day of..... 191...

.....  
(*Superintendent of Imports and Exports.*)

The *Form of Certificate of Origin* is similar to that 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.

**NORWAY.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of  
Prohibition of Exportation telegraphic information to the effect that  
of Copper, Copper Wares, and the following articles have been pro-  
Copper Sulphate. hibited to be exported from Norway as  
from the 23rd April:—

Copper, unwrought (with the exception of copper produced in  
Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin);

Alloys of copper with common metals, unwrought;

Scrap of copper and of copper alloys;

Wholly or partly manufactured wares of copper and alloys of copper  
with common metals, viz.:—

Plates and sheets;

Ribbons;

Rods;

Rolled or drawn wire;

Cup-shaped materials for the manufacture of cartridges;

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**NORWAY**—*continued.*

Bolts, rivets, nails;  
 Tubes and shaped pieces;  
 Wire twisted into ropes;  
 Cables, without insulation, fitted with mantle, armoured  
 or unarmoured; also cables covered with insulating  
 materials of all kinds;  
 Castings.

[*Note.*—Some of the articles specified above were already on the Norwegian List of Prohibited Exports—see the notice in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 4th March, page 625.]

The Board of Trade are also in receipt, through the same channel, of telegraphic information to the effect that the exportation of sulphate of copper from Norway has been prohibited as from the 24th April. (C. 14,380 : C. 14,569.)

**DENMARK.**

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 Denmark has been prohibited:—Aluminium salts, tar colours and organic bye-products of tar colour production, including aniline and aniline combinations, benzol, cresol and meta-cresol, antimony combinations, copper vitriol, ferro-manganese, ferro-molybdenum, ferro-nickel, ferrotitanium, ferrotungsten, ferro-vanadium, graphlite and graphite crucibles, manganese and manganese ore, cotton seed, linseed oil varnish. (C. 14,688.)

**NETHERLANDS.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the prohibition of the exportation of *kohl rabis* from the Netherlands imposed by the Royal Decree of the 24th February (see page 625 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 4th March last) has been temporarily withdrawn. (C. 14,381.)

**FRANCE AND FRENCH COLONIES.**

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 15th April contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 10th April, which fixes as follows the quantity of certain articles, the produce of the French Establishments in the New Hebrides, which may be admitted into France, New Caledonia, and into other French Possessions, from the 1st July, 1914, to the 30th June, 1915, under the conditions prescribed by the Decrees of the 12th November, 1901, and the 16th April, 1904:—

The quantity of *coffee, cocoa and vanilla* which may be imported into France and New Caledonia is fixed as follows:—



*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**FRANCE AND FRENCH COLONIES—continued.**

Article.	Rate of Duty.	Quantity allowed to be imported at reduced rate.
Coffee ... ..	Minimum rate under the Tariff of France, less 78 francs per 100 kilogs. (reduced rate=58 frs. per 100 kilogs.) ... ..	Kilogrammes. 550,000
Cocoa ... ..	Half the minimum rate under the Tariff of France (reduced rate=52 frs. per 100 kilogs.) ... ..	150,000
Vanilla ... ..	Half the minimum rate under the Tariff of France (reduced rate=208 frs. per 100 kilogs.) ... ..	200

The quantity of *maize* which may be imported free of duty into *New Caledonia* during the period specified is fixed at 2,740,000 kilogs.

The quantity of *coffee* and *cocoa* which may be imported free of duty into *French Colonies other than New Caledonia* during the period specified is fixed as follows :—

Coffee ... ..	50,000 kilogs.
Cocoa ... ..	5,000 kilogs.

(C. 13,971.)

**FRANCE (NEW CALEDONIA).**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a despatch from H.M. Consul at Noumea reporting that, as an exception to the rule that foreign goods, in order to enjoy the rates of the "Minimum" Tariff in New Caledonia, must have been transported to Noumea without transshipment or landing during the voyage, it has been decided that goods (the produce of countries entitled to most-favoured-nation treatment) may be transhipped or temporarily landed at Colombo and/or Sydney without losing the right to the application of the "Minimum" Tariff on arrival at Noumea, provided that they are shipped on a through bill of lading from the port of shipment to Noumea, and that they are accompanied by a certificate issued by the French Consul at the port of transshipment to the effect that they have been subjected to no manipulation of any kind at that place.

(C. 13,289.)

**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 24th April, of the following products :—

**Prohibition of Exportation of certain Articles.**

Iron and steel sheets of all kinds, including corrugated sheets and corrugated piping ;

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**SWITZERLAND**—*continued.*

Piping of wrought iron and steel with an internal diameter of less than 40 centimetres ;  
 Sesquisulphide of phosphorus ;  
 Sodium sulphide ; sodium chlorate ;  
 Wax, whether vegetable, animal or mineral, raw, blanched, dyed or otherwise prepared. (C. 14,752.)

**ITALY.**

The Italian "Gazzetta Ufficiale" for the 16th April contains a Royal Decree, dated the 15th, which prohibits the exportation from Italy of the following articles :—Naphthalene and its nitro-derivatives, nitrate of ammonia, alums and salts of potash, metallic peroxides, and coconut oil. (C. 18,920.)

The issue of the "Gazzetta Ufficiale" for the 15th April contains a Royal Decree, dated the 11th March, which provides for the refund of the manufacturing tax and of the equivalent Customs surtax levied on pure acetic acid produced in or imported into Italy and destined for industrial use. Such refund is conditional on the denaturation of the acid and on the observance of certain special conditions prescribed by the Decree.

The text of the Decree (in Italian) 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. 14,997.)

**PORTUGAL.**

With reference to the notice at page 834 of "The Board of Trade Journal" for the 25th March respecting a Portuguese Decree, dated the 2nd March, authorising the exportation of eggs, fish, and cheese from Portugal and the adjacent Islands, the "Diario do Governo" for the 30th March contains a Decree of the same date which substitutes the following list of products which may be exported (subject to the payment of the respective export duties and of the special surtaxes fixed) for the list given in the notice referred to :—

		Surtax payable (in addition to Export Duty).
Eggs ... ..	Per kilog.	7 centavos.
Sardines and small fish, fresh, or with only sufficient salt to preserve them ...	... 15 %	<i>ad valorem.</i>
All other fish in the above condition ...	... 7 %	"
Fish in brine ... ..	Per kilog.	$\frac{1}{2}$ centavo.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**PORTUGAL**—*continued.*

		Surtax payable (in addition to Export Duty).
Fish preserved in oil (including weight of the tins), pressed fish, dried fish, or fish pre- pared in any other way, and fish powder ...	Per kilog.	1 centavo.
Raw wool, unscoured... ..	... Per 100 kilogs.	10 escudos.
Raw wool, scoured ... ..	... ..	20 ..
Woollen yarns ... ..	... ..	20 ..
Poultry ... ..	... ..	50 % <i>ad valorem</i> .
Cheese ... ..	... Per kilog.	5 centavos.

[*Note.*—Wool and woollen yarns had previously been prohibited to be exported from Portugal, in virtue of a Decree of the 20th February—see the “Board of Trade Journal” for the 11th March, page 698.]

The issue of the “Diario do Governo” for the 12th April contains a further Decree, bearing the same date, which authorises the exportation of certain quantities of beans (*feijao frade miúdo e feijao preto*), subject to the payment of the proper export duty and of a special surtax of ½ centavo per kilogramme.

The surtax of 1 centavo per kilogramme provided for by the Decree of the 30th March for fish preserved in oil [*see above*], is temporarily suspended by this Decree, which provides further that the surtaxes established by the Decree of the 30th March are not to be levied on goods consigned to Portuguese oversea Provinces, nor on goods for use as stores on board ships.

**BULGARIA.**

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 Bulgaria is at present prohibited:—

**Prohibitions of  
Exportation.**

- Cereals—all kinds of corn, barley, oats, rye, maize, and rice ;
- Flour made from wheat, barley, rye, maize, potatoes, and crushed barley and maize ;
- Beans, peas, and onions ;
- Fresh meat, butter, lard, all kinds of wool and hair ;
- Large and small animals—horses, colts, mules, asses, oxen (except fatted oxen), buffaloes, calves, sheep (except rams), lambs, and goats ;
- Forage—hay, straw, and lucerne ;
- Textiles—woollen, cotton, linen, hemp, jute and other yarns and threads, cloths (except fine cloths) and objects made wholly of cloth or mixed with other substances, such as tarpaulins and other objects made of waterproof cloth, sacks (*Note.*—Articles of woven flannel are allowed to be exported but not the cloth alone) ;
- Combustibles, such as coal, coke, and tar ;
- Material for lighting—petroleum, mineral oils for lighting, all sorts of candles, tallow, paraffin ;

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

- Mineral lubricating oil of all kinds ;
- Raw and dressed hides, hides of draught animals, raw or dressed skins of small animals for furriers, worked or not ;
- Articles of leather—saddlery, harness, shoes and sandals ;
- Food products—biscuits, pastry, bread, coffee, tea, black and red pepper, vegetable oil, tartaric and citric acids ;
- Various medicaments, including soda ;
- Medical instruments ;
- Dressing and other sanitary material ;
- Automobiles and parts thereof, vessels, boats and all material for transport by land or water, machines, wagons, boats and barges of the different navigation companies (*Note.*—Country carts may be provisionally exported on deposit of their value) ;
- Oak bark ;
- Telegraph and telephone wires, and motor tyres ;
- Benzine (petrol) ;
- Gunpowder ;
- Copper of all sorts ;
- Tin ;
- Lead and other metals ;
- Sugar (*Note.*—Sugar may be sent from the old to the new territories of Bulgaria or *vice versa*, on deposit of its value) ;
- Raw copper and certain forms of metal from the Plakalnitze mine. (C. 14,491.)

**MOROCCO.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of an Order of the Resident General of the French Zone in Morocco, dated the 19th March and published in the "Bulletin Officiel" for the 22nd March, which prohibits the exportation and re-exportation (in process of transit, transshipment or under the "temporary importation" régime) of the following articles from the French Zone in Morocco to all destinations :—

- Aeroplanes and airships ;
- Rigging, sails, tackle, &c., for ships and for airships ;
- Alcohol ;
- Electric apparatus ;
- Surgical instruments and apparatus ;
- Military arms and munitions of all kinds ;
- Oats ;
- Sailing, steam, and motor vessels and boats ;
- Benzol ;
- Cattle (*bœufs*) other than goats and pigs ;
- Beetroots ;
- Butter and cheese ;
- Wheat ;
- Wood ;
- Candles, stearine and paraffin ;
- Cocoa and chocolate ;
- Green coffee ;

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

Rubber, in any form ;  
 Maps and charts ;  
 Celluloid ;  
 Hemp ;  
 Coal and charcoal ;  
 Preserves of all kinds ;  
 Cotton, cotton tissues, cotton waste ;  
 Military clothing, camping outfit, equipment and harness ;  
 Vegetable tanning extracts ;  
 Flour ;  
 Iron, steel, metals and ores (except *ghassoul*) ;  
 Yarns and waste of yarns of flax, hemp, wool, cotton, and silk ;  
 Forage, hay and straw ;  
 Acorns ;  
 Edible fats ;  
 Haricot beans ;  
 Castor oil and pulghera oil ;  
 Mineral oils, crude, refined, and heavy ;  
 Animal oils ;  
 Jute yarns and jute sacks ;  
 Milk, sterilised and condensed ;  
 Fresh vegetables ;  
 Flax, raw, stripped, in tow or combed ;  
 Field glasses ;  
 Freezing machines and apparatus ;  
 Machines and parts thereof suitable for marine or aerial navigation, and for the manufacture of munitions of war or military arms ;  
 Maize ;  
 Barley ;  
 Edible pastes ;  
 Split peas and chick peas ;  
 Potatoes ;  
 Chemical and pharmaceutical products ;  
 Resins ;  
 Rice ;  
 Salt provisions ("*salaisons*") ;  
 Semolina ;  
 Silk and silk tissues, and silk wastes ;  
 Sorghum or dari ;  
 Sugar ;  
 Mineral colours ;  
 Tea ;  
 Cake from oilseeds, and brewery dregs for feeding cattle ;  
 Meat ;  
 Wine.

The Decree further provides that certain other articles may only be exported or re-exported from the French Zone when destined for French territory, and lays down the conditions governing such exportation. The goods in question are the same as those which are allowed to be exported from the French Zone to the United Kingdom (see the notice\* at pages 171-172 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 15th April, 1915).

The coastwise carriage between ports of the French Zone of all the articles the exportation of which is subject to prohibition or restriction, is permitted under regulations prescribed by the Decree.

(C. 13,836.)

\* In this notice read "unscoured wool" for "unscoured wool grease."

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**COSTA RICA.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of translation of a Decree of the President of Costa Rica, dated the 24th March, which provides for the duty-free admission into the Republic, as from the 1st April, of common glass bottles and half bottles, provided with stopper of cork or of cork and tin (such as the "Crown" patent stoppers), similar to those in which wine, beer, and mineral waters are imported. (C. 14,495.)

**JAPAN.**

With reference to the notice at page 368 of "The Board of Trade Journal" for the 5th November last respecting an Ordinance (No. 18) of the Japanese Ministry of the Interior establishing certain regulations respecting the exportation of medicines from Japan, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the following articles, as well as those specified in the notice referred to, are to be exempt from the regulations:—

*Ammonium sulfoichthyolicum*, arsenic acid, alcohol, ether, pepper, nitrate of soda, orange peel and orange peel oil, precipitated calcium carbonate, gentian root and its preparations, ferric chloride, talc, German camomile, silver nitrate (including fused silver nitrate in sticks), naphthalene, zinc chloride, zinc oxide, zinc sulphate, valerian root and its preparations, zedoaria roots. (C. 14,071.)

**JAPAN (COREA).**

With reference to the notice at pages 468-469 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 27th November, 1913, respecting the temporary duty-free admission into Corea from Japan or foreign countries of certain articles to be worked up and re-exported as manufactured articles within one year from the date of importation, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the privilege of temporary duty-free importation is now also accorded in respect of skins, tanned skins, sewing thread and metal manufactures such as nails, tacks, etc, imported for the purpose of the manufacture of leather wares for exportation.

(C 13,919.)

## EXCISE TARIFF CHANGES.

### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Information has been received, through the Colonial Office, that the "Customs Amendment and Excise Duties Extension Bill" received assent on the 21st April last. For further particulars, see the Union of South Africa, under "Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations." (C. 14,535.)

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 700 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 11th March last respecting certain alterations in the Excise Duties leviable on various articles in the Union of South Africa, the Board of Trade have now received from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa copy of an amended Notice of Motion which was introduced in the Union House of Assembly on the 30th March last respecting the duty leviable on sugar manufactured in, and imported into, the Union.

The amended Notice reads as follows:—

"To impose during the period from the 6th March, 1915, to the 31st March, 1916, an *Excise* duty on sugar manufactured in the Union which was held in stock or at the order or otherwise in the possession or control of a sugar refiner during the above period, and to impose a corresponding *Customs* duty on sugar manufactured in the Portuguese Province of Mozambique on importation into the Transvaal at the rate of ... .. Per 100 lbs. 1s."

[*Note.*—The original Notice of Motion provided for the imposition of:—

"An Excise duty on sugar manufactured in the Union, and a corresponding Customs duty on sugar manufactured in the Portuguese Province of Mozambique on importation into the Transvaal at the rate of 1s. per 100 lbs."] (C.I.B. 22,667.)

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### BARBADOS.

The Board of Trade have received copy of an Act (No. 19 of 1915), which passed the Legislative Council of Barbados on the 9th March last and which increases the duty on rum distilled in the Island payable under the provisions of the "Rum Duty Act, 1906" from 3s. to 4s. per proof gallon.

The Act came into operation on the 4th March, 1915, and is to continue in force until the 31st March, 1916. (C. 14,207.)

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*Excise Tariff Changes.***PANAMA.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of translation of a Law (No. 24 of 1915), dated the 21st January, which establishes an internal consumption tax on certain goods imported into the Republic of Panama, as shown below :—

Articles.	Rate of Internal Consumption Duty. Centavos.	
Cognac, whisky and other liquors ... Bottle	5	
Champagne ... .. "	15	
Beer ... .. "	2	
Foreign rum ... .. {	Bottle	2½
	Half bottle	1
Native rum ... .. Bottle	1	
Tobacco ... Package not exceeding 4 ounces	2	
Cigarettes—Package not exceeding 16 cigarettes	2	
Cigars ... .. Box of 50 cigars	5	
Playing cards ... .. Pack	2½	
Perfume :		
Ordinary ... Flask, box, package or bottle	2½	
Fine ... .. "	5	

The consumption duty is to be levied by means of stamps, seals, or bands, which are to be issued by the Executive, and which must be attached to the articles before they are exposed for sale.

H.M. Minister at Panama states that the Law is to take effect on the 24th May. (C. 14,124.)

**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.

**RUSSIA.**

H.M. Embassy at Petrograd reports that, owing to shortage of wagons and the absence of adequate cover or warehousing accommodation at Tornea, arrangements have been made to facilitate the export of flax from Riga *viâ* Archangel to the United Kingdom. The Archangel route is stated to be safer and cheaper than that *viâ* Tornea. (C. 12,152.)



*Shipping and Transport.***NETHERLANDS.**

With reference to the notice on p. 378 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th August last relative to the proposed canalisation of the river Meuse, H.M. Minister at The Hague reports that on 25th March a debate took place in the First Chamber of the States-General on a Bill for the canalisation of the Meuse and works in connection therewith. A decision on the Bill was deferred. The works proposed in the present Bill are for the canalisation of the Meuse from Maasbracht to Grave, to make it navigable for vessels of 2,000 tons; for the excavation of a canal from the Meuse (near Mook) to the river Waal, also suitable for ships of 2,000 tons; and a canal for ships of 400 tons, connecting the Meuse with the Zuid-Willemsvaart in southern Limburg. The enactment of this Bill would determine in principle that the Meuse is to be canalised in the whole of the Dutch Province of Limburg, and in this way the transport of raw materials and products in connection with the existing and future large industries in the southern part of the Province will be provided for. It will also be of great importance to the coal mining industry (the output of which was 1,800,000 tons in 1913 and, it is estimated, will be 4,000,000 tons in 1925 and 6,000,000 tons in 1935) to have a lateral canal from Maasbracht to Maastricht. The total expenditure on the proposed works is estimated at about £8,300,000. (H. 4,712.)

**ROUMANIA.**

H.M. Consul-General at Galatz (Major J. G. Baldwin, C.B.) reports that at the beginning of 1914 there was every promise of a record season of commercial activity on the Danube. The outbreak of the war, however, in conjunction with the inimical attitude of the Ottoman Government, produced an immediate effect on navigation, while the subsequent closing of the Dardanelles resulted in the complete cessation of all but local trade.

The total tonnage of vessels clearing from the Danube during 1914 amounted to 1,356,090 tons as compared with 1,742,907 tons for 1913, and with 1,974,465 tons, the average for the last five years, a decrease of 386,817 and 618,375 tons, respectively. British tonnage amounted to 461,810 tons, and was responsible for 34 per cent. of the total tonnage. The percentage of vessels which made use of Sulina for loading operations in preference to up-river ports again showed a slight increase.

The quantity of cereals exported through Sulina during 1914 amounted to 1,750,195 tons as compared with 2,326,468 tons in 1913.

Major Baldwin has forwarded a copy of the annual shipping and commercial statistics compiled by the Danube Commission for the year 1914. This paper, which is in French, may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (H. 4,322.)

*Shipping and Transport.***MOROCCO.**

The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul-General at Tangier (Mr. H. E. White, C.M.G.) on the trade of Morocco in 1913, which will shortly be issued :—

The construction of military railways has been pushed on, and orders were recently given that the line from Casablanca to Fez by Rabat, Kenitra and Mequinez should be thrown open to the public under certain restrictions, the transport of goods being also permitted (see p. 837 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 25th March). This will tend to divert the import trade of Fez and Mequinez from Tangier and Laraiche to Kenitra, as goods sent by that route will reach their destination very much quicker and at a fraction of the cost of transport by camel or mule.

Work is also proceeding on the Casablanca-Marrakesh line, which, however, will not be completed for some time.

The line from Oudja to Taza and Fez will be pushed forward as soon as the pacification of the neighbouring tribes has been accomplished.

The construction of roads has been actively proceeded with in the French Zone, and also between Laraiche and Alcazar. At first, existing tracks were improved, so as to be made possible for wheeled traffic in dry weather, but regular macadamised roads are now being constructed connecting the ports with each other, and with Fez, Mequinez and Marrakesh. Some 250 miles of such roads have already been completed.

(A. R. 16.)

**MINERALS, METALS, AND MACHINERY.****JAMAICA.**

According to the Report on the Cayman Islands for 1913-14 recently issued by the Colonial Office (*Annual Series—*No. 839), there were seven vessels, amounting in the aggregate to 1,128 tons, built in these islands and launched during the last financial year. Shipbuilding constitutes an important industry and one deserving of every encouragement. The Caymanians possess a natural aptitude for shipbuilding, and if only more orders could be obtained from countries abroad, which perhaps know little or nothing of the native skill and workmanship, a very lucrative source of employment could be opened up. There are at present on the register 38 vessels, with a total tonnage of 2,784 tons. Many vessels built by the Caymanians and manned in great part by them are serving under the flags of Cuba and the American Republics.

(C.I.B. 22,767.)

**RUSSIA.**

The British Vice-Consul at Ekaterinburg (Mr. T. H. Preston) reports that he has received, from a reliable source, information to the effect that in consideration of the circumstances of the time, all platinum producers have come to the firm conviction that the output of platinum ore should be reduced during the year 1915,

**Platinum  
Production in the  
Urals: Prospects  
for 1915.**

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

and three large producers have proposed to mine only 130 pounds during 1915 instead of the 254 pounds mined in 1914.

It is as difficult to form an opinion about the small platinum producers, whose accounts are seldom accurately kept, as it is easy to obtain information about the large producers, whose annual output is determined by estimates drawn up at their general meetings. If the fact be taken into consideration that during 1914 these small producers produced 44 pounds, and if it be allowed that they will mine in the current year the same amount as in 1914, then the total output in the Urals in 1915 will only reach the modest figure of 174 pounds. In reality, examining the tendency of the small producers, and their dependence on the large ones, it can safely be said that they, following the example set them by the latter, will reduce their output by not less than 50 per cent., so that *the output from the Urals for 1915, in round figures, should be about 150 pounds.*

The initiative for such a reduction in the output of platinum in the Urals originates from the large producers, who are of opinion that in the present unsettled times the demand for platinum should decrease to a considerable degree, and that foreign buyers, owing to the absence of free capital, would want to buy platinum at a cheaper price than that existing prior to the outbreak of the war. Again, the mining of platinum in the Urals, in view of the working out of the richer places, becomes year by year more expensive, and under the circumstances it is impossible to sell platinum cheaper than at the price fixed during 1914, *viz.*, 10 roubles per zolotnik, or about £7 per ounce.

Poud = 36 lbs.

(C.I.B. 20,823.)

**FRANCE (MADAGASCAR).**

H.M. Consul at Antananarivo (Mr. T. P. Porter) has furnished the following statistics of the production of minerals in Madagascar during the year 1914, the figures for 1913 being added for purposes of comparison:—

	1913.	1914.
Gold dust ... .. ozs.	58,015	52,228
Graphite ... .. metric tons	6,314	7,749
Corundum ("corrindons industriels") ... .. "	1,099	556
Rock crystal ... .. "	50	36
Quartz, opaque and coloured ... .. "	5	2

(C. 12,772.)

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***SIAM.**

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Bangkok has furnished the following

**Output of Tin in Renong District.** particulars regarding the rich tin deposits in the Muang of Renong:—

The output of tin for the period April-December, 1914, was 10,554 piculs of ore (estimated to contain not less than 70 per cent. of metallic tin), and 172 piculs of metal, or about 7,557 piculs (about 450 tons) of metallic tin, as compared with 6,176 piculs (about 370 tons) for the corresponding period of the previous year. Of this output over 50 per cent. was recovered by British tin dredging companies, and it is to be expected that their output will be largely increased during the current year. In fact it is anticipated that during 1915 the output of tin will be at least doubled, and that 75 per cent. will be the proportion recovered by British companies.

Picul = 133½ lbs.

(C. 13,338.)

**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 24th April, 1915, were as follows:—

Wheat	...	...	...	...	56s.	5d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	31s.	5d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	30s.	11d.

For further particulars see p. 338.

A statement is published on p. 339 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 24th April, 1915, as well as of imports during the corresponding week of 1914.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 22nd April, 1915, was 100,795 (including 622 bales British East African and 875 bales foreign East African), and the number imported during the sixteen weeks ended 22nd April, 1915, was 2,508,156 (including 1,272 bales British West Indian, 333 bales British West African, 7,556 bales British East African, and 1,149 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 22nd April, 1915, was 16,044, and during the sixteen weeks 257,422.

For further details see p. 338.

*Agricultural and Forest Products.*

**BRITISH INDIA.**

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have received the following information from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome regarding crop estimates in India for 1914-15:—

**Estimated Production of Wheat, Rice and Cotton.**

Figures for the crops recently harvested in India show the wheat crop for 1914-15 as 205,860,000 cwts., or 22 per cent. above that for the preceding season. The rice harvest is estimated at 559,118,000 cwts. of husked rice as against 575,643,000 cwts. in 1913-14, or 3 per cent. lower, and the yield of cotton was 18,680,000 cwts. as against 18,084,000 cwts. in 1913-14, or 3 per cent. higher.

**FEDERATED MALAY STATES.**

With reference to the notice on p. 179 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th April, relative to the exports of cultivated rubber from the Federated Malay States during the month of March, 1915, attention is called to the fact that the table given therein should have been reproduced as follows:—

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

(C.I.B. 23,233.)

**FRANCE. ALGERIA.**

The "Bulletin des Halles" (Paris) of 22nd April states that the French Ministry of Finance has published statistics of the French wine production for 1914, from which it appears that, excluding Corsica and Algeria, the total production in 1914 was 59,856,779 hectolitres, which, added to 5,719,546 hectolitres in stock from previous years, makes a total available supply of 65,576,325 hectolitres. This is an increase on the returns for 1913, which showed an available supply of 47,963,655 hectolitres, of which 44,171,756 hectolitres represented new wine, and 3,791,899 hectolitres old stock. Making allowance for the wine which is made for private consumption only, it is estimated that 61,853,705 hectolitres were available for sale on 1st October last (*i.e.*, the opening of the season).

The value of the 1914 crop is estimated at 1,090,358,479 frs., of which superior wines account for 129,829,927 frs.

The total yield of wine in Algeria in 1914 is placed at 10,317,719 hectolitres which, together with a balance of 359,490 hectolitres from previous years, makes a total available supply of 10,677,209 hectolitres. The Corsican wine crop for 1914 is estimated at 124,713 hectolitres.

Hectolitre = 22 Imperial gallons.      25 francs = £1.

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***BRAZIL. PERU. BOLIVIA.**

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

—	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.	Caucho.	Total.
February, 1914—	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.
To United States ..	601,752	187,772	504,816	553,796	1,848,136
To Europe ... ..	1,957,763	179,519	229,803	592,237	3,359,322
Total ... ..	2,559,515	367,291	734,619	1,546,033	5,207,458
February, 1915—					
To United States ...	1,487,876	206,842	1,055,883	781,304	3,531,905
To Europe ... ..	2,123,715	221,190	200,262	292,122	2,837,289
Total ... ..	3,611,591	428,032	1,256,145	1,073,426	6,369,194

Kilog. = 2·2046 lbs.

(C.I.B. 22,692.)

**URUGUAY.**

H.M. Minister at Monte Video has forwarded the following information, which he has received from a reliable source, on the livestock industry in Uruguay:—

**Livestock Industry.**

**Cattle**—A fair estimate of the number of head of cattle at present in Uruguay is 7,000,000; no official census, however, has been taken since 1908. The quality of Uruguayan cattle has improved to a great extent during the past five years, and it is now considered that fully 50 per cent. of the cattle are fairly well bred, consisting principally of Shorthorn and Hereford breeds. It is anticipated that there will be a further gradual improvement in the quality of the Uruguayan cattle; that is, there will be far less of the "criollo," or native steer type, raised and more of the cross bred class, but no great increase in the actual number of cattle is looked for. Approximately 600,000 cattle are slaughtered annually.

Average prices during the past year for fat steers weighing about 1,150 lbs. were 55 pesos per head. For the plainer class "criollo," prices averaged about 45 pesos per head. Both prices are net to the "estancieros" (land owners).

**Sheep.**—The last census of sheep was also taken in 1908, and their number was given at 25,000,000 head. According to popular estimate this number is now regarded as much too high, and if the census were taken at the present time it would probably show not more than from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 sheep in Uruguay.

Sheep are raised principally for the wool, and for the past two years there has not been over 200,000 sheep slaughtered. Fat sheep are sold at the average price of from 3·50 pesos to 4·50 pesos per head, and the average weight, alive, is from 100 lbs. to 120 lbs.

(C.I.B. 23,044.)

Peso = 4s. 3d. about.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## UNITED KINGDOM.

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

—	Month of March.				Three Months ended March.			
	1914.		1915.		1914.		1915.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>England and Wales—</b>								
Fish, excluding shell fish ... ..	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
Shell fish ... ..	782,932	681,361	538,497	610,511	2,061,664	1,926,657	1,287,697	1,562,170
	—	25,784	—	22,276	—	72,453	—	58,942
Total value ...	—	707,145	—	632,787	—	1,999,110	—	1,621,112
<b>Scotland—</b>								
Fish, excluding shell fish ... ..	369,389	188,072	241,862	175,675	1,576,320	653,778	637,688	477,841
Shell fish ... ..	—	6,520	—	4,102	—	17,053	—	11,299
Total value ...	—	194,692	—	179,777	—	670,831	—	489,140
<b>Ireland—</b>								
Fish, excluding shell fish ... ..	11,501	9,437	23,809	12,887	163,301	53,321	59,056	35,203
Shell fish ... ..	—	665	—	515	—	2,262	—	1,645
Total value ...	—	10,102	—	13,402	—	55,583	—	36,848

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

## BRITISH INDIA.

According to a recent publication of the Department of Statistics at Calcutta relating to banks in India, it appears that the total paid-up capital of the Presidency banks, Exchange banks, and Indian Joint Stock banks with a capital exceeding 5,00,000 rupees, has risen from 39,59,00,000 rupees in 1904 to 67,86,00,000 rupees in 1913, an increase of 71 per cent. The respective shares in 1913 were Presidency banks, 7,48,00,000 rupees, Exchange banks, 56,74,00,000 rupees, and the Indian Joint Stock banks, 3,64,00,000 rupees.

The total amount of deposits in the banks, which was made available for financing the trade and industries of the country, increased from 52,98,00,000 rupees in 1904 to 95,99,00,000 rupees in 1913, or 81 per cent. Deposits in the Indian Joint Stock banks increased in a greater proportion than the deposits in the other classes of banks.

As regards cash balances, these amounted to 25,26,00,000 rupees in 1913, as compared with 16,60,00,000 rupees in 1904, an increase of 52 per cent. In the case of Exchange banks, deposits and cash balances in India only have been taken into account.

In addition to the three classes of banks above-mentioned there are, of course, private and unincorporated bankers or money lenders, but statistics relating to this class are not generally available.

The above-mentioned publication, which contains detailed statistics regarding the various banks operating in India, may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Rupee = 1s. 4d.

## 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 April issue:—The Labour Market in March; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Retail Coal Prices Committee; Retail Food Prices in the United Kingdom; Employment in Germany and Denmark; Reports on Employment in the Principal Industries; Retail Food Prices in Berlin and Vienna; Government Work—Committee on Production in Engineering and Shipbuilding Establishments; Labour in the Dominions and Foreign Countries.

### FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

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

**No. 5,431. Trade of the Regency of Tunis in 1913. Price 3d.**

Steamship communication.	Railway and harbour improvements.
Cotton, vine and olive cultivation.	Map.

\* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman and Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.; and 54, St Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Foulsonby, 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. 5,432. Trade of the Consular District of Riga (Russia) in 1913.**  
Price 3½d.

Coal and coke imports.	Wood pulp and paper industry.
Machinery import trade.	Reports from Libau, Windau, and Pernau.
Grain trade.	Map.
Flax market.	
Timber exports.	

**OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.**

*Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. Fourteenth Annual General Report of the Department, 1913-14. [Cd. 7,839.] Price 2s. 2d.*

This report contains particulars of the administration and funds of the Department, with details of the Department's operations in connection with agriculture, technical instruction, fisheries, statistics and intelligence, veterinary, transit and markets, and the Merchandise Marks Acts.

*Census of England and Wales, 1911. Vol. X., Appendix. Classified and Alphabetical Lists of Occupations, and Rules adopted for Classification. [Cd. 7,660.] Price 3s.*

**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>Tunis.</b>		
<b>France :</b>			5431	Tunis, 1913 ... ..	3d.
5435	Nice, 1913 ... ..	1d.	<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	Bushire, 1913-14 ... ..	3½d.
<b>Russia :</b>			5419	Kermanshah, 1913-14 ...	1d.
5415	Moscow, 1913 ... ..	4½d.	<b>Siam :</b>		
5432	Riga ... ..	3½d.	5428	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.**
- Bee-Keeping in Rhodesia.  
*"Rhodesia Agricultural Journal"* (Salisbury), Feb.
- Rice Trade in United States.  
*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 30th March
- Agricultural Prospects in Belgian Congo.  
*"Dépêche Coloniale"* (Paris), 21st March.
- Crop Prospects in Argentina.  
*"Review of the River Plate"* (Buenos Aires), 2nd April.
- Ensilage in Rhodesia.  
*"Rhodesia Agricultural Journal"* (Salisbury), Feb.
- Coffee Market in Hamburg.  
*"Börsen-Zeitung"* (Berlin), 12th April.
- Rice Forecast in India.  
*"Times of India"* (Bombay), 27th March.
- Crop Prospects in Roumania.  
*"Bulletin des Halles"* (Paris), 20th April.
- Cocoa Cultivation in Trinidad.  
*"Agricultural News"* (Barbados), 27th March.
- Almond Production in Southern Spain.  
*"Motril Agricola e Industrial"* (Motril), 30th March.
- Oil Seed Crop Forecast in India.  
*"Indian Trade Journal"* (Calcutta), 25th March.
- Oat Cultivation in Algeria.  
*"Bulletin des Halles"* (Paris), 21st April.
- Citrus Fruits in Rhodesia  
*"Rhodesia Agricultural Journal"* (Salisbury), Feb.
- Machinery, Hardware and Engineering.**
- Dyeing and Finishing Machinery for Broad Silks.  
*"Posselt's Textile Journal"* (Philadelphia), April.
- Enamelled Ware Industry in Germany.  
*"Frankfurter Zeitung,"* 11th April.
- Electrification of Bombay Factories  
*"Indian Textile Journal"* (Bombay), Feb.
- Metals, Mining and Minerals.**
- Mineral Resources of Santo Domingo.  
*"Engineering and Mining Journal"* (New York), 10th April.
- Oil Fields in Chile.  
*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 27th March.
- Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued**
- Mineral Wealth of Victoria.  
*"Australian Mining Standard"* (Sydney), 4th March
- Iron Market in Upper Silesia  
*"Börsen-Zeitung"* (Berlin), 15th April.
- Electric Furnaces in Foundries.  
*"Iron Age"* (New York), 8th April
- Gold Production in Australia in 1914.  
*"Mining and Engineering Review"* (Melbourne), 5th March.
- Wrought Iron, Swedish: Properties of.  
*"Iron Age"* (New York), 8th April.
- Steel Rail Production in the United States in 1914  
*"Broadstreets"* (New York), 3rd April.
- Steels and their Heat Treatment.  
*"Iron Age"* (New York), 8th April
- Copper Market in the United States.  
*"Börsen-Zeitung"* (Berlin), 12th April.
- Petroleum Production in Roumania in 1914, by Districts.  
*"Moniteur du Commerce Roumain"* (Bucharest), 1st March.
- Low Carbon Pig Iron for Castings.  
*"Iron Age"* (New York), 8th April
- Copper Smelting in the Caucasus.  
*"Engineering and Mining Journal"* (New York), 10th April
- Gold Production in Canada in 1914.  
*"Monetary Times"* (Toronto), 2nd April.
- Potash Deposits in California.  
*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 27th March
- Pig Iron Output in United States in March.  
*"Iron Age"* (New York), 8th April.
- Diamonds in South-West Africa.  
*"South African Mining Journal"* (Johannesburg), 20th March.
- Mining in Bolivia.  
*"Engineering and Mining Journal"* (New York), 10th April.
- Railways, Shipping and Transport.**
- Shipping in Hong Kong in 1914  
*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 81st March.
- Shipping on the Rhine.  
*"Frankfurter Zeitung,"* 11th April.
- Harbour Improvements at Vladivostok.  
*"Weekly Commercial News"* (San Francisco), 3rd April.

## Foreign and Colonial Publications.

## NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

## Textiles and Textile Materials.

Cotton Piece-Goods Market in Hong Kong  
*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 30th March.

Silk Market in Japan.  
"Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade Circular," 14th March.

Cotton Crop in Bombay Presidency.  
"Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay), Feb.

Silk Industry in the United States.  
"New Yorker Handels-Zeitung," 3rd April.

Cotton Goods Market in the United States.  
"Posselt's Textile Journal" (Philadelphia), April.

Cotton Mills in India: Production of Yarn and Piece Goods.  
"Indian Trade Journal" (Bombay), Feb.

Cotton Production in Turkestan in 1914.  
"Textil Zeitung" (Berlin), 6th April.

Silk Market in the United States.  
"Posselt's Textile Journal" (Philadelphia), April.

Cotton Market in Bombay.  
"Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 26th March.

## Commercial, Financial and Economic.

Denmark: Commerce in 1914.  
*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 29th March.

United States: Bank Clearings in March.  
"Bradstreets" (New York), 3rd April.

Sweden: Economic Condition in 1914.  
*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 26th March.

Brazil: Financial Condition.  
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 28th March

India: Industrial Enterprise.  
"Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay), Feb.

Turkey: Economic Situation.  
"Handelsmuseum" (Vienna), 1st April.

## Commercial, Financial and Economic—cont.

United States: Business Failures in First Quarter of 1915.  
"Bradstreets" (New York), 3rd April.

Bolivia: Trade and Financial Conditions.  
*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 29th March.

Syria and Palestine: Commercial, &c. Condition.  
"Moniteur du Commerce Roumain" (Bucharest), 1st March.

Argentina: Economic Situation.  
"Economiste Français" (Paris), 3rd April.

Canada: Bank Statement for February.  
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 2nd April.

South America: Financial Measures in various Countries.  
*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 3rd April.

## Miscellaneous.

Trade through Panama Canal.  
"Weekly Commercial News" (San Francisco), 3rd April.

Fishing Industry in Newfoundland.  
*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 31st March.

Chemical Industry in the United States.  
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 21st March.

Substitute for German Amber.  
"Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris), 17th April.

Paper Industry in Germany.  
"Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Montreal), 15th March.

Building Materials: Openings for Trade in Brazil.  
*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 30th March.

Cement: Openings for Trade in Chile.  
*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 27th March.

Telegraphs and Telephones in Persia.  
*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 25th March.

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Aden—Chamber of Commerce Report for 1913 and 1914.

## Australia—

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Year Book, 1915; Directory for 1915.

VICTORIA—Year Book, 1913-14.

British India—Sea-borne Trade and Navigation: Accounts for 1914.

Canada—Department of Trade and Commerce: Directory of Foreign Importers.

New Zealand—Official Year Book, 1914.

Chile—"Economic Chile" (in French and Spanish, with 25 maps of the various Provinces)

Morocco—Annual Trade Returns, 1913 (in French).

## STATISTICAL TABLES.

### Cotton Returns.

**Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 16 weeks ended 22nd April, 1915 :—**

	Week ended 22nd April, 1915.	16 Weeks ended 22nd April, 1915.	Week ended 22nd April, 1915.	16 Weeks ended 22nd April, 1915.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American ... ..	88,966	2,088,865	6,777	124,385
Brazilian ... ..	2,900	7,769	—	650
East Indian ... ..	1,810	75,305	3,216	30,170
Egyptian ... ..	5,620	298,177	5,992	101,541
Miscellaneous ... ..	1,499*	38,040†	59	676
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>100,795</b>	<b>2,508,156</b>	<b>16,044</b>	<b>257,422</b>

\* Including 622 bales British East African, and 875 bales foreign East African.

† Including 1,272 bales British West Indian, 333 bales British West African, 7,556 bales British East African, and 1,149 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 24th April, 1915, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.**

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
<b>Week ended 24th April, 1915</b> ... ..	56 5	31 5	30 11
<b>Corresponding Week in—</b>			
1908 ... ..	31 6	25 8	18 0
1909 ... ..	42 5	27 10	20 0
1910 ... ..	33 0	22 10	18 3
1911 ... ..	30 11	25 5	18 3
1912 ... ..	37 10	30 4	22 9
1913 ... ..	31 8	26 7	19 3
1914 ... ..	31 9	26 6	18 5

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

## 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 24th April, 1915, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 24th April, 1915.	Correspond- ing week in 1914.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves ... ..	Number	81	43
Sheep and lambs ... ..	"	—	—
Swine ... ..	"	—	—
Horses ... ..	"	62	276
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Cwts.	212,978	205,602
Mutton " " " " " " " " " "	"	185,948	188,085
Pork " " " " " " " " " "	"	4,683	16,728
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen) ... ..	"	11,840	21,371
Salted or pressed meat :—			
Bacon ... ..	Cwts.	109,983	99,707
Beef ... ..	"	1,186	357
Hams ... ..	"	28,420	15,988
Pork ... ..	"	1,077	3,307
Meat, unenumerated, salted .. ..	"	2,110	2,421
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned) ... ..	"	22,782	26,422
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter ... ..	Cwts.	67,735	84,253
Margarine ... ..	"	37,823	31,948
Cheese ... ..	"	61,450	50,031
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums ... ..	"	—	—
" cream ... ..	"	411	1,427
" condensed ... ..	"	30,888	21,364
" preserved, other kinds ... ..	"	911	342
Eggs ... ..	Grt. Hundr.	105,638	355,146
Poultry ... ..	Value £	87,378	5,261
Game ... ..	"	275	3,346
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen) ... ..	Cwts.	21,827	4,338
Lard ... ..	"	30,028	36,732
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat ... ..	Cwts.	1,597,800	2,157,200
Wheat-meal and flour... ..	"	121,500	214,700
Barley ... ..	"	371,100	130,000
Oats ... ..	"	484,100	320,400
Peas ... ..	"	33,543	12,218
Beans ... ..	"	5,740	14,230
Maize or Indian corn ... ..	"	301,900	322,000
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples ... ..	Cwts.	78,988	17,348
Apricots and peaches ... ..	"	1	38
Bananas ... ..	Bunches	208,664	152,547
Cherries ... ..	Cwts.	—	—
Currants ... ..	"	—	—
Gooseberries ... ..	"	—	—
Grapes ... ..	"	963	722
Lemons ... ..	"	21,162	9,866
Oranges... ..	"	178,852	114,610
Pears ... ..	"	832	363
Plums ... ..	"	—	124
Strawberries ... ..	"	—	—
Unenumerated ... ..	"	408	883
Hay ... ..	Tons	—	326
Straw ... ..	"	—	23
Moss Litter ... ..	"	629	1,479
Hops ... ..	Cwts.	1,600	4,213
Locust beans ... ..	"	17,694	210
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions ... ..	Bushels.	180,299	127,016
Potatoes... ..	Cwts.	24,966	85,521
Tomatoes ... ..	"	23,225	48,160
Unenumerated ... ..	Value £	12,063	12,520
Vegetables, dried .. ..	Cwts.	30,078	3,822
" preserved by canning ... ..	"	18,449	9,851

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

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

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

In connection with the present campaign against enemy trade the "British Industries Fair" is to be held at the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, N., during May, particulars of which will be found on p. 288.

Samples collected since the war began, of goods of German and Austrian manufacture, which are sold in British markets abroad and in certain foreign markets, are on view at the Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C., *See Notice on p. 289.*

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

Particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom are given on p. 286.

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

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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.
Dominion 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."

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT. 1911. PART II.  
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 decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable:—

**B. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE NOT PAYABLE in respect of:—**

1509. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of pull-throughs for small arms. (Application 337.)

*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.



