

THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. LXXXIX.]

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[No. 962

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

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

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

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

The objects and work of the Branch are described on p. 413.

The "**British Industries Fair**" (see p. 363) 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 notice on p. 364), and also to the following samples which are on view at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.:—

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Attention is also called to the following notices:—

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OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

UNITED KINGDOM.

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

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.

Agate bearings and knife edges for scales.	Glass globes and shades for electrical purposes.
Artificial horsehair.	Gold foil for blocking on satin.
Carbons for batteries, arc lamps, &c.	Horse clippers.
Children's paintboxes.	Mouse traps.
Cigarette papers.	Nosebags.
Curry combs.	Olive oil soap.
Dominoes and draughtsmen (made of pressed bone).	Plaster picture frame mouldings.
Door springs and checks.	Preserved egg preparations.
Dutch metal.	Teddy bear cloth.
Gelatine for confectioners and general use.	Tinder lighters (nickel-plated),

Articles desired to Purchase by Firms abroad.

Antiseptics.	Ear-ring boxes, plain or with velvet lining (cheap).
Boot and shoe lace tags.	Fountain pens.
Cotton thread (black).	Insulating fibre.
Drawing instruments.	Medical sundries.
Drawing paper.	

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

Metal parts for office files.	Stockinette.
Pencils.	Switchboard ammeters and voltmeters.
Round knitting machines.	Tartaric acid.
Rubber rings for sealing tins.	Winding machines.
Saltglazed pipes	
Silk hose.	

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.
Dolls' house furniture.	Steel sheets coated with brass, copper or nickel.
Enamelled clock dials.	Tin foil.
Ethyl chloride.	Tin mechanical toys.
Fezzes.	Wood lath shutter blinds.
Gold foil for blocking on satin.	Wools, to take the place of Berlin wools.
Gymnastic apparatus.	

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 29th April, pp. 295-7. Attention is also drawn to the notice on p. 31 of the issue of 7th January regarding the issue of licences to export certain colours and dye-stuffs; to the notices on p. 494 of the issue of 19th November, 1914, and p. 692 of the issue of 10th December, 1914, regarding licences to export wool and woollen goods; to the notice on p. 815 of the issue of 25th March regarding licences to export tin, tin chloride and tin ore; and to the notice on p. 22 of the issue of 1st April regarding the supply in the Provinces of forms of application for export licences.

Openings for British Trade.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Secretary of State for India in Council invites tenders for the supply of (1) *locomotives*, (2) *carriages*, and (3) *wheels and axles*. The conditions of contract may be obtained on application to the Director-General of Stores, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., and tenders are to be delivered at that office by 2 p.m. on 26th May. Copies of the specifications, &c. may be seen by United Kingdom locomotive, &c. builders at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 24,021.)

The East Indian Railway Company is prepared to receive tenders for the supply and delivery of *red lead*, in accordance with the specification to be seen at, or obtained from, the Company's offices, 29 and 30, Nicholas Lane, London, E.C. Tenders are to be sent to the Secretary, at the above address, marked "Tender for Red Lead," not later than 11 a.m. on 12th May. The charge for each specification is £1 1s., which will not be returned.

The Directors of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders in London, up to noon on 18th May, for the supply of *girder bridges*. Tenders must be made on forms, copies of which, with specification, may be obtained at the offices of the Company, 110, Bishopsgate, London, E.C., on payment of £1, which will not be returned.

CANADA.

The 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. 24,752.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

Several United Kingdom firms are desirous of purchasing supplies of crude magnesite and invite c.i.f. quotations and samples from Canadian shippers.

A firm in Dundee desires the addresses of British Columbia producers of railway sleepers, telegraph poles, and other lumber.

**Canadian Railway Sleepers,
Telegraph Poles, &c. wanted.**

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

An agency firm in Toronto asks to be placed in touch with London importers from the place of growth of Ceylon, African, and other *cocoa beans*, also *spices*, of which it is stated considerable quantities can be placed.

**Cocoa Beans;
Spices.**

A manufacturing firm in Toronto asks to be placed in correspondence with United Kingdom manufacturers of *tissue paper* for use in the production of waxed candy (sweetmeat) wrapping paper.

Tissue Paper.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

A commission broker in Halifax, Nova Scotia, desires the addresses of United Kingdom manufacturers of *jam* packed in tumblers, and also exporters of *Valencia oranges* and *Spanish onions*.

Jam ; Valencia Oranges ; Spanish Onions.

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.

* * * * *

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada reports that tenders are invited by the Ministry of Public Works for the erection of the Dominion Observatory at Little Saanich Mountain, Victoria, B.C.

Erection of Public Observatory.

Sealed tenders on the proper forms will be received, up to 4 p.m. on 18th May*, at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, where also copies of the specification and form of tender may be obtained.

Each tender must be accompanied by a preliminary deposit equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of the offer.

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

(C.I.B. 24,783.)

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada also reports that tenders are invited by the Corporation of Ottawa for the supply and delivery of *pumping machinery* for the booster station in that city.

Pumping Machinery.

Sealed tenders on the proper forms will be received, up to 5 p.m. on 12th May*, by the Chairman of the Waterworks Committee at the City Hall, Ottawa, where also specifications, drawings and forms of tender may be obtained.

A deposit of 10 per cent. of the amount of the offer must accompany each tender.

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

(C.I.B. 24,784.)

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that a firm in Melbourne desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of plain and transfer *gold leaf, raw and boiled oils, and varnishes*.

Gold Leaf ; Raw and Boiled Oils ; Varnishes.

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods

* 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 Canada, who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

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. 23,500.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Brisbane (Mr. M. Finucan) reports that an agent in that city desires to secure the representation on an indent basis of United Kingdom manufacturers of *stationery, picture post-cards, school requisites, Christmas cards, &c.* It is stated that there is likely to be a large business done in Christmas cards, especially for 1916; also in post-cards, the business for which was formerly almost exclusively in German hands.

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

(C.I.B. 23,518.)

The Acting Imperial Trade Correspondent at Perth (Mr. H. C. F. Keall) reports that a firm in that city desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *enamelled ware*.

United Kingdom manufacturers of enamelled ware 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, Forest Chambers, St. George's Terrace, Perth, W.A.

(C.I.B. 23,516.)

* * * * *

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received by the Victorian Railway Commissioners, Spencer Street, Melbourne, as follows:—

(1) Up to 11 a.m. on 30th June*, for the supply and delivery of one 13-inch *centre lathe* for turning or grinding commutators of traction armatures. (Contract No. 28,737.)

(2) Up to 11 a.m. on 30th June,* for the supply and delivery of one 9-kilowatt *motor generator* and accessories for battery charging. (Contract No. 28,760.)

(3) Up to 11 a.m. on 30th June,* for the supply and delivery of four *electric motors* and accessories. (Contract No. 28,771.)

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

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

(4) Up to 11 a.m. on 14th July,* for the supply and delivery of 100,000 yards of *tarpaulin canvas* for truck covers. (Contract No. 28,722.)

(5) Up to 11 a.m. on 15th September, for the supply and delivery of a 7-ton *crane locomotive engine* (5ft. 3 in. gauge), together with one set of working drawings. (Contract No. 28,391.)

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

Tenders must be accompanied by a preliminary deposit of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the amount of the tender in the case of (1) (2) (4) and (5) and of £1 in the case of (3). Local representation is necessary.

Copies of the specifications and forms of tender, &c. 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. 23,525*b*; 24,882.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that tenders are invited by the

Transformers ; Melbourne City Council for the supply and delivery of (1) four 250 k.v.a. *three-phase transformers* ;
Copper Cable. and (2) 9,680 yards of *three-core lead covered, paper insulated, copper cable.*

Sealed tenders on the proper forms will be received, up to 11 a.m. on 18th May, by the Agents for the Melbourne City Council, Messrs. McIlwraith, McEacharn & Co., Billiter Square Buildings, London, E.C., at which address also copies of the specifications and forms of tender may be *obtained*.

Copies of the specifications and forms of tenders may be *consulted* by United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned articles at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 24,826.)

The Sydney Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia reports that tenders are invited by the New South Wales Government Railways and Tramways Department for the supply, delivery and erection of a 250 k.v.a.

Turbo-Generator. *direct-coupled turbo-generator.* Alternative tenders to manufacturers' standard designs will also be considered.

Copies of the specification, conditions and form of tender may be *obtained* from the office of the Electrical Engineer, New South Wales Government Railways and Tramways, 61, Hunter Street, Sydney, N.S.W., on payment of 10s. 6d. each. Tenders made out on the proper form, will be received by the Chief Commissioner for Railways and Tramways, Phillip Street, Sydney, N.S.W., up to noon on 21st July.* Tenders must also be *accompanied by a deposit* on the following scale :—£5 for tenders not exceeding £200 ; £10 for tenders over £200 but not exceeding £500 ; £15 for tenders over £500 but not exceeding £1,000 ; £20 for tenders over £1,000 but not exceeding £2,000 ; and 1 per cent. of the value of the offer if above £2,000. *Local representation is necessary.*

* See Note at foot of preceding page.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

A copy of the specification and form of tender may be seen by United Kingdom makers of turbo-generators at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 24,825.)

* * * * *

An Australian firm of indentors, the principal of which is at present in London and would be pleased to arrange personal interviews, is desirous of getting into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of crockery, glassware, electro-plated goods, enamelled and aluminium ware, fancy goods, toys, and sports goods wishing to be represented in the Commonwealth.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Australia, 72, Victoria Street, London, S.W. (C.I.B. 24,445.)

* * * * *

The following enquiries have been received at the office of the Agent-General in London for Victoria:—

A Melbourne firm, the principal of which is at present in London, is desirous of securing the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of tobacconists' sundries, chemists' sundries, and general novelties. See *Note†*. (C.I.B. 23,657.)

A business man in Melbourne is desirous of securing the representation in the Commonwealth of United Kingdom manufacturers, more particularly of soft goods. See *Note†*. (C.I.B. 24,503.)

Note†.—Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Secretary, Office of the Agent-General for Victoria, Melbourne Place, Strand, London, W.C.

SOUTH AFRICA.

A Cape Town manufacturers' agent of many years experience in South Africa, who will be in London from 10th to 21st May, is desirous of securing the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of soft goods, groceries, stationery and hardware.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, 32, Victoria Street, London, S.W. (C.I.B. 11,730.)

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa reports that tenders are invited by the Johannesburg Municipal Council for the supply and delivery of a 1-ton motor vehicle. Chassis and body may be tendered for separately. (Contract No. 981.)

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

A copy of the specification, conditions of contract, and form of tender may be *obtained* from the Controller of Stores, Municipal Offices, Plein Square, Johannesburg, and sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received by the Town Clerk, at that address, up to noon on 21st June.*

A copy of the specification, form of tender, &c., may be *consulted* by United Kingdom manufacturers of motor vehicles at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 24,820.)

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa also notifies that tenders are invited by the South African **Uniform Clothing.** Railways Administration for the supply and delivery of *uniform clothing* required for railway servants for the two years ending 30th June, 1917. (Contract No. 617.)

Sealed tenders, on the proper form, will be received by the Secretary to the Tender Board, South African Railway Headquarters, Johannesburg, up to noon on 21st June.* The successful tenderer, if not resident, or not having a representative, within the Union of South Africa, must appoint an agent at each distributing centre, being a practical tailor, to receive all matters and to do all things arising out of the contract.

Copies of the specification and form of tender may be *obtained* from the Secretary to the Tender Board at the above address.

A copy of the specification and statement of conditions of tender may be *inspected* by United Kingdom uniform clothing contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 24,810.)

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

EGYPT.

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" of 22nd April notifies that tenders are invited for the supply and erection of a *swing* **Swing Bridge.** *bridge*, required in connection with the Central Gharbia drainage scheme.

Copies of the drawings, specifications, &c. may be consulted at the offices of the Inspector, Central Gharbia Drainage Projects, Ministry of Public Works, Cairo, where also tenders will be received up to noon on 19th June.

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

Openings for British Trade.

EGYPT—*continued.*

The same issue of the "Journal Officiel" also notifies that tenders are invited for the supply of *balances and weights* required by the Egyptian Postal Administration. Copies of the specification and conditions of contract may be obtained on application to the Director, Physical Service, Dawawine Post Office, Cairo, by whom also tenders will be received up to noon on 15th June.

BRITISH WEST INDIES. BRITISH GUIANA.

The Weekly Report, dated 12th April, issued by the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce, contains an extract from the report by Mr. Watson Griffin, who has recently visited the British West Indies and British Guiana on behalf of the Canadian Government as a Special Trade Commissioner to report upon trade opportunities in those territories.

The Report states that the consumption of *cotton goods* is very large. United Kingdom manufacturers supply most of these, but American coloured cottons are making headway. In making quotations United Kingdom firms always show a charge for the case containing the goods; American firms, on the other hand, quote an inclusive price.

The sale of *shoes* in the British West Indies is considerable when it is remembered that, for the most part, they are worn only for show. The fashion is, however, a growing one, and it is aided to some extent by fear, for it has been discovered that those who wear shoes regularly are not so liable to catch ankylostomiasis or hookworm, which lurks in the soil.

The present demand for *agricultural machinery* is not very great. In the past sugar cane cutting machines have not proved a success, but recently a new machine has been invented for this purpose which is said to be an improvement on anything previously tried. A cane cutter that would cut cane successfully and cheaply would have a large sale. Very few *ploughs* are used; the soil is said to be too hard for ploughing in some districts, while in others irrigation and drainage ditches divide estates into such small plots that ploughing could not be done economically. In one large rice plantation, however, machinery is extensively used, and should other plantations be established on the same system the demand for agricultural machinery may become greater. In New Amsterdam there is a good sale for a small American plough.

Nearly all the agricultural work being done by hand, there is a great demand for all kinds of *tools and hand implements*, such as *forks, cutlasses, knives, hoes, shovels, axes, hatchets, &c.* An immense number of them is used, and probably nowhere else is the use of such imple-

Openings for British Trade.

BRITISH WEST INDIES. BRITISH GUIANA—continued.

ments greater per head of population than in the British West Indies. At one time United Kingdom manufacturers supplied everything, but gradually American manufacturers are getting a foothold, supplying shovels, spades, hoes, hatchets, hammers and files in large quantities. Rakes are not very extensively used.

If an extensive area of British Guiana should be devoted to Pará rubber trees, as seems probable, there will be an immense demand for *knives* for tapping the trees and *cups* for catching the rubber. The Hills estate on the Mazaruni River will eventually have 15,000 acres under rubber. At sixty-five trees to the acre there will thus be about 1,000,000 trees on this one estate. Many millions of cups and knives are almost certain to be required in British Guiana and a considerable number in Trinidad, Tobago, Dominica and St. Lucia.

There is an immense demand throughout the British West Indies for *galvanized iron sheets*, both corrugated and plain. The corrugated iron sheets are used almost universally for roofing in the country and quite extensively for fencing in the towns. Other goods in considerable demand are *galvanized iron buckets*, *wire nails*, *paints*, *brooms*, *locks* and *bolts*, and *lamps* and *lanterns*.

Motor cars are said to be taking the place of carriages, and with improvements in the roads the rate of substitution will be accelerated; *bicycles* and *tricycles* are growing in popularity.

RUSSIA.

The British Vice-Consul at Baku (Mr. A. B. R. McDonell) reports that a British subject, owning an acetylene pipe-welding works in that town, wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *high pressure pipes*, ordinary *gas piping*, welded *well casing* (to replace a German screw casing formerly much used there), *motor cars*, *pumps*, *irrigation plant*, and *belting*.

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

(C.I.B. 23,856.)

H.M. Consul-General at Moscow (Mr. C. Clive Bayley) has forwarded to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade a collection of samples of German and Austrian goods sold in Russia, which will be of interest to manufacturers of *cheap jewellery*.

Openings for British Trade.

RUSSIA—continued.

The collection comprises *watch chains, fobs*—of a particular design suited to the Russian market—*rings, ornamental hatpins, tie and lace pins, brooches, &c.*, all of somewhat ornate patterns and of a very cheap character. There is also a range of *buttons*, mainly of celluloid, underlaid with thin gelatine sheets which are visible through the celluloid cover, giving the button an iridescence said to be due to some chemical treatment of the gelatine sheet.

The samples are on view at the Foreign Samples Section of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, at 32, Cheapside, London, E.C.

H.M. Consul at Riga (Mr. V. H. C. Bosanquet) reports that a firm in that city has furnished him with the following **Goods to replace German Supplies.** special list of goods which have formerly been obtained from Germany, and some of which could probably be supplied by United Kingdom manufacturers:—*Parts for brass musical instruments; cutlery; enamelled goods; emery cloth and paper; emery wheels; metal screws (made for special fittings); skates; soldering lamps; tools for bookbinders, carpenters, coopers and locksmiths; whetstones.*

At the time of writing (30th March) this firm stated that important orders were being received to supply regimental bands with completed instruments, but these could not be fully executed as the source of supply of parts had ceased. The parts must be constructed for instruments with cylindrical valves, not for those with the "Perinet" valves.

In regard to enamelled goods it is stated that British makes are too heavy for the Russian market, customs duty being reckoned by weight. German enamelled goods, on the other hand, are made to suit the Russian market and have been sold throughout the country.

H.M. Consul has also forwarded a parcel of price lists obtained from the firm referred to, and dealing with *household goods, garden tools, etc., athletic goods and yachting tackle and gear* which have been supplied by German and other foreign manufacturers. These goods H.M. Consul states might equally well be replaced by goods of British manufacture. With regard to yachting tackle, etc., the price list shows goods of a better finish than those obtained from the United Kingdom.

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 firm to which reference has been made. Further communications in this connection should be addressed to the British Consulate, Riga.

The price lists referred to above may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch at the above address.

(C.I.B. 23,532.)

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 *mechanical toys, celluloid toys and dolls, lead soldiers, octagonal lead pencils, penholders, automatic pencils, stylographic and steel pens, paper fasteners, pumps, cranes, and light wrought and cast joinings for gas pipes.* See Note† below. (C.I.B. 24,095a.)

A firm wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of *knives, tools, &c. for joiners' use; knives for cutting tobacco, potatoes, beetroot; milling machines; planes for cutting and polishing metals.* See Note† below. (C.I.B. 24,095b.)

A merchant desires to hear from United Kingdom manufacturers of *optical instruments, steel goods, superphosphates, pocket handkerchiefs, and material for making ties.* See Note† below. (C.I.B. 24,095c.)

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom factors and exporters of *seaweeds, bristles for brushes, rice-roots, loofah, corks, and dried fruits.* See Note† below. (C.I.B. 24,095d.)

An agent is desirous of securing the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *glass cupboards and glass shop counters.* Catalogues of this class of goods hitherto supplied by Austria and Germany may be inspected at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. See Note† below. (C.I.B. 24,095e.)

An agent wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *dental instruments, preparations for dental stoppings, tooth brushes, &c.* See Note† below. (C.I.B. 24,095g.)

An enquiry has been received for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *printing and lithographic machinery* to replace supplies hitherto chiefly obtained from Germany. See Note† below. (C.I.B. 24,095h.)

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

Openings for British Trade.

RUSSIA (POLAND)—continued.

A firm is interested in *lubricating machinery and pumps*. See *Note† below*. (C.I.B. 24,095i.)

Lubricating Machinery and Pumps.

A firm wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of *zinc grey; Vienna lime*; **Zinc Grey; Vienna Lime;** and for metal polishing; and *spring locks for trunks*. See *Note† below*. (C.I.B. 24,095j.)

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

* * * * *

A collection of German catalogues has been received from Warsaw dealing with *bulbs, flowers, vegetables, barometers, heavy machinery, gas and oil engines, motors, &c., locomotive and horticultural machinery*. The above are all included in the collection of German catalogues available for inspection at the Foreign Samples Section of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, 32, Cheapside, London, E.C.

German
Catalogues from
Russia.

DENMARK.

H.M. Consul at Copenhagen (Mr. R. Erskine) reports that an agent in that city desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom exporters of *fresh fruit and groceries*. See *Note on p. 345*.

**Fresh Fruit;
Groceries.**

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

(C.I.B. 23,927.)

H.M. Consul at Esbjerg (Mr. H. M. Villiers, M.V.O.) reports that a dealer in colours and varnishes in that town, who has been established in business there for 26 years, and who before the war purchased supplies from Germany to the extent of about 70,000 kroner (about £3,900) annually, wishes to receive catalogues from United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of *Chinese wood oil, colours for house painting, copal, &c.*

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

(C.I.B. 23,886.)

Openings for British Trade.

FRANCE (ALGERIA).

The British Vice-Consul at Algiers (Mr. H. S. London) reports that an agent in that town wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *enamelled iron baths and tinned kitchen utensils*.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods should apply, *in the first instance*, to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. for the name and address of the enquirer. *Further* communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate-General, Algiers. (C.I.B. 23,748.)

PORTUGAL.

The "Diario do Governo" (Lisbon) of 19th April publishes a notice approving a project for the construction of the second section of the railway between Vidago and Chaves, *viz.*, from Moure to Chaves, by the left bank of the River Tamega. The cost of this section is estimated at 174,592 escudos (about £26,200 at current rate of exchange).

**Railway
Material.**

SPAIN.

The British Vice-Consul at Seville (Mr. A. Henderson) reports that a firm in that town desires to purchase from United Kingdom manufacturers the following articles, supplies of which have previously been obtained from Germany:—*Carbon paper, oiled sheets for copying letters, filing and classifying apparatus, perforators, pencils, typewriters, reconstructed typewriters, brushes for cleaning types, pieces for all kinds of machines, manifolding apparatus and wax stencils, and office furniture.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned should apply, *in the first instance*, to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the name and address of the enquirer. *Further* communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate, Seville. (C.I.B. 19,663.)

The British Vice-Consul at Almeria (Mr. J. Murison) reports that an agent in that town desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of *groceries, fertilisers, tools, ironmongery, and electrical material.*

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned should apply, *in the first instance*, to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the name and address of the enquirer. *Further* communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Vice-Consulate, Almeria. (C.I.B. 23,928.)

Openings for British Trade.

SPAIN *—continued.*

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 22nd April notifies that tenders are invited by the "Ministerio de Fomento," Madrid, for the supply of *plant and material for a hydro-electric station* in connection with the Principe Alfonso drainage works, in the Province of Palencia. Sealed tenders, accompanied by plans and a description of the plant offered, will be received up to 1 p.m. on 18th May at the "Negociado de Aguas del Ministerio de Fomento," Madrid, where also the conditions of tender and other documents in connection with the contract may be seen. *A deposit of 1,000 pesetas (about £41) is required to qualify any tender. Local representation is necessary.*

With reference to the notice on p. 284 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the laying of a *submarine cable* from Cadiz to Larache, and also to the repair of certain cables, the "Gaceta de Madrid" of 23rd April publishes the conditions of tender for the carrying out of these works.

Sealed tenders will be received by the "Director-General de Correos y Telégrafos," Calle de Carretas, 10, Madrid, *within a period of 60 days from the date of the "Gaceta."* Tenderers must give particulars regarding the vessels to be used for laying or repairing the cables, prices per mile of the various kinds of cable required, &c. *A provisional deposit of 50,000 pesetas (about £2,080) is required to qualify tenders for the laying of cable, and of 25,000 pesetas (about £1,040) in the case of tenders for the repair of cables. Local representation is necessary.*

The above-mentioned issue of the "Gaceta," which also contains particulars regarding the quantities and kinds of cable required, may be consulted by United Kingdom cable manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

The "Gaceta" of 24th April publishes a Decree authorising the "Ministerio de Fomento" to make arrangements for the purchase, by tender, of 46 *motor cars* required for inspection service in connection with road conservation in Spain. The price of each vehicle will not exceed 10,000 pesetas (about £410).

ITALY.

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

A firm of engineers in Milan wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *electric motors; internal combustion motors for industrial purposes; hoists; pumps; and fans.* See Note † on next page.

(C.I.B. 23,330.)

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—*continued.*

An agent in Milan wishes to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *linen* and *linen yarn*.
Linen; Linen Yarn. See Note † below, and also Note on p. 345.
 (C.I.B. 23,753.)

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.

GREECE.

With reference to the notice on p. 539 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 27th August last relative to a call for tenders by the Greek Ministries of the Interior, of Finances, and of Communications, for the construction, maintenance and working of the undertakings necessary for (1) the supply of water to Athens, Piræus, and their suburbs by using the springs at Stymphalie or Medas, and (2) the laying of a distributing system in Athens, Piræus, and North Phaleron for water supply and sanitation, H.M. Minister at Athens now reports that the date for the receipt of tenders has been postponed until 31st August/13th September. The estimated value of the contract is 56,000,000 drachmae (£2,240,000).

The plans, *cahiers des charges*, &c. may be seen at the "Bureau du service spécial pour l'alimentation d'eau et des égouts," Athens, where they may be copied at the tenderer's expense. Sealed tenders will be received by the Ministry of Communications, Athens, up to 11 a.m. on the above-mentioned date. A receipt for the payment of a provisional deposit of 500,000 drachmae (£20,000) to the "Caisse centrale d'Etat" or the National Bank of Greece must accompany each tender.

A copy of the Gazette (in French) may be seen by United Kingdom contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 19,786,14; 24,143.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A business man, with an office in London and connections in the United States, 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. 22,381.)

Openings for British Trade.

CUBA.

The issues of the "Gaceta Oficial" (Havana) of 10th and 15th March announce that the following persons have been granted permission to instal *electric power and lighting plant* in Cuba:—Señor Benito Cabrera, at Fomento, Province of Santa Clara; Señor Francisco Frías, at Niquero, Province of Oriente; Señores José F. Prieto and José Lores, at Real Campiña, Province of Santa Clara, and also at Cartagena, in the Municipal District of Rodas. In each case the concession will be rescinded if the plant is not in working order within a year from the date of the concession.

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

GUATEMALA.

The March issue of the "Boletín de las Cámaras de Comercio" (Madrid) states that, according to a report by the Spanish Minister in Guatemala, many Spaniards have been obliged to leave Mexico on account of the unsettled state of that country, and have taken up their abode in Guatemala. Almost all these immigrants are employed on the land, the various Departments of the Republic being essentially agricultural, and especially devoted to the cultivation of coffee and sugar cane. The employment of agricultural implements for the plantations is very large—implements such as *machetes, hoes, hatchets, ploughs*, also all classes of *machinery for treating coffee and sugar. Fencing wire, cement and corrugated iron roofing* are also imported in large quantities from the Continent of Europe and from North America. In every branch of ironware important business could be done.

VENEZUELA.

The March issue of the "Boletín de las Cámaras de Comercio" (Madrid) states that, according to the Spanish Minister at Carácas, toys figure prominently among the products of foreign industry imported into Venezuela. During the second half of 1913 the importation of toys into the Republic amounted to about 51,000 kilogs., of which Germany supplied some 40,700 kilogs., the Netherlands 4,500 kilogs., and the United States 3,200 kilogs., while the United Kingdom sent only about 550 kilogs.

Although figures for the second half of 1914 are not available it is not too much to say, continues the article, that the importation of toys into Venezuela during that period was practically nil, not only on account of the majority of the local merchants being unable to

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

obtain goods from Europe, but also through the effects of the war on the economic condition of the country itself. It is stated that last Christmas the merchants in Carácas were obliged to exhibit in their stores the playthings that remained over from former years' stocks, that is to say, articles which had not previously been sold on account of their price, or through not being suited to the taste of buyers, or by reason of having been damaged.

Kilogramme = 2.2046 lbs.

CHILE.

With reference to the notice on p. 497 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 28th May last relative to a loan of

**Material for
Public Works.**

£200,000 for public works at Antofagasta, H.M. Consul at that place (Mr. H. W. W. Bird) states,

in his report on the trade of the Antofagasta district in 1914 which will shortly be issued, that the loan was duly offered by the Municipality of Antofagasta on Government guarantee and was taken up by a British firm. Up to the present, tenders for the paving of the streets (£136,000) are being called for; parties likely to be interested are nearly all Chilean firms.

The remainder of the loan is to be devoted to the following works:—£30,000 for the erection of a *market place*; £20,000 for the *construction of a road* to the sporting club; £4,000 for improvements in Mejillones; £8,000 for *rubbish incinerators*; and £2,000 for the erection of *public baths*.

(A.R. 22.)

BRAZIL.

An old-established firm of commission agents in the Midlands wishes to secure the representation in Brazil of United Kingdom manufacturers of *motor cars, motor fittings, lamps, articles pertaining to the paper trade, stationery, electro-plated goods, safes, bedsteads, cutlery, and novelties.*

**Motor-Cars; Motor
Fittings; Lamps;
Paper Trade Supplies;
Electro-plated Goods;
Safes; Bedsteads;
Cutlery; 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.)

CHINA.

A Liverpool firm, with branches in Hong Kong and Shanghai, is desirous of getting into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers and others requiring agents in China.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the **Secretary, Incorporated Chamber of Commerce, Liverpool.** (C.I.B. 24,602.)

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.

TRADE ENQUIRIES REGARDING MARKETS ABROAD.

Requests for information regarding the market for goods of some general description are not infrequently made of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Dominions, the Imperial Trade Correspondents in other parts of the Empire, and of H.M. Consular Officers in foreign countries, without any specific information being given to indicate (a) the precise kind

Trade Enquiries Regarding Markets Abroad.

of goods about which the enquirer desires information, and (b) the particular points in regard to which he specially wants to be informed. Attention is directed to this matter because, if applicants would make their enquiries more precise, they would benefit by receiving more precise information. It would also be in their interest to state whether they have already succeeded in obtaining any trade in the country in question, whether they are represented by agents there, and if so by whom, and whether they are satisfied with their representation. It would also be desirable for them to forward copies of their catalogues or printed matter to the Trade Commissioner, Correspondent, or Consul concerned.

(C.I.B. 16,428/14.)

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, includes Stoke-on-Trent, Birmingham, Walsall, Wolverhampton, Kidderminster, Coventry, Leicester, Derby and Nottingham.

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 has been organised. This display, which is intended to reproduce the main features of the well-known Leipzig Fair, will be held at the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, from 10th to 21st May, and will be styled "**The British Industries Fair.**" All available space has now been allotted, and over 600 British manufacturing

British Industries Fair.

firms have announced their intention to exhibit articles of their manufacture 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 have carried out, among other things, the preparation of a catalogue of exhibitors and the general decoration of the hall.

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.

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:—

Exhibition of Samples of German and Austrian Goods from abroad.

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

The samples have been received from :—

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

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

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

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

EXHIBITION OF SAMPLES OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GOODS.

Exchange Meetings of Manufacturers and Buyers.

In view of the 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 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.

CUSTOMS MEMORANDA.

Import Duties and Regulations.

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

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

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

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MARKETS.

Issue of Special Memoranda.

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

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

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

EXHIBITION OF GERMAN CATALOGUES.

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

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

TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

Brazil, Pernambuco.—H.M. Consul at Pernambuco (Mr. H. E. Dickie) reports, with regard to competition with Germany in the Brazilian markets, that too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of complying with prospective customers' particular tastes and requirements both as regards type of goods and terms of payment, in order to secure the trade previously held by German manufacturers. It is essential that agents should know the Portuguese language and the particular trade conditions which obtain in Brazil.

A large business has been done in Brazilian markets by German manufacturers in cheap *looking glasses, drinking glasses, fancy and coloured glasses, glass beads, pot or china beads, tooth brushes, metal puff boxes, celluloid and other combs, shaving sets, scissors, imitation jewellery, watch chains (gold washed), fancy braids, belt buckles, silk for ties, silk ribbons, children's cotton costumes, boot webs, fans of paper and cloth, artificial flowers and kerosene lamps.*

German terms are 90 days to 120 days sight, including interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The weights for all articles must be brought down to the lowest possible point on account of the heavy duties which are payable in Brazil.

H.M. Consul has forwarded a collection of samples, with prices attached, of German goods bought at Pernambuco, including jacquard blankets, press studs, braids and a representative range of mohair laces. The samples may be inspected by United Kingdom manufacturers interested at the Foreign Samples Section of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 32, Cheapside, London, E.C.

H.M. Consul adds that there is a fair trade in *pianos* in Brazil, which has been almost entirely supplied from Germany. German pianos cost from 750 to 850 marks (about £36 10s. to £41 10s.), less 20 per cent. and 2 per cent. discount.

Names of possible buyers in Pernambuco of the above-mentioned goods can be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 20,203.)

MORATORIUM LAWS AND OTHER FINANCIAL MEASURES ABROAD.

Roumania.

With reference to the notice on p. 29 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 7th January last, relative to the introduction into the Roumanian Parliament on 23rd December last of a bill providing for a four months' Moratorium, H.M. Minister at Bucharest telegraphs that the Moratorium in respect of debts due abroad has been extended for four months.

(C. 14,378.)

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Moratorium Laws and other Financial Measures Abroad.

Russia (Poland.)

With reference to the notice on p. 527 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 25th February, relative to the Moratorium in Russia, H.M. Embassy in Petrograd has forwarded a translation of an Imperial Ukase of 17th/30th March, which decrees the following extensions of the Moratorium:—

For nine months from date of maturity—

On bills of exchange executed prior to 17th/30th July, 1914, and falling due up to 17th/30th November, 1914, inclusive, if the place of payment is in the Governments of Warsaw, Kalish, Kielce, Lomja, Lublin, Petrokov, Plotz, Radom, Suwalki, or Kholm.

For five months from date of maturity—

On similar bills of exchange executed previous to 17th/30th July and falling due between 18th November/1st December, 1914, and 17th/30th January, 1915.

For three months from date of maturity—

On similar bills falling due between 18th/31st January and 17th/30th March, 1915.

For one month from date of maturity—

On similar bills falling due between 18th/31st March and 17th/30th April.

The above-mentioned translation of the Ukase 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. 15,970.)

H.M. Embassy has also forwarded a translation of an Imperial Ukase, dated 17th/30th March, extending for a further term of five months the Moratorium in respect of debts arising out of contracts in general established in Poland by the Ukase of 5th/18th October (see p. 527 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 25th February).

Accordingly, the institution of law suits or the adoption of measures for recovery respecting all debts due under contract, incurred prior to 17th/30th July, 1914, is suspended for a period of five months from the date of expiry of each such liability falling due between 17th/30th November, 1914, and 17th/30th January, 1915, inclusive; for three months if falling due between 17th/30th January and 17th/30th March; and for one month if falling due between 17th/30th March and 17th/30th April.

The above-mentioned translation of the Ukase 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. 15,970.)

**ORDER-IN-COUNCIL AND
GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING
TRADE.**

**REQUISITIONING OF INSULATED SPACES IN
BRITISH STEAMSHIPS.**

Carriage of Refrigerated Produce for Argentina and Uruguay.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 29th day of April, 1915.

PRESENT:

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Lord President.

Viscount Knollys.

Lord Chamberlain.

Sir Maurice de Bunsen.

Lord Justice Warrington.

WHEREAS a state of war exists between His Majesty and the German Emperor, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, and the Sultan of Turkey:

And whereas His Majesty holds it to be His Prerogative Duty as well as His Prerogative Right to take all steps necessary for the Defence and Protection of the Realm:

And whereas it has been made to appear to His Majesty that it is essential to the Defence and Protection of the Realm that in the exercise of His Prerogatives as aforesaid He should cause the whole of the insulated spaces in the British steamships usually engaged in trading between any port or ports in the Argentine Republic or the Republic of Uruguay, and any port or ports in the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe, being British steamships owned by the several Companies or Corporations named in the First Schedule hereto, or British steamships of which the individuals named in the Second Schedule hereto are the managing owners or joint managing owners, to be requisitioned for the carriage of refrigerated produce from any port or ports in the Argentine Republic or in the Republic of Uruguay:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, and in the exercise of His Prerogatives as aforesaid and of all other powers Him thereunto enabling, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the whole of the insulated spaces in the aforesaid British steamships usually engaged in trading between any port or ports in the Argentine Republic or in the Republic of Uruguay, respectively, and any port or ports in the United Kingdom or in the Continent of Europe, shall be, and is hereby, until further ordered, requisitioned by and on behalf of His Majesty for the carriage of such produce from any port or ports in the Argentine Republic or in the Republic of Uruguay:

And His Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice aforesaid, to authorise and direct any one of His Principal Secretaries of State or the President of the Board of Trade, to

Order-in-Council and Government Notices affecting Trade.

give effect to this Order in the following way, that is to say:—
By causing to be served notice of requisition on the owner, managing owner, or joint managing owners, and charterer (if any) of any such steamship, and if the insulated space therein be owned separately from any such steamship then on the owner of such insulated space in addition:

And His Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice aforesaid, to declare that service of notice of requisition on an owner of any such steamship, or insulated space therein, or on the managing owner or joint managing owners of any such steamship, shall be deemed sufficient and effective if served, in the case of an individual owner or managing owner, by being addressed to such individual owner or managing owner, and left at his registered address, or last-known place of business or abode, and in the case of joint owners or joint managing owners by being addressed to such joint owners or joint managing owners, and left at the registered address, or last-known business addresses or places of abode of such joint owners or joint managing owners, and in the case of a company or corporation by being addressed to such company or corporation, and left at the registered or other address of such company or corporation, or in the case of an owner or owners (whether individuals, companies or corporations) of a steamship, by being addressed to the managing owner ship's husband, or other the person to whom the management of the ship is by law entrusted by or on behalf of the owner or owners, at the registered or other last-known address or place of abode of such managing owner ship's husband, or other such person as the case may be, and that service of notice of requisition on the charterer (if any) of any such steamship shall be deemed sufficient and effective if effected as regards such charterer in manner similar to that prescribed for service on an owner:

And His Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice aforesaid, to declare that any notice of requisition which a Secretary of State or the President of the Board of Trade may respectively cause to be served hereunder may be signed by any person from time to time authorised for such purpose either generally or specially by any such Secretary of State or President of the Board of Trade as the case may be.

Almeric FitzRoy.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

- The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.
- The Imperial Direct Line, Limited.
- The Houlder Line, Limited.
- The Bollington Grange Steamship Company, Limited.
- The British and Argentine Steam Navigation Company, Limited.
- The Argentine Cargo Line, Limited.
- The British and South American Steam Navigation Company, Limited.
- The Glasgow Steam Shipping Company, Limited.

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The Star Line, Limited.
 The Zermatt Steamship Company, Limited.
 The Zinal Steamship Company, Limited.
 The Broderick Steamship Company, Limited.
 The Brodmead Steamship Company, Limited.
 The Brodmore Steamship Company, Limited.
 The Brodmount Steamship Company, Limited.
 The Brodstone Steamship Company, Limited.
 The Brodvale Steamship Company, Limited.
 The Brodhurst Steamship Company, Limited.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Charles E. Brightman.

Charles E. Brightman and William H. Turner.

ARTICLES INTENDED FOR THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Export Regulations.

The Board of Trade desire to draw the attention of manufacturers, merchants and shippers to the following regulations governing the export of articles destined for the use of the French Government:—

- (1) Application for permission to export to France goods of which the export is prohibited by Proclamation will receive special consideration if it can be clearly shown that the goods are destined for the use directly or indirectly of the French Government. Such applications must be made to the **Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement, India House, Kingsway, W.C.**
- (2) Documents issued by provincial military or naval officers, other local authorities, or Government contractors in France will not be recognised as evidence of the destination of the goods *unless formally approved in writing by the competent Department of the French Government.*
- (3) British manufacturers, merchants and shippers are accordingly warned that, before entering into any contracts for the supply of goods stated to be for the use of the French Government, they should first obtain from their clients written evidence that the approval of the Ministry of War, Ministry of Marine, or other Department concerned has been obtained.
- (4) Application for permission to export the articles in question must *then* be made in writing to the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement, accompanied by the necessary documentary evidence. The applicants should not proceed with the execution of the order until they have satisfied themselves that a permit to export will be granted.

Any firms accepting contracts without complying with the above regulations will do so at their own risk and with full knowledge that permission to export the goods which they have contracted to supply may be refused.

Order-in-Council and other Government Notices affecting Trade.

Applications for permission to export goods which are ordered by firms or individuals in France for purely industrial purposes and which are not destined for the use of the French Government will continue to be made in the ordinary manner to the **Secretary, War Trade Department, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.**

(C.I.B. 4,910.)

EXPORTATION OF NATURAL INDIGO.

With reference to the acquisition by His Majesty's Government of a stock of natural indigo (see p. 746 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 18th March), the Board of Trade announce that the reservation of that stock primarily for the use of dye users in the United Kingdom will be maintained only until 8th May, 1915. After that date the Government Brokers, **Messrs. Lewis & Peat, 6, Mincing Lane, London, E.C.**, will accordingly be prepared to entertain applications from buyers desirous of exporting natural indigo from this country; and it is therefore advisable that dye users in the United Kingdom who are desirous of acquiring any portion of the available supplies should make early application to Messrs. Lewis & Peat.

TRADE WITH THE NETHERLANDS.

Arrangements have been made by the Board of Trade that contra-band goods and goods on the prohibited list, for which export licences have been duly granted, may be shipped to the Netherlands by vessels of any of the undermentioned British Companies, provided they are consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust:—

Bristol Steam Navigation Company.
Cork Steam Ship Company.
General Steam Navigation Company.
George Gibson and Company.
Great Eastern Railway Company.
Hull and Netherlands Steam Ship Company.
James Rankine and Son.
W. Swanston and Sons.
Tyne-Tees Steam Shipping Company.

REQUISITIONING OF VESSELS.

The "London Gazette" of 4th May publishes an Order-in-Council, dated 29th April, revoking Order XXIX of the Rules made in pursuance of the Prize Courts Act, 1894, as amended by the Order-in-Council of 28th November, 1914, and substituting a new Order XXIX relating to the requisitioning of ships.

The new Order declares that where it is made to appear to the Judge, on the application of the proper Officer of the Crown, that it is desired to requisition on behalf of His Majesty a ship in respect of which no final decree of condemnation has been made, he shall order that the ship be appraised, and when an undertaking for the payment into Court of the appraised value of the ship has been filed, the ship

Order-in-Council and other Government Notices affecting Trade.

shall be released and delivered to the Crown. In any case where a ship is required for the service of His Majesty forthwith, the Judge may order her to be released to the Crown without appraisalment.

The issue of the "Gazette," containing the full text of the Order-in-Council, may be obtained, price 1s. 0½d. (post free), from Messrs. Wyman and Sons, Limited, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

NAVAL PRIZES.**Names of Vessels Detained or Captured.**

With reference to the notice on p. 224 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 22nd April relative to Naval Prizes, it is notified that the "London Gazette" of 30th April contains a further list of vessels detained or captured at sea by His Majesty's Armed Forces, and of ships whose cargoes, or part of them, have been detained.

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

STATE WAR RISKS INSURANCE ABROAD.**Cuba.**

The "Gaceta Oficial" (Havana) of 11th March publishes a Decree containing the text of regulations under which exporters of tobacco, in leaf or manufactured, may obtain policies of insurance, issued by the Government of the Republic, against damage of the merchandise at sea caused directly through the war. Application for a policy must be presented to the Customs Administration at the port where shipment is to be made. The policy will be issued for 75 per cent of the actual value of the merchandise and will only be granted if the cargo is covered by ordinary marine insurance for an equal or larger amount than that guaranteed by the State. Policies will be granted in respect of the cargoes of vessels of any neutral countries.

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

ANALYSES OF FABRICS OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN ORIGIN.**Results of Tests undertaken by the Textile Institute.**

Following upon the Board of Trade exhibition of samples of fabrics of German and Austrian manufacture held in Manchester in February last, the Textile Institute at Manchester has promoted the carrying out of a series of exhaustive analytical tests of a great variety of the samples. The results of these tests will be presented to the Annual Spring Meeting of the Textile Institute at Manchester, to-morrow (7th May), by Messrs. T. W. Fox, M.Sc.Tech., and J. Hubner, M.Sc.Tech., F.I.C., in the form of a paper entitled "Analyses of

Analyses of Fabrics of German and Austrian Origin.

Fabrics of Foreign Origin Collected and Exhibited by the Board of Trade."

British manufacturers specially interested in the subject may obtain invitation tickets on application to the General Secretary, Textile Institute, 16, St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester. (C.I.B. 23,877.)

CONTRACTS AFFECTED BY FRENCH TARIFF CHANGES.

Suggestion to British Shippers.

The British Chamber of Commerce in Paris points out that considerable inconvenience has been caused to British firms who had contracted for the supply of hospital gauze during the period of duty-free entry into France, and who had not effected delivery when the duty was re-imposed. The Chamber, therefore, desires to warn British shippers that it is unwise to make contracts for delivery upon the basis of exemption from duty, as, in many cases, such exemption is likely to be merely temporary. It is suggested that a clause should be inserted in contracts stating that the price quoted is subject to the continuance of the existing duty-free entry, or of the existing rate of duty, as the case may be, and that any subsequent change in the tariff will involve a corresponding increase of price.

ENEMY FIRMS SEQUESTERED IN FRANCE.

The issues of the "Journal Officiel" (Paris) from 26th April to 2nd May, 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:—Nice (continued), Grasse, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Cognac, Boulogne, Lyons, Nancy, &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.

IMPORT TRADE OF EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

According to the Report for the year ended 31st March, 1914, by the Chief of Customs of the East Africa Protectorate, the imports into the Protectorate during the year (exclusive of Government stores) showed an increase of £339,594, as compared with the preceding year, reaching a total of £2,147,937. They thus for the first time exceeded £2,000,000. The increase in 1913-14 over 1912-13 is one of 19 per cent., as against 45 per cent. in 1912-13 over 1911-12.

The values of some of the more important articles of merchandise imported into the East Africa Protectorate in the year ended 31st March, 1914, as compared with the two previous years, were as follows:—

Import Trade of East Africa Protectorate.

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	£	£	£
Cotton piece goods	394,715	522,331	570,598
Apparel	20,349	30,783	46,170
Provisions	76,878	95,600	128,307
Sugar	42,571	60,376	61,806
Grain and flour... ..	100,903	115,437	130,092
Wine, beer, spirits, &c.	33,293	51,162	57,866
Tea	10,212	15,842	17,013
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	26,517	34,182	45,531
Kerosene oil	15,085	16,806	23,312
Beads	9,910	17,846	15,944
Brass and copper wares	18,763	26,404	35,625
Agricultural implements	27,438	35,419	47,717
Arms and ammunition... ..	19,151	27,396	27,253
Building materials, including timber ...	52,603	124,089	134,148
Furniture	7,868	10,829	15,274
Bags and sacks	18,759	44,396	39,832
Cutlery and hardware... ..	24,039	26,853	39,870
Iron and steel wares	13,191	28,100	44,800
Machinery	50,392	80,506	104,708
Soap	11,271	20,944	14,226
Vehicles and parts	27,778	58,413	93,268
Other articles	245,574	364,629	454,577
Total imports of merchandise ...	1,247,260	1,808,343	2,147,937

Of these imports **cotton goods** are, as usual, the largest item, representing 26 per cent. of the total trade imports. The United Kingdom's share of this trade amounted to £165,959, or 29 per cent. of the whole. American goods receded from £140,208 to £132,821 during the year. Other countries followed the trend of the trade. Austria-Hungary entered into competition for the first time with goods to the value of £15,479.

The class next in importance is **building materials**, forming 6 per cent. of the trade imports. Galvanised iron sheets were imported almost entirely from the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom also leads the market in the cement trade.

The fourth largest value is represented by imports of **provisions**, which increased by 34 per cent. as compared with the 1912-13 total. The United Kingdom secured the bulk of this business, aggregating £69,921 or 49 per cent.

Imports of **machinery** take the fifth place in order of value, and a rise of £24,202 over the previous year is recorded. Of the total value of machinery imported, industrial machinery represents two-thirds of the amount. £83,613 worth of machinery (forming 80 per cent. of the total) was imported from the United Kingdom.

Imports of **vehicles and parts thereof** reached a sum of £93,268, of which £68,515 was imported from the United Kingdom.

The imports of **agricultural implements** show satisfactory progress, having risen from £35,419 to £47,717, an increase of 35 per cent. The United Kingdom's share of this trade was but £19,442, and the Report states that it is a pity that British manufacturers cannot secure this trade in a country capable of so much agricultural development as is the East Africa Protectorate.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Board of Trade have received, through the India Office, copy of a Customs Notification (No. 2561 W.), dated 13th March, 1915, which prohibits, under the provisions of Section 19 of the "Sea Customs Act, 1878," as amended by Act No. 12 of 1914, the exportation of the under-mentioned classes of goods from British India to the following destinations :—

To all Ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of the United Kingdom. Russia (except the Baltic Ports), Belgium, France, Spain and Portugal :—

Forage and food for animals, namely :—

- Beans (not including haricot beans) ;
- Brewers' and distillers' grains ;
- Brewers' dried yeast ;
- Buckwheat.

Cakes and meals, the following, namely :—

- Biscuit meal ;
- Calf meal ;
- Coconut or poonac cake ;
- Compound cakes and meal ;
- Cotton seedcake, decorticated and undecorticated, and cottonseed meal ;
- Fishmeal and concentrated fish ;
- Gluten meal or gluten feed ;
- Groundnut cake and meal ;
- Husk meal ;
- Linseed cake and meal ;
- Locust bean meal ;
- Mahua or mhowra cake ;
- Maize germ meal ;
- Maize meal ;
- Meat meal ;
- Niger cake ;
- Palmmut cake and meal ;
- Poppyseed cake ;
- Rapeseed cake and meal ;
- Safflower cake ;
- Sesamun cake ;
- Soya bean cake and meal.

Dari.

Hay.

Hempseed.

Lentils.

Maize.

Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRITISH INDIA—*continued.*

Millet.

Offals of corn and grain, including :—

Bran and pollard.

Mill dust and screenings of all kinds.

Rice meal (or bran) and dust.

Sharps and middlings.

Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds.

Peas (except split, tinned and bottled peas packed in cardboard boxes and similar receptacles).

Straw.

Oils, all vegetable (other than linseed oil, boiled and unboiled, unmixed with other oil, and not including essential oils).

Oleaginous nuts, seeds and products, the following, namely :—

Castor beans.

Coconuts.

Copra.

Cotton seed.

Ground nuts (arachides).

Linseed.

Mahua or mhowra seed.

Niger seed.

Palm kernels.

Poppy seed.

Rape seed.

Safflower seed.

Sesame seed.

Soya beans.

(C. 15,427.)

DOMINION OF CANADA.

With reference to various Notices which have appeared in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" * respecting certain Tariff Resolutions which were introduced in the Canadian Parliament, with effect from the 12th February, 1915, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a Customs Memorandum (No. 1910 B), dated 8th April last, containing the text of the "Customs Tariff War Revenue Act, 1915" which was assented to on the 8th April last.

The Customs Tariff amendments provided for in the Act are the same as those already notified in the "Board of Trade Journal."

The Customs Memoranda Nos. 1890 B and 1899 B are cancelled.

(C. 15,215.)

* *I*z., for the 18th February (p. 471); 18th March (pp. 754-9); and the 8th April, 1915 (p. 93).

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

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 238 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 22nd April last notifying the prohibition of the exportation of various articles to certain destinations from the Union of South Africa under a Proclamation dated the 18th March, 1915, the Board of Trade have now received copy of the Proclamation in question (No. 23 of 1915), which amends and consolidates previous Proclamations* and provides, *inter alia*, for the restriction of the exportation of various articles from the Union, as follows:—

(A)—Exportation of the following goods is prohibited, except with the permission of the Minister of Defence:—

- Accoutrements, namely, web equipment, leather belts, leather bandoliers, leather pouches, other leather articles of personal equipment manufactured for military purposes.
- Aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and aircraft of all kinds and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognisable as intended for use in connection with aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and aircraft, including gold beaters' skin, shantung silk in the piece, flax fabrics suitable for aeroplanes, non-inflammable "celluloid" sheet (or similar transparent material non-soluble in lubricating oil, petrol or water), aeroplane dope, high tensile steel tubes, aeroplane instruments (aneroids, barographs, revolution indicators), aeroplane turnbuckles, steel stampings, magnetos, aeroplane engines and parts, fusel oil (amyl alcohol), amyl acetate, acetocelluloses, trephenyl phosphate.
- Animals, pack, saddle, and draught, suitable for use in war.
- Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective materials.
- Camp equipment, articles of, including tents and their component parts, ovens, camp kettles, buckets, lanterns, and horse rugs.
- Cannon and other ordnance and machine guns and parts thereof.
- Carbons suitable for searchlights.
- Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and for machine guns and parts thereof.
- Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts.
- Chemicals and drugs, namely:—
 - Antipyrine (phenazone).
 - Anti-tetanus serum.
 - Bromine and alkaline bromides.
 - Coca and its preparations and alkaloids.
 - Novocain.
 - Opium and its preparations and alkaloids.
 - Phenacetin.
 - Protargol, not including silver proteinate.
 - Quinine.
 - Saccharin (including "saxin").
 - Salol.
 - Salvarsan.
 - Zinc sulphate.
- Explosives and powder of all kinds.
- Field glasses and telescopes.
- Fire-arms of all kinds and their distinctive component parts.
- Glass for optical instruments.
- Heliographs, signal flags, and naval and military signalling apparatus of all descriptions.
- Ingredients of explosives, viz., nitric acid, sulphuric acid, glycerine, acetone, calcium acetate, and all other metallic acetates, sulphur, potassium

* Viz., Proclamations Nos. 156, 157, 159, 167, 228, 234 and 243 of 1914, which are revoked.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

(A) continued—

nitrate, the fractions of the distillation products of coal between benzol and cresol inclusive, aniline, methylaniline, dimethylaniline, ammonium perchlorate, sodium perchlorate, sodium chlorate, barium chlorate, ammonium nitrate, cyanamide, potassium chlorate, calcium nitrate, mercury.

Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land and sea, namely, plant for cordite and ammunition factories, viz. :—

Cordite presses.
Dies for cartridge cases.
Gauges for shells or cartridges.
Incorporators.
Lapping machines.
Rifling machines.
Wire-winding machines.

Intrenching tools and intrenching implements, namely, pickaxes and grubbers, whether of combination pattern or otherwise; spades and shovels of all descriptions; helves and handles for pickaxes, grubbers, spades, and shovels; and machinery for trenching and ditching.

Military equipment.

Mines and parts thereof.

Mining cables.

Naval and military stores of every description.

Periscopes.

Picric acid and its components.

Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.

Range finders and parts thereof.

Searchlights.

Shipbuilding materials, namely :—

Boiler tubes.
Condenser tubes.
Iron and steel castings and forgings for hulls and machinery of ships.
Iron and steel plates and sectional materials for shipbuilding.
Marine boilers and engines and parts thereof.
Ships' auxiliary machinery.

Signalling lamps of all kinds capable of being used for signalling Morse or other code.

Submarine sound signalling apparatus.

Surgical bandages and dressings (including butter cloth).

Swords, bayonets, and other arms (not being fire-arms) and parts thereof.

Torpedo tubes.

Torpedo nets.

Torpedoes and parts thereof.

Uniform clothing.

Whale oil, viz., train, blubber, sperm, or head matter (except to consignees in the United Kingdom).

(B)—Exportation of the following goods is prohibited, except with the permission of the Minister of Railways and Harbours;—

Foodstuffs and the raw materials thereof.

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

(C)—Exportation of the following goods is prohibited, except with the permission of Collectors of Customs to destinations in the British Empire and countries of Allies and neutrals:—

Alcohol as covering rectified spirits.

Asbestos.

Bags and sacks of all kinds (not including paper bags).

Benzol.

Billhooks.

Carbolic acid.

Castor oil.

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

- Chrome.
- Coal tar products for use in dye manufacture, including aniline oil and aniline salt.
- Copper and zinc in ingots of approved brands affecting re-exports only.
- Cotton suitable for use in the manufacture of explosives.
- Cotton waste of all descriptions.
- Creosote.
- Cresol, all preparations of (including cresylic acid), and nitro-cresol.
- Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products.
- Farriers', carpenters', wheelers', and saddlers' tools.
- Felling and hand axes.
- Flax, raw.
- Flaxen canvas, namely :—
 - Hammock canvas.
 - Kitbag canvas.
 - Merchant navy canvas.
 - Royal navy canvas.
 - Tent canvas.
- Fuel, manufactured.
- Fulminate of mercury.
- Goatskins, undressed.
- Grindery, the following articles of, used in the making of boots and shoes :—
 - Brass rivets, for use by hand or machine.
 - Cutlan studs, for use by hand or machine.
 - Heel attaching pins, for use by hand or machine.
 - Lasting tacks or rivets, for use by hand or machine.
 - Steel bills, for use by hand or machine.
 - Heel tips.
 - Heel tip nails.
 - Hobnails of all descriptions.
 - Protector studs.
 - Screwing wire.
- Hemp, other than manila hemp.
- Hemp, the following manufactures of :—
 - Cloth.
 - Cordage and twine, not including cordage or twine of manila hemp or reaper or binder twine.
- Hosiery needles.
- India-rubber sheet, vulcanised.
- Jute, raw.
- Jute, yarns.
- Jute piece goods.
- Linen close canvas.
- Linen duck cloth.
- Mica (including mica splittings) and micaite.
- Mineral jellies.
- Nitrate of sodium.
- Nitrotoluol.
- Oil, blast furnace (except creosote and creosote oil).
- Oil fuel, shale.
- Oils, all vegetable (other than linseed oil, boiled and unboiled, unmixed with other oil, and not including essential oils).
- Oil, seal, shark, and japan fish.
- Oleo oil, Premier jms, and animal tallow.
- Packings, engine and boiler (including slagwool).
- Paraffin, liquid medicinal.
- Potash salts, namely :—
 - Bicarbonate, bichromate, carbonate, chloride, chrome alum, cyanide, metabisulphite, permanganate, prussiate sulphate.
- Rope (steel wire) and hawsers.
- Sheepskins, tanned.
- Sheepskins, woolled, *i.e.*, with the wool left on.
- Silk cloth, silk braid, silk thread, suitable for cartridges.
- Silk noils.
- Sounding machines and gear.
- Spirits of a strength of not less than 43 degrees above proof.

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

Tanning, extracts for use in.
 Tin.
 Toluol.
 Transport service sets.
 Vaseline.
 Walnut wood of scantling which could be made into rifle butts or fore ends.
 Zinc.

(D)—Exportation of the following goods is prohibited to all destinations, other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and Protectorates:—

Aluminium, alloys of aluminium, alumina, and salts of aluminium.
 Antimony, together with the alloys, sulphides and oxides of antimony.
 Blankets, clothing, fabrics for clothing and raw material therefor (excluding raw wool).
 Boots and shoes suitable for use in war.
 Copper, unwrought and part wrought, all kinds, including alloys of copper (such as brass, gun metal, naval brass, and delta metal, phosphor copper and phosphor bronze) copper and brass sheets, circles, slabs, bars, pipes, ingots, scrap, rods, plates, solid drawn tubes, condenser plates, copper wire, brass wire, bronze wire, solder containing copper.
 Draw plates, jewelled, for drawing steel wire.
 Ferro-alloys, including ferro-tungsten, ferro-molybdenum, ferro-manganese, ferro-vanadium, ferro-chrome, ferro-nickel, ferro-silicon, ferro-titanium, spiegeleisen.
 Forges, portable.
 Fuel, other than mineral oils.
 Graphite, suitable for the manufacture of crucibles.
 Harness and saddlery, all kinds of a distinctively military character.
 Hides of all kinds, dry or wet; pigskins, raw or dressed; leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, military boots or military clothing.
 Horse and pony shoes and shoeing materials.
 Lead, pig, sheet, or pipe (including solder containing lead).
 Lubricants.
 Metals, viz., tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, nickel, selenium, cobalt, manganese.
 Mineral oils and motor spirit, except lubricating oils.
 Ores, viz., wolframite, scheelite, molybdenite, manganese ore, nickel ore, chrome ore, zinc ore, lead ore, bauxite.
 Resinous products (excluding rosin), turpentine (oil and spirit).
 Rubber (including raw, waste, and reclaimed rubber) and goods made wholly of rubber, including tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres.
 Vehicles of all kinds other than motor vehicles available for use in war and their component parts.
 Vessels, boats and craft of all kinds, floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts.

[Provided that such vessels, boats, and craft as aforesaid may be exported to non-British ports under licence in that behalf from the Government of the Union.]

Wire, barbed, and implements for fixing and cutting same.

(E)—Exportation of the following goods 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:—

Bicycles and their distinctive component parts.
 Camphor.
 Chronometers and all kinds of nautical instruments.
 Gold and silver in coin or bullion, paper money.
 Magnetic iron ore.

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

Metals and ores, the following, viz. :—

- Copper ore.
- Haematite iron ore.
- Iron ore.
- Iron, haematite pig.
- Iron pyrites.

Motor vehicles of all kinds, including motor bicycles and their distinctive component parts and accessories.

Railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock.

Rosin.

Seeds, clover and grass.

Telegraphs, wireless telegraphs, and telephones, materials for.

Telephone sets and parts thereof, field service telegraph and telephone cable.

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

Wattle bark.

Wire, galvanised, and implements for fixing and cutting the same (but not including galvanised wire netting).

Wire, steel, of all kinds.

(F)—The exportation of the following article 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:—

Raw wool.

[*Note.*—It is, however, provided that with the permission of the Minister of Defence, raw wool may be exported direct to ports of Italy and to destinations in the United States of America.]

(C. 13,849.)

The Board of Trade have also received copy of a Government Notice

**Exportation of
Raw Wool to
Italy.**

(No. 312 of 1915), dated 18th March, notifying shippers of raw wool that all bills of lading and manifests relating to shipments authorised for direct exportation to ports in Italy, in terms of Section (F) of the above-mentioned Proclamation No. 23 of 1915, should be marked "for consumption in Italy only." (C. 13,849.)

A further Government Notice (No. 310 of 1915), dated 18th March,

**Transfer of
British Ships to
Neutral Flags.**

has been issued drawing the attention of ship-owners to the terms of Section (D) of the above-mentioned Proclamation No. 23 of 1915 whereby the exportation from the Union of vessels, boats, and craft of all kinds, floating docks, and parts of docks, and their component parts is prohibited, except to British ports.

It is stated in the Notice that it will now be necessary to obtain a licence before any ship registered at a port in the Union can be exported to a non-British destination, *i.e.*, transferred to a neutral flag, and a shipowner who contemplates selling a ship to a foreigner should first apply for a licence therefor to the Collector of Customs at the port of registry of such ship as soon as possible.

The Collectors of Customs at the various ports of the Union are empowered to prevent any British ship, wherever registered, leaving a port of the Union if they have ground for the supposition that the transfer of such ship to a foreign flag is contemplated. (C. 13,849.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***CEYLON.**

With reference to Notices which have appeared in recent issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from Ceylon, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a Proclamation, dated 23rd March, 1915, issued under "The Necessaries of War Exportation Ordinance (No. 19 of 1914)," prohibiting the exportation of the following articles from Ceylon, as follows :

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

Raw wool, wool tops and noils, and woollen and worsted yarns.

Tin, chloride of tin, tin ore.

Castor oil.

Paraffin wax.

Copper iodide.

Lubricants.

Hides of cattle, buffaloes, and horses.

Skins of calves, pigs, sheep, goats, and deer.

Leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, military boots, or military clothing.

Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound.

Ammonia liquor, urea, aniline, and their compounds.

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

(C. 14,924.)

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

The Federated Malay States "Government Gazette (Extraordinary)" for the 22nd March last, contains a Government Notification (No. 668) which rescinds Notification No. 394 of the 19th February last, and at the same time, prohibits the exportation of various articles to certain countries from the

Federated Malay States.

The present Notification, which is of some considerable length, 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. 14,929.)

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

The "Official Gazette" of the East Africa Protectorate for the 17th March, 1915, contains a General Notice (No. 146), dated 6th March, giving the following tariff valuations for purposes of export duty in respect of the undermentioned articles exported from the East Africa Protectorate, with effect from the 1st April to the 30th June, 1915 :—

**Export Tariff
Valuations.**

17th March, 1915, contains a General Notice (No. 146), dated 6th March, giving the following tariff valuations for purposes of export duty in

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE—*continued.*

Articles.	Export Tariff Valuations.
Rubber	Rupees. 36
Hides and calf skins	23
Goat skins and kid skins	13.50
Sheep skins	5
Tortoise shell	3 to 20
Hippo teeth... ..	54
Rhino horns... ..	180
Gum copal—	
Sorted	18 to 27
Mixed	6 to 15
Siftings... ..	1 to 3
Red No. 1	20 to 30
Red No. 2	10 to 20

(C. 14,774.)

UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

The "Uganda Official Gazette" for the 31st March last contains a Notification (No. 146 of 1915) notifying for general information, that the undermentioned merchandise will be assessed for export from the Uganda Protectorate at the following rates, with effect from 1st March, 1915:—

Articles.	Rate of assessment for purposes of Export.	Duty Payable.
Cotton—	Cents.	
Ginned per lb.	32	Free.
Unginned	9½	Free.

(C. 15,218.)

GOLD COAST.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 311 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the necessity for certificates of origin for certain goods imported into the Colony of the Gold Coast from various neutral European countries, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a Government Notice, dated 27th March, stating that certificates of origin will be required to be produced and lodged with the Senior Customs Officer at the port of importation in respect of goods imported into the Colony by parcel post from places situated in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, and Italy.

(C. 14,922.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

GOLD COAST—*continued.*

The Gold Coast "Government Gazette (Extraordinary)" for the 29th March last contains a Proclamation, dated 24th March, 1915, revoking various Proclamations* which have been issued prohibiting the exportation of various articles from the Gold Coast and, at the same time, providing for a consolidated and amended list of prohibitions of exportations from the Colony.

The list of articles, and the extent to which exportation is prohibited, are practically identical with the prohibitions noted under headings B, C and D of the Notice for Cyprus, published on pp. 156-163 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 15th April last.

In the Gold Coast Proclamation, however, the following articles are not specifically mentioned:—

Tanning extracts,
Thorium nitrate,
Thymol,
Trional and
Valonia.

(C. 14,928.)

EGYPT.

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" for the 19th April last contains the following revised Tariff Valuations (No. 27) for use in assessing duties on iron and steel manufactures imported into Egypt—with effect from the 16th April to the 15th June, 1915, or until denunciation:—

Articles.	Import Tariff Valuations per Kilogramme.
Iron and steel plates, ordinary, without mark †, $\frac{1}{8}$ in. thick and upwards:	<i>Millièmes.</i>
British, and similar goods from all other countries	11
Belgian and German, and similar goods from all other countries	10
Iron and steel bars and angles, and tees, and U ordinary, without mark †—	
British, and similar goods from all other countries	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Belgian and German, and similar goods from all other countries	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Iron bars, Swedish	12
Iron, pig	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Iron and steel hoops	11 $\frac{5}{10}$
" " with holes	12 $\frac{1}{10}$

* Viz., Proclamations dated 5th August, (2), 8th August, 29th August, (2), and 3rd November, 1914, and 30th January and 22nd February, 1915.

† The duties on iron and steel wares bearing special marks are leviable *ad valorem*. The following are not regarded as special marks:—Siemens-Martin, S. M. Thomas, the names of manufacturers without crown brands, or with a single crown brand, provided they do not indicate a special quality, as also all other marks of which notice is given by the importers, and which are accepted beforehand by the Customs.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

EGYPT—*continued.*

Articles.	Import Tariff Valuations per Kilogramme.
Galvanised sheets (B. G., 16 to 26)	<i>Millièmes.</i>
" corrugated sheets (B. G., 16 to 26)	<i>ad valorem</i>
Studs (Benwill's)—	
New	26
Old	23
Studs, small	25
Nails (French), 14 by 30 to 24 by 200	13
Iron and steel girders—	
British, and similar goods from all other countries	10½
Belgian and German, and similar goods from all other countries	9½

Note.—1,000 *millièmes* = £ E 1 = £1 0s. 6d. The English ton = 1,016 kilogrammes. Duty is leviable on the valuations shown at the rate of 8 per cent.

(C. 15,214.)

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 443 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th August, 1914, relative to the prohibition of the exportation of food-stuffs from Egypt, the Board of Trade have now received copy of the "Journal Officiel" for the 12th April last, which contains a Ministerial Decision, dated 6th April, 1915, whereby the exportation from Egypt of molasses from cane sugar for use in distillation (other than liquid sugar known as "dark honey") is now permitted without limit or restriction.

(C. 14,927.)

GRENADA.

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Proclamation, dated 26th February, 1915, prohibiting the importation into the Colony of Grenada of all animals, within the meaning of the Foreign Animals Importation Ordinance, from British Guiana, in consequence of the existence of anthrax, for a period of six months from the above date.

(C. 14,911.)

BERMUDA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 313 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the prohibition of the exportation of various articles to certain destinations from Bermuda under a Proclamation of the 25th March last, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a further Proclamation, dated 1st April, 1915, which amends the above-mentioned Proclamation by prohibiting the exportation from Bermuda of the undermentioned articles to various destinations, as follows:—

**Amended List of
Prohibited
Exports.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BERMUDA—*continued.*

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

Chemicals, drugs, dyes and dye stuffs, medical and pharmaceutical preparations and tanning extracts—

Ammonia and its salts, whether single or compound;

Aniline and its compounds;

Castor oil;

Copper, iodide of;

Paraffin wax;

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

Urea and its compounds;

Deer skins;

Goat skins;

Lubricants;

Metals and ores:

Tin;

Tin, chloride of;

Tin ore.

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

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

Castor beans,	Ground nuts (Arachides),	Rape seed,
Cocoanuts,	Linseed,	Sesame seed,
Copra,	Palm kernels,	Soya beans.
Cotton seed,		

[This paragraph replaces the previous paragraph respecting foodstuffs. The italicised words are new.]

(C. 15,000.)

BRITISH HONDURAS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Colonial Office, of copy of a Proclamation, dated 23rd March, 1915, which consolidates and amends previous Proclamations*, and provides for the prohibition of the exportation of various articles to certain countries from British Honduras.

The list of articles included in the present Proclamation, and the extent to which their exportation is prohibited, are practically identical with the prohibitions noted under Headings

* Proclamations, viz.: dated 5th August (2), 8th September, and 2nd October, 1914, which are revoked.

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

B, C and D of the Notice for Cyprus, on pp. 155-163 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 15th April last.

Under the present Proclamation it is provided, however, that various articles (for which *see* under the heading B of the Notice for Cyprus) shall be absolutely prohibited from exportation (whether by land or sea) or from carriage coastwise within the Colony, unless (1) a licence under the hand of the Governor is first had and obtained, or (2) as regards exportation, a licence under the hand of the Collector of Customs is first had and obtained, and all regulations as to certificates or other evidence of ultimate destination are strictly complied with, or, (3) as regards the carriage coastwise within the Colony, a licence under the hand of the Collector of Customs is first had and obtained, and a manifest with particulars of such goods is, before the carrying vessel leaves the port, delivered to the Collector of Customs, and the relanding of the goods in the Colony is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs.

The Proclamation for British Honduras further provides that the following articles shall be prohibited from exportation, except under licence from the Collector of Customs given in accordance with such general or special instructions as the Governor may issue to him:—

Beans,	Rice,	Provisions imported from the
Coru,	Sugar.	United Kingdom.

(C. 14,991.)

The British Honduras "Government Gazette" for the 27th March, 1915, contains a Notice (No. 153) dated 24th March, notifying, with reference to the above-mentioned Proclamation of the 23rd March last, certain prohibited articles that may be carried coastwise under licence from the Collector of Customs or his deputy.

Notification of certain prohibited Articles permitted to be carried Coastwise under Licence.

(C. 14,991.)

BRITISH GUIANA.

The British Guiana "Official Gazette (Extraordinary)" for the 31st March last contains copy of "The Customs Duties Ordinance, 1915" (No. 14 of 1915), dated 31st March, which repeals the Customs Duties Ordinances, Nos. 4 and 24 of 1914, and, at the same time, provides for the imposition of new Customs duties on goods imported into the Colony of British Guiana, with effect to the 31st December, 1915, unless otherwise enacted by the Combined Court.

The rates of duty now leviable under both the British Preferential and General Tariffs are, for the most part, the same as those previously in operation. The principal alterations effected are shown in the following table, the old rates of duty having been inserted for purposes of comparison:—

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRITISH GUIANA—*continued.*

	Old Rates.*		New Rates.*	
	British Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.	British Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.
	Dols. ets.	Dols. ets.	Dols. ets.	Dols. ets.
Buckets and pails of metal Per dozen (This item formerly included <i>tubs</i> of metal.)	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50
Coffee— Roasted, and all imitations of and substitutes for it, including chicory, dandelion, and taraxacum (<i>excepting essence of coffee in liquid form</i>) Per lb. (The italicised words are new.)	0 04½	0 04½	0 04½	0 04½
Fruit— Other dried, canned or preserved, including <i>crystallized fruit (excepting crystallized ginger)</i> Per 100 lbs. (The italicised words are new.)	1 60	2 00	1 60	2 00
Grain and flour— Flour of wheat or grain other than corn Per barrel of 196 lbs.	0 85	1 10	0 90	1 15
Wood and timber— Staves and headings— White oak Per 1,000 pieces Of every other description (<i>excepting staves and headings for biscuit barrels</i>) Per 1,000 pieces (The italicised words are new.)	6 40	8 00	6 40	8 00
Cartridges, filled ... Per 100	1 50	1 50	40 % <i>ad val.</i> 60 % <i>ad val.</i>	
Cartridge cases, capped but not filled ... Per 100	0 50	0 50		

* And, in addition 5 per cent. on *specific* duties, and 10 per cent. on *ad valorem* duties.

The following item has been added to the list of articles which may be admitted *free of duty* into the Colony, viz.:—

“Articles not exempt from duty which in any particular case may be exempted by order of the Governor-in-Council, provided that the list of all such special exemptions be laid before the Combined Court each year at its annual session.”

(C. 14,783.)

The Ordinance also provides, in view of the local condition consequent upon the present war, for an export duty, as a special war tax, of 85 cents for each ton of first sugar (including white sugar, yellow crystals and dark crystals), with effect to the 31st December, 1915.

The calculation of the weight or quantity of every shipment is to be based upon a sworn declaration of the shipper or his agent.

(C. 14,783.)

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

An Extraordinary issue of the "British Guiana Gazette" for the 3rd April last contains a Proclamation of that date which revokes the Proclamation of the 24th March, 1915, and at the same time consolidates and amends the provisions in force relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles to certain countries from British Guiana.

The list of articles, and the extent to which exportation is prohibited, are, for the most part, identical with the prohibitions noted under headings B, C, and D of the notice for Cyprus published on pp. 156-163 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 15th April last.

The British Guiana Proclamation, however, does not specifically mention "zinc sulphate", but includes the following *additional* articles, the export of which is prohibited to the undermentioned destinations:

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

Chemicals, drugs, &c.:—

Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound, liquid urea aniline and their compounds.

Iodide.

Skins of pigs, sheep, goats*, and deer.

Lubricants.

Metals and ores, *viz.*:—

Chloride of tin.

Tin.

Tin ore.

Oil, castor.

Oil, paraffin.

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

Wax.

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

Foodstuffs and feeding stuffs, and the raw materials thereof, including all *animal and vegetable oils and fats* (other than linseed oil, boiled and unboiled, unmixed with other oil) and all *oleaginous seeds, nuts and kernels, animal and vegetable oils and fats other than linseed oil suitable for use in the manufacture of margarine and cakes and meals made from oleaginous seeds, nuts and kernels*, including castor beans, coconuts, copra, cotton seeds, ground nuts (arachides), linseed, palm kernels, rape seed, sesame seed, soya beans. (C. 15,226.)

[The italicised words are new.]

* Previously included under heading B.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***WEI-HAI-WEI.**

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a Proclamation, dated 18th March, 1915, which prohibits the exportation of various articles to certain countries from Wei-hai-Wei.

Exportation of various Articles to certain Countries prohibited. The list of articles, and the extent to which their exportation is prohibited from Wei-hai-Wei, are practically identical with those noted under headings B, C and D of the Notice for Cyprus, published on pp. 155-163 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 15th April last.

The present Wei-hai-Wei Notice, however, makes no special provision for the prohibition of the exportation of "cresol (saponified)."

All previous Proclamations and Notifications prohibiting exportations from the Territory of Wei-hai-Wei are cancelled.

(C. 14,574.)

GIBRALTAR.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 163 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 15th April last respecting the prohibition of the exportation of various articles to certain countries from Gibraltar under a Proclamation of the 19th March, 1915, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a further Proclamation, dated 10th April last, which amends the above-mentioned Proclamation of the 19th March by prohibiting the exportation of the under-mentioned articles, as follows:—

(A)—To all destinations, except to the United Kingdom, British Possessions, or British Protectorates:—

Chemicals, &c.—

Thorium oxide, thorium nitrate, and other salts of thorium.

Salicylic acid, salicylate of soda, and methyl salicylate;

Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound;

Ammonia liquor;

The compounds of aniline;

Castor oil;

Chloride of tin;

Copper iodide;

Tanning substances of all kinds (including extracts for use in tanning):

Urea and its compounds;

Sheep gut;

All animal oils and fats;

Rubber (including raw, waste and reclaimed rubber, solutions containing rubber, jellies containing rubber, or any other preparations containing rubber) and goods made wholly of rubber: including tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres;

Sheepskins, whether woolled or not;

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

Vessels, boats and craft of all kinds; floating docks and their distinctive component parts;
 Deerskins, dressed and undressed;
 Goatskins, dressed and undressed;
 Lubricants;
 Metals and ores, viz.—
 Tin and tin ore;
 Neat's foot oil.

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

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

Castor beans,	Linseed.
Coconuts,	Palm kernels,
Copra,	Rape seed,
Cotton seed,	Sesame seed,
Ground nuts (arachides),	Soya beans,

Peas, except tinned and bottled peas and peas packed in cardboard boxes and similar receptacles;

Compressed and desiccated soups. (C. 14,988.)

FINLAND.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of translation of recent Circulars of the Finnish Customs Department, from which it appears that *glued veneer* and *match sticks* may be exported from the Grand Duchy free of export duty, and that *sugar*, both raw and refined, is included in the list of "all kinds of provisions," the exportation of which from Finland to foreign countries is prohibited. (C. 13,107.)

NORWAY.

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 Norway has been prohibited:—Motor cycles and spare parts thereof; antimony, unwrought, crude and scrap, and sulphides, oxides and alloys of antimony; graphite, unwrought or crude, except graphite produced in Norway and accompanied by certificate of origin; graphite for use in foundries, including crucibles; molybdenum, unwrought or crude; scheelite, wolframite and molybdenite, except that produced in Norway and accompanied by certificate of origin; vanadium and wolfram, unwrought or crude; animal oils. (C. 14,844; C. 15,101.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***NETHERLANDS.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the exportation of *tinned sheet iron and empty tins* from the Netherlands was prohibited by a Royal Decree of the 28th April, and that the exportation of *coal tar* was prohibited by a Royal Decree of the 29th April.

**Prohibition of
Exportation of
Tinplates, Empty
Tins, and
Coal Tar.**

(C. 15,170 : C. 15,236.)

FRANCE.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of French Ministerial Decree, dated the 28th April and published in the "Journal Officiel" for the 29th, which abrogates the provisions of the Decree of the 12th February in virtue of which *lead ore* was allowed to be exported from France, without special authorisation, when consigned to the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, Belgium, Japan, Montenegro, Russia, Serbia, and the United States of America.

H.M. Ambassador at Paris, in forwarding this Decree, states that he has been informed by the French Ministry for Foreign Affairs that applications for special permission to export consignments of lead ore to the United Kingdom will be favourably considered.

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

FRENCH COLONIES.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a French Ministerial Decree, dated the 23rd April, which provides that (1) residues (*marcs*) of apples, (2) fish greases, (3) raw and prepared kidskins, (4) coffee, (5) ships chronometers, and (6) nautical instruments (the exportation and re-exportation of which from the French Colonies and Protectorates [other than Tunis and Morocco] was prohibited by a Decree of the 10th April) may be exported and re-exported, without special authorisation, when consigned to the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, Belgium, Japan, Montenegro, Russia, Serbia and the United States of America.

**"Prohibited" Goods
which may be
Exported from French
Colonies to the
United Kingdom, &c.**

(C. 15,300.)

SPAIN.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" for the 25th April contains a Royal Order, dated the 24th April, which provides that the export duty on Spanish unscoured wool (*see* the notice at pages 768-769 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 18th March) shall continue to be levied until the end of May next, and that the

**Measures
affecting the
Exportation of
Wool.**

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

prohibition of the exportation of washed, combed or carded wool (see the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 15th April, page 171) shall continue in force until the 15th June. (C. 14,874.)

The same issue of the "Gaceta" contains a further Order, also dated the 24th April, which prohibits the exportation from Spain of the following articles:—Aluminium and alloys thereof, antimony and alloys thereof, bauxite or aluminium ore, tin and alloys thereof, zinc and alloys thereof in cakes, nickel and alloys thereof, jute, raw and manufactured (with the exception of sacks, alpagates, and wastes), rubber and mixtures thereof, wholly or partly manufactured; anhydrous or hydrated alumina, chrome, molybdenum, manganese (metal), vanadium, ferro-chrome, ferro-molybdenum, ferro-nickel, ferro-tungsten, ferro-vanadium, and partly or wholly manufactured articles of copper or brass; tinsplate, tinned beef, extract of meat, native hides, raw or untanned, tanning extracts, paraffin in lumps, mineral oils, margarine, coconuts, *palmisto*, nuts and kernels (except edible), animal and vegetable oils and fats except olein, olive oil and linseed oil; primary materials for the manufacture of margarine, and lubricants. (C. 14,914.)

The Order further provides that articles, the exportation of which from Spain is prohibited, may not be re-exported to foreign countries under process of transit or transhipment if they have arrived at a Spanish port with bills of lading indicating Spain as the original destination, or if there is no clear indication of destination. For this purpose, consignments provided with documents "to order," or not indicating by name a foreign (non-Spanish) destination, and those having only bills of lading "to bearer," will be considered as destined for Spain. (C. 14,914.)

ITALY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a despatch from H.M. Ambassador at Rome reporting that he has been informed that the Italian Government have decided that applications on behalf of foreign firms for permission to export particular consignments of goods of the kinds prohibited to be exported from Italy must specify the name of the Italian exporting firm, which firm must, at the same time, present an application for an export licence to the Italian Ministry of Finance. (C. 14,866.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ROUMANIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at Bucharest to the effect that the exportation of the undermentioned articles from Roumania has been prohibited:—Cattle and pigs, ink, old iron, metal ores (whether containing sulphur or not), raw cotton and cotton yarns, cotton and woollen cloth, raw or manufactured hemp, tin-plates and tins made therefrom (whether full or empty), hats (head-wear) of all descriptions, stearine, paraffin, glycerine, walnut wood, ashwood and elmwood, graphite, mercury, acids of all kinds, ammonia and salts of ammonia, sulphate of soda and sulphate of copper, tanning materials, olive oil, and string, cords and cables of any kind. The exportation of Portland cement by water is also prohibited.

(C. 15,306.)

BULGARIA.

With reference to the notice at pages 321-322 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," giving a list of the articles the exportation of which from Bulgaria is prohibited, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the exportation of haricots, millet, bran, crushed cereals, salted and preserved meats, and cattle of all kinds from Bulgaria has also been prohibited.

(C. 15,971.)

MOROCCO.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that an Edict has been issued prohibiting the importation into the French Zone in Morocco of all goods of enemy origin, without regard to the port from which shipped or the nationality of the shipper or of the consignee of the goods. Goods of enemy origin, if belonging to subjects of neutral States and shipped to Morocco before the 1st May, will, however, be admitted to importation.

(C. 14,841.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Decree, dated the 7th April, and published in the "Bulletin Officiel" of the 12th, prohibiting the importation into, and the sale, exposure for sale, or possession for sale in the French Zone of Morocco of the following beans or peas:—

- (1) Beans or peas called "*de Java*";
- (2) Beans or peas called "*de Birmanie*," containing more than 0.02 per cent. of hydrocyanic acid.

(C. 14,763.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***TUNIS.**

With reference to recent notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the prohibition of the exportation and re-exportation of certain articles from Tunis, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Beylical Decree of the 9th April which extends the prohibition to cover the exportation and re-exportation (in process of *entrepôt*, transit, transhipment, or under the temporary importation régime) of a further list of articles. This list is identical with the list of articles prohibited to be exported from *France* by the Presidential Decrees of the 30th March and the 3rd April, viz.:—
Residue (*marcs*) from apples; raw and dressed kidskins; fish greases; coffee; tanbark and other tanning materials of all kinds, tanning extracts and tannic juices; ammonia; ships' chronometers; and nautical instruments.

(C. 14,951.)

H.M. Consul-General at Tunis reports that the Tunisian Government has decided to authorise the exportation of *phosphates* to allied and neutral countries, on condition that exporters shall provide the usual guarantees to certify the due arrival of the consignments at their declared destination, and that no consignment shall be exported without special permission.

Exceptional relaxations of other prohibitions of export from Tunis in favour of consignments destined for the United Kingdom and the British Dominions and Colonies may also be granted, after examination in each case of the requirements of national defence and of the needs of local consumption, subject, as in the case of phosphates, to the furnishing of guarantees for the arrival of the goods at their declared destination.

(23,087; C. 10,613.)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that, under Article 30 of the Argentine Budget Law for 1915, materials of all kinds for the installation of new grain elevators in the ports of the Republic or at the railway stations, in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 3908 of 1900, and machinery for the same, are to be admitted free of duty during the current year.

(C. 14,910.)

The Argentine "Boletin Oficial" for the 17th March contains a Decree, dated the 11th March, repealing the Decree of the 27th February, 1914, which prohibited the importation into the Republic of cattle, sheep, goats and swine from Ireland.

(C. 15,245.)

EXCISE TARIFF CHANGES.

BRITISH GUIANA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of copy of the "Tax Ordinance, 1915" (No. 15 of 1915), which provides for the imposition of various taxes in the Colony of British Guiana from the 1st April, 1915, to the 31st December, 1915, except as regards the excise duty on matches, which is operative from the 25th March, 1915.

The Ordinance provides, *inter alia*, for the imposition of certain excise duties, which are the same as those previously in force, with the exception of the duty on matches, which is as follows—the old rate having being inserted for the purpose of comparison, viz. :—

Article.	Rate of Excise Duty.			
	Old Rate.		New Rate.	
	Dols.	cts.	Dols.	cts.
Matches manufactured in the Colony, per case containing 10 gross of boxes of not more than 100 matches in each	4	40	4	80
And at a corresponding rate on any number of matches greater, equal to, or less than 144,000 if not packed, or however packed or put together.				

Provision is also made for an acreage tax, tonnage and light dues, stamp and licence duties and storage rents, leviable from the 1st April, 1915, to the 31st December, 1915, unless otherwise enacted by the Combined Court. (C. 14,730.)

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. ROUMANIA.

With reference to the notice on p. 703 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 11th March last, relative to a new trade route which had been arranged from the United Kingdom to Russia and Roumania without passing through Bulgaria or Turkey, H.M. Consul-General at Salonica (Mr. A. C. Wratislaw, C.B., C.M.G.) has forwarded the following information with regard to the suggested route.

*Shipping and Transport.***RUSSIA. ROUMANIA—continued.**

From Salonica to Nish and Paratchin the railway is of ordinary gauge, but from the last-named place to Zaitchar a length of narrow-gauge line intervenes. Goods would therefore have to be unloaded from trucks and reloaded both at Paratchin and Zaitchar, and at neither of these places are there any storage facilities. Goods would thus be exposed to the weather while waiting for trucks. The same would probably be the case at Prahovo, though there is said to be an ample supply of boats there for the journey to Turn Severin and the delay would not be so long.

There is, moreover, at the present time a very great shortage of trucks on the Salonica-Nish line, as the requirements of the Serbian Government are such as to leave few, if any, for the requirements of trade.

(C.I.B. 23,796.)

RUSSIA (SIBERIA).

The United States Consul-General at Moscow in a report to his Government, published in a recent issue of the United States Commerce Reports, states that the discontinuance of trade relations with Europe has injured the agricultural industry of Siberia. It has always been a country of exports, which grew as the railways developed. The chief exports are grain and grain products, other agricultural products, and timber.

**Export of
Siberian Produce
to the United
Kingdom via
Yenesei Route.**

To facilitate the exportation of goods from Siberia the local organisations are trying to take advantage of the northern sea route. Representatives of the Siberian Association for shipping, trade, and industry have gone to the lower part of the Yenesei River to organise the exportation of cedar wood.

The Association is also organising large purchases of raw material, such as hides, flax, and hemp, in the districts of Minusinsk and Atchinsk, amounting to approximately £103,000. All this material will probably be exported to the United Kingdom by the northern route in the spring of 1915.

The Bourses are founding great hopes on the northern route for the exports of Siberian grain. The Irkutsk Bourse Committee states that Siberia is choking under the abundance of grain and is suffering from the absence of foreign markets; insufficient connection with foreign markets hinders the economic development of the country and its population. At the same time there are markets where Siberian grain would be welcome and where there exists a considerable demand for the same. In case the northern route from Siberia is established, enormous quantities of Siberian grain will be shipped direct to London and the question of the realisation of the Siberian crop will be solved.

The opening of navigation on the northern route will facilitate the direct importation of European goods, as the Trans-Siberian Railway alone is unable to distribute goods throughout Siberia.

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

With reference to the article on pp. 135-6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th April, 1914, relative to steam navigation on the Upper Yangtze river, the following further information on the subject is from the report of H.M. Consul at Ichang (Mr. W. M. Hewlett) on the trade of that district in 1914, which will shortly be issued:—

The most interesting feature is the addition of four merchant steamers to the run between Ichang and Chungking, the steamship "Shutung" having previously held the field unchallenged. These ships are all Chinese-owned, and though it is doubtful how long the Shanghai-built steamers "Ta-chuan," "Lee-chuan" and "Ching-yu" will stand the strain of work on the Upper Yangtze, the success of the steamships "Shutung" and the new "Shuhun" is undoubted.

These steamers cleared a net profit of £13,645 for their company during the season (May to November) 1914, and the steamship "Shuhun," built in the United Kingdom and put together at Shanghai, has completely fulfilled all expectations.

Special attention should again be called to the proved practicability of maintaining a regular steamship service between Ichang and Chungking, and it should further be noted that the five steamers now on the run are all Chinese-owned—a remarkable proof of Chinese enterprise.

(A.R. 23.)

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.**CANADA.**

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) has forwarded a copy of Bulletin No. 24 of the Ontario Bureau of Mines, from which the following figures of the output of certain minerals in the Province of Ontario in 1914 have been taken, the figures for 1913 being added for purposes of comparison:—

	1913.		1914.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Dollars.		Dollars.	
Gold ozs.	220,837	4,558,518	268,942	5,529,767	
Silver "	29,724,931	16,580,114	25,999,374	13,209,726	
Nickel (metallic) tons of					
	2,000 lbs.	24,838	5,237,177	22,760	5,109,088
Copper "		12,941	1,840,492	14,453	2,081,332
Iron ore "		195,937	124,072	240,059	531,379
Pig iron "		648,899	8,719,892	556,112	7,041,079
Portland cement barrels		3,802,321	4,105,155	2,609,750	2,852,930
Natural gas million cubic ft.		12,559	2,428,881	13,223	2,347,737
Petroleum imp. galls.		7,915,761	398,051	7,437,356	337,867
Salt tons of 2,000 lbs.		96,799	474,372	101,771	498,383

Dollar = £s. 1½/1.

(C.I.B. 21,240)

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

EGYPT.

The following information is from the report by the Acting British Vice-Consul at Suez (Mr. Fox-Strangways) on the trade of that district in 1914, which will shortly be issued:—

The development of the oilfields progressed very satisfactorily during the year. Several old wells were abandoned, thus confining the work more to the drilling of new wells. Two good gushers were struck which gave prolific production to begin with, but unfortunately one of them (at Gemsa) was eventually flooded by water, this being the great difficulty to be contended with in this field. The other well, however, is still producing. There are also in operation wells yielding smaller quantities.

The total production of oil from the fields during 1914 considerably exceeded the output for the previous year; moreover it is anticipated, in view of the fact that oil is now being obtained from the concessions south of Gemsa, that a far larger output will be obtained during 1915.

The crude oil is transferred from Gemsa or Hurghada to the refinery at Suez, where it is converted into benzine, kerosene and liquid fuel.

In 1914 the quantity of crude oil imported into Suez for refining was 119,349 metric tons, valued at £E. 179,023, and of heavy benzine distillate 11,893 metric tons, valued at £E. 83,251. The output of the refined products was as follows:—

—	Used in Egypt.		Exported to the East. France and the Mediterranean.	
	Metric tons.	£E.	Metric tons.	£E.
Liquid fuel	6,923	17,307	47,248	118,120
Kerosene	8,638	43,190	22,151	110,770
Refined benzine	1,186	11,860	8,227	82,270
Unrefined benzine	2	14	16,921	16,921
Total	16,749	72,371	94,550	328,081

£E. = £1 0s. 6½d.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

According to a recent commerce report issued by the United States Government, the salt-incrusted valley floor commonly known as Searles Lake, in south-eastern California, has lately come into prominence through the widespread interest in the search for an available source of potash, and the apparently promising prospects this locality affords of a considerable commercial production in the near future. The estimate made three years ago that this deposit contains 4,000,000 tons of water-soluble potash salts seems to have been amply confirmed by subsequent developments. That this amount of potash salts will actually be produced and placed on the market can not yet be considered assured, but so far as can be judged from evidence available, it seems that this deposit is the most promising immediate source of commercial potash in the United States.

YARNS AND TEXTILES.

BRITISH INDIA.

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

	Ten Months ended January.		
	1913.	1914.	1915.
BRITISH INDIA AND NATIVE STATES.			
Cotton yarn spun	Lbs. 578,781,314	571,450,460	540,344,149
Grey and bleached piece goods ...	Lbs. 180,017,755	167,373,245	175,163,653
	= Yards 777,298,164	720,598,280	723,646,254
Coloured piece goods	Lbs. 62,784,989	60,293,231	52,119,651
	= Yards 267,467,833	255,710,907	218,067,288
Grey and coloured goods (other than piece goods)	Lbs. 1,558,474	1,907,253	1,480,449
Hosiery	" 446,100	427,668	238,313
Miscellaneous goods	" 185,766	112,130	277,799
Total of woven goods	" 244,993,084	230,113,527	229,279,865

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 1st May, 1915, were as follows :—

Wheat	58s. 3d.
Barley	32s. 7d.
Oats	31s. 5d.

For further particulars see p. 411.

A statement is published on p. 412 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 1st May, 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 29th April, 1915, was 91,073 (including 96 bales British West African), and the number imported during the seventeen weeks ended 29th April, 1915, was 2,602,829 (including 1,272 bales British West Indian, 429 bales British West African, 7,556 bales British East African, and 1,149 bales foreign East African). The

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

number of bales **exported** during the week ended 29th April, 1915, was 14,568, and during the seventeen weeks 271,990.

For further details see p. 411.

RUSSIA (SIBERIA).

**Export of Siberian Produce
to the United Kingdom
via Yenesei Route.**

See notice on p. 399.

ROUMANIA.

The "Curierul Financiar" (Bucharest) of 11th April states that, according to figures issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, the area which had been sown in Roumania up to the beginning of December, 1914, was less than that sown at the corresponding date of the previous year, owing principally to adverse climatic conditions. Sowing was, however, continued in December in several regions, with the result that a total area of over 2,000,000 hectares was sown with **wheat**. The area under **rye** is 68,366 hectares, or 21,461 hectares less than in 1913. Autumn **barley** was only sown over an area of 48,656 hectares, or 20,096 hectares less than in 1913; probably, however, the spring sowings will be sufficient to bring the total up to the average. The area sown with **rape** was very small on account of the dry weather in August and only amounted to 60,879 hectares, or 25 per cent. less than in 1913.

Hectare = 2.47 acres.

BRAZIL.

H.M. Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro (Mr. D. R. O'Sullivan Beare) reports that up to the present no very large quantity of coconuts has been exported from Brazil as the supply has only been equal to the home consumption. Coconuts to the value of £1,930 were exported in 1912, chiefly to Argentina and Uruguay.

It is said that the climate and general conditions of the Brazilian seaboard from Sergipe to Maranhão and thence on to Para are quite suited for the systematic cultivation of the coconut palm. Those alluvial lands in the Amazon basin from the coast up as far as where the Madeira River flows into the Amazon should also be suitable, especially those which are subject to periodical inundation.

(C.I.B. 23,968.)

BRAZIL. PERU. BOLIVIA.

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

**Exports of Rubber from
the Amazon Basin,
via Pará.**

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

	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.	Caucho.	Total.
March, 1914—	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.
To United States ...	697,415	146,291	566,483	563,727	1,973,916
To Europe ...	1,597,329	234,743	249,389	762,834	2,844,295
Total ...	2,294,744	381,034	815,872	1,326,561	4,818,211
March, 1915—					
To United States ...	864,046	113,526	680,360	713,462	2,371,394
To Europe ...	1,296,877	167,674	175,422	323,292	1,963,265
Total ...	2,160,923	281,200	855,782	1,036,754	4,334,659
1st Quarter, 1914—					
To United States ...	2,094,207	505,777	1,607,403	1,296,101	5,503,488
To Europe ...	4,544,148	557,569	629,837	2,040,917	7,772,471
Total ...	6,638,355	1,063,346	2,237,240	3,337,018	13,275,959
1st Quarter, 1915—					
To United States ...	3,070,064	424,431	2,079,093	1,672,679	7,246,267
To Europe ...	3,697,353	404,203	442,281	643,654	5,187,491
Total ...	6,767,417	828,634	2,521,374	2,316,333	12,433,758

Kilog. = 2.2046 lbs.

(C.1.B. 24,093.)

ARGENTINA.

The Board of Trade have received through the Foreign Office a report from H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires to the effect that whereas the Argentine agricultural authorities had at first viewed with apprehension the increase in numbers of the guanaco, they now appear to have entirely changed their attitude, and on 9th March a Commission, presided over by the Director of the Cattle Department, met to study the possible industrial utility of products obtained from the guanaco.

A number of articles made of the wool and hide of the animal were examined. The Commission found their quality so good that they decided, in order to make a thorough investigation of the questions involved, to carry out experiments with a 1,000 full-grown and 500 young guanacos.

The Commission will make special comparative experiments with guanaco meat in various forms, and an exhibition of sample products is to be held in the building occupied by the Ministry of Agriculture.

(C. 12,893.)

**MISCELLANEOUS.
BRITISH INDIA.**

The following particulars of the trade of Bengal with each of the trans-frontier countries of Nepal, Tibet, Sikkim and Bhutan are extracted from the official report for the year ended 31st March, 1914, compiled in the Department of Statistics at Calcutta :—

**Frontier
Trade of Bengal
in 1913-14.**

The values of the import and export trade (exclusive of treasure) during the years ended 31st March, 1913 and 1914, were as follows :—

	1912-13.		1913-14.	
	Imports into Bengal.	Exports from Bengal.	Imports into Bengal.	Exports from Bengal.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nepal	17,50,346	22,59,443	29,58,925	9,64,206
Tibet	13,61,278	9,25,416	18,29,418	14,28,660
Sikkim	14,58,191	13,38,232	30,89,466	16,00,530
Bhutan	90,495	1,34,296	3,01,342	2,02,632
Totals ...	46,60,310	46,57,387	81,79,151	41,96,028

Rupee = 1s. 4d.

The import trade is made up largely of agricultural and pastoral products and its volume is consequently dependent on the character of the seasonal conditions. Of the recorded increase in imports, animals account for 45 per cent., and fruits, vegetables and food-grains for 38 per cent. The export trade is made up largely of manufactured articles, cotton yarn and piece goods, mostly of Indian origin, forming the most conspicuous item. The other articles of importance on the export list are grain and pulse, metals and manufactures thereof, oils, provisions, spices, sugar and tobacco. Transactions in cotton yarn and piece goods during the year 1913-14 represented some 15,00,000 rupees, as against 23,00,000 rupees in the previous year. The exports of betel-nuts and tobacco showed slight improvement.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa has

**Draft Ordinance re
Calculation of Importers'
Licence Duty in Cape
Province.**

forwarded a copy of a Draft Ordinance to amend the law relating to importers' licences in the Cape Province, which is being introduced during the current session of the Provincial Council. Under the provisions

of this Ordinance, which, if passed by the Council, will have effect as from 1st January last, in calculating the amount of licence duty payable by an importer under the provisions of Section 1 of Act No. 39 of 1908, the following considerations shall not be taken into account :—(1) the value of goods imported into the Province in transit to any place beyond the border of the Province; (2) the value of goods which being the growth, produce or manufacture of the Union of

*Miscellaneous.***SOUTH AFRICA**—*continued.*

South Africa are imported into the Province from any other Province of the Union; and (3) the value of goods not of Union origin imported into the Province from any other Province of the Union, provided that such goods have been purchased by the importer from a person resident in that other Province.

For the purpose of calculating the licence duty the value of goods will be the value as ascertained for customs purposes, and every importer will pay the licence duty immediately the value of his importations reaches any of the tariff amounts prescribed in Section 1 of Act No. 39 of 1908.

(C.I.B. 22,668.)

FRANCE.

H.M. Consul at Brest (Mr. A. J. Ogston) reports that at a meeting of sardine fishers held at Quimper on 18th April they declared their readiness to do all in their power to assure during the coming season a supply of fish for the dealers and timing factories, and undertook to make whenever possible two hauls daily. The number of boats available would be about 530. It was suggested that it would facilitate matters if manufacturers would fit out and send to the fishing grounds some boats to take charge of the first haul, so that the fishers might recommence fishing at once without the necessity of coming into port to discharge.

The question of the purchase of roe-bait was considered and it was reported by the chairman that, including 50,900 barrels of Bergen roes of 1915, there were 93,100 barrels available, or 43,100 barrels above the yearly average. Therefore there was no reason why bait should not be ample in quantity and reasonable in price, especially in view of the fact that only about one-third of the average number of boats will be available this season. A further question raised was whether Breton fishers might not find a good market for their catches of mackerel in the ports of the English Channel, should salters and curers be unable to obtain their usual supply from Ireland.

(C.I.B. 24,087.)

PANAMA.

H.M. Minister at Panama has forwarded a translation of a Law (No. 24 of 1915) imposing a special internal tax in the Republic for the purpose of raising revenue to reduce the deficit caused in other sources of national income by the effects of the European war. In addition to a consumption tax on certain articles imported (see p. 326 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal") provision is made for the following taxes on commercial documents:—

Bills of exchange.—A 10 cents stamp for every 100 dols. or fraction thereof must be affixed to bills of exchange or drafts drawn in national territory or drawn in foreign territory to be collected in Panama.

*Miscellaneous.***PANAMA**—*continued.*

Insurance policies.—On life, accident, marine or fire insurance policies of not less than 1,000 dols. or more than 2,000 dols. a 50 cents stamp must be placed; for policies over 2,000 dols. a 1 dol. stamp is required. This tax applies to all policies issued or renewed in the Republic if the persons in whose names they are issued or renewed are living there.

Cheques drawn by credit institutions on themselves shall carry a stamp of 1 cent regardless of the value of the cheque.

Bills of lading for merchandise imported into the country must bear on the first two copies a 50 cents stamp, and those authorised and issued in the Republic for national or foreign ports 25 cents for each of the first two copies.

Accounts, invoices, receipts, and in general every private document acknowledging debt or the cancellation thereof (except those arising from public documents already carrying a registration tax) must bear stamps as follows:—Up to 5 dols., 1 cent; from 5 dols. to 10 dols., 2 cents; from 10 dols. to 25 dols. 5 cents; from 25 dols. to 50 dols., 10 cents; from 50 dols. to 100 dols., 20 cents; from 100 dols. to 200 dols., 30 cents; over 200 dols., 50 cents.

The Law will come into force on 24th May and the Executive Power is authorised to regulate and suspend its effects entirely or in part when the financial conditions render such a step advisable.

(C. 14,124.)

100 cents = 1 dollar = 4s. 1½d.

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.

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman and Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.; and 54, St Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, and other foreign countries of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

Government Publications.

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 REPORT.

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

No. 5,440. Industries and Commerce of Spain in 1913. Price 3d.

Financial and economic situa-	Shipping.
tion.	Railway traffic.
Agriculture and viticulture.	Emigration.
Mining and metal industries.	

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Bulletin of the Imperial Institute. Vol. XIII. No. 1. January—March, 1915. Price 2s. 6d.

This issue of the Bulletin contains the results of investigations in connection with vegetable drugs and poisonous plants, wheat from Egypt, the essential oil of Sheringhulu tubers, rubber from India and Dominica, fibres from various sources, and boxwood from South Africa; also a special article on the lime and the lemon as sources of citric acid and essential oils. The general articles deal with the possibilities of sericulture in British Colonies and Dependencies, and the agricultural and forest products of German East Africa.

Congested Districts Board for Ireland. Twenty-second Report of the Congested Districts Board for Ireland of Proceedings under the Congested Districts (Ireland) Acts, 1891-1909, for the period, 1st April, 1913 to 31st March, 1914, with accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1914. [Cd. 7,865]. Price 4d.

This report contains information regarding the proceedings of the Congested Districts Board relative to the purchase and re-sale of estates; sea fisheries and marine engineering works; roads and bridges construction; industries, and miscellaneous operations.

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.

- Rice Crop Prospects in India.
"Rangoon Gazette" (Rangoon) 29th March.
- Timber Trade in Russia.
"Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), 16th April.
- Cider Production in France in 1914.
"Bulletin des Hautes" (Paris), 24th April.
- Indigo Cultivation in China.
"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 7th April.
- Rice Trade of Burma in 1914.
"Rangoon Gazette" (Rangoon). 29th March.
- Sugar (Raw) Market in Germany.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin). 18th April.
- Crop Reports in India.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 1st April.
- Rice Production in Dutch East Indies.
"Handelsmuseum" (Vienna), 15th April.
- Lumber Trade in Russia.
"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 9th April.

Machinery, Hardware and Engineering.

- Enamelled Ware Industry in Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 11th April.
- Improved Irrigation Appliances.
"Indian Engineering" (Calcutta), 27th March.
- Hardware Industry in Germany
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 14th April.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- Mining in the Caucasus District.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 17th April.
- Petroleum Deposits in Alberta, Canada.
"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 5th April.
- Heat Treating Steel.
"Iron Age" (New York), 15th April.
- Coal Prices in Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 13th April.
- Rail Production in the United States in 1914.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 17th April.
- Spelter Production in the United States in 1914
"Iron Age" (New York), 15th April.

Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued.

- Coal Market in South Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 14th April.
- Wolframite Deposits in Burma.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 17th April.
- Carbon Tool Steel Structure.
"Iron Age" (New York), 15th April.
- Pig-Iron Production in the United States in March.
"Bradstreets" (New York), 10th April.
- Steel Works Union in Germany: Operations in March.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 16th April.
- Diamonds in South West Africa
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 20th March.
- Vanadium in German Ores.
"Iron Age" (New York), 15th April.
- Potash Industry in Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 14th April.
- Copper Production in the United States in 1914.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 17th April.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

- Panama Canal Traffic.
"Weekly Commercial News" (San Francisco), 10th April.
- Shipping on the Rhine.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 11th April.
- Shipping, &c. at Guayaquil (Ecuador).
"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 9th April.
- Railway Earnings in United States in February.
"Bradstreets" (New York), 17th April.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

- Silk Industry in India.
"Times of India" (Bombay), 3rd April.
- Cotton Market in Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 13th April.
- Cotton Supply and Crop of Russia in 1914.
"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 10th April.
- Silk Industry in the United States.
"New Yorker Handel-Zeitung," 3rd April.
- Cotton Market in Bombay.
"Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 2nd April.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

Textiles and Textile Materials—cont.

- Silk Market in Japan.
 "Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade
 Circular," 15th March.
- Fibre Industry in the Azores.
Commerce Reports (Washington),
 10th April.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

- Canary Islands: Trade, Commerce, &c.
Commerce Reports (Washington),
 2nd April.
- United States: Emigration and Immigration
 in 1915 (to date).
 "Bradstreets" (New York), 17th
 April.
- France: Economic Condition in 1914.
 "Economiste Français" (Paris), 24th
 April.
- Germany: Reichsbank Clearings.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 18th
 April.
- British Guiana: Trade and Financial
 Conditions.
Commerce Reports (Washington),
 7th April.
- Brazil: Financial Condition.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 28th March.

Commercial, Financial and Economic—cont

- Russia: Foreign Commerce in 1914.
Commerce Reports (Washington),
 10th April.
- United States: Bank Clearings in March
 "Bradstreets" (New York), 3rd
 April.
- Japan: Economic Condition in 1914.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 5th
 April.
- Ceylon: Trade in 1914.
 "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta),
 1st April.
- Uruguay: Business Outlook.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 6th
 April.

Miscellaneous.

- Pulp and Paper Industry in Germany.
 "Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Mon-
 treal), 15th March.
- Postal and Telegraph Services in Siam.
Commerce Reports (Washington),
 10th April.
- Chemical Industry in the United States.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 21st March.
- Motor Cars in India: Openings for Trade.
Commerce Reports (Washington),
 6th April.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.**Australia—**

- NEW SOUTH WALES—Statistical Register, 1913: Part V111.. Manufactories and
 Works.
- WESTERN AUSTRALIA—Statistical Register, 1914: Part II., Public Finance.

British India—

- Statistical Tables showing, for each of the years 1901-2 to 1913-14, the estimated
 Value of Imports and Exports at prices prevailing in 1899-1900 to 1901-2,
 Frontier Trade of Bengal: Report for 1913-14.

Canada—Toronto Directory, 1915.**Ceylon—**Handbook and Directory, 1914-15.**East Africa Protectorate—**Annual Report for 1913-14 (by Chief of Customs).**Egypt—**Egyptian Directory, 1914.**New Zealand—**Invercargill Chamber of Commerce Report, 1914.**Siam—**Bangkok and Siam Directory, 1915.

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 17 weeks ended 29th April, 1915 :—

	Week ended 29th April, 1915.	17 Weeks ended 29th April, 1915.	Week ended 29th April, 1915.	17 Weeks ended 29th April, 1915.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	78,164	2,170,929	6,612	130,997
Brazilian	400	8,169	—	650
East Indian	966	76,271	3,946	34,116
Egyptian	11,068	309,215	3,966	105,507
Miscellaneous	175*	38,215†	44	720
Total	91,073	2,602,829	14,568	271,990

* Including 96 bales British West African.

† Including 1,272 bales British West Indian, 429 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 1st May, 1915, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Week ended 1st May, 1915	58 3	32 7	31 5
Corresponding Week in—			
1908	32 4	25 5	18 4
1909	40 9	27 7	20 3
1910	32 6	22 7	18 2
1911	31 4	25 7	18 6
1912	38 1	30 2	23 1
1913	32 2	25 11	19 6
1914	31 9	26 0	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 1st May, 1915, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 1st May, 1915.	Correspond- ing week in 1914.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	17	41
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	209	224
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Cwts.	80,747	227,255
Mutton " " " " " " " " " "	"	111,102	120,509
Pork " " " " " " " " " "	"	653	18,446
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	10,185	12,488
Salted or pressed meat :—			
Bacon	Cwts.	140,087	104,469
Beef	"	3,411	689
Hams	"	15,183	19,201
Pork	"	1,509	5,600
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	2,691	3,857
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	49,140	9,824
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Cwts.	68,939	79,731
Margarine	"	40,593	26,986
Cheese	"	58,302	22,575
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	181	335
" condensed	"	14,674	22,745
" preserved, other kinds	"	1,486	209
Eggs	Grt. Hundr.	140,943	432,953
Poultry	Value £	8,265	35,745
Game	"	82	86
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	5,985	5,038
Lard	"	107,862	32,097
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Cwts.	1,968,100	1,503,000
Wheat-meal and flour	"	168,900	169,200
Barley	"	124,500	227,400
Oats	"	349,500	363,100
Peas	"	19,099	6,820
Beans	"	6,280	3,170
Maize or Indian corn	"	787,000	155,600
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Cwts.	58,717	26,278
Apricots and peaches	"	1	10
Bananas	Bunches	182,205	160,960
Cherries	Cwts.	—	—
Currants	"	—	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	91	2,263
Lemons	"	18,928	15,940
Oranges	"	162,721	95,362
Pears	"	961	1,146
Plums	"	—	—
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unenumerated	"	148	1,622
Hay	Tons	81	149
Straw	"	—	5
Moss Litter	"	—	1,238
Hops	Cwts.	7,815	979
Locust beans	"	3,600	19,876
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	115,696	54,120
Potatoes	Cwts.	83,776	105,739
Tomatoes	"	30,016	19,370
Unenumerated	Value £	5,832	21,040
Vegetables, dried	Cwts.	10,831	6,225
" preserved by canning	"	13,209	18,286

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. 363.

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. 364.*

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

Particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom are given on p. 362.

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

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

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

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

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

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 ACTS, 1911 TO 1915.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Decisions by the Umpire.

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

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

1510. Workmen, not employed in a mechanical engineering establishment, who are engaged in making rifle grenades.

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.

