

THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. LXXXIX.]

May 13, 1915.

[No. 963


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

TELEGRAMS { "**Advantage, Stock, London.**" } TELEPHONES { **Central 12807.**
Code :—5th Edition, A.B.C. } **London Wall 4718**
(4 lines).

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

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

The objects and work of the Branch are described on p. 505.

 The "**British Industries Fair**" (see special article on p. 433) was opened at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, London, N., on 10th May and will continue until 21st May; address—Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch (British Industries Fair), 32, Cheapside, E.C.; Telephone, **City 2323**; or at the Royal Agricultural Hall.

Attention is called to the collection of samples of "enemy" goods, formerly sold in British and in certain other markets abroad, on view at the Foreign Samples Section (see notice on p. 435), and also to the following samples which are on view at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. :—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Fooleseap and Brown Paper—New Zealand Government Contract	13th May, 1915	424
Buckle, Nail and Safety Pin—Warsaw enquiry	13th " "	427
Mica and Asbestos from South Africa	29th April, 1915	278
Music Wire, Hat Elastic Ribbons, and Cloth Dress Material—		
Warsaw enquiries	" " "	280
"Crin Vegetal" from Algeria	" " "	283
Elastic Ribbons—Copenhagen enquiry	22nd " "	203
Asbestos from Russia— <i>Market sought</i>	15th " "	125
Mica—Warsaw enquiry	" " "	124
Cotton Material for Ladies' Blouses—Rotterdam enquiry ...	25th Mar., "	799
Pile Fabrics—Groningen enquiry	" " "	799
Fibres from Philippine Islands—Standard grades	18th " "	771
Carton Paper from Russia	11th " "	656
Carnauba Wax from Brazil	" " "	660
Waterproof Paper and Paper Shirts from Japan	4th " "	636
Fish Scales from Russia— <i>Market sought</i>	18th Feb., "	451
Seal Leather—New York enquiry	" " "	456

Attention is also called to the following notices :—
Register of firms in the United Kingdom who may desire to receive Confidential Information relative to openings for trade 431
 List of the **more important Articles** on trade subjects contained in **Foreign and Colonial Publications**, &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch 500

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.

Brass knobs small for toy chests of drawers, wardrobes, &c.	Japanese pearl buttons.
Cellulose acetate.	Machinery for making buttons.
Coin counting machines.	Nail clippers (in the form of pliers).
Dolls' wigs.	Pin-making machinery.
Drums for oil, &c.	Porcelain rings used in making gas mantles.
Dutch linen buttons.	Rubber motor goggles.
Glass suitable for photographic dry plate manufacture.	Rubber sponges.
Glimmer for decorating picture frames, &c.	Scouring gloves.
Hat and coat hooks.	Silver sand.
	Stockings small for dolls.

Articles desired to Purchase by Firms abroad.

Adhesives used in match and match box making.	Hosiery yarns.
Asbestos and ramie yarns.	Ladies' hair nets (natural hair).
Chinaware (cheap).	Lanterns (hurricane).
Fittings for bedsteads.	Motor fire engines.
Galalith and other buttons.	Needles for knitting machines.
Gloves, woollen, cotton and silk.	Socks, ties and shirts.
	Soft soap.
	Wax paper.

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

Articles desired to Sell.

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

Acetate of lead (brown and white).	Fezzes.
Blow lamps.	Gold foil for blocking on satin.
Blow pipes.	Gymnastic apparatus.
Buckles for shoes (cheap).	Ladies' handbags.
Children's transfers.	Lysol.
Cigarette cases (cheap).	Methyl chloride.
Coloured designs on celluloid for buttons.	Spools for typewriter ribbons.
Commercial tungsten powder.	Squeakers for toy animals.
Dolls' house furniture.	Tin foil.
Enamelled clock dials.	Tin mechanical toys.
Ethyl chloride.	Wood lath shutter blinds.
	Wools, to take the place of Berlin wools.

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

* * * * *

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

BRITISH INDIA.

The Secretary of State for India in Council invites tenders for the supply of 45,000 bearing plates for rails. 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

**Bearing Plates
for Rails.**

*Openings for British Trade.***BRITISH INDIA**—*continued.*

by 2 p.m. on 18th May. A copy of the specification, &c. may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of bearing plates at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 25,493.)

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 *metals* and *tin ingots*. 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.

The East Indian Railway Company is prepared to receive tenders for the supply and delivery of *galvanized eye and straining bolts*, and *strand wire for fencing*, 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 Eye Bolts, &c.," not later than 11 a.m. on 19th May. The charge for each specification is £1 1s., which will not be returned.

(C.I.B. 25,495.)

CANADA.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada notifies the receipt of the following enquiries:—

A firm in West Lorne, Ontario, will shortly be purchasing *machinery and supplies for making concrete blocks for road work and side-walk paving*. This firm has secured considerable contracts in the past for work of this nature and is extending its scope of operations considerably, so that it might be to the advantage of United Kingdom manufacturers to send catalogues to the firm. See Note† below. (C.I.B. 24,755.)

A Montreal firm desires to receive quotations from United Kingdom manufacturers of "*blue side-walk pavers*" and *stable paving blocks*. These quotations are required for a large contract which will shortly be let in Montreal. See Note† below. (C.I.B. 24,759.)

A firm, with branches throughout the Dominion, desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *cranes*. See Note† below. (C.I.B. 24,763.)

Note.†—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned should apply, *in the first instance*, to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the names and addresses of the respective enquirers. Further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

A Vancouver firm desires to be placed in communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of *dry cell Batteries, Bulbs, and Cases for Flashlights, &c.* *batteries and bulbs for flashlights, torches, &c., torch cases, flashlight cases and nitrogen-filled half-watt lamps.* See Note† below. (C.I.B. 24,775.)

A firm in Montreal is in the market continually for high and low *Metal Cuttings and Scrap.* *brass and aluminium sheet cuttings and scrap and wishes to hear from United Kingdom manufacturers having this by-product to offer.* See Note † below. (C.I.B. 24,779.)

A Toronto firm is in the market for quantities of *cheap chinaware.* and desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of these goods. See Note† below. (C.I.B. 24,757.)

An agent in Toronto, stated to have a good connection in the *Cotton Sheeting; Longcloth, &c.* *desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of cotton sheeting, longcloth, &c.* See Note † below. (C.I.B. 24,760.)

An agent in Montreal, who has had considerable experience in the *Hardware; Electrical Fixtures; Tramway Supplies.* *purchasing of hardware and electrical fixtures and general tramway supplies, desires to secure the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of these goods.* See Note † below. (C.I.B. 24,762.)

A firm in Montreal wishes to hear from United Kingdom manufacturers of *Jewellery; Fancy Goods; Small Wares, &c.* *jewellery, novelties, fancy goods, small wares and haberdashery, with a view to representing them in the Dominion.* See Note† below. (C.I.B. 24,764.)

An agent in Montreal, who already represents several British firms and who is stated to have a good connection in the *Suitings; Cap Tweeds; Felts; Paddings.* *dry goods trade in the Province of Quebec, desires to take up additional agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of fancy suitings and trouserings, cheap blue serges, cap tweeds, felts and paddings.* See Note† below. (C.I.B. 24,772.)

An agent in Toronto, stated to have a good knowledge of the *Dry Goods; House Furnishings.* *upholstering and furnishing draperies trade, desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of dry goods, as well as house furnishings, such as cretonnes, taffetas and shadow cloths, made in all widths.* See Note† below. (C.I.B. 24,776.)

Note.†—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned should apply, in the first instance, to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the names and addresses of the respective enquirers. Further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

A Sudbury (Ontario) firm, with a representative in London, desires to take up the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *hardware*, general and departmental store *small wares, provisions and groceries.* See *Note† below.* (C.I.B. 24,777.)

Hardware; Small Wares; Provisions and Groceries.

The Ottawa branch of a London firm makes enquiry for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of all kinds of *engineering, surveying and other scientific instruments,* and also *supplies* which would be used by the purchasers of such instruments. See *Note† below.* (C.I.B. 24,780.)

Scientific Instruments and Supplies.

Enquiry is made by a Montreal agent for catalogues and prices from United Kingdom manufacturers of *ornamental terra cotta* for building purposes, for which it is stated there is a growing demand in Canada. See *Note† below.* (C.I.B. 24,790.)

Ornamental Terra-Cotta.

A firm in Ottawa, with branches in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *iron body gate valves for waterworks.* It is stated that the Canadian municipalities every year buy a large number of valves for their water works services, and that British manufacturers can compete successfully in valves over 12 inches diameter. The same firm would undertake business in *municipal requirements* generally. See *Note† below.* (C.I.B. 24,793.)

Gate Valves for Waterworks; Municipal Requirements.

*Note.†—*United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned should apply, *in the first instance,* to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the names and addresses of the respective enquirers. *Further* communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

* * * * *

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada also reports that a contract for the erection of a garage and machine shop, which is to be completely equipped with machinery and tools for the repairing of motor cars, has been awarded to a firm in Manitoba.

Equipment for Motor Garage and Machine Shop.

The name of the firm may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 24,765.)

* * * * *

The following enquiries have been received at the **Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W.,** whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 25,739.)

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

An English firm which has begun the manufacture of chemical filter papers similar to those hitherto imported from Germany wishes to get into touch with laboratory furnishers and other importers in Canada. A member of the firm will shortly be in the Dominion to interview purchasers.

Chemical Filter Papers.

A London firm of seed merchants asks for the names of Canadian importers.

Seeds.

A London firm asks for the names of Canadian shippers of meat, butter, eggs, bacon, poultry and other produce.

Canadian Produce Wanted.

The London firm of produce agents wishes to get into touch with Canadian shippers of eggs.

Canadian Eggs Wanted.

A London office of a British East Africa merchant firm is in the market for large quantities of canned codfish.

Canadian Canned Codfish Wanted.

A West of England firm is in the market for Canadian wolfram ore.

Canadian Wolfram Ore Wanted.

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

* * * * *

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. 26,326.)

HOME ENQUIRY.

A Scottish firm of coffee essence manufacturers desires the addresses of Canadian growers and shippers of chicory.

Canadian Chicory wanted.**CANADIAN ENQUIRY.**

A Fort William firm of grain shippers asks to be placed in touch with United Kingdom grain importers.

Market sought for Grain.

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.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received, up to 11 a.m. on the dates specified, by the Victorian Railway Commissioners, Spencer Street, Melbourne, as follows :— (C.I.B. 22,231.)

- (1) Up to 16th June* for the supply and delivery of a 15-ton *Electric Crane.* *electric crane.* (Contract No. 28,458.) *See Note† below.*
- (2) Up to 16th June* for the supply and delivery of a 5-ton *Electric Crane.* *electric crane.* (Contract No. 28,459.) *See Note† below.*
- (3) Up to 16th June* for the supply, delivery and erection of a *Storage Battery.* 1,000 ampère hour *storage battery.* (Contract No. 28,616.) *See Note† below.*
- (4) Up to 7th July* for the supply and delivery of 5 high-speed *Drilling Machines.* single spindle sensitive *drilling machines* and accessories. (Contract No. 28,625.) *See Note† below.*
- (5) Up to 7th July* for the supply and delivery of a double-ended *Punching Machine.* horizontal *punching machine* and accessories. (Contract No. 28,626.) *See Note† below.*
- (6) Up to 7th July* for the supply and delivery of a double-ended *Notching Machine.* *notching machine* and accessories. (Contract No. 28,627.) *See Note† below.*
- (7) Up to 7th July* for the supply and delivery of a *Channel, Angle and Bar Straightening Machine.* *channel, angle and bar straightening machine* and accessories. (Contract No. 28,628.) *See Note† below.*
- (8) Up to 7th July* for the supply and delivery of 3 high-speed *Capstan Lathes.* *capstan lathes* and accessories. (Contract No. 28,629.) *See Note† below.*

Note†.—Copies of the specifications and forms of tender may be obtained at the offices of the Victorian Railway Commissioners, as above, a charge of 1s. being made in the case of (3).

Tenders must be accompanied by a preliminary deposit of ½ per cent. of the amount of the tender in each case, except in the cases of (3) and (13) where a deposit of £1 is required. Local representation is necessary.

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

* 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 Australia who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

- (9) Up to 7th July* for the supply and delivery of a high-speed vertical, horizontal *milling and profiling machine*, including tools, gears and accessories. (Contract No. 28,630.) *See Note† below.*
- Milling and Profiling Machine.**
- (10) Up to 7th July* for the supply and delivery of a pneumatic hand draft-power *moulding machine*, with tools and accessories. (Contract No. 28,631.) *See Note† below.*
- Moulding Machine.**
- (11) Up to 7th July* for the supply and delivery of two 10-cwt. *steam hammers*, with accessories. (Contract No. 28,632.) *See Note† below.*
- Steam Hammers.**
- (12) Up to 7th July* for the supply and delivery of a *hydraulic bending and flanging press* (100 tons) and tools, gears, accessories and spares. (Contract No. 28,633.) *See Note† below.*
- Hydraulic Bending and Flanging Press.**
- (13) Up to 7th July* for the supply and delivery of two pneumatic *sand riddling and separating machines* and accessories, including a spare set of screens. (Contract No. 28,634.) *See Note† below.*
- Sand Riddling and Separating Machines.**
- (14) Up to 7th July* for the supply and delivery of a *hydraulic pig iron breaker*, with tools, gears, accessories and spares. (Contract No. 28,635.) *See Note† below.*
- Hydraulic Pig Iron Breaker.**
- (15) Up to 7th July* for the supply and delivery of a 9-inch *gap toolmaker's lathe* and accessories. (Contract No. 28,636.) *See Note† below.*
- Gap Toolmaker's Lathe.**
- (16) Up to 7th July* for the supply and delivery of a 9-inch *toolmaker's lathe*, gears and accessories. (Contract No. 28,637.) *See Note† below.*
- Toolmaker's Lathe.**
- (17) Up to 7th July* for the supply and delivery of two 5-foot high-speed belt-driven *radial drilling machines*, including tools, gears and accessories. (Contract No. 28,684.) *See Note† below.*
- Radial Drilling Machines.**

Note †—Copies of the specifications and forms of tender may be obtained at the offices of the Victorian Railway Commissioners, Spencer Street, Melbourne.

Tenders must be accompanied by a preliminary deposit of ½ per cent. of the amount of the tender in each case, except in the case of (13) where a deposit of £1 is required. Local representation is necessary.

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

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

* See Note at foot of p. 422.

Openings for British Trade.

NEW ZEALAND.

A Wellington manufacturer's agent, who claims to call personally on sash and door manufacturers, cabinet makers, **Machinery and Machine Tools.** engineers, motor garages, &c., throughout New Zealand, and who is at present in this country, desires to obtain the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *machinery and machine tools* and other *specialities* used in connection with the foregoing trades.

United Kingdom manufacturers, &c. 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 United Kingdom address of the enquirer. *Further communications* regarding the enquiry should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand, P.O. Box, 369, Wellington.

(C.I.B. 26,558).

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) reports that tenders are invited by the Public Service Stores Tender Board at Wellington for the supply and delivery of (1) 120 miles of twin-twisted *rubber-insulated wire*; (2) 2,000 reams of amber woven *foolscap paper*; and (3) 200 reams *brown paper*, 40 in. x 48 in.

Further particulars and samples of the paper may be *obtained* from the office of the Controller of Stores, Post and Telegraph Department, Wellington; the District Store Keeper, Post and Telegraph Department, Christchurch, or from the Telegraph Engineers at Auckland and Dunedin. A sample of the wire may be *seen* at either of the two offices last mentioned.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Chairman, Public Service Stores Tender Board, Wellington, N.Z., up to 4 p.m. on 26th May.* *A preliminary deposit of £15 is required to qualify tenders in the case of (1) and of £10 in the cases of both (2) and (3).*

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c., may be *consulted*, and specimens of the paper *inspected*, by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 26,122.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand also reports that tenders are invited by the Timaru Borough Council for the supply and delivery of a *street motor water-sprinkler*.

Tenders will be received by the Town Clerk, Timaru, N.Z., up to 30th June. No special form of tender is required. Tenderers must supply complete specifications and blue prints showing exactly the class of vehicle they propose to supply.

A statement giving particulars regarding the type of vehicle required may be *consulted* by United Kingdom manufacturers of water-sprinklers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 26,128.)

* 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 New Zealand who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

NEW ZEALAND—*continued.*

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.

H.M. Consul at Cairo (Mr. A. D. Alban) reports that tenders are invited by the Egyptian State Railways and Telegraphs Administration for the purchase of *old iron and steel railway materials* lying in the scrap yards at (1) Ramlet-Bulak (Cairo), (2) Gheit El-Enab, Gabbary, Alexandria, and (3) Nag-Hamadi.

Copies of the conditions of sale, &c. (price 2s. each set), may be obtained from the office of Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

Sealed tenders on the proper forms, marked "Tender for the purchase of Old Materials," will be received, up to 10 a.m. on 1st July, by the General Manager, Egyptian State Railways and Telegraphs, Cairo. *A deposit equal to 2 per cent. of the total value of the offer is required to qualify any tender.*

A copy of the conditions of sale and form of tender 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. 26,063.)

RUSSIA.

H.M. Consul-General at Odessa (Mr. J. F. Roberts, C.M.G.) reports that a professional man in that city wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom exporters of *metals of all kinds*. The same agent desires to get into touch with United Kingdom importers of *casuin*. See Note on p. 417.

United Kingdom exporters and importers 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, Odessa.

(C.I.B. 23,889.)

The British Vice-Consul at Baku (Mr. A. E. R. McDonell) reports that an agent in that town desires to get into touch with United Kingdom importers of lucerne seed (alfalfa) from Central Asia. The enquirer, who states he was formerly resident in Central Asia and has had considerable experience in this business, has furnished the British Vice-Consul with the following information:—

The quantity of lucerne seed harvested annually in Central Asia amounts to from 400,000 to 500,000 pounds, the best quality coming from Khiva. Hitherto this seed has always been bought by German firms

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

on sample, and the grower or, in many cases, the agent collecting it from smaller people, has always received cash through the local bank on presentation of railway documents, the seed being either sold delivered Tashkent or Russian port.

The British Vice-Consul's informant adds that while the growers, &c. in Central Asia are well aware of the fact that were they able to agree to the terms generally suggested by Liverpool firms, *viz.*: that the seed should be shipped to Liverpool and sold on commission, a better price would probably be obtainable, nevertheless, owing to their financial standing, it is quite impossible for them to collect their crops and place them on wagons without having a certain amount of cash in hand.

United Kingdom importers of lucerne seed 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. 23,677.)

1,000 pounds = 16 tons (about).

The British Vice-Consul at Ekaterinburg (Mr. T. H. Preston) reports that, owing to the great activity displayed during the last few years in deep mining in the Urals as well as to the generally increased development of copper and gold mines, the demand for *diamond core drills* accompanied by competent operators, *rock drills* and *pneumatic hammer drills*, &c. has very greatly increased, and as regards the future everything points to a still greater increase. Owing to the fact that most of the large mining properties held by British capitalists are managed by Americans, who naturally make a point of introducing machinery of American manufacture, three well-known American companies practically monopolise this business and, according to one of their representatives, the contracts offered them recently were so numerous that many had to be refused. Besides the American, firms of Belgian and Swedish nationality have also done some business of this nature.

The British Vice-Consul adds that as the work carried out by British firms is in no way inferior to that done by American or other firms, it is a pity that United Kingdom manufacturers of these goods do not get a fair share of business derived from the capital of their own countrymen, to whom a great many mining properties in the Urals belong. The above remarks also largely apply to other descriptions of mining machinery. Although, in view of the dislocation of railway traffic, the present is not a convenient time for the transport of goods of any description to the Urals, it would be advisable for United Kingdom firms desirous of doing business in this line to send their representatives to Russia at an early date in order that they may become acquainted with local conditions and possibilities of business.

The British Vice-Consul expresses his readiness to give further information and assistance to United Kingdom manufacturers of rock drills and other mining machinery.

(C.I.B. 24,713.)

Openings for British Trade.

RUSSIA (POLAND).

H.M. Consul at Warsaw (Mr. H. M. Grove) reports that a local firm wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *machinery for the manufacture of buckles and nails, steel pins and safety pins*. A sample buckle, nail and safety pin made by machinery of the type above referred to may be inspected by United Kingdom manufacturers, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Communications relative to the foregoing enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate, Warsaw. (C.I.B. 4,027.)

H.M. Consul at Warsaw also reports that a local firm desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of *paints, cinnabar for making pencils, and arrack*.

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 name and address of the enquirer. *Further* communications regarding the inquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate, Warsaw. (C.I.B. 24,095f.)

DENMARK.

H.M. Consul at Copenhagen (Mr. R. Erskine) reports that a firm of engineers in Odense desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *electrical goods, including transformers, insulators (especially high tension), insulating materials (fibre, &c.), watertight fittings (marine and cut outs), tumbler and ironclad switches, switch-board ammeters and voltmeters*.

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, Copenhagen. (C.I.B. 23,051; 18,916.)

With reference to the notice on p. 262 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th April relative to a report from H.M. Consul at Copenhagen (Mr. R. Erskine) to the effect that a firm of agents in Copenhagen desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *baby carriages, tools, small special machinery for blacksmiths, builders, &c., toilet requisites, &c.*, it is notified that the representative of the

firm desiring the agencies has now arrived in London, and his name and address may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 22,066.)

Openings for British Trade.

PORTUGAL.

The "Diario do Governo" (Lisbon) of 26th April contains a notice approving a project for the connection of the **Railway Material.** Vale do Sado line with the lines of the South and South-Eastern Railway at Garvão. The cost of the works is estimated at 88,713 escudos (about £13,300 at current rate of exchange).

The same issue of the "Diario" publishes a notice approving a project for the execution of works at Villa Real de Santo António in connection with the opening of the line from Aimonete to Huelva to international traffic. The estimated cost of these works is put at 30,000 escudos (about £4,500 at current rate of exchange).

SPAIN.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 1st May notifies that tenders will be opened at noon on 10th June, at the "Dirección General de Obras Públicas," Ministerio de Fomento, Madrid, for the carrying out of *navigation improvement works* at the mouth of the river Guadalete in the port of Santa Maria, Province of Cadiz, at an estimated cost of 239 076 pesetas (about £9,600). Work must be commenced within a period of 60 days from the date of the award of the contract, and completed within four years.

The "Gaceta" of 2nd May notifies that tenders will also be opened at the "Dirección General," at noon on 1st June, for the carrying out of improvement works at the mouth of the river at Pontevedra, at an estimated cost of 143,793 pesetas (about £5,800). Work must be commenced within a period of 60 days from the date of the award of the contract, and completed within a further twelve months.

Although these two contracts will probably be awarded to Spanish firms, nevertheless the carrying out of the works may involve the purchase of material outside Spain.

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 Verona agent desires to secure the agencies of United Kingdom **Colonial Wares.** exporters of *Colonial wares.* See Note† on next page. (C.I.B. 23,473.)

A local firm of raw silk reelers and throwsters wishes to secure the **Soft and Manufactured Goods.** agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *soft and manufactured goods.* See Note† on next page. (C.I.B. 24,701.)

Enquiry is made for the agencies of United Kingdom **Printing Machines.** of *printing machines.* See Note† on next page. (C.I.B. 24,717.)

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—*continued.*

A firm of agents desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *chains, iron tubes, files, locks and metals.* See *Note† below, and also Note on p. 417.* (C.I.B. 24,718.)

**Chains ; Iron Tubes ;
Files ; Locks ; Metals.**

A Milan agent wishes to obtain the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *ironwork in general, screws, files, cutlery, table glass, stationery, &c.* See *Note† below.* (C.I.B. 24,719.)

**Ironwork ; Screws ; Files ;
Cutlery ; Table Glass ;
Stationery ; &c.**

An agent wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *textiles.* See *Note† below and also Note on p. 417.* (C.I.B. 25,895.)

Textiles.

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of *foodstuffs, biscuits, jam, salt fish, chemical products, and paper.* See *Note† below and also Note on p. 417.* (C.I.B. 25,896.)

**Foodstuffs ; Biscuits ; Jam ; Salt
Fish ; Chemical Products ; Paper.**

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

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul-General in New York (Sir C. W. Bennett, C.I.E.) reports that a business man in New Jersey wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *woollens for men's wear* to be sold to the tailoring trade. See *Note on p. 417.*

**Woollens for Men's
Tailoring**

United Kingdom manufacturers of tailoring woollens 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, New York. (C.I.B. 24,555.)

VENEZUELA.

The "Gaceta Oficial" (Caracas) of 30th March publishes a notice, issued by the "Ministerio de Fomento," granting permission to Dr. J. A. Tagliaferro, of Caracas, to construct a telephone line, 15 kiloms. (about 9 miles) long, in the district of Sucre, in the State of Trujillo.

Telephone Material.

The same issue of the "Gaceta" also notifies that permission has been granted to the Venezuela Sugar Company to construct two telephone lines in the district of Bobures, in the State of Zulia. The two lines will cover a total distance of 16 kiloms. (about 10 miles).

Openings for British Trade.

ECUADOR.

H.M. Consul at Guayaquil (Mr. H. W. Wilson) reports that the municipal authorities of that city have recently passed an ordinance requiring wire mesh or metal sheets to be used for building purposes in the city in place of the old style split bamboo laths.

H.M. Consul adds that this new ordinance will undoubtedly create a demand for *wire mesh, stamped metal sheets, &c.* designed to take a coating of plaster or cement. *See Note on p. 417.*

A list of importers of hardware, &c. at Guayaquil may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 22,693.)

BRAZIL.

According to a report on the market for *veterinary drugs* in Brazil, made to his Government by the American Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro, the best method of entering the market would be to send a competent salesman to the various cities in the district in which animal industries are important. The cattle industry of the country is farthest advanced in the more southerly States, the chief one at present being São Paulo, although Minas Geraes and one or two others are also promising fields.

It is important to remember that in order to introduce patent medicines into Brazil, a licence must be obtained by the importer from the General Direction of Public Health. *See note on p. 417.*

URUGUAY.

An old-established firm of commission agents in the Midlands wishes to secure the representation in Uruguay 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.*

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

ARGENTINA.

H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires has forwarded a copy of the Argentine Budget Law of 1915, which makes provision for a total expenditure of 381,320,745 pesos currency (about £33,365,600) payable from revenue, and 11,550,000 pesos currency (about £1,010,600) payable by means of bonds. Estimated expenses (other than ordinary Administration expenses) for public services in respect of the various Ministries are as follows:—*Ministry of the Interior*, 1,885,000 pesos; *Ministry of*

Openings for British Trade.

ARGENTINA—continued.

Foreign Affairs, 85,000 pesos; *Ministry of Finance*, 255,000 pesos; *Ministry of Justice and Public Instruction*, 1,805,000 pesos; *Ministry of Marine*, 160,000 pesos; *Ministry of Agriculture*, 1,820,000 pesos; *Ministry of Public Works*, 50,059,000 pesos.

Article 16 of the Law provides that, in addition to expending the sum of 1,000,000 pesos on the exploitation of the Comodoro Rivadavia oil fields, the Executive Power will be able to invest the total receipts from the sale of petroleum and its products in developing the deposits, in providing the means of transmission of the oil, and in the installation of tanks.

Oil Transmission Plant, Tanks, &c.

Article 34 authorises the Executive Power to sell the material which has been employed by the Agricultural Defence Authorities in the destruction of the locust, and to use the money so acquired in purchasing new material for defence against this pest.

[In this connection it may be noted that particulars regarding the use of metallic barriers for locust defence, published in "Agriculture in Argentina, 1910" (p. 135-7), may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.]

The full text of the Law (in Spanish) may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

(C. 14,910.)

Peso currency = 1s. 9d.

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.

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information—*continued.*

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

On the opening day a visit was paid to the Fair by Her Majesty the Queen, who was received by the President of the Board of Trade, and Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, K.C.B., and conducted through the Exhibition. The visitors during the first three days numbered altogether some 7,000, including a considerable number from the colonies and foreign countries.

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

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

Printing and Stationery Trade.

In this section special attention may be drawn to offset printing, general colour printing, and collotype, in which the German trade in previous years has been large. The exhibits of British wares in these lines show that especially in colour process work British printers have made considerable progress.

The largest amount of trade hitherto done by Germany has been in Christmas cards and post cards of a cheap variety. British firms in

British Industries Fair.

these goods have always confined their efforts to more expensive cards, but are now turning their attention to cheaper lines.

A number of good exhibits of children's "toy books" show that British firms are capable of producing excellent results in a line of goods hitherto mainly in German hands.

Earthenware, China and Glass.

In the pottery trade special interest attaches to the scientific porcelain which British makers are now producing. This is said to be equal in quality to the Berlin scientific porcelain which has held the market till now, and is produced at the same price.

In scientific glassware, as a direct result of experiments made since the outbreak of war, articles have been produced in the United Kingdom which it is alleged will stand a more severe test than will many of the products of the Jena and other well-known continental works.

The exhibit as a whole includes both expensive and cheap articles. There are samples of glass wares and pottery, mainly of high quality, which have been a speciality of British firms for a considerable number of years. There are also certain cheaper classes of articles, the production of which has hitherto been confined chiefly to Germany. The specimens on view demonstrate not only that in high-grade articles British manufacturers can meet competition in any market, but that in cheaper goods they are also capable of holding their own.

Electro-plate, Cutlery, &c.

In these trades the higher class articles of British manufacture have always held the markets. As regards high-class cutlery the German trade has been considerable, but the broad distinction between the two has been that although German articles were conspicuous for their finish, as, for instance, fancy metal goods in brass and nickel, British goods were more durable.

In the present Fair goods of British manufacture are being exhibited in which the finish of German articles such as those produced by the firm of Hinckel is reproduced.

Jewellery.

High class jewellery has always appealed to the Continental mind, as was seen in the Exchange Meeting held at the Board of Trade Offices in Cheapside during the autumn. Several British firms have seen the advisability of bringing out imitations of the designs held in favour abroad, and produced very largely in Germany. The exhibits contain a proportion of such jewellery, and there is every indication that these efforts are likely to be successful.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

The British manufacture of toys has hitherto been confined chiefly to the class known as strong toys. For such toys freight rates from Germany have been high owing to their bulk, and British manufacturers have been able to hold their own both in this country and in foreign markets. In mechanical toys and dolls, however, the trade has been in German hands.

British Industries Fair.

In the case of dolls the difficulty has always been to get the china heads manufactured in this country. Since the outbreak of war the Board of Trade have been instrumental in inducing British firms to take up the manufacture of these heads, and as a result it has been possible to produce the dolls here; the exhibits contain a considerable variety of these.

Mechanical toys of the cheaper sort, made by British labour, are being exhibited, equal both in finish and price to German goods. One or two firms are producing excellent specimens to replace the well-known "Steif" toy. The difficulty in producing such toys has been chiefly the cost of the plant required. It is calculated that for an engine sold at 2s. 6d. some 120 tools, costing about £500, are required.

In the more expensive type of toys the exhibits show that British firms can produce articles as highly finished, and better in construction, at the same price as German manufacturers.

A prominent feature of the fancy goods display is spun brasswork of very high quality, which has been manufactured in this country only since the outbreak of war, being entirely a German product previously. In the bag trade the cheaper qualities have always been German, and even in the more expensive varieties manufactured in this country the frames and fittings have been almost entirely imported. The exhibits show both cheap and dearer qualities of bags of British material throughout. There are many articles of a substance similar to galalith, such as combs, buttons, penholders, &c., which appear to meet with a ready demand.

Even at this early stage there is ample evidence to show that the Fair promises to be a distinct success. Numbers of firms have expressed themselves as satisfied beyond expectation with the volume of business already done. A great many orders have been placed by both home and oversea buyers.

Admission to the Fair, which will be open until 21st May inclusive, is being restricted to *bonâ fide* buyers for home and over-sea markets, and is by invitation of the Board of Trade. The Board will be pleased to consider the names of any firms which exhibitors may care to suggest. Applications should be made to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade (British Industries Fair), 32, Cheapside, E.C., and any *bonâ fide* buyers interested in the classes of exhibits specified should apply direct to the foregoing address.

**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 Dominion and by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Government

Exhibition of Samples of German and Austrian Goods from abroad.

of the Colonies to collect and to forward samples of German and Austrian goods sold in those markets.

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

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

Textiles.	Leather and leather goods.
Woollens.	Glass.
Haberdashery.	Chairs.
Silks.	Yarn.
Velvet.	Wire.
Laces, trimmings, and edgings.	Mirrors.
Hosiery.	Fancy goods.
Men's caps and hats.	Cheap jewellery.
Cottons and fancy threads.	Beads and bangles.
Blankets and shawls.	Nursery and toilet preparations and specialities.
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 (Cornuna), Algiers, Morocco, Lourenço Marques, Loanda, Guatemala, Italy, New Caledonia, Madeira, &c.

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

EXHIBITION OF SAMPLES OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GOODS.

Exchange Meetings of Manufacturers and Buyers.

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

At these Exchange Meetings samples of German and Austrian goods have been exhibited with a view to finding British manufacturers prepared to make goods to compete, and the following trades have been dealt with (1) toys, (2) earthenware, china and glassware, (3) fancy goods, (4) electro-plate, cutlery and clocks, (5) household utensils of metal and wood, including brushes, (6) jewellery and haberdashery, (7) electrical apparatus and appliances, (8) cotton piece goods, plain, printed and dyed and other textiles printed, (9) paper and stationery, (10) hardware, and (11) hand and edge tools.

Lists of manufacturers who have expressed their readiness to consider enquiries for the supply of the articles specified have been prepared as a result of these meetings, and are now available except in the 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.

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

German and Austrian Foreign Markets.

Dominions, India, the Colonies and Protectorates, or through British Consular Officers in neutral foreign countries.

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

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

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| Agricultural machinery. | Cotton prints. |
| Aluminium and aluminium wares. | Cotton velvets and plushes. |
| Anchors, grapnels and chains. | Cotton yarns. |
| Animal-drawn vehicles. | Cutlery. |
| Artificial flowers. | Cycles and parts thereof. |
| Baskets and basketware. | Electrical appliances and apparatus. |
| Boilers and boiler-makers' wares. | Enamelled hollow ware. |
| Boot polishes. | Engine and boiler packing. |
| Boots and shoes (except of rubber). | Feathers, ornamental. |
| Brass and brass wares, &c. | Feeding stuffs (oilcake and bran). |
| Brewing and distilling machinery and apparatus. | Felt hats and fezzes. |
| Brooms, brushes and brush-makers' wares. | Fertilizers. |
| Building and furniture fittings (including locksmiths' wares). | Fire-proof bricks, retorts, crucibles, &c. |
| Buttons, studs, &c. | Furniture. |
| Cables, cordage, twine and nets, &c. | Furriers' wares. |
| Candles. | Glassware, hollow (glass bottles, &c.). |
| Carbons for electric lighting. | Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wire, and electro-plate. |
| Carpets, rugs and matting. | Implements and tools. |
| Cast iron goods (stoves, baths, &c.). | Internal combustion and explosion motors, gas turbines, &c. |
| Cement. | Iron and steel bars, angles, rods, hoops, &c. |
| Chemicals, heavy. | Iron and steel plates and sheets. |
| Cigars. | Iron and steel wire. |
| Clocks and watches. | Iron and steel wire manufactures. |
| Copper goods. | Jewellery and trinkets. |
| Cotton gloves. | Jute manufactures (including yarn). |
| Cotton hosiery (stockings and socks). | Lace and embroidery. |
| Cotton piece goods, bleached and unbleached. | |

German and Austrian Foreign Markets.

- Leather gloves and glove leather.
 Linen manufactures (including yarn).
 Lubricating oils and greases.
 Machine tools.
 Machinery belting.
 Medicines comprising drugs and medicinal preparations.
 Men's cotton and woollen clothing.
 Milling machinery.
 Motor cars.
 Motor cycles.
 Musical instruments.
 Oilcloth and linoleum.
 Painters' colours and materials (including varnish).
 Paper, pasteboard and cardboard.
 Perfumery and cosmetics.
 Photographic goods.
 Pins and needles.
 Plate and sheet glass.
 Printing and lithographic machines.
 Products of the printing industry.
 Pumps and pumping machinery.
 Rail locomotives.
 Railway material of iron and steel (except rolling stock and wheels, tyres and axles).
 Railway wheels and axles (complete) and tyres and axles.
 Road locomotives (including steam-rollers).
 Rubber tyres for motor cars and motor cycles.
 Rubber wares (other than machinery belting, tyres for cycles, motor cycles and motor cars, and toys).
 Saddlery, harness and miscellaneous leather wares.
 Sanitary ware.
 Scientific instruments and apparatus (except electrical).
 Screws, nails, bolts and nuts of iron and steel.
 Sewing, &c. cotton.
 Sewing and knitting machines.
 Silk manufactures (piece goods, ribbons, &c.).
 Soaps.
 Starch.
 Stationery (writing materials, note books, &c.).
 Stoneware, earthenware and chinaware.
 Straw plait and straw hats.
 Textile machinery.
 Tin wares, including tinfoil.
 Toys and games.
 Tubes, pipes and fittings of iron and steel.
 Umbrellas and sunshades.
 Volatile and essential oils.
 Women's and girls' clothing.
 Wooden wares.
 Woollen and worsted piece goods.
 Woollen velvets and plushes.

EXHIBITION OF GERMAN CATALOGUES.

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

In order that British manufacturers may have an opportunity of inspecting catalogues of German origin, the Board of Trade have

Exhibition of German Catalogues.

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.

Reports on Commercial Conditions and Trade Openings.

Brazil.—H.M. Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro (Mr. D. R. O'Sullivan Beare) reports that there was a decrease of £50,000,000 in the value of the total trade of Brazil during 1914 as compared with 1913. Imports showed a diminution of over £31,000,000 as compared with 1913, the year in which the import trade of Brazil reached its maximum development, namely £67,000,000; while in comparison with the 1913 total, exports decreased to the extent of £18,000,000.

Restriction of credit in Brazil, the cancelling of existing orders, and reduction in fresh orders succeeded in 1914. During the first seven months of that year the value of imports had already fallen to £27,000,000 as compared with £41,000,000 in the corresponding period of the previous year. During the last five months of 1914 imports declined still further and amounted to only £8,500,000. Never in recent times—not even during the worst period of the previous great crisis in 1901—has the value of imports into Brazil fallen so low.

The market in Brazil, however, has not been greatly affected. Save in the case of certain perishable commodities, imports of which from Germany, Austria and Belgium have almost ceased, the market has been able to live upon the large stocks of merchandise which were accumulated during the period of financial and commercial inflation of 1913. But these accumulated stocks are beginning to get low; and unless steps are taken to replenish them there would seem to be every prospect of the market running short of even indispensable commodities.

Importers in Brazil find themselves in a difficult position, owing to the fact that a large proportion of their capital is immobilised in Government credits, which are considerably overdue. Until such time as the Government shall have liquidated its liabilities, which are estimated to amount to some £20,000,000, there would seem to be but little prospect of a revival of imports.

As regards the two principal items of export, *viz.*, coffee and rubber, these showed heavy decreases both in quantity and value in 1914 as compared with the preceding year. In the case of coffee, the decrease amounted to nearly 2,000,000 sacks (value over £13,000,000), and in the case of rubber to 2,700 tons (value over £3,000,000). Of the other items of export, *viz.*, herva maté, cotton, tobacco, and hides and

Trade Conditions Abroad.

skins, all showed decreases both as regards quantity and value when compared with 1913. The only items which increased were sugar and cocoa. (C. 8,921.)

* * * * *

Dominican Republic.—The following information is from the report by H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Santo Domingo (Mr. G. A. Fisher) on the trade of the Dominican Republic for the year 1914, which will shortly be issued:—

Although British importations were considerably less than in the previous year, the relative share of the United Kingdom in the importations from abroad was slightly greater. The decrease in importations from the United Kingdom was almost entirely due to the diminished demand for cotton goods. In one or two cases the importations showed slight increases, as in woollen goods, while in agricultural implements there was a large proportionate increase from 4,792 dols. (£986) and 3,780 dols. (£777) in 1912 and 1913 respectively, to over 33,000 dols. (£6,790) in 1914. Unfortunately the customs statistics afford no clue as to what exactly is comprised under this head. The implements generally in use are for the most part of a primitive nature, *e.g.*, hoes, machetes, &c. The machete is as a rule the universal tool and is used for every conceivable purpose. Ploughs are now being used to a small extent.

The European war, by causing an almost complete stoppage of trade with Germany, should afford an excellent opportunity for increasing the United Kingdom's share in the import trade. Almost all the articles previously imported by Germany could be equally well furnished by the United Kingdom. The principal German importation was rice, and British exporters should find little difficulty in securing the whole of this trade. Further, Germany's share of the trade in cotton and woollen goods was won in competition with the United Kingdom and the United States and should now be enjoyed by those countries. Other German importations were leather goods, earthenware and china, glassware, enamelware and hardware, paper, &c.

Importers should bear in mind that this trade was gained in the first place by the cheapness and suitability of the goods and by a system of long credits. Little business can be done on a cash basis.

It must be remembered, also, that exporters in the United Kingdom are always at a considerable disadvantage compared with their competitors in the United States owing to the difference in freight rates.

This disadvantage is now increased owing to the stoppage of the Hamburg-American service with Europe. Cargo is now shipped from the United Kingdom *via* New York, and the advantage to the American exporters is equivalent to the cost of transatlantic transportation and the considerable expense of transshipment in New York. A direct service with the United Kingdom or a service connecting Dominican ports with some British steamship line at one of the other West Indian islands would undoubtedly be of considerable assistance to British trade. Such a service should be able to secure the greater

Trade Conditions Abroad.

part of the trade enjoyed by the Hamburg-American line. (*See also notice on p. 493.*)

As the result of dredging during the year vessels drawing $16\frac{1}{2}$ to 17 feet of water can now enter the port of Santo Domingo, and the same depth is maintained at San Pedro de Macoris. With a little dredging and blasting it is expected to make a good harbour at Barahona with a depth of 22 feet. A new concrete wharf is to be built at Azua, and the wharves at Barahona and San Pedro de Macoris will be put in a state of repair during the year. (A.R. 24.)

* * * * *

Morocco.—With reference to the notice on p. 756 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th December, 1914, and p. 491 of the issue of 19th November, relative to the sequestration of the property of German firms in Morocco, H.M. Consul at Casablanca writes that the French official sequestrator has refused to allow claims to be put forward by Consular Officers and insists on all creditors of Germans and Austrians lately trading in Morocco being represented either in person or by a commercial or a legal agent. (C.I.B. 85,207.)

* * * * *

Panama.—H.M. Consul at Colon (Mr. H. O. Chalkley) reports that the completion of the Panama Canal, and the consequent reduction in the number of persons employed on the Canal works, caused a very heavy decline in the import trade of the Republic of Panama during 1914. Business conditions, towards the end of the year especially, proved the worst experienced for many years. The European war somewhat accentuated the depression, but did not so seriously affect the trade of Panama as that of some other countries, owing to the fact that Panama is not an exporting country to any extent. With the exception of bananas exported from Bocas del Toro to the United States, the exports from Panama are quite insignificant, consisting of coconuts, ivory nuts, rubber, turtle shell, and hardwoods.

The opening of the Panama Canal for traffic has so far brought no appreciable benefit to the trade of the Republic, as the requirements of ships passing through have proved very small, and complete arrangements have been made by the United States Government for the supply of coal, provisions and stores, and for rendering all other services which are likely to be necessary for some years. Indirectly, however, and in the long run, remarks H.M. Consul, the development of the natural resources of the country must be accelerated by the vicinity of the Canal and the unrivalled facilities for direct and cheap transport to the great markets of the United States and Europe which it will afford. (C. 14,839.)

* * * * *

Portugal.—H.M. Minister at Lisbon reports that the effect of war conditions on the trade of Portugal can only be estimated from their effect at Lisbon, as statistics are not available in respect of any other place—not even Oporto.

Omitting the month of August last which was one of complete stagnation, the ensuing six months showed the following results as

Trade Conditions Abroad.

compared with the corresponding six months ended 28th February, 1914:—

Six Months ended	Imports.	Exports.	Colonial Re-exports.	Foreign Re-exports.	Exports com- pared with Imports.
	Escudos.	Escudos.	Escudos.	Escudos.	Escudos.
28th February, 1915	12,609,000	5,720,000	9,559,000	2,594,000	+5,264,000
28th February, 1914	22,278,000	7,175,000	6,828,000	3,223,000	-5,052,000

The net result of war conditions has therefore been to reduce imports by nearly one half, while retaining exports and re-exports at almost the same figure, thereby turning a balance of over 5,000,000 escudos excess of imports into about the same amount excess of exports. From this balance of exports must be deducted Government purchases of wheat and other stores, and a probable excess of imports at Oporto. Even allowing for these, however, H.M. Minister points out that, should the trend of trade manifested during the six months ended February 1915 continue, the national economy will be profoundly affected, as the average annual excess of imports at Lisbon for the past five years has been about 20,000,000 escudos.

The falling off in imports was due to a reduction in demand caused by the war, to a drop* in exchange and increased freight rates which raised c.i.f. Lisbon prices about one-half, and to the cutting off of the products of Germany, Belgium, and, to a large extent, of France. In the case of German products, the transportation difficulty has been overcome in all cases where a demand could not promptly be met by British supplies. The Portuguese market is still assiduously canvassed for German catalogues, which instruct buyers and sellers how to proceed. Exportation has fallen off in some products, notably wine and cork, but has been stimulated in others by war prices and exchange.

The export of gold explains to some extent why the rate of exchange has not improved in proportion to the increase in the trade balance.

(C. 13,145.)

* * * * *

Roumania.—According to the April issue of the "Moniteur du Commerce Roumain" (Bucharest), the provisional statistics of Roumanian exports in 1914 show a considerable diminution as compared with the previous year, partly due to the poor wheat harvest. The effect of the war is clearly shown by the fact that the exports of cereals and their products, petroleum, and timber together amounted to 2,370,248 tons during January to August, 1914, whereas from the outbreak of war until December only 420,952 tons were exported. The provisional statistics give the following figures of exports for 1914:—Cereals, 1,954,894 tons (2,718,933 tons in 1913), cereal products 110,318 tons (195,234 tons in 1913), timber 70,195 tons (133,805 tons in 1913), and petroleum 655,993 tons (980,426 tons in 1913). All the grain crops show a decreased export with the exception of maize, which increased from 930,286 tons in 1913 to 1,061,730 tons in 1914.

* Exchange on Lisbon being in the neighbourhood of 3s. per escudo against a normal 4s.

ROYAL PROCLAMATIONS AND GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

BELGIAN BANK NOTES.

Importation into the United Kingdom prohibited.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

FOR PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF BELGIAN BANK NOTES INTO
THE UNITED KINGDOM.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS it is desirable to prohibit the importation of Belgian bank notes into the United Kingdom:

Now, Therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation in pursuance of section forty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, and We do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows:—

The importation into the United Kingdom of all Belgian bank notes is hereby prohibited.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

PROHIBITED EXPORTS.

Coal and Coke added to the List.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 6th day of May, 1915.

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

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

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms

Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.

Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited:

And whereas by Orders of Council, dated respectively the 2nd day of March, 1915, the 18th day of March, 1915, the 15th day of April, 1915, the 21st day of April, 1915, and the 26th day of April, 1915, the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

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

That the Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, as amended and added to by the Orders of Council, dated respectively the 2nd day of March, 1915, the 18th day of March, 1915, the 15th day of April, 1915, the 21st day of April, 1915, and the 26th day of April, 1915, should be further amended by making the following amendment in and addition to the same:—

- (1) That on and after the 13th May, 1915, "anthracite" should be deleted from the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic Ports), Spain and Portugal.
- (2) That on and after the 13th May, 1915, the exportation of "Coal (including anthracite and steam, gas, household and all other kinds of coal) and coke" be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates and Allied Countries.

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

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

ALMERIC FITZROY.

EXPORTATION OF COAL AND COKE.

Committee Appointed.

With reference to the prohibition of the export of coal and coke to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates and Allied Countries, the Board of Trade announce that applications for licences to export these commodities to any prohibited destination should be made on a special form to the War Trade Department at 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S.W. The appropriate forms can be obtained there upon application either personally or by letter and can also be obtained *upon personal application only* at certain offices of Customs and Excise, including the Custom Houses at the Coal Ports.

Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.

The Board of Trade have appointed the Right Honourable Russell Rea, M.P. (Chairman), Sir Douglas Owen, and Sir Richard A. S. Redmayne, K.C.B., to be a Committee to consider and advise on all questions relating to the exportation of coal and coke from the United Kingdom to destinations other than British Possessions and Protectorates, Allied Countries and Portugal, and have appointed Mr. E. J. Elliot, of the Board of Trade, to be Secretary to the Committee.

Questions relating to export to Portugal have been excluded from the terms of reference to the Committee at the request of the Chairman owing to his commercial connections with that country.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE FOR INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

A joint Deputation from the Royal Society and the Chemical Society was received by the President of the Board of Trade and the President of the Board of Education at the Board of Trade Offices, 7, Whitehall Gardens, S.W., on 6th May. With Mr. Runciman and Mr. Pease were Dr. Addison, M.P., Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, Sir L. A. Selby-Bigge, Mr. Ogilvie, Dr. Heath and Mr. Percy Ashley.

The Deputation, which was introduced by Sir William Crookes, consisted of: Professor A. W. Crossley, Dr. H. J. H. Fenton, Dr. M. O. Forster, Professor W. H. Perkins, Professor W. J. Pope, Professor Arthur Schuster, Professor A. Smithells, Professor J. F. Thorpe, and Mr. R. W. F. Harrison, representing the Royal Society; Dr. Alexander Scott, Professor F. G. Donnan, Professor Percy F. Frankland, Professor J. C. Philip, Sir William A. Tilden and Dr. Samuel Smiles, representing the Chemical Society; Dr. A. Chapman (President of the Society of Public Analysts), Dr. G. G. Henderson (President of the Society of Chemical Industry), Professor Jackson and Mr. Edward W. Voelcker, representing the Institute of Chemistry.

Professor W. H. Perkins, Sir William Tilden, Professor Percy Frankland, Professor W. J. Pope and Dr. Martin O. Forster spoke in support of Memorials from the Royal Society and the Chemical Society which had been submitted to H.M. Government on the position of the Chemical Industries, and the steps which might be taken to improve their status and efficiency in the United Kingdom. The speakers drew attention to the fact that the comparatively backward state of certain industries in this country is due to a failure to realise that modern industry to be successful must be based on scientific research, and to the lack of association between manufacturers and science combined with a want of scientific knowledge and appreciation of the importance of scientific work amongst the public generally, and the lack of organisation among the various chemical and allied industries.

The deputation advocated Government assistance for scientific research for industrial purposes, the establishment of closer relations between the manufacturers and scientific workers and teachers, and the establishment of a National Chemical Advisory Committee for these purposes.

Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.

Mr. Runciman in reply to the Deputation pointed out that the Board of Trade fully appreciated the extent to which national industrial progress is dependent upon the utilisation of the services of men of science, and the importance of provision for the thorough training of a very much larger number of industrial chemists than are at present available. He agreed with the views expressed as to the need of closer co-operation between manufacturers and scientific workers and teachers. The War had shown the weakness of our position in certain important respects and he was in full sympathy with the general views expressed by the deputation. The actual proposals would receive careful and sympathetic consideration.

Mr. Pease informed the deputation that the particular problems to which they had drawn attention had been present to the Board of Education for some time past, and that a scheme had been approved in principle by which substantial additional assistance would be given by the Government to scientific education and to industrial research. He hoped that though the funds immediately available might not be large, they would be sufficient to enable an organisation to be brought into being at an early date, which would be capable of expansion subsequently. Mr. Pease further expressed his appreciation of the offer of assistance and advice by members of the two Societies represented at the Deputation.

Sir William Crookes expressed the thanks of the deputation for the sympathetic reception with which they had met.

RETRANSMISSION OF CABLES.**Warning to Business Firms.**

The following official announcement has been issued by the Home Office:—

“It has come to the notice of the Home Office that persons and business houses in this country are receiving requests to retransmit cables between traders in neutral countries, and that in some cases these requests are made with a view to avoiding interference by the Censor by letting it appear that the sender is a well-known British firm. In this way the transmission of messages connected with trade with the enemy may be secured. All persons in this country are therefore warned not to undertake to retransmit cables unless the request comes from a client for whom they have been accustomed to perform this service, and unless they are satisfied that, by forwarding the message, they are not assisting trade with the enemy.”

WAR COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.

From time to time since the outbreak of the European War it has been found necessary to form Special Commissions and Committees to deal with public questions which have arisen out of the war, and it may perhaps be useful to give the following particulars regarding certain of these Committees, viz. :—

Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.

- Committee to consider and advise upon applications received by the Treasury for approval of Fresh Issues of Capital,**
Secretary, Mr. B. P. BLACKETT, C.B.,
 Treasury Chambers, S.W.
- The War Trade Department*,**
Secretary, Sir N. J. HIGHMORE, K.C.B.,
 4, Central Buildings,
 Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.
- Defence of the Realm Losses Commission,**
Secretary, Mr. H. E. DALE,
 64, Victoria Street, S.W.
- Royal Commission on Sugar Supplies,**
Secretary, Mr. C. S. REWCASTLE,
 Scotland House, S.W.
- Committee on all questions relating to the Export of Rubber and Tin from the United Kingdom and British Possessions,**
Secretary, Mr. J. K. GREBBY,
 3, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
- Committee on the Supply of Chemical Products,**
Secretary, Mr. F. GOSSLING,
 Commercial Intelligence Branch,
 Board of Trade,
 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.
- Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement. (International Commission for the purchase of Supplies for the Allied Governments.)**
Secretary, Mr. R. F. H. DUKE,
 Board of Trade,
 (Exhibition Branch).
 India House, Kingsway, W.C.
- Committee on Congestion at Ports,**
Secretary, Sir FREDERICK G. DUMAYNE,
 Board of Trade, S.W.
- War Risks Insurance Advisory Committee,**
Secretary, Mr. J. W. VERDIER,
 33-36, King William Street, E.C.
- Committee on Sales and Releases of diverted Cargoes, Ships, &c.,**
Secretary, Mr. H. C. HONEY,
 Board of Trade, S.W.
- Executive Committee for the purpose of dealing otherwise than in the Prize Court with Cargo which, though possibly liable in law to condemnation as Prize, might with advantage be released,**
Secretary, Mr. H. C. HONEY,
 Board of Trade, S.W.
- Foreign Trade Debts Committee,**
Secretary, Mr. H. MEAD TAYLOR,
 119, Victoria Street, S.W.

* This Department was set up to take over the bulk of the work done by the Committee "On Trading with the Enemy," which is now dissolved.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***Prize Claims Committee,***Secretary, Mr. L. F. C. DARBY,*

Goldsmith Building,

Temple, E.C.

Oversea Prize Disposal Committee,*Secretary, Mr. R. A. WISEMAN,*

Colonial Office, S.W.

Commission for Providing Occupation for Belgian Refugees,*Secretary, Mr. H. A. LEGGETT,*

Winchester House,

St. James Square, S.W.

Committee on Exportation of Coal and Coke,*Secretary, Mr. E. J. ELLIOT,*

Board of Trade.

Whitehall, S.W.

NAVAL PRIZES.**Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions.**

With reference to the notice on p. 300 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th April relative to Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions, the "London Gazette" of 7th May notifies that proceedings have been instituted in the Supreme Court of Fiji in respect of the vessel "Elfriede," and in the Supreme Court of Gibraltar in respect of the vessel "Macedonia."

The issue of the "Gazette," of 11th May, notifies that proceedings have been instituted in the Prize Court in Malta, in respect of part cargoes *ex* the vessels "Agamemnon," "Oneka," and "Powhattan."

CONTRABAND OF WAR.**Russian Decree.**

The "London Gazette" of 11th May notifies that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received from His Majesty's Ambassador at Petrograd the following memorandum, prepared by the Commercial Attaché to His Majesty's Embassy:—

The official "Bulletin of Laws" of Petrograd of December 14th/27th, 1914, publishes an Imperial Decree, dated December 8th/21st, 1914, revising sections 1 to 5 of the Decrees of September 1st/14th, 1914, concerning the application of the regulations of naval warfare, as drawn up at the London Naval Conference of 1908-1909. These sections 1 to 5, now revised as below, are the whole of the Decree of September 1st/14th, 1914, with the exception of the enclosure to the same, which consists of the Naval War Regulations drawn up by the said Conference. By the above-mentioned Decree of December 8th/21st, 1914, sections 1 to 5 of the Decree of September 1st/14th are replaced by the following:—

Section 1.**Absolute and Conditional Contraband.**

(Here follow, with 26 and 15 headings respectively, two lists of articles to be treated as absolute and conditional contraband respectively. These lists are identical in all respects with those

Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.

given in Schedules 1 and 2 of the King's Proclamation of October 29th, 1914.)

Section 2.

A neutral vessel, whose papers indicate a neutral destination, but which, in spite of the destination apparent from its papers, proceeds to an enemy port, shall be subject to seizure and confiscation, if met with before the close of its next voyage.

Section 3.

The destination, referred to in section 33 of the Naval Warfare Regulations drawn up by the London Conference, shall be supposed proved, in addition to the cases enumerated in section 34 of the said regulations, also when the goods are directed to an agent of an enemy country or for him.

Section 4.

In deviation from section 35 of the regulations drawn up by the London Conference, articles of conditional contraband shall be subject to seizure on a vessel proceeding to a neutral port, if the goods are being sent "to order," or if the ship's papers do not indicate the receiver of the goods, or if they indicate a receiver in enemy territory or in territory occupied by the enemy.

In the cases referred to in this present section the obligation of proving that the destination of the goods was allowed, lies on the owner of the goods.

Section 5.

If the Russian Government is convinced that an enemy Government is obtaining provisions for its armed forces from any neutral country whatever or through it, the Minister of Marine, in agreement with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, is authorised to take the necessary steps that section 35 shall not be applied to vessels proceeding to ports of this country.

Dispositions in this connection must be published in the "Bulletin of Laws," and will remain in force till repealed. While this remains in force a vessel carrying conditional contraband to ports of the said country shall not be free from seizure.

* * * * *

Declaration by Germany.

According to the "London Gazette" of 11th May the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received from the United States Ambassador the following translation of a decree issued by the German Government:—

REICHSGESETZBLATT, 1915.

No. 49.

Ordinance relative to amendments of the Prize Ordinance of September 30th, 1909.

In retaliation of the regulations adopted by England and her Allies, deviating from the London Declaration of Maritime Law of February 26th, 1909, I approve of the following amendments of the Prize Ordinance of September 30th, 1909, and of its supple-

Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.

ments, dated October 18th, November 23rd, and December 14th, 1914, for the period of the present war. [See Notices in London Gazette of September 18, 1914, and December 22, 1914.]

Articles 21, 23, 27, 33, 35 and 40, and the additions to Article 23 shall be replaced by the following provisions:—21. The following articles and materials, designated absolute contraband, shall be considered contraband of war:—

(1). Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their distinctive component parts:

(2). Projectiles, charges, and cartridges of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts:

(3). Powder and explosives of all kinds:

(4). Cannon barrels, gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, field kitchens and bakeries, supply wagons, field forges, searchlights and searchlight accessories, and their distinctive component parts:

(5). Range-finders, and their distinctive component parts:

(6). Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments:

(7). Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character:

(8). Saddle, draught, and pack animals suitable for use in war:

(9). All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character:

(10). Articles of camp equipment, and their distinctive component parts:

(11). Armour plates:

(12). Lead, pig, sheet, or pipe:

(13). Barbed wire, and implements for fixing and cutting the same:

(14). Tin plate:

(15). War ships, including boats and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war; ship plates and construction steel:

(16). Submarine sound signalling apparatus:

(17). Aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and aircraft of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts, together with accessories, articles and materials, recognisable as intended for use in connection with balloons and aircraft.

(18). Implements and devices designed exclusively for the manufacture and repair of arms and munitions of war:

(19). Lathes of all kinds:

(20). Mining lumber:

(21). Coal and coke:

(22). Flax.

23. The following articles and materials suitable for warlike as well as for peaceful purposes, coming under the designation of conditional contraband, shall be considered as contraband of war:—

Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.

- (1). Foodstuffs:
- (2). Forage and all kinds of feeding stuffs:
- (3). Clothing, fabrics for clothing, and boots and shoes, suitable for use in war:
- (4). Wool from animals, raw or dressed, together with woollen carded yarns and worsted yarns:
- (5). Gold and silver, in coin or bullion; paper money:
- (6). Vehicles of all kinds, especially all motor vehicles available for use in war, and their component parts:
- (7). Rubber tyres for motor vehicles, together with all articles or materials especially used in the manufacture or repair of rubber tyres:
- (8). Rubber and guttapercha, together with goods made thereof:
- (9). Railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock, and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs, and telephones:
- (10). Fuel, excepting coal and coke; lubricants:
- (11). Sulphur, sulphuric acid, nitric acid:
- (12). Horse shoes and shoeing materials:
- (13). The following ores: Wolframite, scheelite, molybdenite, nickel ore, chrome ore, hæmatite iron ore, manganese ore, lead ore:
- (14.) The following metals: Wolfram, molybdenum, vanadium, nickel, selenium, cobalt, hæmatite pig-iron, manganese, aluminium, copper:
- (15). Antimony, together with the sulphides and oxides of antimony:
- (16). Ferro alloys, including ferro-wolfram, ferro-molybdenum, ferro-manganese, ferro-vanadium, ferro-chrome:
- (17). Harness and saddlery:
- (18). Leather, treated and untreated, when suitable for saddlery, harness, military boots or military clothing:
- (19). Tanning materials of all kinds, including extracts used in tanning:
- (20). All kinds of lumber, rough or treated, especially hewn, sawed, planed, fluted, excepting mining lumber; tar of charcoal:
- (21). Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds, floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts:
- (22). The following articles cannot be declared contraband of war:—
 - (1). Raw cotton, raw silk, raw jute, raw hemp:
 - (2). Resin, lacs, hops:
 - (3). Raw skins, horns, bones and ivory:
 - (4). Natural and artificial fertilizers:
 - (5). Earth, clay, lime, chalk, stones, including marble, bricks, slates and roofing tiles:
 - (6). Porcelain and glass:
 - (7). Paper, and the materials prepared for its manufacture:

Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.

(8). Soap, paints, including the materials exclusively used for their manufacture, and varnish :

(9). Chloride of lime, soda, caustic soda, sulphate of soda in cakes, ammonia, sulphate of ammonia, and copper sulphate :

(10). Machines for agriculture, for mining, for the textile industry, and for printing :

(11). Precious stones, fine stones, pearls, mother of pearl, and corals :

(12). Clocks, standing clocks and watches, excepting chronometers :

(13). Fashion and fancy goods :

(14). Feathers of all kinds, hair and bristles :

(15). Furniture and decorative articles, office furniture and requirements :

Article 33.—In the absence of conditions to the contrary, the hostile destination referred to in Article 32 is to be presumed when (a) the goods are consigned to an enemy authority or the agent of such or to a dealer shown to have supplied articles of the kind in question or products thereof to the armed forces of the administrative authorities of the enemy state; (b) the goods are consigned to order or the ship's papers do not show who is the consignee or the goods are consigned to a person in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy; (c) the goods are destined for an armed place of the enemy or a place serving as a base of operations or supplies to the armed forces of the enemy.

Merchant vessels themselves are not to be considered as destined for the armed forces or the administrative authorities of the enemy solely for the reason that they are found en route to one of the places referred to under letter C.

Article 35.—Articles of conditional contraband are liable to seizure only on a vessel en route to a territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy or to the armed forces of the enemy, and such vessel is not intended to unload these articles in an intermediate neutral port, that is to say in a port at which the vessel is to call previous to reaching the ultimate destination designated.

This paragraph shall not apply if the conditions provided in Article 33, letter B, are present or if the vessel is bound for a neutral country with regard to which it is shown that the enemy government draws articles of the kind in question from that country.

Article 40.—A vessel cannot be captured on the ground of an already completed voyage carrying contraband. If, however, the vessel carried contraband to the enemy contrary to the indication of the ship's papers, it shall be liable to capture and condemnation until the end of the war.

Chief Headquarters, April 18th, 1915.

(Signed)
(Countersigned)

WILHELM.
v. TIRPITZ.

NEW BRITISH VICE-CONSULATE IN THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the Foreign Office that an unsalaried British Vice-Consulate has been established at Padang, and that Mr. H. Levison has been appointed to the post. (C.I.B. 25,155.)

NEW TRADE MARKS LAW IN NIGERIA.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is in receipt of a copy of the "Trade Marks Ordinance, 1914" (No. 20 of 1914) of Nigeria, which was assented to by the Governor on 31st December last, and also of Regulations, dated 23rd January, 1915, made under Section 61 of the Ordinance. The Ordinance consolidates and amends the law relating to trade marks.

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

NEW REVENUE STAMPS ISSUED IN FRANCE.

The "Journal Officiel" (Paris) of 30th April publishes a Decree, dated 23rd April, authorising the issue of revenue stamps of 20 centimes, 30 centimes, and 40 centimes to supplement those of 10 centimes and 50 centimes which were issued under the Decree of 2nd February last. The Decree of 2nd February raised the existing stamp tax of 10 centimes on receipts, cheques, &c., to 20 centimes for amounts between 200 and 500 francs, 30 centimes for amounts between 500 and 1,000 francs, 40 centimes between 1,000 and 3,000 francs, and 50 centimes for amounts greater than 3,000 francs.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN APRIL, 1915.*

I.—GENERAL.

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

The value of the **Imports** in April was £73,678,288, an increase of £12,051,458, or 19·6 per cent., as compared with April, 1914; whilst the total **Exports** amounted to £42,126,787, a decrease of £8,609,279. The **Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom** show a decrease of £7,777,089, or 19·5 per cent., as compared with April, 1914; whilst there is a decrease of £832,190, or 7·7 per cent., in the **Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise**.

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

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in April, 1915.

II.—IMPORTS.

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

Imports (Value C.I.F.*)—April.

	Month of April.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1915 as compared with 1914.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1915 as compared with 1913.
	1913.	1914.	1915.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—	£	£	£	£	£
A. Grain and flour	6,928,905	5,533,686	9,417,343	+ 3,883,857	+ 2,488,658
B. Meat, including animals for food ..	5,052,707	5,947,829	7,423,786	+ 1,475,957	+ 2,371,079
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	6,750,240	5,053,177	7,523,092	+ 1,569,919	+ 772,856
2. Dutiable	4,386,565	4,209,121	5,007,392	+ 798,871	+ 611,427
D. Tobacco	609,792	706,822	563,117	— 148,705	— 46,675
Total, Class I. ...	£23,738,209	22,850,635	29,935,534	+ 7,584,899	+ 6,197,325
II.—Raw Materials and Articles					
Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	1,636	4,586	—	— 4,586	— 1,636
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	705,918	512,739	702,739	+ 190,000	+ 3,179
C. Other metallic ores	891,677	1,066,219	821,706	— 244,513	— 69,951
D. Wood and timber	1,515,790	1,504,263	1,035,180	— 309,917	— 89,390
E. Cotton	3,270,361	4,937,135	7,563,560	+ 2,626,425	+ 4,293,199
F. Wool	4,813,430	5,355,080	6,137,720	+ 591,740	+ 1,317,290
G. Other textile materials	1,698,300	1,246,306	1,937,384	+ 691,078	+ 339,084
H. Oil seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums..	3,279,197	3,376,683	1,757,127	+ 1,380,444	+ 1,478,020
I. Hides and undressed skins	1,144,770	1,058,197	1,173,555	+ 115,358	+ 58,785
J. Paper-making materials	355,763	344,665	370,289	+ 25,574	+ 18,176
K. Miscellaneous	4331,678	3,073,351	3,366,822	+ 293,471	— 962,856
Total, Class II. ...	£22,008,430	22,460,124	28,431,032	+ 5,970,908	+ 6,122,602
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly					
Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	1,268,970	1,469,190	628,675	— 780,515	— 610,295
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	2,806,070	2,557,193	4,241,437	+ 1,684,244	+ 1,435,367
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments ...	638,797	628,289	456,073	— 172,216	— 182,724
D. Electrical goods and apparatus other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	131,806	123,658	50,143	— 33,515	— 41,663
E. Machinery	678,239	719,647	877,806	+ 128,159	+ 199,567
F. Ships (new)	8,608	1,361	11,325	+ 9,961	+ 2,717
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	323,508	253,643	190,214	— 63,429	— 133,294
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	1,013,312	1,016,483	459,394	— 557,089	— 583,918
2. Wool	908,582	934,065	150,671	— 783,391	— 817,968
3. Silk	1,325,562	1,434,102	1,213,084	— 224,018	— 112,478
4. Other materials	799,057	722,012	716,364	— 5,618	— 82,693
I. Apparel	581,007	525,911	296,148	— 229,463	— 287,559
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	1,157,525	1,117,447	1,504,375	+ 386,928	+ 346,850
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	1,186,925	1,190,945	1,324,775	+ 133,830	+ 137,850
L. Earthenware and glass... ..	388,226	388,167	127,340	— 261,127	— 260,886
M. Paper	631,568	606,992	489,358	— 117,634	— 145,210
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c... ..	747,714	724,315	689,732	— 34,583	— 57,982
O. Miscellaneous	2,283,979	2,208,061	1,573,704	— 634,366	— 716,275
Total, Class III. ...	£16,975,455	16,591,787	15,010,921	— 1,550,866	— 1,934,534
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) ...	231,643	224,284	270,801	+ 46,517	+ 39,158
Total value... ..	£62,953,737	61,626,830	73,678,288	+ 12,051,458	+ 10,724,551

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

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in April, 1915.

		Increases.						
		£	£					
I.	A.	Wheat	1,936,765	E.	Cotton, raw	2,626,425		
		Wheat meal and flour	152,583		F.	Sheep or lambs' wool	706,135	
		Oats	565,705		G.	Hemp, dressed and undressed	230,050	
		Maize	513,774			Jute... ..	515,356	
		Rice, exclusive of rice meal	294,239		Soya beans	153,719		
		Bacon	618,819		H.	Nuts and kernels for expressing oil therefrom	624,526	
		Hams	191,151			Petroleum	293,557	
		B.	Meat, preserved otherwise than by salting, including tinned and canned		969,157	I.	Turpentine	211,276
					Butter		180,202	Hides, raw, and pieces thereof, wet	181,375
		C.	Cheese		657,097	K.	Rubber, including rubber waste and reclaimed	510,930
					Fish, cured or salted		172,732	L.
		C.	Lard		382,777	M.	Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, &c.	
					Cocoa, raw		327,202	N.	Jute manufactures..	178,896
		C.	Sugar, unrefined		682,737	O.	Leather ... ..		254,015
Tea	201,684							
B.	Iron ore	203,144						
		Wood and timber, sawn or split, planed or dressed	360,929					

		Decreases.							
		£	£						
B.	Mutton, fresh and refrigerated	213,303	A.	Steel ingots, blooms, billets, &c.	244,415				
		C.			Pork, fresh and refrigerated	156,877	H.	Cotton manufactures	465,678
						Eggs			333,037	I.	Woollen and worsted yarn ... ..	276,347
		C.			Coffee, including roasted or ground		154,877	J.	Woollen and worsted manufactures ... ..			507,014
C.	Sugar, refined and sugar candy		512,202	K.		Silk manufactures...	188,954		
		G.	Flax, dressed and undressed		152,199		L.	Apparel	186,207
H.	Cottonseed			238,187	M.	Aniline and naphthalene dye stuffs			136,209
		K.	Linseed	215,074					
	Feathers, ornamental			175,443					

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

		Increase in value.	Decrease in quantity.		
		£	£		
I.	A.	Wheat	1,936,765	1,026,594 cwts.	
		Wheat meal and flour	152,583	138,175 "	
		Barley	57,276	93,800 "	
		B.	Beef, fresh and refrigerated ..	95,876	281,178 "
		C.	Butter	180,202	27,051 "
C.	Sugar, unrefined	682,737	3,306 "		
		G.	Flax tow or codilla	26,263	453 tons.
H.	Zinc, crude, in cakes	59,497	1,022 "		
		E.	Machinery	128,159	1,292 "
		Increase in quantity.	Decrease in value.		
		£	£		
I.	D.	Tobacco, unmanufactured	641,385 lbs.	110,344	
		K.	Bristles... ..	143,204 "	5,899
				C.	Watches ... ..	79,132 number	14,905

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in April, 1915.

III.—EXPORTS.

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

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

	Month of April.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1915 as compared with 1914.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1915 as compared with 1913.
	1913.	1914.	1915.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—	£	£	£	£	£
A. Grain and flour	302,975	235,975	280,910	+	53,935
B. Meat, including animals for food	97,362	97,770	108,997	+	11,227
C. Other food and drink	1,633,774	1,637,227	1,352,779	—	284,448
D. Tobacco	235,729	333,281	247,560	—	85,721
Total, Class I. ... £	2,249,840	2,301,253	1,999,246	—	305,007
II. Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel	4,670,153	3,744,643	3,426,883	—	317,760
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel	33,569	32,565	10,843	—	21,722
C. Other metallic ores	11,662	21,916	430	—	21,486
D. Wood and timber	28,274	25,038	15,535	—	9,503
E. Cotton	—	—	—	—	—
F. Wool	384,269	563,044	293,613	—	269,431
G. Other textile materials	43,938	51,590	59,506	+	7,916
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums	330,552	355,446	691,096	+	335,650
I. Hides and undressed skins	182,235	144,810	66,835	—	77,975
J. Paper-making materials	79,657	82,902	51,605	—	31,297
K. Miscellaneous	286,527	245,687	138,944	—	106,743
Total, Class II. ... £	6,078,847	5,267,641	4,755,290	—	512,351
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	5,019,556	4,007,927	3,191,472	—	905,455
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	1,103,371	949,760	771,071	—	178,689
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools), and instruments	658,534	627,496	403,162	—	224,334
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	376,029	282,612	233,899	—	43,713
E. Machinery	3,344,594	2,891,339	1,574,455	—	1,419,884
F. Ships (new)	343,564	792,970	388,026	—	404,944
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	153,345	117,588	72,100	—	75,488
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	10,404,533	9,738,661	6,942,188	—	2,796,473
2. Wool	2,658,666	2,437,062	2,973,258	+	546,196
3. Silk	140,475	151,704	114,652	—	57,052
4. Other materials	1,278,845	1,109,028	985,928	—	120,100
I. Apparel	1,168,823	1,116,058	916,899	—	109,159
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	2,264,846	2,052,735	1,990,166	—	61,569
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	455,767	478,242	345,593	—	132,649
L. Earthenware and glass	447,332	393,297	257,595	—	137,702
M. Paper	313,321	268,746	217,135	—	51,611
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	1,009,217	1,113,580	656,365	—	457,215
O. Miscellaneous	2,793,619	2,758,826	2,379,302	—	379,524
Total, Class III. ... £	33,934,437	31,502,631	24,422,266	—	7,080,365
IV. Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) ... £	749,465	872,297	992,931	+	120,634
Total value	£43,052,589	39,946,822	32,169,733	—	7,777,089

Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise*—April.

	£	£	£	£	£
Total value	10,058,720	10,789,244	9,957,054	—	832,190

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

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in April, 1915.

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

		Increases.	£
I.	A.	Wheat meal and flour	61,762
	G.	Coco-nut oil refined	59,491
II.	H.	Cottonseed oil, refined	53,613
	H1.	Oil, seed	302,782
III.	H1.	Cotton thread	50,114
	H2.	Woollen tissues	1,092,970
	O.	Worsted tissues	84,894
IV.	O.	Arms, ammunition, and military and naval stores, except small firearms and gunpowder	276,557
		Parcel post... ..	237,812
		Decreases.	£
I.	C.	Fish	137,075
		Spirits, British and Irish	103,914
II.	A.	Coal, coke and manufactured fuel	317,760
	F.	Sheep's or lambs' wool	111,619
III.	A.	Iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	905,455
	C.	Instruments and tools, and parts thereof (except machine tools)	105,953
	E.	Machinery and parts thereof	1,419,884
	F.	Ships, new... ..	404,944
III.	H1.	Cotton yarn	297,717
		" piece goods	2,268,935
		" lace	114,072
		Wool tops	231,368
	H2.	Worsted yarn	266,075
I.		Yarn, alpaca and mohair... ..	164,743
		Manures	160,689
IV.	N.	Railway trucks, wagons, &c. (not of iron), and parts thereof	216,055
		Motor cars, chassis, and parts thereof	114,375
		Horses	105,102

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

		Increase in value.	Decrease in quantity.
		£	
I.	B.	Meat	11,664 ... 1,474 cwts.
II.	G.	Flax and hemp	18,002 ... 29 tons.
III.	H4.	Linen piece goods	24,249 ... 2,286,300 yds.
		Increase in quantity.	Decrease in value.
		£	
III.	H1.	Cotton yarn... ..	7,800 lbs. ... 297,717
	O.	Musical instruments	552 No. ... 10,331

**IV.—TRADE DURING THE FOUR MONTHS, JANUARY-
APRIL.**

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

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

Imports (Value C.I.F.*)—Four months, January-April.

	Four months, January-April.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915 as compared with 1914.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915 as compared with 1913.
	1913.	1914.	1915.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	£ 26,174,927	£ 21,349,685	£ 35,642,620	+ 14,292,935	+ 9,467,693
B. Meat, including animals for food	17,906,195	21,703,919	26,457,379	+ 4,753,560	+ 8,551,284
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	25,200,567	26,832,801	30,744,539	+ 3,911,738	+ 5,543,972
2. Dutiable	16,991,975	18,119,456	25,183,087	+ 7,063,631	+ 8,191,112
D. Tobacco	2,180,491	2,859,469	2,307,160	- 552,309	+ 126,669
Total, Class I.	£ 88,451,155	£ 90,865,330	£ 120,334,885	+ 29,469,555	+ 31,880,730
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke and manufactured fuel	18,528	13,501	3,219	- 10,282	- 15,309
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel... ..	2,755,458	2,011,930	2,112,839	+ 70,909	- 642,614
C. Other metallic ores	3,700,725	3,632,772	3,323,538	- 309,234	- 377,187
D. Wood and timber	5,894,689	4,963,343	5,038,367	+ 75,024	+ 766,322
E. Cotton	23,419,805	30,488,349	29,129,563	- 1,358,786	+ 3,709,758
F. Wool	21,006,509	18,663,377	22,927,673	+ 4,264,296	+ 1,921,164
G. Other textile materials... ..	8,982,192	7,642,254	7,134,662	- 507,592	- 1,847,530
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums	12,737,448	13,908,292	17,443,534	+ 3,533,242	+ 4,706,086
I. Hides and undressed skins	5,719,275	5,280,970	4,841,802	- 439,168	- 877,473
J. Paper making materials	1,484,784	1,419,683	1,142,451	- 277,232	- 342,333
K. Miscellaneous	16,212,032	11,885,984	12,677,927	+ 791,943	- 3,534,105
Total, Class II.	£ 103,841,410	£ 99,940,455	£ 105,775,575	+ 5,835,120	+ 1,934,135
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	5,236,759	5,168,394	2,100,430	- 3,067,964	- 3,076,329
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	11,026,974	11,132,061	13,418,404	+ 2,286,343	+ 2,391,130
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	2,242,574	2,413,471	1,444,942	- 968,529	- 797,632
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	506,145	553,387	283,712	- 269,675	- 222,433
E. Machinery	2,512,131	2,717,802	2,631,831	- 66,031	+ 139,700
F. Ships (new)	11,508	2,285	26,077	+ 23,792	+ 14,569
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	1,164,590	1,071,528	579,171	- 492,357	- 585,419
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	4,283,529	4,368,558	1,970,573	- 2,397,955	- 2,312,956
2. Wool	3,806,806	3,935,382	742,836	- 3,192,546	- 3,063,970
3. Silk	4,992,048	5,642,691	4,621,778	- 1,020,913	- 370,270
4. Other materials	3,289,131	3,077,202	2,552,818	- 524,384	- 736,313
I. Apparel	2,079,292	1,876,039	1,139,378	- 737,661	- 939,914
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	4,297,330	4,376,368	5,615,710	+ 1,269,342	+ 1,348,380
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	4,532,194	4,391,190	6,313,543	+ 1,922,353	+ 1,781,349
L. Earthenware and glass... ..	1,489,339	1,488,667	513,835	- 972,832	- 975,504
M. Paper	2,441,451	2,452,109	1,819,288	- 632,871	- 622,213
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	2,923,155	3,385,174	2,132,440	- 1,252,734	- 790,715
O. Miscellaneous	9,014,706	8,537,370	6,436,301	- 2,051,069	- 2,528,405
Total, Class III.	£ 65,849,662	£ 66,587,738	£ 51,503,017	- 12,084,721	- 11,346,645
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	£ 1,052,366	£ 1,225,440	£ 1,062,835	- 162,605	+ 10,460
Total value	£ 259,197,823	£ 258,618,963	£ 281,676,312	+ 23,057,349	+ 22,478,689

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

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

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

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

	Four months, January-April.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915 as compared with 1914.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915 as compared with 1913.
	1913.	1914.	1915.	£	£
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and Flour	1,243,630	911,049	1,373,575	+ 462,524	+ 129,943
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	3,9,001	395,507	421,681	+ 29,177	+ 25,683
C. Other food and drink	6,178,929	6,737,557	5,057,010	- 1,680,547	- 1,121,919
D. Tobacco	952,035	1,434,020	1,091,150	- 312,880	+ 139,115
Total, Class I.	£ 8,773,595	9,478,143	7,916,417	- 1,531,726	- 827,178
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	17,026,192	16,482,705	11,873,525	- 4,609,680	- 5,152,567
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel	135,955	134,989	52,604	- 81,385	- 83,351
C. Other metallic ores	43,908	64,451	5,537	- 58,914	- 38,371
D. Wood and timber	108,517	117,703	60,162	- 57,541	- 48,355
E. Cotton	—	—	—	—	—
F. Wool	1,462,991	2,116,660	709,018	- 1,407,642	- 753,976
G. Other textile materials	159,056	186,524	139,051	- 47,473	- 20,705
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums ...	1,379,095	1,506,297	2,227,380	+ 721,083	+ 848,285
I. Hides and undressed skins	734,693	693,996	291,181	- 402,812	- 443,509
J. Paper making materials	320,433	321,921	188,622	- 133,209	- 131,811
K. Miscellaneous	1,052,378	1,174,844	559,619	- 615,195	- 492,729
Total, Class II.	£ 22,423,221	22,799,690	16,106,832	- 6,692,258	- 6,316,389
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	18,311,167	17,164,487	10,925,322	- 6,239,165	- 7,415,815
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	4,532,727	4,096,928	3,026,183	- 1,070,415	- 1,506,214
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (ex- cept machine tools) and instru- ments	2,604,021	2,560,782	1,492,165	- 1,068,617	- 1,111,856
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and un- insulated wire)	1,916,285	1,046,121	959,632	- 66,489	- 956,653
E. Machinery	11,934,657	12,984,287	6,114,239	- 6,870,048	- 5,820,119
F. Ships (new)	2,383,054	3,053,942	980,650	- 2,073,252	- 1,402,761
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	655,469	639,119	316,813	- 322,336	- 338,656
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	41,919,566	43,688,644	25,677,362	- 18,011,282	- 16,242,201
2. Wool	12,725,472	13,101,331	9,767,237	- 3,334,094	- 2,938,235
3. Silk	616,647	720,769	482,593	- 238,178	- 134,056
4. Other materials	5,053,408	4,983,411	3,616,563	- 1,336,848	- 1,466,845
I. Apparel	5,628,052	5,595,534	4,194,344	- 1,401,190	- 1,433,708
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours... ..	8,236,607	7,921,617	7,221,465	- 691,152	- 1,015,142
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	1,777,219	2,010,898	1,004,606	- 1,036,292	- 772,643
L. Earthenware and glass	1,720,703	1,601,813	1,069,227	- 592,586	- 711,476
M. Paper	1,270,028	1,188,862	841,297	- 347,565	- 428,731
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	3,726,857	4,207,823	2,356,941	- 1,850,882	- 1,369,916
O. Miscellaneous	11,004,496	11,201,631	9,033,192	- 2,228,439	- 1,971,304
Total, Class III.	£ 136,046,465	137,819,029	89,050,169	- 48,798,860	- 46,996,296
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	£ 3,117,697	3,407,183	3,666,910	+ 259,727	+ 549,213
Total value	£ 170,360,978	173,333,445	116,770,328	- 56,763,117	- 53,590,650

Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.*—Four Months,
January-April.

	£	£	£	£	£
Total value... ..	41,144,145	40,151,463	31,729,362	- 8,422,101	- 9,414,783

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

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

V.—SHIPPING IN APRIL.

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions *with cargoes* during April, 1915, amounted to 2,708,943 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 3,378,775 tons, as against 3,868,560 tons entered, and 5,326,059 tons cleared, during April, 1914. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage arrived *with cargoes* during April, 1915, amounted to 2,436,505 tons, and the tonnage departed to 2,342,025 tons, as against 3,218,596 tons arrived, and 3,197,641 tons departed, in April, 1914.

VI.—FOUR MONTHS' SHIPPING, JANUARY-APRIL.

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions, *with cargoes*, during the four months, January-April, 1915, amounted to 10,768,053 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 13,559,499 tons, as against 14,783,918 tons entered, and 21,576,116 tons cleared, during the four months, January-April, 1914. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage arrived *with cargoes* during the four months, January-April, 1915, amounted to 10,013,977 tons, and the tonnage departed to 9,438,880 tons, as against 12,679,922 tons arrived, and 12,636,717 tons departed, during the corresponding period of 1914.

ENEMY FIRMS IN RUSSIA.

Liquidation and Control of Enemy Companies.

With reference to the notice which appeared in the press on 12th March relative to measures directed by the Russian Government against enemy companies in Russia, H.M. Commercial Attaché for Russia (Mr. H. Cooke) has forwarded a translation of the following official announcement which appeared in the "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd) on 26th February/11th March:—

The Council of Ministers at its meeting on 24th February/9th March approved, with certain modifications, a Bill, drawn up by a special Conference presided over by the Assistant-Minister of Justice, on the question of the liquidation of the "1886 Electrical Lighting Company." This projected law authorises the Council of Ministers—

- (1) to close share companies, operating under statutes sanctioned within the Empire, with the appointment of a special board for the liquidation of the business of companies in those cases where the actual management is in the hands of subjects, companies, or institutions of countries which are at war with Russia and whose operations appear to be harmful or dangerous to the State, provided, however, that the rights of creditors of the share companies be not infringed, that the interests of shareholders as far as possible be observed, and, should the continuance of the said under-

Enemy Firms in Russia.

- takings be considered necessary, that the normal activity of the undertakings of the companies be not suspended; or
- (2) to appoint, on the conditions above explained and on the bases set forth, a special temporary board of management of the business of the said companies, without closing them.

The same regulations are to be applied also to full partnerships or partnerships on credence, registered in the Empire, if any of the full partners are subjects of enemy countries, and if it be found that the work of these partnerships is harmful or dangerous to the interests of the State.

(C.I.B. 25,396.)

RUSSIA.—NEW TEMPORARY CUSTOMS TARIFF.

With reference to the notice at page 31 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 1st April, respecting the revision of the Russian Customs Tariff, the Board of Trade desire to draw attention to the recent publication of a Parliamentary Return showing the rates of Customs duty now leviable on goods imported into Russia, in accordance with the Imperial Decree which was promulgated on the 12th/25th March, together with the former rates of duty, for purpose of comparison.

The following are the general lines on which the Tariff has been revised; (a) the "Conventional" rates of duty resulting from the Russian Commercial Treaties with Germany and Austria-Hungary are abrogated; (b) no change is made as regards goods the duties on which are fixed by the Russian Commercial Treaties with France, Italy and Portugal, and as regards a small number of other goods, the former rates of duty on which are maintained in force; (c) goods formerly dutiable at rates fixed by the Commercial Treaties with Germany and Austria-Hungary and also other goods (except those coming under (b) above) are now dutiable at the former "General" Tariff rates of duty increased by 10 per cent., except various goods, including coffee, tea, tobacco, spirits and beer, dressed hides and skins, fur skins, certain leather wares, certain glass wares, rubber (crude), certain colours, cutlery, clock and watchmakers' wares, vehicles, cotton, jute, washed wool, cotton yarns and certain cotton tissues, which are subjected to *special augmented rates of duty*; (d) the duty on unwashed wool is reduced.

The Decree re-introduces the differential duties established by the "General" Tariff (of 1903) in respect of various classes of goods imported over the European land frontier, a distinction which was abrogated by the Russo-German Commercial Treaty. So far as these goods are concerned, the rates of duty established by the "General" Tariff for imports over the European land frontier are, in nearly all cases, 20 per cent. higher than the corresponding rates for imports by sea.

The title of the Parliamentary Return is "Russia—New Temporary Customs Tariff"; the Reference No. is Cd. 7,854; and the price 7d. per copy, exclusive of postage. The Return may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Messrs. Wyman and Sons, Limited, 29, Breems Buildings, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Limited, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

RUSSIA : REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE TARIFF TREATMENT OF ENEMY GOODS AND CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN FOR IMPORTED GOODS.

With reference to the notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 15th April (page 150) and the 22nd April (page 228), the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a translation of the Decree of the Russian Minister of Finance, which was promulgated in the official "Bulletin of Laws" of Petrograd of the 27th March/9th April, respecting (1) Customs duties on goods imported into Russia from Germany, Austria-Hungary, or Turkey, and (2) certificates of origin for goods imported into Russia.

This Decree provides as follows:—

On the basis of the Imperial Decree of August 20th/September 3rd, and in accordance with the resolution of the Council of Ministers of December 16th/29th, 1914, the Minister of Finance on March 18th/31st, 1915, reported to the Imperial Senate for promulgation that he considers necessary to apply the following measures to Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey, now at war with Russia :

1. All goods, being products of the soil and industry of the said countries, and goods passing in transit through those countries, on importation into Russia along the entire frontier of the Empire, shall pay Customs duties according to the "General" Customs Tariff for European trade with the addition of 100 per cent. of the amount of these duties, and on duty-free goods Customs duties shall be levied at the rates indicated in the Schedule appended hereto.
2. Goods, being products of the soil and industry of Austria-Hungary, Germany and Turkey, and, by Note to Section 19 of the special Customs Regulations of June 21st/July 4th, 1914, for certain districts of the Empire (Bulletin of Laws, Article 1787), admitted duty-free into the Governor-Generalship of the Pri-Amour, both via ports of the Primorski Territory at the estuary of the Amour and to the south of the same, as also by the land frontier, and into the Trans-Baikal Territory of the Governor-Generalship of Irkutsk, shall pay Customs duties under the "General" Tariff for European trade at the higher rates (clause 1), and such of these goods as are also duty-free under the "General" Tariff shall pay duties, on importation into the said localities, according to the Schedule mentioned in clause 1.

At the same time, the Minister of Finance considers it necessary that the said measures shall come into force from the day of receipt locally of the issue of the "Bulletin of Laws" containing them; and, as proof of the origin of goods, subject to duty according to "Conventional" rates, or, as the case may be, to "General" rates, has sanctioned, in concurrence with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Commerce, the regulations appended hereto for certifying the origin of foreign goods, which regulations shall come into force after the lapse of one month from the date of receipt locally of the issue of the "Bulletin of Laws" containing them.

Schedule of Duties to be levied on certain Goods (which are free of duty under the Russian Tariff) when such Goods are imported into Russia from Germany, Austria-Hungary or Turkey.

Tariff No.	Articles.	Rates of Duty to be levied on Goods imported into Russia from Germany, Austria-Hungary or Turkey.
FOODSTUFFS AND ANIMALS.		Reub. cop.
cx 1	Potatoes	Poud (gross) 0 30
33 (Note 1)	Salt intended to be used for the salting of fish—imported along the Murman Coast	Poud 0 30
37 (Note 2)	Fresh fish imported during the winter, on sledges, at the Ismail and Vilkoﬀ Custom Houses	„ (gross) 0 54

Russia: Regulations respecting the Tariff Treatment of Enemy Goods and Certificates of Origin for Imported Goods.

Tariff No.	Articles.	Rates of Duty to be levied on Goods imported into Russia from Germany, Austria-Hungary or Turkey.	
FOODSTUFFS AND ANIMALS—continued.			
39 (Note)	Food for animals, consisting of waste or by-products from factories (e.g., treacle, etc.) ...	Pound (gross)	0 45
40	Big horned cattle	Each	51 10
	Small horned cattle	"	5 30
	Horses	"	82 65
	Domestic birds of all kinds	"	0 60
	Dogs	"	39 95
	Pigs, sows, sucking pigs	"	16 60
	Donkeys	"	12 70
	Camels	"	47 35
	Mules	"	74 75
	Other domestic livestock	"	84 10
	Fresh fish in tanks	Pound (gross)	5 00
	Live bees	Funt "	2 00
ANIMAL PRODUCTS AND WARES THEREOF.			
41 (1)	Natural manure (guano); bones of all kinds, not prepared (except bones specially mentioned): Thomas' slag, unground... ..	Pound (gross)	0 13
44	Horns of all kinds, and hoofs; parts of animals, and animal products used in medicine and not specially mentioned	" "	6 10
WOOD; WOODEN WARES, &C.			
58 (1) (a)	Birch, beech, elm, oak, pine, willow, maple, lime, larch, elder, aspen, fir, poplar and ash:— In bundles and chips, also firewood and brushwood	Pound	0 11
59 Note (3)	Beech staves, hooped or not	"	1 40
62 (1)	Hay in any form, and straw, not cleaned	Pound (gross)	0 30
62 (4) Note	Fruit trees (orange, lemon, mandarine-orange, and cedrat)	" "	1 70
64 (4)	Mats and sacks made of matting... ..	Pound	0 70
CERAMIC WARES.			
65 (2)	Chalk in lumps, neither refined nor calcined	"	0 15
66 (1)	Grey stone for paving, even though roughly dressed; flint, quartz, feldspar, graphic granite, all kinds of natural sand, infusorial earths, and other stones and earths not specially mentioned, used as materials in manufacture, unwrought and uncrushed, whether calcined or not	"	0 07
71 (Note)	The preparation composed of resin and lime, known as "colle à chenilles"	"	1 05
77 (Note)	Broken glass	"	0 15
	Note—Any fragment of sheet glass of such dimensions that the largest rectangular piece that could be cut from it would measure less than nine square vershoks, is regarded as "broken glass."		
78 (Note)	Broken fragments of mirrors and plate glass, not exceeding 25 square vershoks	"	5 00
COMBUSTIBLES.			
79 (Note)	Coal, coke and peat, imported at ports of the White Sea... ..	"	0 15

Russia : Regulations respecting the Tariff Treatment of Enemy Goods and Certificates of Origin for Imported Goods.

Tariff No.	Articles.	Rates of Duty to be levied on Goods imported into Russia from Germany, Austria-Hungary or Turkey.	
CHEMICAL MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS.			
89	Stassfurt salts (Abraumsalze), in the natural state, ground or not; chloride of potassium, sulphate of potash	Pound	0 20
103 (1)	Chile saltpetre (nitrate of soda)	"	1 65
103 (3)	Nitrate of lime (Norwegian saltpetre) and nitrite of lime (calcium cyanamide)	"	0 70
112 (Note 1)	Cyanide of potassium, imported for purposes of the gold and platinum mining industry of Siberia and the Ural district	Pound (gross)	7 30
112 (Note 2)	Preparations for use against agricultural pests, or in combating diseases of the vine and fruit trees	" "	2 30
124 (1) Note	Quebracho wood in beams or logs, and mimosa bark (except if reduced to powder)	" "	0 75
METALS AND METAL WARES.			
167 (c)	Reaping and sheaf-binding machines; reaping machines with automatic ejectors; steam ploughs; complicated clover threshing machines with two drums, complicated steam threshers with drums, baying beaters not less than 4 ft. 3 in. in length, and with spike drums having a length of not less than 40 inches; hay-tossing machines; raking machines (horse drawn); machines for sorting grass seed; sorting machines with spiral wire cylinders; potato sorting machines; machines for scattering powdered fertilisers; sprayers, bellows, and injectors for vines and trees; grape crushing machines; continuous wine pressing machines; centrifugal cream separators and parts thereof; all kinds of newly-invented or perfected agricultural machines and implements ordered by experimenting stations and museums	Pound	5 20
167 (11) a	Spare parts for any of the machines enumerated in sub-division (c) of No. 167, imported together with such machines	"	5 20
167 (Note 5)	All implements and apparatus for destroying animals noxious to agriculture	"	5 60
167 (Note 6)	The following parts of agricultural machines and apparatus, imported together with the machines or apparatus or separately:— 1. Tempered steel cut to size, in the shape of mould-boards for ploughs; 2. Steel teeth for horse rakes; 3. Steel discs, solid or sectional, for cultivators, ploughs, and seed drills (ready for use); 4. Steel slips for fingers, sections, and complete knives for reaping machines; 5. Seed conducting tubes for row drills; 6. Binding apparatus for reaping and self-binding machines and parts thereof; 7. Ribbed beaters for drums of threshing machines, finished or unfinished, also shaped steel bars for such beaters; 8. Canvas for reaping and self-binding machines	"	4 80

Russia: Regulations respecting the Tariff Treatment of Enemy Goods and Certificates of Origin for Imported Goods.

Tariff No.	Article.	Rates of Duty to be levied on Goods imported into Russia from Germany, Austria-Hungary or Turkey.
	METALS AND METAL WARES—continued.	
175 (Note 3)	Seagoing vessels imported in a complete state and intended for navigation of external seas, and vessels acquired for the navigation of the Danube under the Russian flag:— Vessels coming under No. 175 (1) and 175 (2)	Roub, cop.
	Vessels coming under No. 175 (3)	{ Ton (gross capacity) } 60 00
	In addition, vessels coming under No. 175 (2 (b)) and 175 (3 (b)), shall pay, besides the duty on the tonnage... ..	{ " } 24 00
		{ Persquare foot of heating surface of boilers } 9 00
	Anchors, chains, and wire bawlers for the outfit or rigging of seagoing sailing vessels... ..	Pound 3 60
	PAPER, PAPER WARES, &c.	
176 (1a) (Note)	Rags of all kinds, except of wool, for the manufacture of paper	" 1 00
178 (1a)	Pictures, drawings, plans, maps, and music, executed by hand on paper or linen; also manuscripts	" 150 00
178 (1) (Note)	Oleographs, engravings, prints, drawings and the like, representing copies of paintings by Russian artists	" 12 45
178 (2)	Books and periodicals printed by any process in foreign languages, including those which contain, either in the text or in appendices, reproduction of music, maps, plans, engravings or drawings; parallel dictionaries with Russian text... ..	" 11 90
	TEXTILE MATERIALS AND WARES THEREOF.	
179 (3)	Flax and hemp, combed or not; flax and hemp combs, even though impregnated with tar; pine wool, ramie, New Zealand flax, manila hemp, nettle fibre, and other vegetable substances used as substitutes for flax and hemp raw	Pound (gross) 3 40
190 (Note 3)	Twine of Manila hemp or of sisal fibre for sheaf-binding reapers whether imported separately or with the machines, which satisfies the following conditions:—(1) The ball of twine must be from 6 to 8 inches in diameter; (2) the twine must consist of one strand; and (3) from 380 to 650 feet of twine must go to the funt	Pound 2 10
	MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.	
217	Articles intended for archaeological, numismatical, and natural history collections and museums, such as:—Stuffed animals, birds, fishes, and the like (except shells); dried plants pressed on paper, animals preserved in spirits, minerals, fossils, mummies, and Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and other antiques; medals, ancient coins, and similar rare articles, in the event of their being imported in single specimens or in collections, and not being of the nature of merchandize	" 40 10

Russia: Regulations respecting the Tariff Treatment of Enemy Goods and Certificates of Origin for Imported Goods.

Regulations concerning proof of origin of foreign goods.

I. The following will be accepted as proof of the origin of goods subject to Customs duty at the rates of the "Conventional," or, as the case may be, "General" Tariff for European trade:—

1. Certificates of origin issued by: (a) Russian diplomatic and consular officers, with the official seal affixed; (b) Chambers of Commerce, Municipal or Police Authorities, with the official seal affixed; (c) Custom houses discharging the goods from the country whose products are assessed in Russia at "Conventional" rates, or, as the case may be, "General" rates of the Tariff;
2. Accounts, invoices, or letters of manufacturers, wholesale stores, merchants, commission offices and traders.

II. The documents enumerated in point 1 (letters *b* and *c*) and point 2 of Section I, will be recognised as sufficient proof of origin only when the said documents have been attested by Russian diplomatic or consular officers, if there be such in the country of origin. Not only the signatures in the documents must be so attested, but also the accuracy of the statements regarding the origin of the goods indicated. In the case of accounts, invoices, and letters of foreign manufacturers, etc. (point 2 of Section I.), the above officials must also certify that the persons submitting these documents do in fact possess the commercial or industrial undertakings in the name of which the documents are submitted.

Note.—In countries where there are no Russian diplomatic or consular representatives, the documents may be attested by English, French, or Belgian diplomatic or consular officials, according to a list sanctioned by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

III. Should (Russian) Customs establishments experience any difficulties in interpreting the foreign text of documents presented, the owner of the goods must, on demand, submit a translation in Russian, certifying the correctness of the same with his signature.

IV. The documents referred to in Section I. will be accepted only if issued by persons residing, or institutions established in the country of origin of the goods, and not in countries through which they are being conveyed in transit.

V. These documents must contain information as to the quantity of packages, their marks and numbers, gross and net weight, and a description of the goods by their technical or trade name, the following exceptions being admitted:—

- (a) In proof of origin of articles assessed in the Tariff not by weight but by piece, documents will be accepted without indication of the net and gross weight.
- (b) In documents concerning vessels (ships), the dimensions may be indicated by gross capacity in tons.
- (c) The net weight need not be given in the case of the following: all goods assessed in the Tariff by gross weight, and all goods allowed a deduction for tare if imported in packing specifically named in the Tare Table sanctioned by the Minister of Finance.
- (d) Slight disparities in the marks and numbers of goods' packages, as compared with the entries in the documents, need not disqualify the documents if the Customs authorities have no doubt that the documents refer to the goods imported.

VI. It is sufficient to present one of the documents indicated in Section I. if the goods come to Russia direct from the country of origin.

VII. By direct importation of goods from the country of origin is to be understood:

- (a) the carriage of goods from a port of the country of origin to a Russian port without transhipment and without discharge at a port of a third country;
- (b) the carriage of goods by rail or by a mixed route, by rail and by steamer, with through waybills or bills of lading, if the place of despatch indicated in these documents is situated within the boundaries of the country of origin, and the place of destination is any interior or frontier point of Russia, even if the goods have to be conveyed via other countries to the products of which favourable tariff rates are applied.

VIII. The conveyance of goods through German, Austro-Hungarian, or Turkish territories, as also the transhipment or discharge of goods at ports of these countries, shall deprive the goods of any right to favourable tariff rates.

Russia: Regulations respecting the Tariff Treatment of Enemy Goods and Certificates of Origin for Imported Goods.

IX. On the delivery of goods imported indirectly from the country of origin the following will be required :

1. For goods coming from Customs warehouses, in addition to one of the documents indicated in Section I., a certificate of a Custom house of the country from which the goods are imported into Russia to the effect that the packages indicated in the said documents were not released from the warehouses of that Custom house, and indicating by what waybills or bills of lading they were despatched directly to Russia. This certificate must be attested by Russian diplomatic or consular officials; and
2. For goods acquired in a foreign interior market, a certificate of origin from Russian diplomatic or consular officials, indicating that the goods, on delivery into that country, did not pass in transit through German, Austro-Hungarian or Turkish territory, and were not transhipped or discharged at ports of those countries.

X. Goods specified in the appended list, on direct import into Russia from the country of origin, do not require certificates of origin. If these goods are imported indirectly from the country of origin, they require a certificate of the Custom house of the country from which they were despatched direct to Russia, this certificate indicating the country of origin, the point whence the goods were received at the place where the Custom house issuing the certificate is situated, and the routes by which the goods were proceeding to Russia. This certificate must be attested by a Russian diplomatic or consular officer.

Note.—At the desire of the owners of the goods, instead of the Customs certificate mentioned in this Section, documents mentioned in Sections I. and IX. may be presented.

XI. Asiatic goods, imported by Persian, Afghan, Mongolian and overland Chinese frontiers, do not require certificates of origin.

XII. In goods' declarations, when the amount of the duty depends on the country of origin, the owner must indicate the country of origin, otherwise the declaration will be returned for the insertion of this information.

XIII. Documents showing the origin or place of despatch of goods (Sections I. to X.) may be presented at Custom houses at the time of import of the goods together with the lading documents, or on delivery of the declaration, or afterwards with a separate statement handed in previous to the discharge of the goods from the Custom house, but, in any case, not later than six months from the date of arrival of the goods at the Custom house.

XIV. On inspection of the goods, the Customs authorities must see that the proofs of origin presented correspond with the goods, and, in cases of reasonable doubt, must verify the proofs, apart from the documents referred to above, and make an expert examination of the goods.

XV. If the number of packages of goods presented for inspection should be found to be less than that entered in the documents of origin, this circumstance alone should not be a reason for refusing to recognise the goods as subject to assessment under the "Conventional" or, as the case may be, "General" Tariff, and the documents of origin must not be returned to the owner of the goods. If the latter declares that the missing packages will be delivered later, the Custom house must, on his written request, deliver to him a copy of these documents, with a note on the same explaining the circumstances.

XVI. The documents indicated in Section I. to X. of these regulations, delivered at Custom houses with postal declarations, will be recognised as proof of origin of goods imported in postal parcels. For goods, received in parcels, delivered to addressees direct from Custom houses (section 617 of the Customs Code, 1912 Supplement), proof of origin may also be presented by the receivers on the same basis as is established for the presentation of proof of origin of goods inspected according to declaration.

XVII. For goods inspected without inspection documents in the cases provided for in section 197, 198, 257, 391, 399 and 417 of the Customs Code, proof of origin will be accepted on the same basis as is established for goods inspected according to declarations.

XVIII. Documents of origin, as also other documents, after payment of Customs duties on the goods, shall be sent to the competent Control Chambers with the inspection documents.

XIX. In the absence of proofs of origin, or non-compliance of the same with these regulations, the goods will be assessed for duty according to the rates established for goods of German, Austrian, and Turkish origin.

XX. Exemptions from the stipulations of these regulations may be made in exceptional cases on the special authorisation, in each separate case, of the Minister of Finance.

Russia: Regulations respecting the Tariff Treatment of Enemy Goods and Certificates of Origin for Imported Goods.

APPENDIX TO SECTION X.

List of Foreign Goods for which, on direct Importation from the Country of Origin, Certificates of Origin are not required.

Tariff No.	Articles.
2 (2)	Rice unhusked.
15 (1), (2), and (3)	Pepper, unground, ginger, cloves, and other exotic spices.
18 (1) and (2)	Coffee.
19 (1) and (2)	Cocoa.
20 (1)	Tea.
32, Note 1	Medicinal mineral waters from allied and neutral countries.
41 (1)	Thomas' slag, unground.
58 (2)	Cedar wood.
62 (3)	Copra.
83 (1) and (2)	Asphalt.
85	Liquid products from the distillation of naphtha.
87 (2)	Rubber and gutta-percha, crude.
87 (5a)	Camphor, crude.
91 (1)	Sulphur, unrefined.
103 (1)	Chile saltpetre.
112 (1)	Iodine.
121 (1), Note	Quebracho wood and mimosa bark.
179 (1) and (2)	Raw cotton and raw jute.

(C. 15,758.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 581 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 11th December, 1913, regarding the admission of certain preparations containing opium and morphia into British India, under Customs Circular No. 3 of 1913, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Customs Circular (No. 3 of 1915), dated 7th April, notifying that the Government of India have decided to include the Indian medicinal preparation known as "Barsh" in the list of preparations containing opium and morphia specified in Customs Circular No. 3 of 1913, the importation of which may be permitted by Collectors of Customs under the proviso of the Notification No. 770-79 of the 4th February, 1911.

(C. 16,027.)

DOMINION OF CANADA.

With reference to previous Notices which have appeared in recent issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the prohibition of the exportation of various articles to certain countries from the Dominion of Canada, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of an amended Order which came into operation on the 30th April last, prohibiting the exportation from the Dominion of various articles to certain specified countries, as follows:—

Importation of certain Medicinal Preparation containing Opium and Morphia Admitted.

Exportation of various Articles to certain Countries prohibited. Consolidated and Amended List.

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

(A)—To all destinations, other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates, France, Russia (except Baltic Ports), Japan, United States, when for consumption in United States only, or shipped to specified Consignees in United Kingdom via United States or exported via United States under licence or dispensation from Canada, viz. ;—

- 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.
 - Cottonseed cake, decorticated and undecorticated, and cottonseed meal.
 - Fishmeal and concentrated fish.
 - Gluten meal or gluten feed.
 - Ground nut cake and meal.
 - Husk meal.
 - Linseed cake and meal.
 - Locust bean meal.
 - Maize germ meal.
 - Maize meal.
 - Meat meal.
 - Palm cake and meal.
 - Rape seed cake and meal.
 - Soya bean cake and meal.
- Dari.
- Fusil oil (amyl alcohol).
- Hay.
- Hempseed.
- Lentils.
- Maize.
- Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings.
- Millet.
- Offals of corn and grain, including :—
 - Bran and Pollard.
 - Mill dust and screenings of all kinds.
 - Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
 - Sharps and middlings.
- Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds.
- Peas (except tinned and bottled peas and peas packed in cardboard boxes and similar receptacles).
- Straw.
- Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely :—
 - Animals, living, for food.
 - Barley and oats, including barley meal and pearled barley, and oatmeal.
 - Butter.
 - Cheese.
 - Eggs in shells.
 - Lard and imitation lard.
 - Malt.
 - Sugar, refined and candy.
 - Sugar, unrefined.
 - Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal.
 - Meat, namely : beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated.
- Hides of cattle, buffaloes and horses, and calf and goat skins.
- Leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery or for harness, or for military boots or for military clothing.

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

Wood, namely: ash, spruce.
Coal.
Mica and micanite.
Flax, raw.
Flax seed.
Paraffin wax.

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

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 fabric suitable for aeroplanes; non-inflammable "celluloid" sheets (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; amyl acetate; aceto-celluloses; trephenyl phosphate.
Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable for use in war.
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, drugs, dyes and dye stuffs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, and tanning extracts, namely:—
Acetone.
Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin).
Ammonia, its salts, whether simple or compound.
Ammonia liquor.
Ammonium nitrate, perchlorate and sulphocyanide.
Antipyrine (phenazone).
Anti-tetanus serum.
Barium chlorate.
Belladonna and its preparations and alkaloids.
Calcium acetate and all other metallic acetates.
Calcium nitrate.
Cantharides and its preparations.
Carbolic acid.
Chloral and its preparations, including chloramid.
Chloride of tin.
Coal tar distillation products, namely: benzol and cresol and the fractions of the distillation products of coal tar between benzol and cresol.
Coal tar products for use in dye manufacture, including aniline oil and aniline salt.
Compounds of aniline.
Collodion.
Copper iodide.
Cresol, all preparations of (including cresylic acid) and nitro-cresol (except saponified cresol).
Cyanamide.
Diethylbarbituric acid (veronal) and veronal sodium.
Dimethylaniline.
Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products.
Emetin and its salts.
Ergot of rye, not including liquid extract or other medicinal preparations of ergot.
Eucaine hydrochlor.
Gentian and its preparations.
Henbane and its preparations.
Hydroquinone.
Indigo, natural.
Ipecacuhana root.

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

- Methylaniline.
- Neo-salvarsan.
- Nitric acid.
- Nitrotoluol.
- Novocain.
- Opium and its preparations and alkaloids.
- Paraffin, liquid medicinal.
- Paraformaldehyde and trioxymethylene.
- "Peptone Witte."
- Peroxide of manganese.
- Phenacetin.
- Picric acid and its components.
- Potash salts, namely :—
 - Chlorate.
 - Cyanide.
 - Nitrate (saltpetre).
 - Permanganate.
- Protargol, not including silver proteinate.
- Prussiate of soda.
- Saccharin (including "saxin").
- Salicylic acid, salicylate of soda, and methyl salicylate.
- Salol.
- Salvarsan.
- Santonin and its preparations.
- Sodium chlorate and perchlorate.
- Sulphonal.
- Sulphur.
- Sulphuric acid.
- Tanning substances of all kinds :—
 - Chestnut extract.
 - Oakwood extract.
- Thorium nitrate, thorium oxide, and other salts of thorium.
- Thymol and its preparations.
- Trional.
- Valonia.
- Compasses other than ships compasses.
- Cotton waste of all descriptions.
- Explosives of all kinds.
- Field glasses and telescopes.
- Firearms, rifled, of all kinds, and their component parts.
- Glass for optical instruments.
- Goat skins, dressed.
- 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.
- Harness and saddlery which can be used for military purposes.
- Heliographs.
- Hemp, other than Manila hemp.
- Hosiery needles.
- Khaki woollen cloth.
- Periscopes.
- Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
- Range finders and parts thereof.
- Silk cloth, silk braid, silk thread, suitable for cartridges.
- Silk noils.
- Spirits of a strength of not less than 43 degrees above proof.
- Swords, bayonets and other arms (not being firearms) and parts thereof.

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

Wood, namely :—

Ash three-ply wood.

Walnut wood.

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

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

Boots, heavy, for men.

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

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

Chemicals, drugs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations :—

Acetanelide.

Aconite and its preparations and alkaloids.

Alcohol, methylic.

Ammonia, liquefied.

Antimony, sulphides and oxides of.

Benzoic acid (synthetic) and benzoates.

Bromide and alkaline bromides.

Coca and its preparations and alkaloids.

Copper, suboxide of.

Copper sulphate.

Cresol (saponified).

Formic aldehyde.

Fulminate of mercury.

Glycerine, crude and refined.

Hexamethylene tetramin (urotropin) and its preparations.

Hydrobromic acid.

Potash, caustic.

Potash salts, namely :—

Bicarbonate.

Bichromate.

Carbonate.

Chloride.

Chrome alum.

Metabisulphite.

Prussiate.

Sulphate (including kainit).

Sodium nitrate.

Tartaric acid and alkaline tartrates.

Urea and its compounds.

Zinc sulphates.

Coal sacks.

Draw plates, jewelled, for drawing steel wire, and diamonds prepared for use therein.

Ferro alloys, including :—

Ferro-chrome.

Ferro-manganese.

Ferro-molybdenum.

Ferro-nickel.

Ferro-titanium.

Ferro-tungsten.

Ferro-vanadium.

Spiegeleisen.

Ferro-silicon.

Graphite, including foundry (moulding), plumbago and plumbago for lubricating.

Hemp, the following manufactures of :—

Cloth.

Cordage and twine, not including cordage of twine of Manila hemp, or reaper or binder twine.

Horse-shoes.

Jute, raw.

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

Metals and ores, the following, namely :—

Alumina and salts of alumina.
Aluminium and alloys of aluminium.
Antimony and alloys of antimony.
Bauxite.
Chrome ore.
Cobalt.

Copper, unwrought and part wrought, all kinds, including alloys of copper (such as brass, gun metal, naval brass and delta metal, phosphor copper and phosphor bronze), copper and brass sheets, circles, slabs, bars, pipes, ingots, scrap, rods, plates, solid drawn tubes, condenser plates, copper wire, brass wire, bronze wire, solder containing copper.

Lead, pig sheet or pipe (including solder containing lead).

Lead ore.
Manganese and manganese ore.
Mercury.
Molybdenum and Molybdenite.

Scheelite.
Selenium.
Tin and tin ore.
Tungsten.
Vanadium.

Wolframite; zinc and zinc ore (including zinc ashes, spelter, spelter dross, and zinc sheets.

Mineral jellies.

Mines and parts thereof.

Oil, blast furnace (except creosote and creosote oil).

Oil, fuel, shale.

Oil, mineral, lubricating (including mineral lubricating grease and lubricating oil composed of mineral and other oils).

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

Oil, whale, namely, train, blubber, sperm or head matter and seal oil, shark oil and Japan fish oil.

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

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

Petroleum, fuel oil (including turpentine substitute and paraffin oil).

Petroleum, gas oil.

Petroleum spirit and motor spirit (including shell spirit).

Pigskins, dressed or undressed.

Portable forges.

Rope (steel wire) and hawsers.

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.

Searchlights.

Sheepskins, tanned.

Sheepskins, whether woolled or not.

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

Submarine sound signalling apparatus.

Surgical bandages and dressing (including buttercloth).

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

Torpedo nets.

Torpedo tubes.

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

- Torpedoes and parts thereof.
- Turpentine (oil and spirit).
- Vessels, boats and craft of all kinds, floating docks and their distinctive component parts.
- Wagons, four-wheeled, capable of carrying one ton and over, and their distinctive component parts.
- Uniform clothing and military equipment.
- Wire, barbed, and galvanised wire, and implements for fixing and cutting the same (but not including galvanised wire netting.)
- Wire, steel, of all kinds.
- Wool, raw (sheep's and lambs').
- Wool tops.
- Wool noils.
- Wool waste.
- Woollen rags, applicable to other uses than manure, pulled or not.
- Woollen and worsted cloth suitable for uniform clothing; not including women's dress stuffs or cloth with pattern.
- Woollen and worsted yarn.
- Woollen jerseys, cardigan jackets, woollen gloves, woollen socks, and men's woollen underwear of all kinds.

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

- Armour plates, armour quality castings and similar protective material.
- Asbestos.
- Bags and sacks of all kinds (not including paper bags).
- Bicycles and their distinctive component parts.
- Bladders, casings and sausage skins.
- Camphor.
- Chemicals, drugs, &c. :—
 - Bismuth and its salts.
 - Iodine and its preparations and compounds.
 - Mercury, salts and preparations of.
 - Nux Vomica, and its alkaloids and preparations.
- Chronometers and all kinds of nautical instruments.
- Compasses for ships, and parts thereof, including fittings such as binnacles.
- Firearms, unripped, for sporting purposes.
- Flaxen canvas, namely :—
 - Hammock canvas.
 - Kitbag canvas.
 - Merchant Navy canvas.
 - Royal Navy canvas.
 - Tent canvas.
- 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, namely :—
 - Cordite presses.
 - Dies for cartridge cases.
 - Gauges for shells or cartridges.
 - Incorporators.
 - Lapping machines.
 - Rifling machines.
 - Wire-winding machines.
- Indiarubber sheet, vulcanised.
- 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.
- Jute yarns.
- Jute piece goods.

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

- Linen close canvas.
- Linen duck cloths.
- Mahogany.
- Mess tins and water bottles for military use.
- Metals and ores, the following, viz. :—
 - Copper ore.
 - Iron ore.
 - Iron, haematite pig.
 - Iron pyrites.
 - Nickel and nickel ore.
- Motor vehicles of all kinds, including motor bicycles and their distinctive component parts and accessories.
- Tires for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tires.
- Packings, engine and boiler (including slag wool).
- Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, viz. :—
 - Compressed and desiccated soups.
 - Cocoa powder.
 - Herrings, cured or salted, in barrels or cases, including dry salted herrings and herrings in brine.
 - Tinned meats and extract of meat.
- Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock.
- Rosin.
- Seeds, clover and grass.
- Shipbuilding materials, viz. :—
 - Boiler tubes.
 - Condenser tubes.
 - Iron and steel castings and forgings for hulls and machinery of ships.
 - Iron and steel plates and sectional materials for shipbuilding.
 - Marine engines, and parts thereof.
 - Ships' auxiliary machinery.
- Sounding machines and gear.
- Telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones, material for.

(D)—To Ports in Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden :—

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

(C. 15,396.)

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 393 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th February, 1913, prohibiting the importation, &c. of hog cholera serum or virus into Canada under Customs Memorandum No. 1704B of 1913, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Customs Memorandum (No. 1909B), dated 7th April, 1915, which rescinds the above-mentioned Memorandum of 1913 and, at the same time, provides for the prohibition of the importation, manufacture, sale or use of hog cholera serum or virus in Canada, except by an Inspector acting under the special authority of the Veterinary Director-General.

(C. 15,637.)

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 707 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 10th December last, respecting the proposals in a Bill to amend certain provisions of the New Zealand "Customs Act, 1913," the Board of Trade have now received copy

**Amended
Customs
Regulations.**

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

of the "Customs Amendment Act, 1914" (No. 21 of 1914), which enacts the provisions of the above-mentioned Bill.

The Act prescribes certain regulations regarding the valuation for duty of proprietary, medicinal and toilet preparations, declarations required to be made under the original Act, and payment of duty on printed matter delivered from the Post Office.

The full provisions of the Act appeared in the above-mentioned issue of the "Board of Trade Journal." (C. 15,622.)

The "New Zealand Gazette" for the 4th March last contains an Order-in-Council, dated 26th February, 1915, which has been issued under Section 46 of "The Customs Act, 1913," and which prohibits, from the 1st April, 1915, the importation into the Dominion of New Zealand of the following

**Prohibition
of Importation of
certain Boots and
Shoes.**

articles:—

Boots and shoes (including slippers and sandals), the sale of which in New Zealand would be an offence against the "Footwear Regulation Act, 1913."

Note.—The "Footwear Regulation Act, 1913," provides that it is an offence to sell any boots or shoes (including slippers and sandals) the soles of which consist wholly or partly of leather, or any imitation of leather, or of any material having the appearance of leather, unless—

(a) The soles thereof are of leather without admixture or addition other than of materials used for filling spaces, shanks, or rubber outsoles; or, in the case of ladies' fancy or evening footwear, of heels of wood or celluloid; or

(b) A statement of the material or materials composing the soles thereof is conspicuously and legibly stamped upon or impressed into the outer surface of the sole of each boot or shoe.]

(C. 15,752.)

**BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE, SWAZILAND
AND SOUTHERN RHODESIA.**

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 412-3 of the 11th February last respecting the restriction of the exportation of certain articles from the above-mentioned Territories under various Proclamations, the Board of Trade have now received copy of further Proclamations (Nos. 8-10 of 1915), dated 29th March, which revoke the previous Proclamations Nos. 78-80 of 1914, and, at the same time, prohibit the exportation of various articles to certain countries from the Territories of Bechuanaland Protectorate, Swaziland and Southern Rhodesia, respectively.

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

The list of articles included in the present Proclamations, and the extent to which their exportation is prohibited, are identical with those given under Headings (B) and (C) of the Notice for Cyprus on pp. 156-163 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 15th April last.

(C. 16,026.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***UGANDA PROTECTORATE.**

An extraordinary issue of the Uganda "Official Gazette" for the 20th March last, contains a Government Notice (No. 121 of 1915), dated 19th March, 1915, which cancels the two Notices, dated 29th October, 1914, and provides for the prohibition of the exportation from the Uganda Protectorate of the under-mentioned articles :

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

The list of articles included under this heading is practically identical with that shown under the heading (b) of the Notice for Sierra Leone on pp. 827-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 25th March last, with the exception that the items "Woolled sheep skins" and "Resinous products" do not appear in the Uganda list. In the Uganda Proclamation, however, "Silver in coin or bullion and paper-money" are included in the list of prohibited articles under this heading.

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

The list of articles specified under this heading is practically identical with that given under heading (c) of the Sierra Leone Notice above referred to, except that the item "resinous products, camphor (oil and spirit)" is substituted in the Uganda list for "resin and camphor."
(C. 15,791.)

The same issue of the "Gazette" also contains a Notice (No. 122 of 1915), dated 19th March, 1915, relative to the requirement of Certificates of Origin for certain imports and Affidavits of Ultimate Destination for exports in the Uganda Protectorate.

Under this Notice, Certificates of Origin, in prescribed form, will be required in the case of all imports into the Uganda Protectorate coming from places in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Italy, except in respect of foodstuffs, of timber of any kind (including pit-props), strawboard, wood pulp, iron ore, granite, ice, tar, or carbide of calcium.

In the case of exports, goods sought to be exported to any foreign places in Europe, or on the Mediterranean or Black Seas, with the exception of those situated in Russia, Belgium, France, Spain and Portugal will not be allowed to be shipped until Affidavits of Ultimate Destination, in prescribed form, have been lodged with the Director of Customs.

The following goods, however, are exempt from the above requirements, viz :—

- (a) Goods imported under licence ;
- (b) Goods shipped for the Uganda Protectorate on or before the 15th March, 1915, and hitherto exempted ;

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE—*continued.*

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

The forms prescribed for the Certificates of Origin for imports and for Affidavits of Ultimate Destination for exports are identical with those published in the Notice to Importers and Exporters in the United Kingdom, for which see p. 426 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 12th November last. (C. 15,791.)

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 308 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 30th July, 1914, relative to the importation of copyright works into the Uganda Protectorate under Ordinance No. 6 of 1914, the Board of Trade have now received copy of "The Uganda Official Gazette" for the 31st March last, which contains the text of a further Ordinance (No. 9 of 1915), dated 29th March, and prescribing certain provisions supplementary to the Imperial Copyright Act of 1911.

Under the present Ordinance, which repeals the Copyright Ordinance No. 6 of 1914, it is provided, *inter alia*, that if any person knowingly imports for sale or hire into the Protectorate any infringing copy of any work in which copyright subsists he shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding 30 rupees for every copy dealt with in contravention of the Ordinance, but not exceeding 750 rupees in respect of the same transaction; or in the case of a second or subsequent offence either to such fine or to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding two months.

The same issue of the "Gazette" contains certain Copyright Regulations, dated 29th March, 1915, which have been made under the Imperial "Copyright Act, 1911," and the Uganda "Copyright Ordinance, 1915," and which supersede the Copyright Rules of 1914. (C. 15,219.)

SIERRA LEONE.

With reference to the notice which appeared on pp. 826-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 25th March last relative to the prohibition of the exportation from Sierra Leone of certain articles to various countries under Proclamation No. 5 of 1915, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation (No. 7 of 1915), dated 12th April, 1915, revoking previous Proclamations* and, at the same time, prohibiting the exportation of various articles to certain countries, as follows:—

(A)—To all destinations:—

Alcohol (including rectified spirit), other than methylic; animals, other than pack, saddle and draught, suitable for use in war; bill-hooks; candles; disinfectants; felling and hand axes; matches; paint; rope and soap.

* Viz., Proclamations Nos. 6 of 15th August, 19 of 26th October, and 25 of 19th November, 1914, and 5 of 25th February, 1915.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SIERRA LEONE—*continued.*

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

The list of articles included under this heading is, for the most part, the same as that specified under Heading (B) of the Notice for Cyprus on pp. 155-163 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 15th April last. The following additional articles, however, appear in the Sierra Leone Proclamation, viz.:—Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound; aniline and its compounds; castor oil; copper, iodide of; prussiate of soda; tanning substances of all kinds, including extracts for use in tanning; chloride of tin; urea and its compounds; deer skins; diamonds prepared for use in draw plates, jewelled, for drawing steel wire; goat skins; lubricants; tin and tin ore. On the other hand, the Sierra Leone Proclamation does not include steel bills, for use by hand or machine in making boots and shoes, which are included in the Notice for Cyprus.

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

The list of articles included under this heading is practically identical with that specified under heading (C) of the above-mentioned Notice for Cyprus. The following item, however, varies from the corresponding item in the Cyprus list, the alterations being indicated in italics:—

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

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

Tinplates, including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing.
(C. 15,693.)

CYPRUS.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 155-163 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 15th April last respecting the prohibition of the exportation of various articles to certain countries from Cyprus under a Proclamation of the 15th March, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation, dated 16th April, 1915, which amends the above-mentioned Proclamation of the 15th March by providing for the prohibition of the exportation of various articles to certain destinations, as follows:—

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

Salicylic acid, salicylate of soda and *methyl salicylate.*
Thorium oxide, thorium nitrate, and other salts of thorium.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***CYPRUS**—*continued.***(A)**—*continued*—

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

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.

Vessels, boats and craft of all kinds; floating docks and their distinctive component parts.

Castor oil.

Chemicals, drugs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations:

Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound.

Ammonia liquor.

Aniline and its compounds.

Chloride of tin.

Copper iodide.

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

Urea and its compounds.

Deer skins, dressed and undressed.

Goat skins, dressed and undressed.

Lubricants.

Metal, and ores, viz.,

Tin and tin ore.

Neat's foot oil.

Paraffin wax.

Prussiate of soda.

Sheepgut.

[The articles "oleo oil, Premier jus, and animal tallow" have been deleted from the list of articles included under this heading.]

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

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

[“Goat skins undressed” have been deleted from the list of articles included under the heading B of the original Proclamation.]

[*Note.*—The alterations in the original paragraphs which have been amended are shown in italics.]

(C. 15,480.)

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

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 624 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 4th March last regarding a Notice to Importers and Exporters requiring certificates of origin for imports and declarations of ultimate destination for exports in Cyprus, the Board of Trade have now received copy of the "Cyprus Gazette Extraordinary" for the 19th April last which contains a Notification (No. 12,950) amending the above-mentioned Notice to

Importers and Exporters, with the effect that Certificates of Origin will now be required in respect of any goods sent to Cyprus by parcel post from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Italy.

The original provision that Certificates of Origin should not be required in respect of individual consignments not exceeding £25 in value is abolished.

(C. 15,464.)

MALTA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 164 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 15th April last, relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from Malta under Government Notice No. 57 of the 11th March last, the Board of Trade have now received copies of Government Notices Nos. 71 and 84, dated 22nd March and 6th April, respectively, which amend the above-mentioned Notice of the 11th March, by providing for the prohibition of the exportation of various articles to certain destinations, as follows:—

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

Draw plates, jewelled, for drawing steel wire, and diamonds prepared for use therein.

[The italicised words are new.]

Paraffin wax.

Prussiate of soda.

Tin chloride of tin, tin ore.

Castor oil.

Copper iodide.

Lubricants.

Hides of cattle, buffaloes and horses.

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

Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound; ammonia liquor.

Urea and its compounds.

Aniline and its compounds.

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

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

MALTA—*continued.*

(A)—*continued.*—

[The following articles have been removed from the list of articles included under heading (A) of the original Notice :—

Sheepskins, tanned.

Sheepskins, woolled, *i.e.*, with the wool left on.

Pigskins, dressed or undressed.]

(B)—To all foreign ports in Europe and the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic Ports), Belgium, Spain and Portugal, without the permission of the Collector of Customs, viz :—

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

[The italicised words are new.]

[The following articles have been removed from the list of articles which were previously included under heading (B) :—

Hides of cattle, buffaloes and horses, and calf-skins ;

Goat skins, undressed ;

Tin plates, including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing.]

(C. 15,224.)

ANTIGUA.

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Notice to Importers and Exporters, dated 17th February last, issued by the Treasurer of Antigua, under the authority of the Governor's Proclamation of the 12th February, and notifying that, with a view to preventing breaches of the Imperial Proclamation of 9th September last relative to Trading with the Enemy, Certificates of Origin, in prescribed form, will be required for goods imported into Antigua from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Italy.

Such certificates, however, will not be required in respect of individual consignments not exceeding £25 in value.

In the case of exports, goods sought to be exported to any foreign places in Europe or on the Mediterranean or Black Seas, with the exception of those situated in Russia, Belgium, France, Spain and Portugal will not be allowed to be shipped until Declarations of Ultimate Destination, in prescribed form, have been lodged with the proper Customs Authority. Such declarations will be required in respect of all exports without regard to value of consignments.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ANTIGUA—*continued.*

The following goods are exempt from the above requirements:—

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

The forms of Certificate of Origin for Imports and of the Statutory Declaration of Ultimate Destination for Exports are similar to those prescribed in the Notice to Importers and Exporters in the United Kingdom, for which *see* p. 426 of the "Board of Trade Journal," for the 12th November, 1914. (C. 16,074.)

BAHAMAS.

The Bahamas "Official Gazette" for the 27th March last contains a Proclamation, dated 25th March, 1915, revoking previous Proclamations,* and, at the same time, providing that Certificates of Origin will be required in the case of imports, and Declarations of

Ultimate Destination in the case of exports, in Bahamas.

The conditions under which such Certificates and Declarations will be required are similar to those specified in the Notice for "Barbados" in the current issue of this Journal, with the exception that in the Bahamas Proclamation no provision is made for the exemption of Certificates of Origin for individual consignments of less value than £25.

The following goods, however, will be exempt from these requirements:—

- (a) Goods shipped from the Colony on or before the 29th March, 1915, and hitherto exempted.
- (b) Goods in respect of which Customs Export Entries have been accepted before the publication of the Proclamation.
- (c) Goods imported under Licence. (C. 15,659.)

BARBADOS.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 241 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 22nd April last relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from the Colony of Barbados under Proclamation dated 16th March, 1915, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation, dated 8th April, 1915, which amends the previous Proclamation of the 16th March last by providing for the prohibition of the exportation of the undermentioned articles, as follows:—

Amended List of Prohibited Exports.

* *Viz.*, Proclamations dated 8th February, 6th March and 12th March, 1915.

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

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

Raw wool;
 Tin;
 Chloride of tin;
 Tin ore;
 Castor oil;
 Paraffin wax;
 Copper iodide;
 Lubricants;
 Skins of pigs, sheep and goats;
 Deer leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for 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.

(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 oil) and *all oleaginous nuts, seeds and products, including—*

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

[The italicised words are new.]

(C. 15,684.)

The Board of Trade have received copy of certain Regulations, dated 2nd February, 1915, which were assented to by the Governor under Section 178 of the Trade Act, 1910, on the 25th March last, under which a Declaration of the Ultimate Destination is required to be made in the case of all goods sought to be exported from Barbados to ports in Europe or on the Mediterranean or Black Seas, with the exception of those situated in Russia, Belgium, France, Spain and Portugal.

Certificates of Origin, in prescribed form, will be required in

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BARBADOS—*continued.*

the case of imports from all ports in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Italy. Such certificates will not, however, be required in respect of individual consignments not exceeding £25 in value, nor in respect of imports of foodstuffs, of timber of any kind (including pit-props), strawboard, wood-pulp, iron ore, granite, ice, tar or carbide of calcium.

The following goods are exempted from the above Regulations:—

- (a) Goods imported under Licence;
- (b) Goods shipped for the Colony on or before the 20th March, 1915, and hitherto exempted;
- (c) Goods in respect of which Customs export entries have been accepted before these Regulations came into operation.

The forms of Certificate of Origin for Imports and of the Statutory Declaration of Ultimate Destination for Exports are similar to those prescribed in the Notice to Importers and Exporters in the United Kingdom, for which *see* p. 426 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 12th November, 1914.

(C. 15,632.)

GRENADA.

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Proclamation, dated 23rd March, 1915, which revokes the Proclamation, dated 6th February, 1915, and various Notices* previously issued, and which provides for the prohibition of the exportation of various articles to certain countries from the Colony of Grenada.

The lists of articles, and the extent to which their exportation is prohibited, are the same as those shown under the headings B, C, and D, of the Notice for Cyprus on pp. 155-163 of the "Board of Trade Journal," for the 15th April last.

(C. 15,692.)

ST. LUCIA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 164 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 15th March last, respecting the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from St. Lucia, the Board of Trade are now in receipt of copy of a Government Notice (No. 62), dated 15th April, 1915, which revokes all previous Notices respecting prohibited exports, and, at the same time, prohibits the exportation of various articles from St Lucia to certain destinations, as follows:—

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

The list of articles is practically identical with that shown under heading (B) of the Notice for Cyprus on pp. 155-163 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 15th April last.

* *Viz.*, Notices, dated the 7th August, 1914 (2), 6th November, 1914, and the 19th February, 1915.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***ST. LUCIA**—*continued.*

The following articles, however, do not appear in the Notice for St. Lucia, viz., Cresol (saponified), chlorate of potash and zinc sulphate. On the other hand, the following *additional* articles appear in the St. Lucia Notice, viz., ammonia and its salts whether simple or compound; urea, aniline and their compounds; copper iodide; thorium oxide and other salts of thorium; chloride of tin; tanning substances of all kinds, including extracts for use in tanning; deerskins, dressed or undressed; diamonds prepared for use in drawplates for drawing steel wire; goatskins, dressed or undressed; lubricants; tin and tin ore; oil, castor; paraffin wax; and sheepskins, whether woolled or not,

(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 —

This list of articles included under this heading is the same as that given under heading (C) of the above-mentioned Notice for Cyprus, except that the item "goat-skins, undressed" appears in list (A) above in the St. Lucia Notice. Further, the following item has been modified in the St. Lucia list, as indicated by the *italics* :—

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

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

Tin plates; including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing.
(C. 15,854.)

SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Proclamation (No. 3 of 1915), dated 27th February, which directs that Certificates of Origin, in prescribed form, will be required in respect of any imports into the Solomon Islands Protectorate from places situated in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, and Italy—provided that such certificates will not be required in respect of foodstuffs, timber of any kind, wood, iron ore, granite, tar or carbide of calcium or in respect of individual consignments not exceeding £25 in value.

It is further provided that Declarations of Ultimate Destination, in prescribed form, will be required to be made by the exporter, until further notice, in respect of all exports, from the Protectorate without regard to the value of the consignments, to any foreign place in Europe or on the Mediterranean or Black Seas, with the exception of those situated in Russia, Belgium, France, Spain, and Portugal.

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

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS PROTECTORATES.

A copy of a Proclamation (No. 4 of 1915), dated 27th February,

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

has been received which lays down regulations for the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorates respecting Certificates of Origin for imports and Declarations of Ultimate Destination for exports similar to those notified above for the Solomon Islands Protectorate.

FIJI.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of the "Opium Ordinance, 1914" (No. 1 of 1914), dated 20th September last, which regulates the importation, storage, and disposal of opium, morphine, cocaine and similar drugs in Fiji.

**Regulations
respecting
Importation of
Opium.**

The Ordinance provides, *inter alia*, that it shall not be lawful to import any prepared opium into the Colony.

All opium imported into the Colony shall be deposited at the cost, risk and peril of the person or persons importing the same in such store as shall be appointed by the Governor for that purpose. No opium shall be delivered or withdrawn from a store, except on the written authority of the Chief Medical Officer or medical officer authorised by him.

It shall not be lawful to authorise any withdrawal of opium from a store, except to registered medical practitioners, dentists, licensed druggists, veterinary surgeons, or to any hospital attendant approved by the Chief Medical Officer at a plantation hospital.

The cultivation of the opium poppy (*papaver somniferum*) in the Colony is prohibited. (C. 15,782.)

The Board of Trade have also received copy of the "Copyright Ordinance, 1914" (No. 22 of 1914), dated 1st December last, relating to copyright in Fiji.

**Importation of
Reprints of
Copyright Works
prohibited.**

Under this Ordinance it is provided that in the case of copies which infringe copyright, and as to which the owner of the copyright gives notice in writing by himself or his agent to the Commissioner of Customs and Excise of the United Kingdom under the provisions of section 14 (1) of the Imperial Copyright Act of 1911, such notice, if communicated by the said Commissioner of Customs and Excise to the Receiver-General, shall be deemed to be a notice given under the provisions of sections 104 (1) of the "Customs Regulations Ordinance, 1881," and any such copy referred to in the notice shall be deemed a prohibited import, and may be dealt with as provided for in the Customs Regulation Ordinance aforesaid.

In cases where the owner of copyright gives the aforesaid notice in writing by himself or his agent in the first instance to the Receiver-General, it shall be lawful for him to require the person giving such notice—

- (1) To furnish further information, verified by statutory declaration if so desired;
- (2) To make a deposit sufficient to cover any expense which may

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FIJI—*continued.*

be incurred or to indemnify the said Receiver-General against any damage incurred in respect of any action taken in consequence of such notice.

The Ordinance also provides for penalties for dealing with infringing copies of copyright works. (C. 15,768.)

NORWAY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at Christiania to the effect that the exportation of the following articles from Norway has been prohibited:—Raw asbestos (with the exception of that produced in Norway and accompanied by certificates of origin), asbestos goods (even if mixed or in combination with other material), bones, and tallow and fat of ruminants (with the exception of bone fat produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin). (C. 15,751.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Customs duties on matches and lighting apparatus imported into Norway have been established, as from the 3rd May,

at the rates shown below:—

Matches made of wax, stearine, or similar materials	... ..	1 kr. 75 öre per kilogram.
Matches of other materials	... ..	1 kr. 60 öre per kilogram.
Lighting apparatus (<i>fyrstøi</i>) of all kinds		1 kr. each.

[Note—The import duty formerly leviable on matches was 15 öre per kilogram. 1 krone (100 öre) 1s. 1½d.; kilogram. = 2·2046 lb.] (C. 16,120.)

SWEDEN.

The “Svensk Författningssamling” for the 19th April contains a Royal Decree, dated the 16th April, which prohibited the exportation from Sweden, as from the 20th April, of the following articles:—

- Zinc, unmanufactured (with the exception of that produced from raw material—not from scrap—in Sweden); also zinc scrap.
- Zinc sheets, even with coating of other non-precious metal; zinc wire, zinc pipes and parts of pipes; zinc anodes, even provided with ears, with or without holes; rolled zinc sheets furnished with holes (so-called boiler zinc); zinc rods.
- Frames for motor carriages and motor vehicles, and frames for carriages and vehicles, without motor, for carrying goods.
- Wheels for automobiles.

Note—The prohibition of the exportation of motor carriages and vehicles applies also to unspecified parts of such carriages and vehicles. (C. 16,191.)

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

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Netherlands State Central Bureau for the regulation of the export of *cheese* from the Netherlands has been established, and that the Bureau has determined that from 10 to 20 per cent. of the cheese purchased or produced in the Netherlands must remain in the country (the proportion varying according to the Province and according to the kind of cheese concerned). The remaining 90 or 80 per cent. of the cheese will be allowed to be exported, when accompanied by special export certificates issued by the Bureau.

The Board of Trade are also in receipt, through the same channel, of telegraphic information to the effect that the prohibition of the exportation of *sauerkraut*, established by a Royal Decree of the 16th March (see page 832 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 25th March), has been temporarily withdrawn. (C. 15,555; C. 16,041).

FRANCE.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a despatch from H.M. Ambassador at Paris reporting that the French Ministry of Finance have announced that in future special permits for the exportation of goods from France will only be valid for two months. If the goods covered by the permit have not been exported within that period, the permit must be renewed.

It is suggested that, in cases where permission of the French Government has been obtained for the despatch of particular consignments of goods to the United Kingdom, and the exporter in France has been unable to forward the goods within a period of two months from the date of issue of the permit, this document, together with four copies thereof, should be forwarded to H.M. Embassy, in order that an application for a renewal may be made to the French Government.

(C. 15,813.)

FRENCH WEST AFRICA.

The "Journal Officiel du Sénégal" for the 15th April contains a Circular of the Governor-General of French West Africa, dated the 26th March, from which it appears (1) that all cotton tissues, plain, twilled or serge-woven, whatever be the number of *lames* used in weaving them, are to be classed as plain (unfigured) tissues for the purpose of the application of the Customs duties established by the Decree of the 3rd March, 1914,* unless the tissues are "figured" tissues properly so-called, with patterns or designs; and (2) that blankets, if hemmed or bordered, are not to be subjected to the surtax of 50 per cent. for "making-up" on account of the hemming or bordering.

(C. 15,451.)

* See the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 12th March, 1914, pages 666-669.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA—*continued.*

The issue of the same publication for the 8th April contains a Decree of the Governor-General of French West Africa, dated the 26th March, promulgating a French Presidential Decree of the 4th March which increased the Customs duties on spirituous products imported into French West Africa to the rates shown in the following statement:—

Articles.	Unit on which duty is levied.	Territories situated outside the Zone covered by the Convention of the 14th June, 1898 (Senegal, Guinea, Upper Senegal and Niger, and Mauritania).		Territories subject to the régime established by the Convention of the 14th June, 1898 (Ivory Coast and Dahomey).
		Rate of Import Duty	Surtax on Foreign Products.	
Alcohols and spirits (<i>caux-de-vie</i>)	Hectolitre of pure alcohol	Frs. cts. 250 00	Frs. cts. 50 00	Frs. cts. 300 00
Liqueurs— Containing more than 25 degrees of alcohol ...	Hectolitre of liquid	125 00†	35 00†	160 00†
Containing 25 degrees of alcohol or less ...	" "	70 00	20 00	85 00
Wines exceeding 16 degrees	" "	Dutiable as alcohol.		
Alcoholic perfumery, alcoholic distilled waters, alcoholates, alcoholic or alcoholated tinctures ...	Hectolitre of pure alcohol	Duty applicable to alcohol (on the quantity of alcohol contained therein); but the amount of duty levied shall not be less than—		
		5 % <i>ad val.</i>	7 % <i>ad val.</i>	12 % <i>ad val.</i>

(C. 15,646.)

FRENCH COLONIES.

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 4th May contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 1st May, which authorises the Governors-General and Governors of French Colonies and Protectorates (other than Tunis and Morocco) to prohibit the exportation of coins of copper, nickel and billon, if they consider such a course expedient.

Governors-General of French Colonies authorised to prohibit export of Coins.

ITALY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Ambassador at Rome to the effect that a Royal Decree was published on the 9th May prohibiting the exportation from Italy of sulphur, vegetable oils, rags of all kinds, and pure spirit.

Prohibition of Exportation of certain Articles.

BULGARIA.

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

Prohibition of Exportation of Cement.

(C. 15,860.)

† The duties on liqueurs containing more than 25 degrees of alcohol shall not be less than those leviable on the alcohol which they contain.

EXCISE TARIFF CHANGES AND REGULATIONS.

PAPUA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 52-3 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 7th January last respecting the imposition of excise duties on tobacco in Papua, the Board of Trade are now in receipt of a copy of the "Excise Ordinance, 1914 (No. 18 of 1914), which lays down regulations relating to the management of Excise in the Territory of Papua.

The Ordinance prescribes, *inter alia*, the scale of fees payable annually for a licence to manufacture tobacco, cigars, cigarettes or snuff.

No manufacturer may have in his factory any manufactured tobacco containing more than 30 per centum of moisture.

Drawbacks of excise duty may be allowed on exportation of excisable articles under such conditions as may be prescribed.

Certain regulations are also prescribed in a Schedule to the Ordinance relating to the manufacture of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and snuff in the Territory.

NORWAY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Norwegian Royal Order, dated the 29th April, has been issued providing that, from the 3rd May, stamp duties were to be paid on cigars, cigarettes, cigarette mouthpieces, and snuff, at the following rates:—

		Rate of Stamp duty.
		Kr. öre.
<i>Cigars—</i>		
Of a value up to 3 kr. per hundred	... ..	Per hundred 0 20
.. .. above 3 and up to 5 kr. per hundred	... ..	.. .. 0 40
.. .. " 5 " 7	.. ..	.. .. 0 60
.. .. " 7 " 9	.. ..	.. .. 0 80
.. .. " 9 " 11	.. ..	.. .. 1 00
.. .. " 11 " 13	.. ..	.. .. 1 20
.. .. " 13 " 15	.. ..	.. .. 1 40
.. .. " 15 " 20	.. ..	.. .. 1 80
.. .. " 20 " 25	.. ..	.. .. 2 40
.. .. " 25 " 30	.. ..	.. .. 3 00
.. .. " 30 " 40	.. ..	.. .. 4 00
and, in addition, for every 10 kr. or fraction thereof by which the value per hundred exceeds 40 kr.	.. ..	.. .. 1 00
<i>Cigarettes—</i>		
Of a value up to 1½ kr. per hundred	... ..	Per hundred 0 20
.. .. above 1½ up to 2½ kr. per hundred	... ..	.. .. 0 40
.. .. " 2½ " 3½	.. ..	.. .. 0 60
.. .. " 3½ " 4½	.. ..	.. .. 0 80
.. .. " 4½ " 6	.. ..	.. .. 1 20
.. .. " 6 " 8	.. ..	.. .. 1 60
and, in addition, for every 2 kr. or fraction thereof by which the value per hundred exceeds 8 kr.	.. ..	.. .. 0 40
<i>Cigarette mouthpieces</i>	Per hundred or fraction thereof	0 40
<i>Snuff</i> ... Per 50 grammes of the content of the packet, or fraction thereof		0 10

(C. 16,119.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

UNITED KINGDOM.

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

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

Naval Prizes. See Notices on p. 449.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

In a report to his Government, published in a recent issue of the United States Commerce Reports, the American Consul at Puerto Plata states that on the outbreak of war shipping between the Dominican Republic and European ports ceased with the withdrawal of the Hamburg-American and Compagnie Générale Transatlantique steamers. The East Asiatic Company, whose vessels fly the Danish flag, has now inaugurated a line of small vessels from Dominican ports to St. Thomas, where goods will be transhipped for Europe in larger vessels of the same Company. See also Notice on p. 441.

MINERALS, METALS, AND MACHINERY.

RUSSIA.

The British Vice-Consul at Ekaterinburg (Mr. T. H. Preston) reports that one of the most important questions to be settled in Russia in the near future, to which the Urals are not indifferent, is that of fuel both for metallurgical and power purposes. The quantities of timber which have been cut down indiscriminately in the Urals during the last 200 years are now giving out, at any rate those within accessible distance of the Ural mining works, which circumstance has by degrees forced metallurgists to turn their attention to mineral fuel instead of timber. Some of these works have long since been obtaining anthracite and coke from the Donetz Basin, others from Germany and the United Kingdom, *via* Archangel and Kotlas.

In view of the certain activity in industrial life after the war the demand for mineral fuel will be especially great. Meanwhile the existing coal fields are scarcely able to cope with the demand, more especially as the supplies from the Polish field Dumbrovsky (said to amount to nearly 500,000 million pouds per annum) have ceased since the outbreak of the war, as well as a similar quantity from

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

Silesia. Owing to this and to favourable railway tariffs existing for the transport of coal, the Siberian fields of Anjorsky and Soujensky have been sending large quantities to Samara, Moscow, and other parts of Russia. Meanwhile the Ural industries are on the eve of great activities, which will be bound to cause a still greater demand for mineral fuel.

In view of the foregoing, special interest is being displayed in the anthracite fields of Poltava and Bedinsky, the former situated at a distance of 146 miles from the station of Poletaevo (320 miles from Ekaterinburg) and the latter 50 miles from Poletaevo, or 386 miles from Ekaterinburg. With the completion of the construction of the railways Troitz-Orsk and Orsk-Orenburg, these fields will be in a position to supply the districts of the Volga, Tashkent and the Urals.

According to the reports of Russian geologists the anthracite is of excellent quality and as regards quantity milliards of pouds are spoken of; many claims have been pegged and several firms have commenced production. The cost of production of such anthracite at the mine has been estimated to be 6 copecks per poud (about 8s. per ton), or about 22 copecks per poud at Ekaterinburg station (about 28s. per ton).

Poud = 36 lbs. avoirdupois. 1,000 pouds = 16 tons (about). (C.I.B. 24,714.)

YARNS AND TEXTILES.**JAPAN.**

H.M. Commercial Attaché for Japan (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) has forwarded an extract from the local press containing an account of the steps taken by the Japanese Government in order to afford relief to the silk industry, which has been seriously affected by the large drop in silk prices since the beginning of the European war.

The Japanese Government have decided to organise a subsidised company for the purpose of maintaining a standard price for raw silk in the market. To this end the company will engage in the purchase and sale of silk yarn, but its operations will be limited to spot delivery transactions only.

The capital of the Imperial Silk Yarn Company, Limited, as this new organisation is named, will be 7,000,000 yen (about £714,600), of which 5,000,000 yen (about £510,400) has been contributed by the Government. The intention is that shares will be distributed as widely as possible amongst spinners. Dividends will be limited to 8 per cent.

Mr. Crowe adds that the point which seems to have been lost sight of by Japanese producers is that silk is an article of luxury, and that in times of war the consumption in most countries will diminish. America remains the only large consuming market, and if the attempt is made to keep prices high in Japan, America will obtain the necessary supplies from other silk-producing countries, probably from China.

(C.I.B. 24,712.)

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 8th May, 1915, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	60s.	5d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	33s.	3d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	32s.	4d.

For further particulars see p. 503.

A statement is published on p. 504 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 8th May, 1915, as well as of imports during the corresponding week of 1914.

**Imports of
Agricultural
Produce.**

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 6th May, 1915, was 197,534 (including 275 bales British West Indian), and the number imported during the eighteen weeks ended 6th May, 1915, was 2,800,363 (including 1,547 bales British West Indian, 429 bales British West African, 7,556 bales British East African, and 1,149 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 6th May, 1915, was 9,210, and during the eighteen weeks 281,200.

For further details see p. 503.

A return showing the number of bales of cotton imported and exported, forwarded from ports to inland towns, and returned to ports, during the month and four months ended April, 1915, will be found on p. 502.

CEYLON.

The following statistics of the exports of rubber of domestic production from Ceylon during the month of January, 1914 and 1915, have been extracted from official returns issued by the Ceylon Government:—

To	January, 1914.	January, 1915.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
United Kingdom	1,947,790	4,069,261
United States	435,752	—
Other countries	601,730	340,208
Total exports of rubber of domestic production...	2,985,272	4,409,469

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***FEDERATED MALAY STATES.**

The following figures of the exports of cultivated rubber from the Federated Malay States during the month and four months ended 30th April, 1915, are from telegraphic information received by the Malay States Information Agency in London, the corresponding figures for 1914 being added for purposes of comparison:—

	1914.	1915.
	Tons.	Tons.
April	2,151	2,777
January-April	9,475	13,079

GREECE (CRETE).

H.M. Vice-Consul at Canea (Mr. E. C. D. Rawlins) has furnished, under date 21st April, the following account of the olive oil market in Canea:—

Owing to the large demand from Venice and Genoa, prices have reached 1 fr. 22 centimes per oke. This means a f.o.b. Canea price of £47 per ton of 1,000 kilogs., including the new export tax of 1 fr. 30 centimes per 100 okes. These prices are the cost prices of olive oil purchased on the spot, and do not include the commission of the export merchant.

In order to obtain a c.i.f. United Kingdom quotation, British importers must add the cost of freight and insurance to the f.o.b. price. Freight rates to the United Kingdom are unsteady, but the present rate stands at 55s. per ton. Marine and war risks insurance should be calculated in the United Kingdom, as it is better for British importers to do this themselves upon receipt of telegraphic information from shippers at Canea of the shipment of the goods.

The acidity of the oil is high, running from 8 per cent. upwards, and Cretan exporters are unwilling to make offers on a fixed rate of acidity.

There has been a large decrease of shipments to the United Kingdom owing to high prices and undue percentage of acidity of the oil. On the other hand, shipments to Italy have increased greatly, and this oil is largely re-exported from Italy to Austria and Germany by Italian merchants and agents of Cretan shippers in Venice. It is said that enormous prices for olive oil are being paid in Trieste, and several Greek steamship companies have established new lines running from Piraeus to Venice, whence the cargo is deflected off to Trieste.

Stocks of oil at Canea are small, not exceeding 600 to 650 tons in the town of Canea, though in the Canea district there are probably some 1,000 to 1,200 tons.

The 1915 crop is expected to reach to about half of what is called a good crop. In many parts of the island the prospects of the crop are bad. (C.I.B. 25,011.)

Franc = 9·6d. Oke = 2·84 lbs. Kilogramme = 2·2046 lbs.

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***ARGENTINA.**

H.M. Minister in Buenos Aires reports that, at the time of writing (24th March), wool operations have been steadily declining in the Argentine market. To some extent this is held to be natural since lustre wool, which is in strong demand in the United Kingdom and America, is now nearly exhausted.

Nevertheless, the regular business houses continue to be represented daily at the market and to evince interest in inferior wools at reduced prices. Orders from abroad appear to be slackening off and prices are down about 15 per cent. for the best class of wool. The wool market at Montevideo is practically at a standstill. (C.14,611.)

JAPAN.

H.M. Vice-Consul at Hakodate reports that the total production of flax seed in the Hokkaido in 1914 was 48,381 koku, approximately 240,000 bushels. The greater part of this had already been consumed at the time of writing (25th March), leaving available only 2,250 koku or 10,779 bushels.

Market prices for flax seed at the date mentioned were:—3rd class, 5.50 yen per picul; 4th class, 5.30 yen per picul; 5th class, 5.10 yen per picul, or 11s. 3d., 10s. 10d., and 10s. 5d. per 133½ lbs., respectively.

No estimate of the amount of flax seed available for sowing can be given, as seed selected for sowing is not quoted separately on the market. (C.I.B. 24,707.)

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.***TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.**

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

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

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman and Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, London, E.C. 4; and 54, St Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. 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.

bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom. The third volume (supplement) contains a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

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

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

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

No. 5436. Trade of the Consular District of Odessa in 1913. Price 5d.

Agriculture.	Reports from Nicolaiev,
Motor-car trade.	Berdiansk, Eupatoria, Kertch,
Iron industry.	Kharkov, Kherson, Kiev, Mariupol,
Public works.	Rostov-on-Don, Sevastopol,
Shipping.	Taganrog, and Theodosia.
	Map.

No. 5,439. Trade, Commerce and Industries of the Consular District of Rouen (France) in 1913. Price 4d.

Coal imports.	Reports from St. Malo, Cherbourg, Nantes, St. Nazaire, St. Briec, Lorient and Hennebont.
Cotton spinning and weaving industries.	
Chemical trade.	Map.
Tanning.	
Shipbuilding.	

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Commonwealth of Australia. Report (with Appendices) of the Royal Commission on the Meat Export Trade of Australia. [Cd. 7,896.]. Price 5½d.

Committee on the Use of Lead in Painting of Buildings. Report of the Departmental Committee appointed to investigate the danger attendant on the Use of Paints containing Lead in the Painting of Buildings. [Cd. 7,882.]. Price 1s. 2d.

Government Publications.

East India (Indentured Labour). Report to the Government of India on the Conditions of Indian Immigrants in Four British Colonies and Surinam, by Mr. James McNeill, Indian Civil Service, and Mr. Chinman Lal. Part I.—Trinidad and British Guiana. [Cd. 7,744]. Price 1s. 4d.; Part II.—Surinam, Jamaica, and Fiji; and General Remarks. [Cd. 7,745]. Price 1s. 6d.

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. Report of the Departmental Committee on the Irish Pig-breeding Industry. [Cd. 7,890.] Price 2½d.

Wines Imported. H.C. 207. Price ½d.

This is a return, prepared in the Statistical Office of H.M. Customs and Excise, showing the alcoholic strength, degree by degree, of wines imported into this country during the year 1914 in cask from the various countries of Europe, from Madeira, Australia, and other countries (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper No. 189 of 1914).

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

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

The titles of the Miscellaneous Series are printed in italics.

No.	Place.	Price.	No.	Place.	Price.
EUROPE—					
France:					
5435	Nice, 1913	1d.	5431	Tunis, 1913	3d.
5439	Rouen, 1913	4d.	ASIA—		
Germany and Colonies:			China:		
5417	Togoland, 1913	½d.	5424	China, 1913	3d.
Greece:			Persia:		
5429	Thessaly, 1913	1½d.	5433	Bahrein Islands, 1913-14 ...	2½d.
Portugal and Colonies:			5425	Bunder Abbas, 1913-14 ...	2d.
5418	Portuguese Guinea, 1913 ...	1d.	5430	Bushire, 1913-14	3½d.
Russia:			5419	Kermanshah, 1913-14 ...	1d.
5415	Moscow, 1913	4½d.	Siam:		
5482	Riga	3½d.	5428	Bangkok, 1913-14	2½d.
5436	Odessa, 1913	5d.	SOUTH AMERICA—		
Spain:			Bolivia.		
5440	Spain, 1913	3d.	5416	Bolivia, 1913	3d.
AFRICA—			Nicaragua:		
Abyssinia:			5427	Nicaragua, 1911-18... ..	1½d.
5422	Abyssinia, 1913	2½d.			
5421	Gambela, 1913	1d.			
5420	Harrar, 1913... ..	1d.			

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.**
 Cotton Seed Products in India.
 "Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay), March.
 Economic Plants in the West Indies.
 "Agricultural News" (Barbados), 10th April.
 Sugar Cultivation in Cuba.
 "West Indian Bulletin" (Barbados), No. 4 (1914).
 The Coconut : Its Value.
 "Straits Budget" (Singapore), 1st April.
 Sugar (Raw) Market in Germany.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 26th April.
 Wheat Crop Distribution in Canada, 1914-15.
 "Monetary Times" (Toronto), 10th April.
 Lumber Market in Spain.
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 14th April.
 Crop Prospects in India.
 "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 8th April.
 Rice Crop Prospects of Assam.
 "Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 9th April.
 Bacon Industry, Suggested, in the West Indies.
 "Agricultural News" (Barbados), 10th April.
 Crop Prospects in Roumania.
 "Curierul Financiar" (Bucharest), 18th April.
 Lumber Output of Canada.
 "Monetary Times" (Toronto), 16th April.
 Sugar Industry in West China.
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 13th April.
 Rice Trade of Burma in 1914.
 "Rangoon Gazette" (Rangoon), 29th March.
 Vegetable Dyes of India.
 "Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay), March.
 Rubber Cultivation in Malaya.
 "Agricultural News" (Barbados), 10th April.
 Coffee Market in Hamburg.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 26th April.
- Machinery, Hardware and Engineering.**
 Electrification of Bombay Factories.
 "Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay), March.
- Machinery, Hardware and Engineering—cont.**
 Machinery : Openings for Trade in Chile.
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 14th April.
 Hardware Industry in Germany.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 14th April.
 Power Looms : Tuning and Construction.
 "Canadian Textile Journal" (Montreal), April.
 Hardware Industry in West Germany.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 23rd April.
 Hydro-Electric Power at Montreal.
 "Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Montreal), 15th April.
 Irrigation in South Africa.
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 12th April.
 Hardware Industry in Upper Silesia.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 24th April.
- Metals, Mining and Minerals.**
 Steel : Heat Treatment.
 "Iron Age" (New York), 22nd April.
 Steel Works Union Operations in Germany.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 15th April.
 Potash Industry in Germany.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 14th April.
 Mining Industry in Queensland in 1914.
 "Queensland Mining Journal" (Brisbane), 15th March.
 Iron Market in Upper Silesia.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 15th April.
 Coal Trade of India.
 "Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 9th April.
 Coal Market in South Germany.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 14th April.
 Mineral Production of Japan in 1914.
 "Yokohama Chamber of Commerce Journal," March.
 Tin Plate Market in Upper Silesia.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 23rd April.
 Coal Production in India.
 "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 8th April.
- Railways, Shipping and Transport.**
 Shipping on the Rhine.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 11th April.
- Textiles and Textile Materials.**
 Ramie Fibre : Strength, Elasticity, &c.
 "Canadian Textile Journal" (Montreal), April.
 Cotton Market in Bombay.
 "Times of India" (Bombay), 10th April.

*Foreign and Colonial Publications.*NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—*continued.***Textiles and Textile Materials—*continued.***

Henequen Fibre: Uses.
Commerce Reports (Washington),
13th April.

Muslin Manufacture in India.
"Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay),
March.

Weaving Industry in Germany.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 23rd April.

Silk Market in Japan.
"Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade
Circular," 15th March.

Silk Industry in India.
"Times of India" (Bombay), 3rd
April

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

Straits Settlements: Trade in 1914.
"Straits Budget" (Singapore), 1st
April.

Germany: Reichsbank Clearings
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 18th
April.

German East Africa: Trade, &c. (before
the War).
"Economiste Français" (Paris), 1st
May.

Japan: Economic Condition in 1914
"Yokohama Chamber of Commerce
Journal," March.

Commercial, Financial and Economic—*cont.*

France: Economic Situation on the Ivory
Coast.
"Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris), 5th
May.

Russia: City Budget of Petrograd for
1915.
"Pravitel'nyestnik" (Petrograd), 7th
April.

Miscellaneous.

Pulp and Paper Industry in Germany.
"Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Mon-
treal), 15th March.

Glassware: Openings for Trade in Hon-
duras.
Commerce Reports (Washington),
14th April.

Fishing Industry in France.
"Bulletin des Halles" (Paris), 3rd
May.

Surgical Instruments: Openings for Trade
in Brazil.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 12th
April.

Hat Industry in Japan.
"Yokohama Chamber of Commerce
Journal," March.

Sanitary Works in Argentina.
Commerce Reports (Washington),
14th April.

Cellulose from the Bamboo.
"Agricultural News" (Barbados), 10th
April.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Canada —

Roads Department of Quebec: Report for 1914.
Minister of Agriculture of Quebec: Report for 1914

Egypt.—Annual Trade Returns of Egypt for 1914 (in French).

Western Australia—Statistical Register, 1913: Part III., Accumulation.

China.—Maritime Customs Statistical Series: Vol. I., Imports.

United States—

Commissioner of Navigation's Report for 1914
Trade and Commerce of St. Louis: Annual Statement for 1914

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

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

	MONTH OF APRIL.		FOUR MONTHS ENDED APRIL.	
	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.
IMPORTS.				
American	190,566	454,356	1,362,946	2,184,495
Brazilian	26,246	8,000	135,698	9,869
East Indian	23,481	15,268	59,965	79,071
Egyptian	46,561	47,988	229,136	328,986
Miscellaneous... ..	17,732	4,386*	56,733	39,503†
Total	303,626	529,998	1,844,478	2,686,874
EXPORTS.				
American	14,039	34,684	65,786	132,172
Brazilian	1,221	2(0	7,550	650
East Indian	3,325	13,481	15,116	34,718
Egyptian	14,638	18,161	64,354	105,607
Miscellaneous... ..	2,455	834	6,743	720
Total	35,578	66,850	159,579	273,767
FORWARDED from PORTS to INLAND TOWNS.				
American	222,980	275,123	990,228	1,148,621
Brazilian	18,405	7,204	70,165	28,806
East Indian	11,703	8,804	28,510	29,681
Egyptian	31,459	24,664	150,641	123,152
Miscellaneous... ..	11,178	9,319	54,460	33,455
Total	295,725	325,114	1,293,404	1,363,715
FORWARDED from INLAND TOWNS to PORTS.				
American	247	63	1,023	263
Brazilian	8	—	16	—
East Indian	10	—	14	27
Egyptian	235	50	235	50
Miscellaneous... ..	—	17	—	208
Total	500	130	1,288	548

* Including 144 bales British West Indian, 96 bales British West African, 622 bales British East African, and 875 bales foreign East 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.

Cotton Returns—continued.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 18 weeks ended 6th May, 1915 :—

	Week ended 6th May, 1915.	18 Weeks ended 6th May, 1915.	Week ended 6th May, 1915.	18 Weeks ended 6th May, 1915.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	163,753	2,334,682	4,826	135,823
Brazilian	1,700	9,869	55	705
East Indian	5,595	81,866	1,885	36,001
Egyptian	23,386	332,631	2,429	107,936
Miscellaneous	3,100*	41,315†	15	735
Total	197,531	2,800,363	9,210	281,200

* Including 275 bales British West Indian.

† Including 1,547 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 8th May, 1915, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
Week ended 8th May, 1915	60 5	33 3	32 4
Corresponding Week in—			
1908	33 1	24 9	18 7
1909	41 6	27 3	20 6
1910	32 1	22 0	18 1
1911	31 8	25 1	19 0
1912	37 11	31 1	23 7
1913	32 6	25 9	19 6
1914	32 2	25 6	18 9

* 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 8th May, 1915, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 8th May, 1915.	Correspond- ing week in 1914.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	36	235
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	140	8
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Cwts.	148,755	211,104
Mutton " " " " " " " "	"	118,615	163,440
Pork " " " " " " " "	"	3,076	10,783
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	24,501	25,242
Salted or pressed meat :—			
Bacon	Cwts.	138,182	103,974
Beef	"	4,405	828
Hams	"	22,544	15,385
Pork	"	4,754	4,394
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	2,474	3,450
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	37,917	13,054
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Cwts.	63,862	59,790
Margarine	"	37,402	28,396
Cheese	"	83,194	11,882
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	—	156
" condensed	"	27,462	27,993
" preserved, other kinds	"	1,349	483
Eggs	Grt. Hndr.	210,809	293,887
Poultry	Value £	11,664	20,741
Game	"	3,820	321
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	9,787	8,718
Lard	"	58,568	31,327
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Cwts.	1,636,800	1,228,400
Wheat-meal and flour	"	162,800	140,900
Barley	"	188,300	277,200
Oats	"	546,400	283,600
Peas	"	28,323	29,110
Beans	"	6,680	24,200
Maize or Indian corn	"	478,900	274,600
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Cwts.	35,500	48,492
Apricots and peaches	"	—	1
Bananas	Bunches	167,848	152,763
Cherries	Cwts.	—	47
Currants	"	—	—
Gooseberries	"	—	111
Grapes	"	754	1,042
Lemons	"	15,191	14,599
Oranges	"	166,200	103,774
Pears	"	473	4,250
Plums	"	—	—
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unenumerated	"	2,647	1,257
Hay	Tons	52	370
Straw	"	—	19
Moss Litter	"	317	1,765
Hops	Cwts.	6,765	375
Locust beans	"	21,000	8,543
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	181,924	118,325
Potatoes	Cwts.	26,429	130,547
Tomatoes	"	31,659	29,624
Unenumerated	Value £	9,259	17,607
Vegetables, dried	Cwts.	14,530	310
" preserved by canning	"	20,525	16,512

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 now being held at the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, N., particulars of which will be found on p. 433.

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. 435.

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. 431.

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.**

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACTS, 1911 TO 1915—
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

**Unemployment Insurance (Courts of Referees) Emergency
Regulations, 1915.**

The Board of Trade in pursuance of Section 91 of the National Insurance Act, 1911, hereby make the following Regulations:—

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Courts of Referees) Emergency Regulations, 1915, and shall come into force on the date hereof.

2. Notwithstanding the limitation prescribed by Regulation 20 (iv.) of the Unemployment Insurance Regulations, 1912, the term of office of the members of the first panels of Courts of Referees constituted under Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911, shall continue for the duration of the present war and such period not exceeding one year thereafter as the Board of Trade may direct.

Signed by order of the Board of Trade this 5th day of May, 1915.

H. LLEWELLYN SMITH,

Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Application to the Umpire.

In pursuance of Regulations made by the Board of Trade and dated 26th day of March, 1912, Notice is hereby given that the Umpire (Unemployment Insurance) has received application for decision as to whether contributions are payable or not in respect of the following classes of persons:—

342. Workmen engaged in making or finishing small wooden Cash Tills.

(This may involve a modification of Decision A. 1034.)

Any representations with reference to the above application may be made in writing to the Umpire by, or on behalf of, any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and forwarded to the Registrar, Office of the Umpire, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W., on or before 27th May, 1915.

Notice is further given that the Umpire proposes to give his decision on the above application on or after 31st May, 1915.

EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS.

3. If before the date specified in the notice any representations with reference to the application are made in writing to the Umpire by or on behalf of any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or the Board of Trade, the Umpire shall take those representations into his consideration, and the Umpire may at any time before the said date require any persons to supply to him such information in writing as he thinks necessary for the purpose of enabling him to give a decision.

All such representations and information shall be open to inspection by any employer or workman appearing to the Umpire to be interested or any persons authorised in that behalf by any such employer or workman or the Board of Trade.

4. Any persons claiming to be interested may apply to the Umpire to be heard by him orally in reference to any application under these Regulations, and the Umpire may, in any case in which he thinks it desirable, require the attendance of any person before him to give oral information on the subject of any application.

The decisions of the Umpire upon the foregoing will be announced in the "Board of Trade Journal" in due course.

