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The objects and work of the Branch are described on p. 785.

A series of "Exchange Meetings," with concurrent exhibitions of samples of German and Austrian goods, is now being held at 32, Cheapside, E.C. (see p. 737). All communications in this connection should be sent to the Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C.; Telephone, City 2323.

Attention is called to the following samples which are on view at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. :—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Carton Paper from Russia	11th Mar., 1915	656
Carnauba Wax from Brazil	" " "	660
Waterproof Paper and Paper Shirts from Japan	4th " "	636
Fish Seales from Russia— <i>Market sought</i>	18th Feb., "	451
Seal Leather—New York enquiry	" " "	456
Cotton Dress Materials—Melbourne enquiry... ..	11th " "	372
Cast Iron Studs—New Zealand Contract offering	" " "	375
Webbing Tapes for Corsets—Lyons enquiry	" " "	381
String—Geneva enquiry... ..	" " "	308
Alce Fibre Cloth—New Zealand enquiry	28th Jan., "	222
Picture Moulding—New Zealand enquiry	" " "	225
Non-flammable Celluloid—Warsaw enquiry	" " "	227
Bands and Imitation Leather for Hats—Havana enquiry ...	" " "	231
Upholstering Velvet and Imitation Leather Boards— Melbourne enquiry	21st " "	153
Hygienic Socks—Warsaw enquiry	" " "	162
Zinc Sheets, Paper for Boxes, and Labels—Rangoon enquiry	14th " "	70
Cotton Tweeds—Melbourne enquiry	" " "	73
Mica and Grass Tree Gum from Australia— <i>Market sought</i> ...	7th " "	8
Typewriter Ribbons (uninked) and reels, brass bottle tops— Warsaw enquiry	" " "	13
High Pressure Jointing—Swedish enquiry	" " "	15
Cotton Thread, Beads, Soap and Knife from Portuguese East Africa	" " "	16

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	733
List of H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions	785
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications, &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	781

**OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.
UNITED KINGDOM.**

In view of the cessation of imports from Germany and Austria-

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

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

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

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

Applications have already 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.

Among a very large number of applications received, the following may be noted, in addition to those instanced last week on pp. 648-9 and in previous issues:—

Articles desired to Purchase.

Aluminate of sodium.	Machinery for treating waste sugar-cane for fertilising purposes.
Baryta paper.	Schlag metal.
Brass escutcheons.	Silver sand (Belgian).
Colouring for use in soap manufacture.	Spray pipettes for hairdressers.
Compressed cork.	Steel pinions, similar to those used for clocks.
Copper stills for the extraction of essential oils.	Tapioca roots.
Cutch.	Turkish glue or Vienna paste (for bootmakers' use).
Machinery for making confetti.	Vacuum street-cleaning apparatus, similar to "System Guerriero."
Machinery for making formalin.	
Machinery for making upholsteryers' springs.	

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

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

Analgesine.	Machines for making collapsible tubes.
Artificial foliage for decorations.	Mitre-boxes, all metal.
Baking machinery for biscuits.	Paper machine wires.
Camel hair slippers.	Plant for making formaldehyde.
Disinfectants, surgical.	Roller cloth.
Elastic for billiard-table cushions.	Zither pegs, cheap.
Felspar china, British made.	
Gum olibanum.	

Articles desired to Sell.

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

Chemical balances, cheaper qualities.	Methyl chloride.
Dress fasteners.	Sewing machines.
Ethyl chloride.	Steel typewriter type.
Filter paper.	Thermometers, cheaper qualities.
Lysol.	Tin foil.
Metal frames for ladies' hand-bags, cheaper qualities.	Tin toys.

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 Proclamation relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from the United Kingdom, which appeared on pp. 322-332 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 4th February, and also to the notice on pp. 598-9 of the issue of 4th March; also to the notice on p. 31 of the issue of 7th January regarding the issue of licences to export certain colours and dye-stuffs, and 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.

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

The Directors of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited, are prepared to receive tenders

White Lead.

for the supply of 55 tons of moist *white lead*, in accordance with the specification, which may be consulted at the offices of the Company, 91, York Street, Westminster, London, S.W. The charge for the specification will be £1 1s., which will not be returned. Tenders, marked "Tender for White Lead," must be sent to the Secretary, at the above address, not later than 2 p.m. on 30th March.

(C.I.B. 14,077.)

CANADA.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (*address*—3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal) has received the following enquiries:—

An agent in Saskatchewan, who is said to be continually travelling the Prairie Provinces and to have a good connection, wishes to secure the agencies of United Kingdom exporters and dealers in mill and factory supplies, also any goods of ready sale to dealers in grain and food products. *See Note*†.

**Mill and Factory Supplies ;
Grain Dealers' Specialities.**

(C.I.B. 12,478.)

An agent in Hamilton wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of fancy groceries and other articles appertaining to the general grocery trade. *See Note*†.

Fancy Groceries, &c.

(C.I.B. 12,882.)

An agent in Quebec Province desires to secure the agencies of United Kingdom quarriers and exporters of Broseley red roofing tile and other building materials. *See Note*†.

**Roofing Tiles and
Building Materials.**

(C.I.B. 12,906.)

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

* * * * *

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. 15,605.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A North of England firm of millers wishes to get into touch with Canadian millers of strong spring wheat flour, with the object of securing a buying agency for the Counties of Durham and Northumberland.

A London manufacturing company is open to purchase supplies of Birch Logs Wanted. Canadian birch logs.

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

A Montreal firm which is in the market for *linen goods*, including *table cloths, napkins, doyleys, pillow shams, bureau covers, traycloths, &c.* in medium quality of first class seconds, would like to receive catalogues, full description of goods, and quotations from United Kingdom manufacturers.

Linen Goods.

An Ontario company manufacturing birch and maple hardwood flooring asks to be placed in correspondence with firms in Great Britain desirous of importing supplies.

Market sought for Birch and Maple Hardwood Flooring.

An Ontario company producing thumb-trimmed amber mica in various sizes would be glad to receive enquiries from United Kingdom buyers.

Market sought for Amber Mica.

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

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne—*address, Commerce House, Melbourne*) reports that a Melbourne firm, having branches at Sydney and Adelaide, desires to obtain the agency of a United Kingdom manufacturer of *dry colours for printing inks*.

United Kingdom manufacturers of dry colours may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, Commerce House, Melbourne. (C.I.B. 12,815.)

A Sydney business man of many years' standing, at present in London, is desirous of securing the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *heavy chemicals, crockery, tiles for decorative purposes, general hardware, aluminium and enamelled ware, and proprietary articles*. See Note on p. 723.

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

An agent in Queensland is desirous of securing good agencies in Brisbane, Sydney or Melbourne of United Kingdom manufacturers or exporters. Communications regarding this enquiry should be addressed to the **Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Australia, 72, Victoria Street, London, S.W.** (C.I.B. 14,011.)

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Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that tenders are invited by the Victorian Railways Commissioners, Victorian Railway Offices, Spencer Street, Melbourne, for the supply and delivery of (1) *electric lighting material for car repair shops* at Jolimont, including *steel conduits, cable, switches, lampholders, &c.* (Contract No. 28,463); and (2) *trucks of 4,000 lbs. capacity, driven by storage batteries* (Contract No. 28,467). *Tenders must be accompanied by a preliminary deposit of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the amount of the tender. Local representation is necessary.*

Copies of the specifications and forms of tender may be obtained* at the above-mentioned address, where also sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received up to 11 a.m. on 25th April.

Copies of the specifications and forms of tender may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of these goods at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 15,444.)

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) has forwarded an extract from the local press in which it is stated that the New Zealand Labour Department is reminding shopkeepers of the recent legislation providing that all shops where assistants are employed should be adequately heated in the winter. Under the regulations 60° F. has been fixed as a reasonable standard at which the temperature of shops should be maintained. An inspection of all shops will be made early in the winter in order to ascertain whether suitable heating apparatus has been installed.

The local press also reports that at a meeting of a recently formed freezing company at Taihape it was agreed that all the machinery for the works should be of British manufacture and that only tenders from British manufacturers would be entertained. (C.I.B. 12,925.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

An agent, claiming 16 years' experience in the South African market, desires to obtain the agencies for South Africa of United Kingdom manufacturers of *shirts, blankets, hosiery, cotton piece goods, laces, boots and shoes.*

Communications from United Kingdom manufacturers should be addressed to the Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, 32, Victoria Street, London, S.W. (C.I.B. 12,861.)

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

*Openings for British Trade.***SOUTH AFRICA**—*continued.*

The Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa reports that tenders* are invited by the Johannesburg Municipal Council for the supply of (1) four new *wheels*, complete with tyres, for motor ambulance (Contract No. 952); (2) about 3,500 gallons of *fluid disinfectant* (Contract No. 955); (3) about 21,000 lbs. of *graphite* or *graphite substitute* required for curves on the tramway track (Contract No. 956); and (4) 66½ tons (of 2,000 lbs.) of *horse shoe bar iron*, 136 boxes (of 25 lbs. each) of *horse shoe nails* and 96 *horse rasps*.

Copies of the specifications, conditions of contract, and forms of tender may be obtained from the Controller of Stores, Municipal Office, Plein Square, Johannesburg, and sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received by the Town Clerk, at that address, up to noon on 20th April in the case of (1) and 27th April in the case of each of the three other contracts. Samples of the disinfectant, graphite, horse shoe iron and horse shoe nails offered must be forwarded to the Controller of Stores.

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c., may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned in the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 16,231.)

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 apparent impression that such correspondence could go unstamped, but this is not the case.

CYPRUS.

The Chief Collector of Customs at Larnaca (the Board of Trade Correspondent for Cyprus) reports that an old-established firm there, having good connections all over the Island, wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *window glass*, *bedsteads*, *hardware*, *leather boards*, *shoe leather*, *paper*, *underclothing*, *fancy woollen clothes*, *plumelette*, *woollens*, *serges*, *velveteens*, *drugs*, *iron*, *ironware*, and *oil presses*. See Note on p. 725.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the Chief Collector of Customs, Larnaca, Cyprus. (C.I.B. 14,220.)

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

Openings for British Trade.

EGYPT.

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" of 4th March announces that sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received as follows:—

(1) Up to 7th April*, by "M. le Secrétaire-Général de l'Administration des Domaines de l'Etat, rue Boulac," Cairo, for the

Axle Grease. supply of 1,200 kilogs. (about 23½ cwts.) of *yellow axle grease* for threshing machines, and 6,750 kilogs. (about 133 cwts.) of *black axle grease* for carts. The specification and form of tender may be consulted at the office of the Administration at the above address. See *Note† below*.

(2) Up to noon on 19th April, by the Director, Technical School, Bulac, Cairo, for the supply of 530 *sets of*

Workshop Overalls. *workshop overalls* (jackets and trousers) required for students during the session 1915-16. The specification and form of tender, together with standard samples of the goods required, may be inspected at the school at Bulac. See *Note† below*.

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

The London Agent for the Egyptian War Office notifies that tenders are invited by that Department for the purchase of (1) about 35 tons of *brass ingots*, (2) 3 tons of *lead ingots*, and (3) 2½ tons of *cupro-nickel bullet envelopes* lying at the Powder Magazines, Citadel, Cairo.

Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for the purchase of Old Metal," will be received by the Financial Secretary, War Office, Cairo, up to 11 a.m. on 10th May. A preliminary deposit of 10 per cent. of the amount of the offer is required to qualify any tender.

Copies of the conditions and form of tender may be obtained from the office of Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.

A copy of the specification and conditions governing the sale may be inspected by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 13,345.)

EGYPT (SUDAN).

With reference to the notice on p. 79 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 14th January relative to available supplies of Sudan produce for export, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has been notified by the Sudan Government Central Economic Board that the following products are available for export in considerable quantities:—Millet (sorghum), gum arabic, sesame, cattle, sheep, goats, hides.

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

Openings for British Trade.

EGYPT (SUDAN)—continued.

skins, vegetable ivory nuts, senna, and ivory. Cotton, cotton seed, and tanning pods from "acacia arabica" will shortly be forthcoming.

A list of exporters of Sudan produce may be obtained by British firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further information in connection with supplies of Sudan produce may be obtained from the Sudan Government Railways Office, 5, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.

Information in regard to trade conditions in the Sudan may be obtained from the Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Central Economic Board, Sudan Government, Khartoum. (C.I.B. 7,494.)

NORWAY.

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) reports that tenders* are invited by the Norwegian State Railways for the supply of 1,000 metres (about 1,090 yards) of *red plush*, and 900 metres (about 981 yards) of *imitation leather* for covering the seats of railway carriages. Further particulars and samples may be seen at "Hovedstyrets (maskindirektorens) kontor, Norges Statsbaner," Christiania, at which address also sealed tenders, marked "Vognutstyr," will be received up to 3 p.m. on 9th April. See Note † below. (C.I.B. 14,222.)

H.M. Consul also reports that tenders* are invited by the Norwegian State Railways for the supply of *galvanised iron wire*, *bronze wire*, *copper wire*, *dry elements*, *hemp*, *soldering tin* and *insulators*. Further particulars may be consulted at the "Telegrafinspektorens kontor, Stenersgaten 8, IV.," Christiania. Sealed tenders, marked "Anbud paa telegrafmateriel" will be received at "Banedirektorens kontor, Jernbanetorget 8-9, III. Etage," Christiania, up to 3 p.m. on 26th March. See Note † below, and also Note on p. 723. (C.I.B. 15,204.)

Note †.—No special form of tender is required, but local representation by a resident agent (not necessarily a Norwegian) is essential.

DENMARK.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Copenhagen (Mr. R. Turner) reports that an agent in that city desires to enter into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of *steam boiler plant*; *cast iron*, *drawn steel*, and *welded steel pipes*; *iron and steel plates*; *rails and connecting parts*; *castings for shafts and cranks, &c.*; *locomotives and railway material generally*; *firebricks* and other *fireproof material*; *automatic stokers*; *economisers*; *asbestos* and *insulating material*; and *carbonate of soda*. See Note on p. 723.

* It should be noted that in all Norwegian Government contracts a preference of from 10 to 15 per cent. (sometimes more) is given to Norwegian manufacturers.

Openings for British Trade.

DENMARK—continued.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to H.M. Commercial Attaché, British Legation, Copenhagen. (C.I.B. 11,177.)

H.M. Consul at Copenhagen (Mr. R. Erskine) reports that a firm of

Tea; Coffee; Cocoa;
Spices; Rice;
Chemicals; Oils;
Dyes; Tanning
Extracts; Metals;
Surgical
Instruments and
Dressings;
Telescopes, &c.

agents in that city wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the following:—Cocoa, cocoa-beans, bay leaf, cinnamon, tragacanth, copal, cardamom, coffee, tea, pepper, rice, hardened resin, zinc white, zinc dust, mangrove extract, divi divi, degras, quebracho, tannin, sulphur, arsenic, aniline colours for soaps, protosulphide of copper, naphthalene, solid paraffin, cetaceum, talc, muriatic acid, turpentine, salol, tin, zinc, cohonitra, Chinese wood-oil, earthwax, heavy benzine for drop colours manufacture, substitute for turpentine, linseed oil, indigo, quicksilver, thermometers, hypodermic syringes, surgical dressings, Röntgen ray tubes and apparatus, and telescopes. See Note on p. 723.

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate, Copenhagen. (C.I.B. 12,377.)

NETHERLANDS.

H.M. Consul in Amsterdam (Mr. J. J. Broderick) reports that a firm

Clothing and
Underclothing;
Haberdashery.

in that city desires to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of ladies' ready-made costumes, ladies' and children's knitted woollen gloves, underclothing, and gentlemen's furnishings such as cuffs, collars, ties, &c. H.M. Consul remarks that in view of the shortage of supplies from Germany there will be a good market in the Netherlands for these goods for some time to come.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate, Amsterdam.

(C.I.B. 12,148.)

Openings for British Trade.

SPAIN.

H.M. Consul at Madrid (Mr. A. Jackson) reports that an engineer in that city desires to secure the agencies of United Kingdom private companies concerned with *construction, mines, railways, irrigation, and electric power stations*; also of United Kingdom manufacturers of *railway, electrical, agricultural, and hydraulic machinery and materials*, as well as *photographic materials, motor car supplies, hardware and tools of all kinds, hunting and fishing outfits, chemical products, carnishes, oils and greases, and belting*. See

Note on p. 723.

The same enquirer wishes to represent United Kingdom *insurance companies* dealing with fire, life, live-stock, agriculture, and motor car risks.

**Insurance
Agency Wanted.**

United Kingdom manufacturers and companies interested may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate, Madrid.

(C.I.B. 13,227.)

H.M. Consul at Seville (Mr. A. L. Keyser) reports that a manufacturer of roll-up shutters and doors for shops, who has hitherto purchased material from Germany, desires to receive prices, terms of business, &c. from United Kingdom manufacturers of *steel springs and corrugated steel sheeting*. The steel springs required are 8, 9 and 10 metres long, 45 millimetres broad, and 1.5 millimetres thick.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate, Seville. (C.I.B. 13,020.)

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 6th March publishes a notice to the effect that tenders will be received at the "Dirección General de Obras Públicas," Madrid, up to noon on 19th May, for the construction and working, for a period of 60 years, of a steam tramway from Alcira to Carcagente. The minimum rolling-stock required for the tramway is 3 locomotives, 10 passenger coaches and 8 goods wagons. Constructional work must be commenced within a period of two months from the date of the award of the concession, and must be completed within a further two years. An option on the concession is held by Don Ramón de Castro Artacho.

Although the foregoing contract will probably be awarded to a Spanish firm, nevertheless the carrying out of the work may involve the purchase of material outside Spain.

Openings for British Trade.

SPAIN—continued.

The "Gaceta" of 7th March publishes a Royal Order notifying that projects will be received, within a period of ten months from that date, at the "Dirección General de Obras Públicas," Madrid, for the construction of a railway from Cuenca to Utiel. The line will consist of a single track of the normal Spanish gauge of 1.67 metres (5 ft. 5½ ins.). The minimum weight per lineal metre of the rails to be used will be 40 kilogs., and their minimum length 12 metres. The express trains must have a speed of not less than 50 kiloms. (about 31 miles) per hour.

Railway Construction.

The "Gaceta" containing the text of the Order (in Spanish) may be consulted by United Kingdom railway contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

With reference to the notice on p. 750 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th December last, relative to a call for tenders for the construction and working of a secondary railway from Matico to Azbarren, the "Gaceta de Madrid" of 8th March notifies that the concession has been awarded to the "Compañía del Ferrocarril de Santander á Bilbao." Work on the construction of the line must be commenced within three months, and completed in two years.

Railway Material.

GREECE.

The Greek "Government Gazette" of 14th/27th February notifies that tenders are invited by the Greek Ministry of Communications for the supply and installation of (1) a central exchange and telephone system at Salonica, (2) a central exchange at Athens, and (3) telephone apparatus and accessories.

Tenders will be received only from firms who are able to prove that their telephonic system is used by at least three Departments of State and that they have set up actual working installations in towns of at least 100,000 inhabitants.

Tenders will be received, up to 15th/28th April*, at the "Ministère des Communications, Direction des Postes, Télégraphes et Téléphones," Athens, and should be accompanied by a preliminary deposit of 10,000 francs (£400). Local representation is necessary.

The "Gazette" containing the specification and conditions of tender (in French) may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of telephone equipment at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 15,223.)

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

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE WITH CANADA.

Visit of H.M. Trade Commissioner.

In accordance with the practice that has been established for H.M. Trade Commissioners in the British Self-Governing Dominions to visit the United Kingdom officially from time to time, so that manufacturers and merchants may have the opportunity of consulting them on any matters connected with their business, or of obtaining information as to the possibilities of extending their trade, it was

United Kingdom Trade with Canada.

recently arranged that H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada should pay an official visit to this country.

Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes has now arrived and is prepared to interview (by appointment) representatives of those firms who may be able to see him in London at the offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade. He will afterwards visit such trade and industrial centres in the provinces as it may appear most advantageous to visit in view of applications that may be received from firms in or near those centres, and from Chambers of Commerce.

In order that appointments may be satisfactorily arranged, firms who may desire to have an interview with Mr. Wickes are requested to make their applications as soon as possible. Such applications should be addressed to the Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. The reference number (C.I.B. 10732/15) should be quoted.

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

It may be stated that one of the principal duties of H.M. Trade Commissioners is to report to the Board of Trade promptly, and if possible in advance, any opportunities which may arise in the Dominions in the form of contracts open to tender, or in any other way for the development of British trade. The Commissioners also report to the Board periodically on the nature and extent of foreign competition and other matters of commercial interest, including changes in Customs duties and regulations, financial and trade conditions, changes in regard to means of transport, and legislation affecting trade and commerce; and they furnish periodically classified lists of importers and buyers in the Dominions. A good deal of the information so furnished is published by the Commercial Intelligence Branch in the "Board of Trade Journal," some is communicated to Chambers of Commerce likely to be specially interested and to those United Kingdom firms whose names are inscribed in the Special Register of the Commercial Intelligence Branch (see notice on p. 733), and some—*e.g.*, lists of names of traders at particular places, detailed Customs regulations affecting particular matters, and similar information—is filed at the Commercial Intelligence Branch for the information of firms and persons interested who may apply, either personally or by letter.

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

BRITISH TRADE WITH NIGERIA.

Visit to London of the Board of Trade Correspondent.

Mr. C. A. Britwistle, Commercial Intelligence Officer in Nigeria, the Board of Trade Correspondent for that Colony, who is now on a visit to England, attended at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., yesterday (17th March), and will also attend to-day (18th March), and to-morrow (19th March), between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., in order to see *by appointment* British manufacturers and traders who have expressed a desire to consult him regarding trade conditions and openings in Nigeria. (C.I.B. 11,775.)

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

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

Toy and games trade.

Earthenware and china trade.

Glass trade.

Fancy goods trade.

Cutlery trade.

Electro-plate trade.

Clock trade.

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

Stationery and printing trade.

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

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

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

Admission to the Fair will be restricted to *bonâ fide* buyers for home and over-sea markets, and will be by invitation of the Board of

British Industries Fair.

Trade. The Board will be pleased to consider the names of any firms which exhibitors may care to suggest. Applications for space, and for admission to the Fair, also for copies of the general regulations, should be made either to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C., or to the British Industries Fair, 32, Cheapside, E.C. Allotments of space will be made on or before the 22nd March.

EXHIBITION OF SAMPLES OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GOODS FROM ABROAD.

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

Several thousands of such samples have now been received, and the collection will be on view at Wakefield House, 32, Cheapside, 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.	
Surgical instruments.	

Exhibition of samples of German and Austrian goods from abroad.

The samples have been received from:—

Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, Union of South Africa, Straits Settlements, 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, Chinese Turkestan, Siam, Algiers, Morocco, Lourenço Marques, Loanda, &c.

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

EXHIBITION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN SAMPLES.

Exchange Meetings of Manufacturers and Buyers.

An Exchange Meeting was held at the Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C., on Wednesday and Thursday, 3rd and 4th March, in connection with the trade in hardware. The number of samples shown was 1194, the number of firms attending being 365.

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

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. Copies of these lists may be obtained by *bonâ fide* buyers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, either at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C., or at 32, Cheapside, E.C.

CUSTOMS MEMORANDA.

Import Duties and Regulations.

Customs Memoranda have been issued by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade relating to the industries which have been dealt with in the Exchange Meetings mentioned in the immediately preceding notice.

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

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

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MARKETS.

Issue of Special Memoranda.

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

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

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

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

Agricultural machinery.	Candles.
Aluminium and aluminium wares.	Carbons for electric lighting.
Anchors, grapnels and chains.	Carpets, rugs and matting.
Animal-drawn vehicles.	Cast iron goods (stoves, baths, &c.).
Artificial flowers.	Cement.
Baskets and basketware.	Chemicals, heavy.
Boilers and boiler-makers' wares.	Cigars.
Boot polishes.	Clocks and watches.
Boots and shoes (except of rubber).	Copper goods.
Brass and brass wares, &c.	Cotton gloves.
Brewing and distilling machinery and apparatus.	Cotton hosiery (stockings and socks).
Brooms, brushes and brush-makers' wares.	Cotton piece goods, bleached and unbleached.
Building and furniture fittings (including locksmiths' wares).	Cotton prints.
Buttons, studs, &c.	Cotton velvets and plushes.
Cables, cordage, twine and nets, &c.	Cotton yarns.
	Cutlery.
	Cycles and parts thereof.
	Electrical appliances and apparatus.

German and Austrian Foreign Markets.

- Enamelled hollow ware.
 Engine and boiler packing.
 Feathers, ornamental.
 Feeding stuffs (oilcake and bran).
 Felt hats and fezzes.
 Fertilizers.
 Fire-proof bricks, retorts, crucibles, &c.
 Furniture.
 Furriers' wares.
 Glassware, hollow (glass bottles, &c.).
 Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wire, and electro-plate.
 Implements and tools.
 Internal combustion and explosion motors, gas turbines, &c.
 Iron and steel bars, angles, rods, hoops, &c.
 Iron and steel plates and sheets.
 Iron and steel wire.
 Iron and steel wire manufactures.
 Jewellery and trinkets.
 Jute manufactures (including yarn).
 Lace and embroidery.
 Leather gloves and glove leather.
 Linen manufactures (including yarn).
 Lubricating oils and greases.
 Machine tools.
 Machinery belting.
 Medicines comprising drugs and medicinal preparations.
 Men's cotton and woollen clothing.
 Milling machinery.
 Motor cars.
 Motor cycles.
 Musical instruments.
 Oilcloth and linoleum.
 Painters' colours and materials (including varnish).
 Paper, pasteboard and cardboard.
 Perfumery and cosmetics.
 Photographic goods.
 Pins and needles.
 Plate and sheet glass.
 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.

TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

Reports on Commercial Conditions and Trade Openings.

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

* * * * *

Canada.—The following has been received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada under date 25th February:—

"The financial situation in Canada has improved to some extent and has brought about a general improvement in business. Although this improvement emanates primarily from the rural centres the influence of war orders in industry is also apparent.

"It is somewhat difficult to generalise with regard to collections, but from all reports and opinions available, although the improvement so far noted seems small, the consensus of opinion is that in the next few months collections will improve owing to the growing prosperity of the agricultural community.

"Commercial failures for January have been heavy, which would point to the fact that a great many of the smaller firms who were existing on speculative lines are being ousted from the market.

"The wholesale dry goods merchants consider the present situation encouraging, as the outlook contains many bright features. Stocks in the retail stores are moderate and a good spring business is anticipated. Retail merchants have been buying conservatively for some considerable time, and the winter sales have been brisk enough to deplete the stocks sufficiently to allow of considerable spring buying. It is stated by leading authorities in the trade that conditions in the rural districts are generally better than in the cities.

"In the grocery trade the reports are that the situation is not far from normal, and great confidence is felt that the Spring business will be satisfactory. Although several lines have advanced considerably in price they seem to be selling more freely than previously.

"The wholesale hardware trade appears to be picking up gradually and should soon be on a normal basis; a pronounced activity in lines of this nature is expected to be felt towards the beginning of next month (March).

"Many business men are of the opinion that there will be considerable activity in the building trade throughout the Dominion in the coming spring.

"Generally speaking, the situation in the markets of the Dominion is improving, and British manufacturers who are desirous of retaining their hold, as well as those who are desirous of introducing their manufactures, should take advantage of the present position in order to become firmly established, so that when commercial activity generally assumes a more normal basis they will be strongly fortified and well able to meet their competitors."

(C.I.B. 12,904.)

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Trade Conditions Abroad.

Brazil.—H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro reports that German firms there are doing all they can to retain their former footing in Brazil, and American firms are also preparing the way for their commerce. Lack of enterprise and of proper representation are given as reasons for some British manufacturers having lost ground. It is suggested that there is too much control from London and insufficient knowledge of local conditions. H.M. Chargé d'Affaires states that while business could not be done immediately to any large extent, owing to the financial state of the country, some could be done even now provided United Kingdom firms were willing to allow reasonable credit. To do this entails a study of conditions on the spot and a knowledge of the reputation of local firms. The most essential point is that the present opportunity should be taken for preparing the way for British trade in the future. (C. 9,161.)

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Mexico.—H.M. Consul at Mexico City has cabled, under date of 16th March, that railway communication was recently open for a short time with Vera Cruz, but hardly any goods consigned were permitted to come to hand. Now communications between Mexico City and Vera Cruz are once more interrupted, and there have been no communications from the United States of America for a long time. H.M. Consul strongly advises merchants against attempting to transact business of any kind with the interior parts of Mexico during the continuance of the present conditions. (C.I.B. 16,091.)

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Russia (Ekaterinburg)—The British Vice-Consul at Ekaterinburg reports that the catalogues of goods which British firms have sent to him for distribution to Russian buyers, were printed in every case in the English language. This causes endless trouble and in many cases has absolutely meant the loss of good business. In Ekaterinburg, as also in Siberia, translations are difficult to obtain and, therefore, a great many catalogues remain unintelligible.

The opportunities for United Kingdom goods are now very great in that district, but it must be remembered that local firms are accustomed to the well-organised methods and easy business facilities of German firms. The German language is slightly understood in Russian commercial circles but, as the censor does not allow the free passage of correspondence in German, the first and essential step is to present catalogues and conduct correspondence in the Russian language. (C.I.B. 11,705.)

MORATORIUM LAWS AND OTHER FINANCIAL MEASURES ABROAD.

Bulgaria.

With reference to the notice on p. 494 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 19th November last relative to the extension of the Moratorium in Bulgaria, H.M. Minister at Sofia has forwarded a translation of a Bulgarian Law, dated 24th January/6th February, which prolongs the operation of the Moratorium until further notice.

(C. 9,484.)

*Moratorium Laws and other Financial Measures Abroad.***Portugal.**

With reference to the notice on p. 526 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 25th February relative to the extension of the Moratorium in Portugal, the "Diario do Governo" (Lisbon) of 4th March publishes a Decree, of the same date, conceding a further period of 90 days, as from 8th April next, in respect of the liquidation of all bill business transacted on the Lisbon and Oporto markets prior to 3rd August, 1914. The Decree also prohibits during the same period, demands for cash payments of loans or the exaction of interest at rates above those current on 10th August, 1914.

Sweden.

With reference to the notice on p. 96 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 14th January relative to the Moratorium in Sweden, H.M. Minister at Stockholm reports that, by an Order in Council of 20th February, the Moratorium as regards creditors domiciled abroad has been extended from 1st March to 1st June. The Moratorium, however, does not apply to creditors domiciled in the United States, the Netherlands, Spain and Norway, and no longer applies in the case of Switzerland.

(C.L.B. 12,718.)

COLLECTION OF STERLING AMOUNTS IN DENMARK.

H.M. Consul at Copenhagen (Mr. R. Erskine) reports that the Danish Landmandsbank has issued a circular, under date 15th January, concerning the collection of sterling amounts in Denmark. According to the Bill of Exchange Law in force in Denmark, bills drawn in sterling have to be collected at the official rate quoted on the Exchange at Copenhagen. In normal times this rate is the selling rate, but owing to the scarcity of sterling—in consequence of the greatly increased requirements—there are few sellers of cheques on London, unless a high premium is paid and even then only for moderate amounts.

Consequently, it has for some time been impossible to cover bills issued in sterling with a remittance of the same currency; amounts collected have therefore been placed to the credit of a "Krone-account," leaving to remitters the disposal of their credit balances in kroner, the payment of which is not hindered by moratorium or any other similar restriction.

While bills generally cannot be collected at a higher rate than the official quotation, it is pointed out that if directions are added to bills, *e.g.*, "payable by cheque on London," or "payable at the rate of exchange as per endorsement" (the endorsement empowering the Bank in Denmark to claim payment at the prevailing selling rates of the day), the drawer of such a bill will run no risk of loss by exchange; but such terms should previously be agreed with the drawee.

As regards "on demand" bills with documents attached, and documents against cash, collecting banks are guided by instructions and can refuse to part with documents if payment is not made as desired. In the absence of special instructions, however, documentary remittances will, according to the Law, be collected at the official rate.

(C.L.B. 11,515.)

ROYAL PROCLAMATIONS AND GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

ADDING TO THE LIST OF ARTICLES TO BE TREATED AS CONTRABAND
OF WAR.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS on the twenty-third day of December, 1914, We did issue Our Royal Proclamation specifying the articles which it was Our intention to treat as contraband during the continuance of hostilities or until We did give further public notice, and

WHEREAS it is expedient to make certain additions to the lists contained in the said Proclamation :

NOW, THEREFORE, We do hereby declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, that during the continuance of the war or until We do give further public notice the following articles will be treated as absolute contraband in addition to those set out in Our Royal Proclamation aforementioned :—

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

Tin, chloride of tin, tin ore.

Castor oil.

Paraffin wax

Copper iodide.

Lubricants.

Hides of cattle, buffaloes, and horses ; skins of calves, pigs, sheep, goats, and deer ; leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, military boots, or military clothing.

Ammonia and its salts whether simple or compound ; ammonia liquor ; urea, aniline, and their compounds.

And We do hereby further declare that the following articles will be treated as conditional contraband in addition to those set out in Our Royal Proclamation aforementioned :—

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

And We do hereby further declare that the terms " foodstuffs " and " feeding stuffs for animals " in the list of conditional contraband contained in Our Royal Proclamation aforementioned shall be deemed to include oleaginous seeds, nuts and kernels ; animal and vegetable oils and fats (other than linseed oil) suitable for use in the manufacture of margarine ; and cakes and meals made from oleaginous seeds, nuts and kernels.

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

GOD SAVE THE KING.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***RESTRICTION OF GERMAN COMMERCE.**

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 11th day of March, 1915.

PRESENT :

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the German Government has issued certain Orders which, in violation of the usages of war, purport to declare the waters surrounding the United Kingdom a military area, in which all British and allied merchant vessels will be destroyed irrespective of the safety of the lives of passengers and crew, and in which neutral shipping will be exposed to similar danger in view of the uncertainties of naval warfare :

And whereas in a memorandum accompanying the said Orders neutrals are warned against entrusting crews, passengers, or goods to British or allied ships :

And whereas such attempts on the part of the enemy give to His Majesty an unquestionable right of retaliation ;

And whereas His Majesty has therefore decided to adopt further measures in order to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany, though such measures will be enforced without risk to neutral ships or to neutral or non-combatant life, and in strict observance of the dictates of humanity ;

And whereas the Allies of His Majesty are associated with Him in the steps now to be announced for restricting further the commerce of Germany :

His Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

I. No merchant vessel which sailed from her port of departure after the 1st March, 1915, shall be allowed to proceed on her voyage to any German port.

Unless the vessel receives a pass enabling her to proceed to some neutral or allied port to be named in the pass, goods on board any such vessel must be discharged in a British port and placed in the custody of the Marshal of the Prize Court. Goods so discharged, not being contraband of war, shall, if not requisitioned for the use of His Majesty, be restored by order of the Court, upon such terms as the Court may in the circumstances deem to be just, to the person entitled thereto.

II. No merchant vessel which sailed from any German port after the 1st March, 1915, shall be allowed to proceed on her voyage with any goods on board laden at such port.

All goods laden at such port must be discharged in a British or allied port. Goods so discharged in a British port shall be placed in the custody of the Marshal of the Prize Court, and, if not requisitioned for the use of His Majesty, shall be detained or sold under the direction of the Prize Court. The proceeds of goods so sold shall be paid into Court and dealt with in such manner as the Court may in the circumstances deem to be just.

Provided that no proceeds of the sale of such goods shall be paid

Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.

RESTRICTION OF GERMAN COMMERCE—*continued.*

out of Court until the conclusion of peace, except on the application of the proper Officer of the Crown, unless it be shown that the goods had become neutral property before the issue of this Order.

Provided also that nothing herein shall prevent the release of neutral property laden at such enemy port on the application of the proper Officer of the Crown.

III. Every merchant vessel which sailed from her port of departure after the 1st March, 1915, on her way to a port other than a German port, carrying goods with an enemy destination, or which are enemy property, may be required to discharge such goods in a British or Allied port. Any goods so discharged in a British port shall be placed in the custody of the Marshal of the Prize Court, and, unless they are contraband of war, shall, if not requisitioned for the use of His Majesty, be restored by order of the Court, upon such terms as the Court may in the circumstances deem to be just, to the person entitled thereto.

Provided that this Article shall not apply in any case falling within Articles II. or IV. of this Order.

IV. Every merchant vessel which sailed from a port other than a German port after the 1st March, 1915, having on board goods which are of enemy origin or are enemy property may be required to discharge such goods in a British or Allied port. Goods so discharged in a British port shall be placed in the custody of the Marshal of the Prize Court, and, if not requisitioned for the use of His Majesty, shall be detained or sold under the direction of the Prize Court. The proceeds of goods so sold shall be paid into Court, and dealt with in such manner as the Court may in the circumstances deem to be just.

Provided that no proceeds of the sale of such goods shall be paid out of Court until the conclusion of peace except on the application of the proper Officer of the Crown, unless it be shown that the goods had become neutral property before the issue of this Order.

Provided also that nothing herein shall prevent the release of neutral property of enemy origin on the application of the proper Officer of the Crown.

V. (1) Any person claiming to be interested in, or to have any claim in respect of, any goods (not being contraband of war) placed in the custody of the Marshal of the Prize Court under this Order, or in the proceeds of such goods, may forthwith issue a writ in the Prize Court against the proper Officer of the Crown and apply for an order that the goods should be restored to him, or that their proceeds should be paid to him, or for such other order as the circumstances of the case may require.

(2) The practice and procedure of the Prize Court shall, so far as applicable, be followed *mutatis mutandis* in any proceedings consequential upon this Order.

VI. A merchant vessel which has cleared for a neutral port from a British or Allied port, or which has been allowed to pass having an ostensible destination to a neutral port, and proceeds to an enemy

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.*RESTRICTION OF GERMAN COMMERCE—*continued.*

port, shall, if captured on any subsequent voyage, be liable to condemnation.

VII. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to affect the liability of any vessel or goods to capture or condemnation independently of this Order.

VIII. Nothing in this Order shall prevent the relaxation of the provisions of this Order in respect of the merchant vessels of any country which declares that no commerce intended for or originating in Germany or belonging to German subjects shall enjoy the protection of its flag.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

NATURAL INDIGO FOR DYE USERS.

The Board of Trade announce that in order to mitigate the effects of the shortage of indigo for dyeing purposes caused by the present war and also to prevent any speculative holding-up of natural indigo. His Majesty's Government have acquired the greater part of the crop of natural indigo, now coming forward, for the use of dye-users in the United Kingdom. British dye-using firms desirous of participating in this supply should make early application to the Government brokers, **Messrs. Lewis & Peat, 6, Mincing Lane, London, E.C.**, who will furnish further particulars, and who are instructed to allocate the amount available among *bona fide* users of dyes as nearly as may be in accordance with their requirements, at prices just sufficient to cover the cost of acquisition by the Government and the expenses of distribution. Priority will be given to Government contractors, and no application will be entertained from dealers, other than commission buyers acting on behalf of dye-users.

ARTICLES INTENDED FOR THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.**Export Regulations.**

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

- (1) Application for permission to export to France goods of which the export is prohibited by Proclamation will receive special consideration if it can be clearly shown that the goods are destined for the use directly or indirectly of the French Government. Such applications must be made to the **Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement, India House, Kingsway, W.C.**
- (2) Documents issued by provincial military or naval officers, other local authorities, or Government contractors in

Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.

- France will not be recognised as evidence of the destination of the goods unless formally approved in writing by the competent Department of the French Government.
- (3) British manufacturers, merchants and shippers are accordingly warned that, before entering into any contracts for the supply of goods stated to be for the use of the French Government, they should first obtain from their clients written evidence that the approval of the Ministry of War, Ministry of Marine, or other Department concerned has been obtained.
- (4) Application for permission to export the articles in question must *then* be made in writing to the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement, accompanied by the necessary documentary evidence. The applicants should not proceed with the execution of the order until they have satisfied themselves that a permit to export will be granted.

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

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

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

ARMY CONTRACTS DEPARTMENT.**Change of Address.**

Information has been received that the office of the Director of Army Contracts has been moved to **Imperial House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.** (Telegraphic address—Army Contracts, London. Telephone—Victoria 8540.) Accordingly, all communications (except as regards contract business relating to armament stores and scientific instruments, which will continue to be dealt with at the War Office, Whitehall, S.W.) should be sent to the above address.

FOREIGN PARCEL POST RATES.

The Postmaster-General notifies that the service of uninsured parcels for **Bulgaria, Roumania, and Serbia** has been resumed. The rates of postage, together with revised rates which it has been necessary to introduce for other countries, may be obtained on enquiry at any post office.

Insured parcels for **Persia, Russia, Russian Agencies in Northern Manchuria, and Sweden**, can only be forwarded *via* Norway and must be prepaid at the rate for parcels by that route.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***NAVAL PRIZES.****Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions.**

With reference to the notice on p. 675 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions, it is notified that the issues of the "London Gazette" of 9th and 12th March publish the results of proceedings before the Prize Courts in Egypt and South Africa.

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

Names of Vessels Detained or Captured.

With reference to the notice on p. 602 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 4th March relative to Naval Prizes, it is notified that the issue of the "London Gazette" of 16th March contains a further list of ships whose cargoes, or part of them, have been detained.

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

CONTRABAND OF WAR IN FRANCE.

The "Journal Officiel" (Paris), of 12th March, contains a notification of certain additions by the French Government to the lists of articles declared absolute and conditional contraband. These articles are identical with those mentioned in the Royal Proclamation of 11th March, published on p. 743.

MAIZE CROP ESTIMATES IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have received the following information from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome regarding maize crop estimates in certain countries:—

The preliminary data relating to the maize crop in Argentina for 1914-15 show the acreage as 10,381,000 acres, against 10,255,000 acres in 1913-14, an increase of 1·2 per cent., and the production 169,071,000 cwts., against 163,332,000 cwts. in 1913-14, an increase of 3·5 per cent.

Preliminary figures for the production of maize in the following countries are now available:—Bulgaria, Spain, Italy, Roumania, Russia-in-Europe (53 Governments), Switzerland, Canada, United States, Japan, Egypt, and Argentina. They show a total of 1,728,090,000 cwts. in 1914 or 1914-15, against 1,612,197,000 cwts. in 1913 or 1913-14, an increase of 7·2 per cent.

TRADING WITH THE AEGEAN ISLANDS.

In order to remove any doubts which may exist amongst merchants and traders regarding the Islands in the Aegean Sea with which trading is now permissible, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade desires to point out that the only islands in the Aegean with which trading may not be carried on owing to their being still in the effective occupation of Turkey are Imbros, Tenedos

Trading with the Aegean Islands.

and Long Island in the Gulf of Smyrna. Rhodes and the Islands of the Sporades are at present effectively occupied and entirely administered by Italian Authorities. All correspondence for Rhodes should be addressed "Island of Rhodes, Italy."

The Island of Chios is in the effective occupation of Greece. All correspondence for the island should be addressed "Island of Chios, Greece."

(C.I.B. 14,969.)

EUROPEAN SILK INDUSTRY.

The "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 1st March states that business in **Milan** in raw silk and in silk manufactures of all kinds has latterly been fairly active. Large orders have been received from the United Kingdom and the United States, and German buyers have also been buying more than formerly. Trade in silk clothing stuffs and fancy wares in **Zurich** is satisfactory. With few exceptions, however, buyers are not disposed to pay the enhanced prices which the manufacturers are inclined to demand. The raw silk market is normal, though somewhat quieter than formerly. In **Crefeld** the mills have recently become busier, and large export orders have been received. The market for raw material is doing regular business, and prices are expected to remain firm. Favourable reports have also been received from **Lyons**, where most of the factories are doing satisfactory business, considering general conditions; sufficient raw material has been obtained also to satisfy present demands.

(X. 5,016.)

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Amendment of Existing Laws.

The "Gaceta Oficial" (Santo Domingo) of 25th November last publishes two Decrees, dated 14th November, amending the existing legislation regarding patents and trade marks in the Dominican Republic as follows:—

1. A Decree modifying Article 4 of the Law, of 26th April, 1911, on Patents of Invention. By this modification the duration of patents will be 5, 10, or 15 years, and each will pay a tax on the following scale, *viz.*:—15 pesos gold for the five-year patents, 25 pesos gold for 10 years, and 40 pesos gold for 15 years.

2. A Decree modifying Article 8 of the Law of 18th July, 1912, regarding the Registration of Trade Marks. The registration of a mark will be valid for a period of 10, 15 or 20 years, and will pay a tax on the following scale, *viz.*:—5 pesos for 10 years; 10 pesos for 15 years; 15 pesos for 20 years.

Peso gold = 4s. 1½d.

FOREIGN TRADE OF ALGERIA IN 1914.

H.M. Consul-General at Algiers (Mr. B. Cave, C.B.) has forwarded a copy of the Algerian Customs Statistics for the year 1914, from which the following figures relating to the principal imports into and exports from Algeria have been extracted, the figures for 1913 and 1912 being added for purposes of comparison:—

Foreign Trade of Algeria in 1914.

Imports into Algeria.

	Quantity.			Value.		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
				1,000 frs.	1,000 frs.	1,000 frs.
Total Value				669,638	667,305	518,238
Sugar, raw and refined <i>Quintals</i>	359,685	381,502	312,394	16,971	13,871	12,310
Coffee	75,977	79,213	73,916	14,816	14,258	13,305
Vegetable oils (heavy) ..	122,275	131,485	128,588	10,626	11,491	11,491
Wood for building, rough or squared <i>Metric tons</i>	33,091	48,362	35,197	2,876	3,850	2,914
Wood for building, sawn	79,281	81,237	32,290	9,222	10,091	4,079
Coal and patent fuel ..	477,018	528,224	427,633	12,027	13,840	11,217
Iron and steel ... <i>Quintals</i>	728,173	839,586	658,645	12,032	12,130	9,530
Cotton goods	169,895	126,477	99,139	69,885	59,892	45,331
Clothing and underlinen ..	11,565	10,824	9,752	18,915	17,061	11,411
Paper and manufactures thereof	153,868	158,643	112,726	17,889	19,125	17,203
Hides prepared	19,775	19,099	14,424	14,046	13,764	10,169
Agricultural machinery ..	63,069	59,510	55,449	7,881	7,397	6,904
Other machinery... ..	99,052	103,424	107,071	13,762	15,851	15,739
Other metal goods (excluding machine parts, jewellery, watches and cloaks) ..	448,542	457,344	291,353	28,695	29,054	20,091
Furniture	22,403	24,438	16,056	5,492	6,150	3,987
Other wooden goods ..	1,004,214	697,008	675,090	22,521	15,473	14,670
Motor vehicles	22,238	26,137	18,416*	19,927	23,226	15,999
Parcel post packets ... No.	1,300,595	1,295,617	882,506	125,028	124,077	86,015

* 1,437 motor vehicles.

Exports from Algeria.

	Quantity.			Value.		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
				1,000 frs.	1,000 frs.	1,000 frs.
Total Value				546,099	501,169	383,840
Cattle <i>Head</i>	24,878	44,711	20,922	5,289	10,039	4,970
Sheep	788,668	1,190,348	692,810	31,097	49,756	28,879
Hides, raw or dried <i>Quintals</i>	43,218	52,390	38,535	9,028	10,854	8,049
Wool, in bulk	43,471	97,116	72,538	5,565	13,111	9,792
Wheat	1,124,516	1,166,435	1,396,822	34,860	33,360	39,949
Oats	438,631	564,349	767,932	9,430	9,876	13,439
Barley	963,993	915,302	849,798	21,690	16,826	15,127
Ork <i>Metric tons</i>	36,865	41,914	31,635	13,039	13,033	10,299
Wine in casks ... <i>Hectolitres</i>	7,521,446	4,768,562	5,153,545	218,121	146,564	97,191
Phosphates ... <i>Metric tons</i>	377,601	438,601	355,110	11,705	13,158	10,654
Iron ore	1,232,979	1,364,400	1,115,020	15,412	18,134	14,830
Zinc ore	84,495	82,077	45,320	13,519	13,134	7,252

Hectolitre = 22 galls. Metric ton = 10 quintals = 2,204.6 lbs. 25 francs = £1.

Note.—The values for 1914 are based, wholly or mainly, on the prices of 1913, and are therefore subject to revision.
(C.I.B. 10,034.)

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

RUSSIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Ambassador at Petrograd to the effect that, according to the "Novoe Vremya," the Russian Minister of Commerce has submitted to the Council of Ministers a proposal to impose an export duty of 1 copeck per poud (36 lbs. avoirdupois) on unsawn timber exported from Russia except by ports of the White Sea and Black Sea. (C. 9,807.)

**Proposed
Export Duty on
Unsawn Timber.**

GREECE.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Bill has been submitted to the Greek Chamber which proposes to reduce the "conventional" Customs duty on wheat flour (Tariff No. 21*a*) from 15.95 to 12.50 drachmæ (paper currency) per 100 okes.

It is also proposed that, in addition to the existing "General" Customs duty of 4.35 drachmæ (paper currency) per 100 okes on bran (Tariff No. 22*c*), there shall be fixed a "conventional" duty of 1 drachma per 100 okes.

Provision is also made for the free admission of "pitch, liquid or dry (tar and 'English black')," by transferring these articles to Tariff No. 58*a*. At present, they pay 7 dr. 25 lep. per 100 okes under Tariff No. 58*b*.

Article 2 of the Bill provides for the reduction of the Customs duty on wheat flour imported into the New Territories from 10 drachmæ (paper currency) per 100 okes (Article 5 of Law No. 200 of April, 1914) to 8 dr. 65 lep. (paper currency) per 100 okes.

(C. 9,483.)

[Drachma (100 lepta) = 9.6d. ; oke = 2.8 lbs.]

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

BRITISH COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 471 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 18th February last respecting the proposed application of the United Kingdom rules regarding the requirement of Certificates of Origin in respect of various goods shipped from certain neutral European countries to the various British Colonies not possessing responsible Government and the Protectorates, the Board of Trade have now been informed by the Foreign Office that goods shipped from such countries to any British Colony or Protectorate on and after the 15th March last must be accompanied by a Certificate of Origin exactly as if they were being shipped to the United Kingdom.

**Date of
Application of
United Kingdom
Rules regarding
requirement of
Certificates
of Origin for
Imports.**

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***BRITISH COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES***continued.*

No certificates are, however, at present required in ordinary circumstances in the case of goods shipped to Egypt.

It may be stated that regulations are already adopted regarding the requirement of Certificates of Origin in the case of goods shipped to British India, and the Self-Governing Dominions of Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa. Similar certificates are not at present required for imports into the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland.

[*Note.*—The regulations in force in the United Kingdom were issued under a Notice to Importers and Exporters on the 7th November, 1914, and were published on pp. 424-6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 12th November last.] (C. 8,611.)

BRITISH INDIA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 410 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 11th February last, respecting the need for Certificates of Origin in the case of sugar intended for importation into British India from various neutral countries, the Board of Trade have now received, through the India Office, copy of Customs Notification No. 1336 W, dated 6th February, amending clause C of Customs Notification No. 1669 W,* dated 9th December, 1914, by embodying the above-mentioned regulation, and also providing that marble, alabaster or Sienna earth shall be added to the list of articles therein specified which are free from the regulations requiring Certificates of Origin (C. 9,634.)

**Amending
Regulations
regarding
Certificates of
Origin.**

CEYLON.

The Ceylon "Government Gazette" for the 5th February last contains a Notice to Importers and Exporters regarding the requirements of Certificates of Origin and of declarations of ultimate destination for all goods supplied from and to certain foreign countries into and from Ceylon.

It is stated in the Notice that, with a view to preventing breaches of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation (No. 2), proclaimed in Ceylon on the 21st September, 1914, the Principal Collector of Customs has been authorised by the Governor to require, at his discretion, certificates of origin and declarations of ultimate destination, respectively, to be presented in respect of *all* goods imported into or exported from Ceylon in trade with any foreign place in Europe, or on the Mediterranean or Black Seas, with the exception of those situated in Russia, France, Spain and Portugal.

* For particulars see "Board of Trade Journal," pp. 112-3 of the 14th January, 1915.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

CEYLON—*continued.*

The certificates and declarations must be in the prescribed forms, which are the same as those required in respect of goods imported into and exported from the United Kingdom (for which see p. 426 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 12th November last).

Any goods imported from the above-mentioned places unaccompanied by Certificates of Origin will be liable to detention by the Principal Collector of Customs until the requisite certificates are produced. The Principal Collector of Customs is, however, authorised in such cases, and, at his discretion, to allow delivery of the goods on the security of a deposit or of a bond to the amount of three times the value of the goods with a view to the production of the necessary certificates within a prescribed period, provided that he sees no reason for suspecting that the goods emanate from any enemy country.

In addition to requiring declarations of ultimate destination as above provided, the Principal Collector of Customs is authorised to detain goods sought to be exported until a bond to the amount of three times the value of the goods is given as security for the landing of the goods at the declared destination, and the production within a specified time to the Principal Collector of Customs of a Landing Certificate substantially in the form prescribed below in proof of such landing.

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

- (a) Goods imported under licence.
- (b) Goods shipped for Ceylon on or before the 28th February, 1915.
- (c) Goods in respect of which Customs export entries have been accepted before the publication of this Notice.

LANDING CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that the following goods have been landed at the port of....., in....., *ex* ship....., from.....:—

Marks.	Nos.	Number of Packages.	Description of Goods, and Weight and Quantity.	Value.	Consigned.
				Rs. c.	

Given under my hand this.....day....., 191 .
 (Signature).....
 (Designation).....

Note.—This Certificate should be signed by a Principal Officer of Customs, a British Consul, or other British official. (C. 9,312).

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 471 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 18th February last respecting proposed increases in the rates of Customs duty leviable on goods imported into the Dominion of Canada, the Board of Trade have now received, from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada, copy of a Customs Memorandum (No. 1890 B) giving the full text of the Customs Tariff Resolution introduced into the Canadian Parliament, amending Schedule A to the Customs Tariff, 1907, and its amendment by various Orders in Council, with effect from the 12th February last.

It is provided that the following new headings, 118 (a) and 209 (b) shall be included in Schedule A to the Customs Tariff, 1907, and that heading No. 329 shall be amended, as follows:—

No. of Tariff Heading.	Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.		
		Under the British Preferential Tariff.	Under the Intermediate Tariff.	Under the General Tariff.
118 (a)	Squid	Free	Free	Free
209 (b)	Nicotine sulphate	Free	Free	Free
329	Ores of metals, not otherwise provided for	Free	Free	Free
329 (a)	Iron ore Per ton	6 cts.	8 cts.	8 cts.

It is further provided that, *in addition* to the Customs duties otherwise established by Schedule A to the Customs Tariff, 1907, and amending Orders in Council, the undermentioned rates of duty shall be leviable under the several Tariffs on all articles in that Schedule on importation into the Dominion, except as hereinafter specified:—

Additional Duties.

Under the British Preferential Tariff ...	5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
„ „ Intermediate Tariff... ..	7½ „ „
„ „ General Tariff	7½ „ „

Provision is also made that the above *ad valorem* duties are leviable on all goods which were previously free of duty, except as regards the articles hereunder specified.

The following goods shall be *exempt* from the foregoing provisions:—

No of Tariff Heading.	Articles Exempt from New or Additional Duties.
Sec. 8	Products of Newfoundland Fisheries.
9	Products of Canadian Fisheries arriving from sea.
	Goods specified in Schedule C French Convention Act; viz. :—
Item 86 ex	Vegetables, except tomatoes, including baked beans in cans or other air-tight packages, n.o.p.
120 ex	Anchovies, sardines, sprats, and other fish, packed in oil or otherwise, in tin boxes, weighing over eight ounces and not over twelve ounces each.

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

No. of Tariff Heading.	Articles Exempt from New or Additional Duties.
163 ex	Wines of the fresh grape of all kinds, not sparkling, imported in barrels or in bottles.
165 ex	Champagne and all other sparkling wines in bottles.
169 ex	Novels, &c., unbound or paper bound, or in sheets, <i>in the French language</i> , not including Christmas annuals or juvenile or toy books.
171 ex	Books, printed, periodicals or pamphlets, <i>in the French language</i> , n.o.p., not including blank account books, copy books, or books to be written or drawn upon.
220 ex	All medicinal, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, compounded of more than one substance, including patent and proprietary preparations, tinctures, pills, powders, troches, lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences, and oils, n.o.p. Ex (b) All (other than dry, and not containing alcohol. Provided that drugs, pill mass and preparations, not including pills or medicinal plasters, recognised by the British or United States Pharmacopœia, or the French Codex as officinal, shall not be held to be covered by this item.
262	Olive oil, n.o.p.
575 ex	Embroideries, n.o.p.; lace, n.o.p.; collars or collarettes in lace and all manufactures of lace; nettings of cotton, linen, silk, or other material, n.o.p.
581 ex	Velvets or pure silk and silk fabrics.
582	Ribbons of all kinds, and materials.
583	Manufactures of silk or of which silk is the component part of chief value, n.o.p.
445	Goods imported to be used in the manufacture of mowing machines, harvesters, self-binding or without binders, binding attachments, reapers, and complete parts thereof, under regulations by the Minister of Customs.
544a	Goods imported to be used in the manufacture of binder twine, for harvest binders, under regulations by the Minister of Customs.
682	Articles imported to be used in the manufacture of goods enumerated in tariff item 682 in Schedule A, under regulations by the Minister of Customs.
	[NOTE—The articles included under tariff item 682 are as follows:—
	Fish hooks for deep sea or lake fishing, not smaller in size than Number 20; bank, cod, pollack and mackerel fish lines; and mackerel, herring, salmon, seal, seine, mullet, net and trawl twine in hanks or coil, barked or not; in variety of sizes and threads, including gilling thread in balls, and head ropes for fishing nets; manilla rope, not exceeding 1½ inches in circumference, for holding traps in the lobster fishery; barked marline, and net norsels of cotton, hemp or flax; and fishing nets or seines, when used exclusively for the fisheries, not to include hooks, lines or nets commonly used for sportsmen's purposes.]
586 ex	Anthracite coal and anthracite coal dust.
206 ex	Bacteriological products or serum for subcutaneous injection.
206 ex	Vaccine and ivory vaccine points.
564, 620, and 506 ex	Pressed felt, elastic webbing and hollow blocks of wood imported to be used in the manufacture of artificial limbs.
725	Steel imported to be used in manufacturing rough unfinished parts of rifles, when such parts are to be used in rifles to be made for the Government of Canada.
765	Fabrics of which silk is the component material of chief value imported to be used in the manufacture of neckties.
1	Horses, cattle, sheep, goats, asses, swine, and dogs, for the improvement of stock.
2	Domestic fowls, pure bred, for the improvement of stock, homing or messenger pigeons, and pheasants and quails.

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

No. of Tariff Heading.	Articles Exempt from New or Additional Duties.
3	Bees.
19	Cocoa shells and nibs.
20	Cocoa paste or "liquor" and chocolate paste or "liquor," not sweetened, in blocks or cakes.
20a	Butter produced from the cocoa bean.
21	Cocoa paste or "liquor" and chocolate paste or "liquor," sweetened, in blocks or cakes not less than two pounds in weight.
22	Preparations of cocoa or chocolate in powder form.
23	Preparations of cocoa or chocolate, n.o.p., and confectionery coated with or containing chocolate.
28a	Tea imported direct from the country of growth and production, and tea purchased in bond in the United Kingdom.
29a	Tea, n.o.p.
39b	Arrowroot.
40	Salt for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries.
55	Indian corn, not for purposes of distillation.
60	Wheat.
61	Wheat flour.
66	Biscuits, sweetened.
77a	Cocoa beans, not roasted, crushed or ground.
101a	Limes.
118a	Squid.
129	Oysters, seed and breeding, imported for the purpose of being planted in Canadian waters.
132	Live fish and fish eggs, for propagating purposes.
134	All sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard in colour, and all refined sugars of whatever kinds, grades or standards.
135	Sugar, n.o.p., not above No. 16 Dutch standard in colour, sugar drainings or pumpings, &c., and molasses testing over 56 degrees by the polariscope.
142	Tobacco, manufactured, for excise purposes.
143	Cigars and cigarettes.
144	Cut tobacco.
145	Manufactured tobacco, n.o.p., and snuff.
153	Lime juice, raw and concentrated, not refined.
164	Wine of all kinds, except sparkling wines, containing not more than 40 per cent. of proof spirit, when the produce of any British colony or territory in the South African Customs Union Convention.
169	Novels, &c., unbound or paper bound, or in sheets, not including Christmas annuals, or juvenile or toy books.
171	Books, printed, periodicals and pamphlets, or parts thereof, n.o.p., not including blank account books, copy books, or books to be written or drawn upon.
172	Books on the application of science to industries of all kinds; books printed in any language other than the English and French languages, &c., and bibles, prayer books, psalm and hymn books, religious tracts, and Sunday school lesson pictures.
173	Books, embossed, and grooveled cards for the blind; and books for the instruction of the deaf, dumb and blind; maps and charts for schools for the blind.
174	Books printed by any government or by any association for the promotion of science or letters, and official annual reports of religious or benevolent associations, &c.
175	Text books, &c., which are on the curriculum of any university, &c., in Canada; and books specially imported for the use of incorporated mechanics' institutes, public libraries, &c.
176	Books, bound or unbound, printed and manufactured more than twelve years.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***DOMINION OF CANADA** *continued.*No. of
Tariff
Heading.

Articles Exempt from New or Additional Duties.

178a	Goods specified in item 178, imported by mail, and duty paid by Customs Revenue stamps. [NOTE.—Articles specified in item No. 178, are as follows: Advertising and printed matter, viz., advertising pamphlets, advertising show cards, illustrated advertising periodicals; price books, catalogues and price lists; advertising almanacs and calendars, patent medicine or other advertising circulars, fly sheets or pamphlets, advertising chronos, chromo types, oleographs or like work produced by any process other than hand painting or drawing and having any advertisement or advertising matter printed, lithographed or stamped thereon, or attached thereto, including advertising bills, photos and posters or other similar artistic work, lithographed, printed or stamped on paper or cardboard for business or advertisement purposes, n.o.p.]
180a	Photographs sent to the press for use only as news pictures.
184	Newspapers, magazines and literary papers, unbound; fashion plates imported with magazines or periodical trade journals.
196	Printing paper, in sheets and rolls valued at not more than 2½c. per pound.
201	Matrix paper, not being tissue paper, adapted for use in printing.
205b	Nicotine sulphate.
329	Ores of metals, n.o.p.
329a	Iron ore.
348a	Works of art in bronze, cast from models made in Canada and designed by sculptors domiciled therein.
352a	Bells when imported for use of churches only.
359	Gold and silver, in ingots, &c., unmanufactured; gold and silver sweepings; and bullion fringe or gold fringe.
360	British and Canadian coin and foreign gold coin.
369	Chronometers and compasses for ships.
373	Scrap iron and scrap steel, old and fit only to be remanufactured, recovered from vessels wrecked in Canadian waters.
411	Typecasting and typesetting machines, and parts thereof, adapted for use in printing offices.
413	Newspaper printing presses of not less value by retail than 1,500 dollars each of a class or kind not made in Canada.
445	Mowing machines, harvesters, self-binding or without binders, binding attachments, reapers, and complete parts thereof, not including shafting or malleable iron castings; also finished parts for the repairs of the machines specified on this item.
445a	Malleable iron castings when imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in their own factories in the manufacture of mowing machines, harvesters, binding attachments and reapers.
446a	Traction ditching machines (not being ploughs) adapted for tile drainage on farms, valued by retail at not more than 3,000 dollars each, and complete parts thereof for repairs.
464	Tools and machinery, and materials or parts in the rough, unfinished, &c., for the manufacture of rifles for the Government of Canada.
466	Surgical and dental instruments of metal, surgical needles, X-ray apparatus and parts thereof, surgical operating tables for use in hospitals, and microscopes valued at not less than 50 dollars each by retail.
466a	Glassware and other scientific apparatus for laboratory work in public hospitals, also apparatus for sterilising purposes, not including washing or laundry machines, all articles in this item when imported in good faith for the use and by order of any public hospital.
470	Goods as specified for the manufacture or equipment of ships or vessels.
483	Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids of newspaper columns in any language other than French and English, and of books, and bases and matrices, and copper shells for the same.
544	Binder twine and twine for harvest binders.
544a	Articles which enter into the cost of the manufacture of binder twine or twine for harvest binders.

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

No. of Tariff Heading.	Articles Exempt from New or Additional Duties.
576	Silk, raw or as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted or advanced in manufacture in any way; silk cocoons and silk waste.
595	Locomotives and railway passenger, baggage and freight cars, property of railway companies in United States crossing the frontier, &c.
596	Materials to be used in Canada for construction of bridges and tunnels crossing the boundary between the United States and Canada, &c.
676	Metallic tubes, &c. for manufacture of vaccine points.
682	Fish hooks for deep sea or or lake fishing, and all other articles enumerated in this item. [For contents of items 682, see previous page].
688	Artificial limbs and parts thereof; artificial teeth not mounted.
689	Life boats and life saving apparatus specially imported by societies to encourage the saving of human life.
689a	Miners rescue appliances, and automatic resuscitation apparatus.
690	Clothing and books, donations of, for charitable purposes, and photographs, not exceeding three sent by friends and not for sale.
690a	Casual donations from abroad sent by friends, and not being advertising matter, tobacco, articles containing spirits or merchandise for sale—when duty does not exceed fifty cents in any one case.
691	Communion sets of metal, glass or wood.
692	Coins, cabinets of: collections of medals and collections of postage stamps; medals of gold, silver or copper and other metallic articles bestowed as trophies or received as prizes, &c.
692a	Articles presented from abroad in recognition of saving of human life
693	Collections of antiquities, when imported by or for public museums, public libraries, universities, colleges or schools and which are to be placed in such institutions.
694	Models of inventions and of other improvements in the arts.
695a	Paintings in oil or water colour and pastels, valued at not less than twenty dollars each; paintings and sculptures by artists domiciled in Canada, but residing temporarily abroad for purposes of study.
696	Philosophic and scientific apparatus, utensils, instruments, and preparations, including boxes and bottles containing the same: maps, photographic reproductions, casts as models, etchings, and lithographic prints or charts—when imported under conditions of tariff item 696.
697	Globes, geographical, topographical and astronomical.
698	Typewriters, type, tablets with moveable figures, and musical instruments, for schools for the blind.
699	Botanical and entomological specimens and all other articles in this item
700	Animals and articles brought into Canada for exhibition or competition for prizes.
701	Menageries, horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of.
702	Carriages for travellers and carriages laden with merchandise.
703	Travellers' baggage.
704	Apparel, wearing and other personal and household effects, not merchandise, of British subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in Canada; books, pictures, family plate or furniture, personal effects and heirlooms left by bequest.
705	Settlers' effects as per item 705.
706	Articles for the personal or official use of Consuls-General, who are natives or citizens of the country they represent and who are not engaged in any other business or profession.
707	Articles for the use of the Governor General.
708	Arms, military stores, munitions of war and other articles, the property of the Imperial Government as per item 708.
709	Articles growth produce or manufacture of Canada, returned—under conditions in item 709.

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

The Customs duties collected and paid under this Resolution shall not be subject to drawback under Schedule B of the Customs Tariff of 1907. (C. 8,886.)

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 465 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 19th February, 1914, respecting the value of foreign currencies for Customs purposes in Canada under Customs Memo. No. 1764 B, the Board of Trade have now received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada copy of a further Customs Memo. (No. 1888 B), dated 27th January, 1915, notifying that an Order-in-Council of the 21st January last has been issued under the provisions of section 59 of the Customs Act declaring the equivalent value of foreign coins in Canadian currency for Customs purposes in the Dominion, with effect from the 1st January, 1915.

The equivalent exchange values given in the Memo. are, for the most part, the same as those previously adopted—the principal changes effected being in connection with the silver "peso" current in Honduras and Salvador, the gold "cordova" in Nicaragua and the silver "tael" and "dollar" in China.

The equivalents given in the present Memorandum for the principal Countries are as follows:—

Countries.	Monetary Unit.	Value in Canadian Currency.
		Dols.
Argentine Republic	Peso (gold)	0.65
Austria-Hungary	Crown	0.204
Belgium	Franc	0.193
Denmark	Crown	0.268
France	Franc	0.193
German Empire... ..	Mark	0.238
Guatemala	Peso (silver)	0.435
Honduras	"	0.35
Nicaragua	Cordova (gold)	1.00
Salvador... ..	Peso (silver)	0.365
India (British)	Rupee	0.324
Italy	Lira	0.193
Japan	Yen	0.498
Netherlands	Florin	0.402
Panama	Balboa	1.00
Russia	Rouble	0.515
Straits Settlements	Dollar	0.567
Venezuela	Bolivar	0.193
	Tael	0.547 (a)
	Dollar—	
China	Yuan	0.436
	Hongkong	0.394
	British	0.394
	Mexican	0.397

(a) For Shanghai. The rate of exchange of the "tael" varies for the several Chinese ports.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***NEWFOUNDLAND.**

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Proclamation, dated 16th February, 1915, prohibiting, under Section 255 of "The Customs Act, 1898," the exportation from Newfoundland of the following articles to the undermentioned countries, viz. :—

**Prohibiting
Exportation of
Various Articles
to certain
Countries.**

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:

Clover and grass seeds;
Motor vehicles of all kinds, and their component parts;
Cocoa.

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

Fish (whale) oil, viz. :—Train, blubber, sperm or head matter;
Jewelled draw plates for drawing steel wire.

The Proclamation also amends the Proclamation, dated 5th August, 1914, by now permitting the carrying *construe* of "animals, pack saddle and draught, suitable for use in war."

With reference to the Notice which appeared on page 689 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," the present Proclamation removes the prohibition of the export of tea from Newfoundland to the countries therein specified. (C. 8,641.)

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 252 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 28th January last respecting the requirements of Consular Certificates of Origin for all goods imported from certain neutral European countries into the Commonwealth of Australia, the Board of Trade have now received a communication from the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia in London notifying that British Consular Certificates of non-enemy origin are required at the port of destination in the Commonwealth in respect of all goods from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Italy, whether such goods are shipped direct or are transhipped at United Kingdom ports to Australia. (C. 9,115.)

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 473 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 18th February, respecting the requirements of Certificates of Origin for goods imported from certain neutral countries into the Dominion, the Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a telegram from

**Amended
Certificates of
Origin.**

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

The Governor of New Zealand notifying that the Government have agreed to the abolition of the £25 limit of the value of goods for which no Certificates of Origin are required on importation into the Dominion. The omission from Certificates of Origin of the value of the consignment and the name of the consignee is to be permitted in accordance with the practice adopted in the case of goods shipped to the Commonwealth of Australia and the Union of South Africa.

Notification will be made in the "Board of Trade Journal" of the date when these arrangements come into operation. (C. 9,576.)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

With reference to the notices which appeared on pp. 687-8 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," respecting the imposition of new custom duties on various articles imported into the Union of South Africa, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a cablegram from the Governor General stating that the new duties are payable, under sections 19 and 20 of the Act No. 9 of 1913, from the 5th March last.

(C. 9,220.)

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Notice (No. 12 of 1915) notifying that the Proclamation published in the Gazette of the 7th July, 1914, laying down certain regulations under the Customs Tariff Act of 1914, is amended so that the granting of rebates or refunds of duty on goods removed from the Union of South Africa to German South-West Africa is withdrawn, with effect from the 5th February last.

(C.I.B. 12,221.)

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

The "British South Africa Company Government Gazette" for the 5th February last, contains a Government Notice (No. 40 of 1915) laying down the regulations regarding the requirements of Certificates of Origin for certain goods (except foodstuffs) imported into Southern Rhodesia from various neutral European countries and of declarations of ultimate destination in respect of all exports to certain foreign countries from that Territory.

The Regulations are the same as those prescribed in the Notice to Importers and Exporters in the United Kingdom, for particulars of which see pp. 424-6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 12th November, 1914.

In the Rhodesia Notice, however, the Form of Declaration of the ultimate destination of goods exported is prescribed to be declared before a Justice of the Peace, and not before a Commissioner of Oaths or Justice of the Peace, as in the case of declarations made in the United Kingdom.

(C. 9,311.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***BASUTOLAND, BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE,
AND SWAZILAND.**

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, copy of the "Official Gazette" of the High Commissioner for South Africa for the 22nd December last, which contains various Proclamations and Government Notices* relating to Customs management and duties in Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland.

**Adoption of
Union Customs
Tariff and
Regulations.**

The Proclamations and Regulations are based on the Union Customs Management Act, 1913, the Customs Tariff Act, 1914, and the Regulations and Notices issued under those Acts.

The Customs Tariff Proclamations giving the rates of duty leviable on various articles imported into the several Territories came into force on 1st May, 1914.

[For particulars of the Union Customs Tariff and Regulations see the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th August, 1914.]

(C. 9,499.)

UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

The "Uganda Official Gazette" for the 15th January last contains a Notice (No. 13 of 1915) notifying, for general information, that the following articles of merchandise will be assessed for export at the under-mentioned rates, with effect from the 1st December, 1914:—

Articles.	Rate of Assessment for purposes of Export.	Duty Payable.
Cotton—		
Ginned	30½ cents per lb.	} Free.
Unginned	9 " "	

(C. 8,872.)

CYPRUS.

With reference to the notice which appeared on pp. 582-3 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 26th November last, respecting the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from Cyprus, under a Proclamation of the 26th October, 1914, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation, dated 20th February, 1915, which cancels the Proclamations of the 29th August and the 26th October last, and, at

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

* For Basutoland, Proclamations 82-3 of 1914, Government Notices, 112-116 and 127 of 1914.

For Bechuanaland Protectorate, Proclamations 84-5 of 1914, Government Notices 117-121 and 127 of 1914.

For Swaziland, Proclamations 86-7 of 1914, Government Notices 122-126 and 127 of 1914.

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

the same time, provides for the prohibition of the exportation of various articles to certain countries from Cyprus, as follows:—

To any destination, other than a destination in the United Kingdom, a British Possession, or a British Protectorate:—

Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their distinctive component parts, except firearms unrilled for sporting purposes;

Projectiles, charges and cartridges of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts;

Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war;

Ingredients of explosives, *viz.*: Nitric acid, sulphuric acid, glycerine, acetone, calcium acetate and all other metallic acetates, sulphur, potassium nitrate, the fractions of the distillation products of coal tar between benzol and cresol inclusive, aniline, methylaniline, dimethylaniline, ammonium perchlorate, sodium perchlorate, sodium chlorate, barium chlorate, ammonium nitrate, cyanamide, potassium chlorate, calcium nitrate, mercury;

Turpentine (oil and spirit):

Gum mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military wagons, field forges, and their distinctive component parts;

Range finders, and their distinctive component parts;

Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character:

Saddle, draught, and pack animals suitable for use in war;

All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character;

Articles of camp equipment and their distinctive component parts;

Ferro-alloys, including ferro-tungsten, ferro-molybdenum, ferro-manganese, ferro-vanadium, ferro-chrome, ferro-nickel, ferro-silicon, ferro-titanium, spiegeleisen;

The following metals:—Tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, nickel, selenium, cobalt, manganese;

The following ores:—Wolframite, scheelite, molybdenite, manganese ore, nickel ore, chrome ore, zinc ore, lead ore, bauxite;

Aluminium, alumina and salts of aluminium, and alloys of aluminium;

Antimony, together with the sulphides and oxides of antimony, and alloys of antimony;

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, scrap, rods, plates, solid drawn tubes, condenser plates, copper wire, brass wire, bronze wire, solder containing copper;

Lead, pig, sheet, or pipe;

Barbed wire, and implements for fixing and cutting the same;

Warships, including boats and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war;

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

- Submarine sound signalling apparatus ;
 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 balloons and aircraft, including gold-beater's skins, shantung silk in the piece, flax fabric suitable for aeroplanes, non-inflammable celluloid sheet (or similar transparent material non-soluble in lubricating oil, petrol, or water), aeroplane dope high tensile steel tubes, aeroplane instruments (aneroids, barographs, revolution indicators), aeroplane turnbuckles, steel stampings, magnetos, aeroplane engines and parts, fusel oil (amyl alcohol), amyl acetate, acetocelluloses triphenyl phosphate ;
 Tyres for auto vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres ;
 Rubber (including raw, waste and reclaimed rubber) and goods made wholly of rubber ;
 Mineral oils and motor spirit, except lubricating oils ;
 Clothing, fabrics for clothing, and boots and shoes suitable for use in war ;
 Vehicles of all kinds other than motor vehicles, available for use in war, and their component parts ;
 Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds ; floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts ;
 Fuel, other than mineral oils and coal. Lubricants ;
 Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war ;
 Horse-shoes and shoeing materials ;
 Harness and saddlery ;
 Hides of all kinds, dry or wet ; pigskins, raw or dressed ; leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, or military boots ;
 Fieldglasses, telescopes ;
 To any foreign port in Europe or on the Mediterranean or on the Black Sea other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic Ports), Belgium, Spain and Portugal :—
 Firearms unrifled for sporting purposes ;
 Resinous products and camphor ;
 Armour plates ;
 Motor vehicles of all kinds and their component parts ;
 Iron pyrites ;
 Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms, or war material for use on land or sea :
 Haematite pig iron ;
 Haematite iron ore ;
 Foodstuffs and feeding stuffs generally and the raw materials thereof ;
 Forage and feeding stuffs for animals and the raw materials thereof ;

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

CYPRUS—*continued.*

Railway materials both fixed and rolling stock, and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones:

Chronometers and all kinds of nautical instruments.

An "extraordinary" issue of the "Cyprus Gazette," for the 2nd February last, contains a Proclamation, dated 1st February, 1915, prohibiting the exportation of vessels from Cyprus to all destinations other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions. (C. 9,434.)

RUSSIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H. M. Ambassador at Petrograd to the effect that an Imperial Decree, promulgated on the 10th March, prohibits the exportation of food and forage from Russia except under the special authorisation of the Russian Government in each instance.

(C. 9,840.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of translation of a Circular of the Finnish Customs Department notifying that beech staves may be imported into the Empire free of duty *via* Archangel and Finnish ports.

(C. 9,598.)

FINLAND.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of the following information respecting the Customs treatment of certain articles on importation into Finland:—

[1 Finnish mark (100 penni) = 9.6d. ; 100 kilogs. = 220.46 lbs.]

Articles.	Tariff No. under which dutiable.	Rate of Duty.
<i>Metal for type-setting machines, containing lead, antimony, and tin, and also a very small quantity of copper alloy</i>	112	100 kilogs. 1 70
<i>Spirits of camphor (spirital camphoratus), containing less than 50 per cent. in volume of alcohol</i>	173	.. 400 00

(C. 9,598.)

DENMARK.

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

(C. 9,366.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DENMARK—continued.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copies of Circulars of the Danish Customs Department notifying various decisions as to the tariff classification of articles on importation into Denmark. The more important of these decisions are noted below:—

[Krona (100 öre) = 1s. 1½d.; kilog. = 2·2046 lbs.]

Articles.	Tariff No. under which dutiable.	Rate of Dnty.
<i>Plates for photographic use</i> , ready for use, prepared from iron sheets less than 1 mm. thick, one surface of which was brown lacquered and the other first black lacquered and then covered with a sensitive material	185	Kilog. 0 20
<i>Articles made of vitrol, consisting of a lead-antimony alloy</i> , covered with a layer probably consisting of unalloyed antimony—the articles not being "fancy goods," "jewellery" or "trinket ware"	197	" 0 30
<i>Cotton shirts</i> , with fronts and cuffs of silk tissue—the fronts and cuffs not being regarded as mere fancy trimmings	110	Dutiable as the cotton tissue with a surtax of 100 %
<i>Muff-shaped coverings</i> , of unbleached cotton tissue, padded with down, and wholly intended for use as the inner part of an ordinary muff	110	
<i>Shirt fronts</i> —two rectangular sections loosely sewn together with several stitches at the ends, each section being made independently of four layers, undyed cotton tissue being sewn together along the edge (lengthways), and without buttonholes, neckbands or other worked up material	153	Kilog. 0 45
<i>So-called "paper yarn"</i> made of thin, narrow, twisted strips of paper	216	" 0 70
<i>Side cars for motor cycles</i> , consisting mainly of wicker-work, fixed on an iron frame, and with the necessary wheel	295	" 0 10
<i>Gentlemen's felt hats</i> which, below the crown, in addition to a silk ribbon, are provided with a cord of braided silk (about 5 mm. thick) attached thereto in the same way as a so-called weather cord	110 (155)	Each 0 30 with an addition of Each 0 10
<i>Shoebrushes</i> , consisting of a piece of beech wood of the same shape as an ordinary wooden brush on which small pieces of coloured felt are fixed by means of an iron layer and a wooden pin	51	Kilog. 0 70

(C. 13,169 : C. 1,203 : C. 3,777.)

NETHERLANDS.

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

Prohibition of Exportation of certain Articles.

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

A Royal Decree of the 13th March reintroduces the prohibition of the exportation of *butter*, which was temporarily withdrawn by a Decree of the 5th March (*see* p. 696 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal").

Another Royal Decree of the same date reimposes the prohibition of the exportation of *nitric acid*, which has been suspended since the 23rd August last (*see* p. 629 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 3rd September, 1914).

A further Royal Decree, also dated the 13th March, modifies the Decree of the 24th September, 1914, in respect of meal of rice and rice waste (*see* the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 1st October, 1914, pp. 47-48) and prohibits the exportation of *rice waste, rice, and all products of rice.*

(C. 9.774.)

FRENCH COLONIES.

With reference to the notice at pages 122-123 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 14th January, respecting the prohibition of the exportation from French Colonies of various articles which had been prohibited to be exported from France by a Presidential Decree of the 21st December, 1914, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Presidential Decree, dated the 9th March and published in the "Journal Officiel" of the 11th, which renders applicable in the French Colonies and Protectorates (other than Tunis and Morocco) the prohibitions of export from France which were established in respect of certain articles by the Decrees of the 9th January and the 4th February (*see* the issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 21st January, page 193, and for the 11th February, pages 416-417).

Exemption from these prohibitions may, however, be accorded under conditions to be laid down by the Minister for the Colonies.

TUNIS.

With reference to the notice at page 354 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 4th February respecting a Beylical Decree, dated the 6th January, which prohibited the exportation and re-exportation of certain articles from Tunis, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a further Beylical Decree, dated the 12th February, and published in the "Journal Officiel Tunisien" for the 13th February, which extends the prohibition to cover the exportation and re-exportation (in process of entrepôt, transit, transshipment or under the "temporary importation" régime) of a further list of articles. This list is identical with the list of articles prohibited to be exported from France by the Presidential Decrees of the 9th January and the 4th February (*see* page 193 of the

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TUNIS—*continued.*

issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 21st January, and pages 416-418 of the issue for the 11th February), except that:

(1) it does not include *fresh vegetables* (which were already prohibited to be exported from Tunis by the Beylical Decree of the 6th January); and

(2) it includes olive residuum (*grignons*) which is not contained in the list of prohibited exports from France.

Exemptions from the prohibitions established by this Decree may be accorded under measures of control by the Director-General of Finance. (C. 9.289.)

A further Beylical Decree, dated the 19th February, and published in the "Journal Officiel Tunisien," for the 24th February, prohibits the exportation and re-exportation from Tunis of *phosphates of lime*. Exemptions from this prohibition may also be accorded under measures of control by the Director-General of Finance. (C. 9.247.)

SPAIN.

With reference to the notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 14th January (page 124), the 25th February (page 550) and the 11th March (page 699), respecting the temporary reduction of the Customs duties on wheat and wheat flour imported into Spain, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to

the effect that a Spanish Royal Order has been issued declaring all cargoes and consignments of wheat and wheat flour entering Spain between the 4th March and the 30th June next to be free from Customs and transport dues. Provision has also been made for a similar exemption from duty in respect of wheat and wheat flour already in bonded warehouses in Spain before the 4th March and declared for consumption within five days from that date.

(C. 9.165.)

The "Gaceta de Madrid" for the 13th March contains a Royal Order, dated the 11th March, which, by way of maintenance, modification and extension of earlier Orders, prohibits the exportation of the undermentioned articles from Spain to foreign countries:—

Whale, cod and seal oils; kidney-beans (*alubias*), white and coloured; live and dead birds; sulphur; coal; fresh meat; flax tow, flax yarns; ferromanganese; cattle; chickpeas; wheat flour; eggs; lentils; maize; nitrate of soda; gold and silver coin; potatoes, except new or forced (*las tempranas ó anticipadas*); potash salts; sesame seed, linseed, and other oleaginous seeds, including copra; sulphate of aluminium; sulphate of copper; wheat; and raw jute.

The Order also provides that certain goods shall be subject to an

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

export duty of 10 per cent. of their value according to the official table of values for 1913, viz.:—

	Export duty per 100 kilogs. net weight.
	<i>Pesetas.</i>
Potatoes, new or forced	1.50
Barley	1.90
Oats	1.80
Bacon	17.00
Hams and salted pigs' meat	21.50
Wool in the grease	17.00
Washed wool, including combed wool, carded wool, and prepared roving	12.50
	(C. 9,698.)

GREECE.

The following is a complete list of the articles which are at present prohibited to be exported from Greece, according to information in the possession of the Board of Trade:—

List of Articles Prohibited to be Exported.

Animals.

Arms, viz.:—Rifles, carbines, bayonets, and cartridges of the following systems:—Mannlicher-Schonauer, Bulgarian Mannlicher, Turkish Mauser, Gras, Martini, Martini-Mauser; revolvers and cartridges of the 1873 and 1893 patterns, Bayard, Colt; sabres of artillery drivers and cavalry.

Benzine (petrol).*

Cartridge cases in general for small arms and artillery.

Cartridges (see Arms).

Cereals.

Coal (except bunker coal).

Contraband of war—all articles of contraband of war, absolute or conditional, according to lists published by belligerents.

Note. This prohibition applies to the exportation, re-exportation, and transit of the articles covered by the prohibition.

Field glasses.

Flour.

Gold in bars and gold coins.

Harness (articles of) for artillery and cavalry.

Petrol (benzine).*

Petroleum.†

Revolvers (see Arms).

Rifles (see Arms).

Sabres (see Arms).

Sugar.

Telephone apparatus.

Wool.

Woolen yarns. (*Tariff No. 175*)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of translation of a Greek Royal Decree, dated the 21st January/3rd February, "concerning the importation, free of duty, from the New Territories into old Greece, of articles imported from abroad."

**Decree respecting the
Duty-free Importation of
Goods into old Greece
from the New Territories.**

* This includes motor spirit

† Petroleum is a Government monopoly, and there is no trade in it.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

GREECE *continued.*

This Decree provides as follows:—

(1) The provision of the 1st paragraph of Article 9 of Law 200 of the 2nd/15th April, 1914, relating to articles imported from the New Territories into old Greece, which have been imported from abroad (into New Greece), ceases operation, the operation being maintained (*a*) of paragraphs 1 and 3 of Article 6 of Law 200 respecting wheat and meslin, and flour and products thereof, imported into old Greece, and (*b*) of the prohibitions of the importation into old Greece of articles of the Monopolies.‡

(2) As an exception the aforesaid provision of Article 9 of Law 200 as regards malt imported from abroad into the New Territories is retained in force.

The Board of Trade are also in receipt, through the same channel, of translation of a Greek Royal Decree which authorises the duty-free admission into old Greece of industrial products in general originating in the New Territories, the operation being maintained:—

Duty-free Importation into old Greece of Products of the Industries of the New Territories. (*a*) Of paragraphs 1 and 3 of Article 6 of Law No. 200 of the 2nd/15th April, 1914, concerning wheat and meslin and flour and products thereof, imported from the New Territories into old Greece, and (*b*) of the prohibitions of the importation into old Greece of articles of the Monopolies.

As an exception the regulations hitherto obtaining in regard to the importation of locally produced malt and beer from New into old Greece are maintained in force. (C. 9,168.)

ROUMANIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a despatch from H.M. Minister at Bucharest reporting that, in accordance with a new Order of the Roumanian sanitary authorities, the maximum percentage of stalks in tea admitted to importation into Roumania has been raised from 15 per cent. to 25 per cent.

In forwarding this information Sir G. Barclay states that he understands that the Ministerial Order authorising the importation of tea not actually injurious to health (*see* the notice at page 671 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 12th March, 1914) is still in force. This Order was, however, a measure of tolerance, issued with a view to obviating the hardship inflicted on importers of foreign tea by the rule of the sanitary authorities that tea containing more than 15 per cent. of stalks should not be admitted to importation; and Sir G. Barclay accordingly recommends that British exporters of tea to Roumania should be careful not to exceed the limit of 25 per cent. of stalks. (C. 9,090.)

‡ As regards Law No. 200 of the 2nd 15th April, 1914, see the notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 22nd January, 1914 (pp. 204-209), the 30th April, 1914 (pp. 254-258), and the 7th May, 1914 (p. 315).

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (PHILIPPINE ISLANDS).**

With reference to the notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 7th May, 1914 (page 345) and the 24th December, 1914 (page 843), respecting the Philippine Islands Law and Regulations providing for the official inspection, and grading and baling, of abaca (manila hemp), magney (cantalua), sisal, and other fibres, the Board of Trade have now received from H.M. Acting Consul-General at Manila sets of samples showing the standard classification of the fibres in question. These samples may be seen by British merchants interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (11.761.)

**Fibre Grading
Law.— Samples
of Graded Fibres
on View.**

GUATEMALA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of translation of a Decree of the Guatemalan Government, dated the 30th January, which provides that during the present year the Customs duty payable on imported strong sacks of coarse cotton cloth, suitable for exporting Guatemalan products, shall be reduced from 30 to 2 centavos per kilogramme. (C. 9,215.)

**Temporary
Reduction of
Import Duty on
Coarse Cotton
Sacks.**

PANAMA.

The "Gaceta Oficial" of Panama for the 26th January contains a Law (No. 41 of 1914), dated the 24th December, 1914, which provides that soap, yellow, white, mottled, no matter in what form, shall, on importation, be subject to a duty of 7 centésimos per kilogramme.

Articles 1 and 30 of Law No. 35 of 1913 (see the notice at page 628 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 12th June, 1913), so far as they relate to soap, are abrogated by the present Law. (C. 9,692.)

[Kilog = 2.2046 lb. avoirdupois: balboa (100 cts.) = 4s. 2d.]

COLOMBIA.

The Colombian "Diario Oficial" for the 16th January contains a Presidential Decree (No. 37 of 1915, dated the 8th January), which imposes an export duty of 1 per cent. *ad valorem* on gold (coin and jewellery) and of 2 pesos per cubic metre on wood exported from Colombia. (C. 9,920.)

**Export Tax on
Gold and Wood.**

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Argentine Customs duty on common wines, in casks or demijohns, of not over 15 centesimal degrees of alcoholic strength and 35 per mil of dry extract, has been increased from 8 centavos to 8½ centavos (gold) per litre. (C. 9,270.)

**Increase of
Import Duty on
Wines.**

EXCISE TARIFF CHANGES.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared pp. 700-1 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the imposition of new excise duties on various articles manufactured in the Union of South Africa, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a cablegram from the Governor-General stating that the new duties are payable, under section 1 of Act No. 7 of 1913, from the 5th March last.

(C. 9220.)

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 116 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 9th July, 1914, respecting the imposition of an excise duty on cigarettes and a corresponding surtax on cigarettes imported for consumption in Southern Rhodesia under Ordinance No. 9 of 1914, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a Government Notice (No. 46 of 1915), dated 5th February last, which lays down certain Regulations to be observed under the above-mentioned Ordinance.

These Regulations provide that cigarettes may be exempted from the provisions of the Ordinance when entered for removal on first importation or from a bonded warehouse to places outside the Territory of Southern Rhodesia in quantities of not less than one thousand.

Cigarettes made in the Territory may be exempted from the duty when removed to places outside the Territory.

A *rebate* of any excise duty or surtax which has been duly paid may be granted on Rhodesian-made or imported cigarettes removed in quantities of not less than one thousand to places outside the Territory on production to the Controller of Customs of satisfactory proof of removal.

The stamps required to be affixed to containers of cigarettes for the payment of duty may be purchased from Collectors of Customs, Civil Commissioners, Postmasters or their Deputies, and importers may purchase them

- (a) for the purpose of affixing to cigarettes on importation or removal from the bonded warehouse, or
- (b) for the purpose of forwarding to manufacturers of repute overseas, so that such stamps may be affixed before importation.

(C. 9354.1)

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.

Steamship Services to the Continent.

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

MALTA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of an Ordinance (No. 22 of 1914) of the Government of Malta to amend the law relating to tonnage and port dues in Malta and its Dependencies.

Tonnage and Port Dues.

Under this Ordinance the Collector of Customs is empowered to levy tonnage dues after the discharge in the Islands of goods from every ship or other craft—other than steamships or ships propelled by electricity or other mechanical power—at the rate of 3d. per ton of its tonnage, measured in accordance with the laws for the time being in force in the Colony.

Port dues will be charged at the following rate for steamships, and ships propelled by electricity or other mechanical power, whether discharging goods or not:—Up to 400 tons. £1; over 400 and below 800 tons, £2; over 800 tons, £3.

The provisions of the Ordinance will not apply to any ship exclusively freighted by H.M. Government for the carriage of stores or other goods for the public service, which shall discharge such goods, wholly or in part, in the Islands.

SPAIN.

With reference to the notice on p. 699 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to a new Spanish Law (known as the "Law of Subsistence") authorising the Government to reduce or suspend the customs duties on alimentary substances, &c. H.M. Embassy at Madrid has forwarded a translation of this Law, which may be consulted by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

New Law affecting Shipping.

According to Article 2 of the law, the Government are authorised to adopt, should circumstances render it advisable, such measures as they may deem fit with respect to Spanish ships previously engaged in national commerce in order to bring them into that service again, to regulate freights, and to suspend the enforcement of Article 2 of the Law of Maritime Communications, which reserves the national coasting traffic exclusively to ships flying the Spanish flag and of home construction.

(C. 8,241.)

*Shipping and Transport.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

H.M. Consul-General in Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that a contract has been placed with the Great Lakes Dredge and Dock Company for the construction, without delay, of a large dock on the property of the American Shipbuilding Company on the Calumet River, South Chicago. The dock, which is to be of cement construction, will be 700 feet long, and 125 feet wide. The cost of the undertaking is put at \$25,000 dols. (about £66,800). (C. 8,894.)

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

According to a Special Statistical Bulletin recently issued by the American Iron and Steel Institute, the production of pig iron in the United States in 1914 was as follows, the figures for the previous year being added for purposes of comparison:—

Grade.	1914.	1913.
	Tons.	Tons.
Basic	9,670,687	12,536,693
Bessemer	7,859,127	11,590,113
Foundry	4,533,254	5,220,343
Malleable	671,771	993,736
Forge	361,651	324,407
Spiegel Eisen	79,935	110,338
Ferro-manganese	196,083	119,495
All other	19,736	71,027
Total	23,332,244	30,966,152

YARNS AND TEXTILES.**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) has forwarded an extract from "Dun's Review" relative to the scarcity and high price of linens in the United States. The underlying cause is stated to be the shortage of flax brought about by the war; contributory causes are the requirements of coarse linens for war purposes, the high rates of transportation and inability to guarantee deliveries. Irish and Dutch supplies of flax are limited in volume and are being accepted at high prices.

Several manufacturers of linen damasks and other household linens have already changed over their looms to cotton goods, while the domestic mills that can make cotton damasks have a large amount of business in hand. Although cotton goods of many kinds can readily be substituted for nearly all purposes for which linens are used, the latter at any price will continue in demand to some extent.

(C.I.B. 8,629.)

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 13th March, 1915, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	54s.	8d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	33s.	5d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	31s.	0d.

For further particulars see p. 783.

A statement is published on p. 784 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 13th March, 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 11th March, 1915, was 155,197 (including 16 bales British East African), and the number imported during the ten weeks ended 11th March, 1915, was 1,689,475 (including 618 bales British West Indian, 91 bales British West African, 5,073 bales British East African, and 404 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 11th March, 1915, was 24,966, and during the ten weeks 151,189.

For further details see p. 783.

SPAIN.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 5th March publishes a Law which makes provision for the grant of premiums for the encouragement of sericulture in Spain. Individual planters or legally constituted agricultural societies will be granted premiums for the cultivation of the mulberry tree, while 50 cents per kilogramme will be granted in respect of fresh cocoons produced. Silk spinners will be awarded a premium of 25 cents for each kilogramme of fresh cocoons spun in Spain. Customs duties on silk imported from abroad are to be increased. A sum of 840,000 pesetas is to be included in the estimates of the "Ministerio de Fomento" for the current year to provide for the execution of the provisions of this new Law.

24½ pesetas = about £1 at current rate of exchange.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

According to a report in the "Board of Trade Labour Gazette" for March,* employment in February showed a further marked improvement, and in some industries a shortage of male labour, especially of skilled men, was again reported.

Labour Market in February.

Trades affected by war contracts, such as engineering, shipbuilding, woollen, hosiery, boot, saddlery and men's clothing, continued very busy, with much overtime.

* For list of principal contents, see p. 780.

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

The cotton trade again improved, while the lace trade, though still bad, showed a noticeable recovery. There was also an upward movement in the iron and steel, building, furnishing and woodworking, printing and pottery trades. The coal mining, pig iron, tinplate, linen, jute, silk and glass trades showed little change. The scarcity of agricultural labour is becoming increasingly felt.

During the month there was a marked upward movement in wages.

Compared with the good conditions of March, 1914, all trades engaged on Government work showed a noticeable improvement. There was, on the other hand, a marked decline in the tinplate, cotton, linen, lace, pottery and brick trades.

In the trades compulsorily insured against unemployment, *viz.*, building, works of construction, engineering, shipbuilding, vehicle making, &c., the percentage of unemployment at 5th March was 1.90 as compared with 2.48 a month ago, and 4.18 a year ago. These figures relate to the whole of the United Kingdom, and include all unemployed workmen in the insured trades. It will be seen that the rate of unemployment in these trades is less than half the rate of a year ago.

As regards the uninsured trades, the number of men and women on the registers of the Labour Exchanges at 5th March shows a decrease on the figure a month ago, being 45,330 as compared with 48,468. For men alone the corresponding figures were 15,839 and 16,632, and for women 29,491 and 31,836.

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

	Month of February				Two Months ended February			
	1914.		1915.		1914.		1915.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
England and Wales—								
Fish, excluding shell fish	570,811	586,130	387,704	473,062	1,278,732	1,245,296	749,200	951,659
Shell fish	—	22,902	—	17,533	—	46,669	—	36,494
Total value	—	609,032	—	490,595	—	1,291,965	—	988,153
Scotland								
Fish, excluding shell fish	622,168	436,796	197,476	147,894	1,206,931	465,706	395,826	302,166
Shell fish	—	5,224	—	3,248	—	10,533	—	7,197
Total value	—	442,020	—	151,142	—	476,239	—	309,363
Ireland—								
Fish, excluding shell fish	69,667	17,753	13,341	9,141	151,600	47,884	35,247	22,316
Shell fish	—	660	—	420	—	1,597	—	1,130
Total value	—	18,413	—	9,561	—	49,481	—	23,446

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

*Miscellaneous.***AUSTRALIA.**

The Board of Trade have received a copy of an Act (No. 34 of 1914), assented to on 23rd December, which provides for the establishment and management of co-operative sugar works in Queensland. Under the provisions of this Act owners or occupiers of cane land may make application to the Governor-in-Council for the construction or purchase of sugar works in their locality. Applicants must undertake to grow cane and to subscribe conjointly one-third of the capital stock of the Joint Stock Company proposed to be formed for the purpose specified.

The Corporation of the Treasurer of Queensland may advance to approved companies an amount equal to two-thirds of the required capital, the shares represented by that proportion being held by the Trustee of the Corporation, the loan bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum and the capital cost being repaid in 21 years at the rate of £7 12s. 4d. per cent. per annum. During the time in which the loan is being liquidated interest to ordinary shareholders is limited to 4 per cent. and thereafter to 5 per cent. per annum.

HONG KONG.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is in receipt of copies of Ordinances (Nos. 28 and 30 of 1914), assented to by the Governor of Hong Kong on 27th October and 4th December, respectively, which provide for the control and disposal of enemy property in that Colony. Under the provisions of these Ordinances an alien enemy may not trade or dispose of property without permission; nor may any person, without the sanction of the Governor, carry on trade, pay money or dispose of property for the benefit of an alien enemy.

In connection with the trade affairs of any alien enemy, the Governor may appoint a liquidator, who shall have as full rights and powers as though the whole of the business and all the property of every description had been assigned absolutely to him. The liability of the liquidator is limited to the assets of the firm and, in the event of these assets being insufficient to meet all the corresponding liabilities, they will be applied in a stated order of priority.

The full text of these Ordinances, together with a list of the firms which are being liquidated and the names of the liquidators, may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 8,886.)

GERMANY.

According to the "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 5th March, the Leipzig Spring Fair fulfilled all expectations, for although it was not carried out on so lavish a scale as in times of peace, it was attended by repre-

**Results of Leipzig
Spring Fair.**

*Miscellaneous.***GERMANY**—*continued.*

representatives of over 2,000 firms, and was patronised by several thousand buyers. It was not altogether without its usual export character either, for although only about half a dozen North American buyers attended, and the usual traders from the United Kingdom, France and Russia were absent, customers came in large numbers from Scandinavia, and bought well. There were also buyers from the Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland, Spain and the districts of Belgium under German rule. The largest number came of course from German houses, but were very backward in giving orders.

Business was greatly influenced by the various circumstances arising out of the war, such as confiscation of raw materials, export prohibitions, &c., but was on the whole satisfactory, some exhibitors even declaring they had sold more than they expected. There was little demand for absolute luxuries, and branches of industry such as ornamental porcelain, crystal glass, and music were badly hit. Toys were bought in large numbers, war novelties being in great demand. Celluloid articles, paper manufactures, leather wares and most other articles experienced satisfactory business, although metal goods suffered on account of the confiscation of metals and the consequent decrease in manufacture. Much interest was displayed in the special exhibition of substitutes for goods produced in enemy countries, the idea of this being to turn buyers from their preference for foreign goods.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to "Dnn's Review" of 13th February, the advancing tendency of the hide market—which has been continuous since the latter part of last summer—appears now to be checked, and it is evident that recent heavy importations are having some effect on the situation. During January, 650,000 River Plate hides were received at New York and Boston, and these arrivals, together with large imports of other Latin-American varieties, have had a depressing effect on the market.

The high quotations on both hides and leather for the past two or three months have been due almost entirely to the European war, which has created on the one hand an extensive export movement of leather and made-up leather goods, such as shoes, saddlery and military equipments, and on the other hand materially curtailed importations of leather from Europe. The present high level of values is not likely to be maintained, however, unless more contracts from Europe are placed in the United States, and since the middle of December there has been a decided lull in European buying. There are numerous enquiries for war leather supplies, but little actual business, and it would appear that the tanneries of the United Kingdom, France, &c. are in a better position to supply the wants of their respective armies than was the case last autumn. Numerous

*Miscellaneous.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**—*continued.*

enquiries have been received from Europe for hides, and large sales could be made at full prices if transportation were not so difficult owing to extremely high freights. (C. 2589.)

JAPAN.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) reports that the flour milling industry in Japan has developed remarkably of late years, and the fact that the flour now imported is principally confined to the first grade shows that second grade goods can now be produced in Japan. The production of wheat flour in Japan in the years 1911, 1912 and 1913 amounted to 25,396,205 yen, 28,827,512 yen and 32,694,146 yen respectively, or, expressed in British values, to about £2,592,500, £2,942,800 and £3,337,500 respectively.

Along with this development of the milling industry, the demand for wheat has been greatly stimulated and, according to the latest estimate, the annual consumption of wheat is 2,600,000 koku (12,896,000 bushels), of which some 400,000 koku (1,984,000 bushels) is imported, mainly from the United States. The imports of wheat flour for 1911, 1912 and 1913 amounted to 1,702,961 yen, 1,722,140 yen and 1,780,065 yen respectively, or, expressed in British values, to about £173,800, £175,800 and £181,710 respectively.

The export of Japanese wheat flour is not very large, the value for 1913 amounting only to about 3,400 yen (about £347), but a drawback of 70 sen (about 1s. 5d.) of the import duty of 77 sen (about 1s. 7d.) per 100 kin (about 132½ lbs.) of wheat being now allowed on the export of wheat flour made from imported material, the exports are thought to be likely to increase. (C.I.B. 12,790.)

H.M. Commercial Attaché also reports that the Japanese production of condensed milk is somewhat inferior to the various imported brands. The demand is rather small, but owing to the selection of cows and improvements made in the method of production, the reputation of the Japanese product has gradually improved and the demand has increased of late years. The manufacturing districts are Shidzuoka, Chiba, Hokkaido, Yamaguchi and Ishikawa, &c. The total imports for 1911, 1912 and 1913 amounted to 2,046,074 yen, 2,089,731 yen and 1,857,143 yen respectively, or, expressed in British values, to about £208,900, £213,300 and £189,600 respectively. The imports from the United Kingdom for the said three years amounted to 425,800 yen, 815,417 yen and 740,743 yen, and from the United States to 1,204,278 yen, 1,252,888 yen and 927,003 yen respectively, or (United Kingdom imports) about £43,470, £83,240 and £75,620, and (American imports) £122,940, £127,900 and £94,630 respectively. (C.I.B. 12,790.)

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 February, 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 4s. 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 hand, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom. The third volume (supplement) contains a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

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

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Weights and Measures. Report by the Board of Trade on their Proceedings and Business under the Weights and Measures Acts. H.C. 148. Price 3½d.

Currency and Bank Notes Acts, 1914. Copies of Treasury Minutes, dated 6th August, 20th August, and 22nd October, 1914, and 19th January, 1915, relating to the Issue of Currency Notes.

[C'd. 7,836.] Price 1d.

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

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.

- Agricultural Experiments in Burma.
 "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta).
 11th Feb.
- Wheat Cultivation in Australia: Extension.
 "New South Wales Agricultural Gazette" (Sydney), Jan.
- Tea Industry in Russia
 "Vyestnik Finansov" (Petrograd),
 7th Feb.
- Crop Prospects in Argentina.
 "Review of the River Plate" (Buenos Aires), 19th Feb.
- Rubber Position during the War.
 "Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris), 3rd
 March.
- Resin Industry in the Punjab.
 "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta),
 11th Feb.
- Forestry in Mysore.
 "Indian Engineering" (Calcutta),
 13th Feb.
- Tobacco Cultivation in Roumania.
 "Moniteur du Commerce Roumain"
 (Bucharest), 1st Feb.
- Timber Trade of Sweden.
 "Affärsvärlden" (Gothenburg), 3rd
 March.
- Tea Cultivation in Burma (continued).
 "Capital" (Calcutta), 11th Feb.
- Cattle Trade of Denmark.
 "Denmark Abroad" (Copenhagen),
 Feb.
- Crop Reports in India.
 "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta),
 18th Feb.
- Crop Prospects in Burma.
 "Rangoon Gazette" (Rangoon), 15th
 Feb.
- Wood Pulp Trade of Sweden.
 "Affärsvärlden" (Gothenburg), 3rd
 March.
- Ground Nut Crop in Madras Presidency,
 1914-15.
 "Capital" (Calcutta), 18th Feb.
- Sugar Factories in Madras Presidency.
 "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta),
 18th Feb.

Machinery and Engineering.

- Boiler Incrustation Removal.
 "Textil Zeitung" (Berlin), 16th Feb.
- Agricultural Machinery Industry in
 Russia.
 "Torgoro - Promyshlennaya Gazeta"
 (Petrograd), 19th Feb.

Machinery and Engineering—continued.

- Irrigation Works in the Panjab.
 "Indian Engineering" (Calcutta),
 6th Feb.
- Metals, Mining and Minerals.**
- Coal Syndicate Operations in Rhenish
 Westphalia in Jan.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 27th Feb.
- Electrical Precipitation of Dust.
 "Iron Age" (New York), 25th Feb.
- Mining Progress in Rhodesia in 1914.
 "South African Mining Journal"
 (Johannesburg), 6th Feb.
- Wolfram Deposits in Burma.
 "Rangoon Gazette" (Rangoon), 8th
 Feb.
- Tin Plate Market in Germany.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 27th Feb.
- Sheet Iron Market in Upper Silesia.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 25th Feb.
- Finished Iron Market in Germany.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 23rd Feb.
- Oxy-acetylene Welding in Mining.
 "Engineering and Mining Journal"
 (New York), 27th Feb.
- Iron and Steel Industry in Upper Silesia.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 27th Feb.
- Filtering Producer Gas
 "Iron Age" (New York), 25th Feb.
- Coal Mining Industry in South Africa.
 "South African Mining Journal"
 (Johannesburg), 6th Feb.
- Mine Roof Supports.
 "Queensland Mining Journal" (Bris-
 bane), 15th Jan.
- Rolled Iron Market in Upper Silesia.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 25th Feb.
- Iron Prices in Germany.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 27th Feb.
- Mineral Industry in New South Wales in
 1914
 "Australian Mining Standard"
 (Sydney), 11th Jan.
- Mineral Production of Queensland.
 "Queensland Mining Journal" (Bris-
 bane), 15th Jan.
- Economic Geology of the Belgian Congo.
 "South African Mining Journal"
 (Johannesburg), 6th Feb.
- Railways, Shipping and Transport.**
- Railway Development in Victoria.
 "Australian Mining Standard"
 (Sydney), 14th Jan.
- Shipping on the Rhine.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 23rd Feb.

*Foreign and Colonial Publications.***NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.****Railways, Shipping and Transport—cont.**

- Shipping of the United States in 1914.
 "Bradstreets" (New York), 27th Feb.
- Shipping Line (New) from Norway to South America.
 "Review of the River Plate" (Buenos Aires), 19th Feb.
- Railway Construction Projected in Assam.
 "Times of India" (Bombay), 13th Feb.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

- Cotton Crop Forecast in Burmah.
 "Rangoon Gazette" (Rangoon), 8th Feb.
- Jute Mills in India: Returns for 1914.
 "Capital" (Calcutta), 18th Feb.
- Cotton Market in Bombay.
 "Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 19th Feb.
- Cotton Cultivation in Russian Turkestan.
 "Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), 18th Feb.
- Weaving Industry in Germany.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 27th Feb.
- Jute Market in Calcutta.
 "Capital" (Calcutta), 18th Feb.
- Silk Market in Japan.
 "Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade Circular," 31st Jan.
- Cotton Crop Prospects in India.
 "Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 12th Feb.
- Cotton Goods Trade of Shanghai in 1914.
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 23rd Feb.
- Wool Market in Uruguay.
 "Review of the River Plate" (Buenos Aires), 12th Feb.
- Cotton Crop in Bombay Presidency.
 "Times of India" (Bombay), 20th Feb.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

- Honduras: Trade, Commerce, &c.
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 23rd Feb.
- China: Economic Condition during the War.
 "Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), 21st Feb.
- Canada: Budget Proposals for 1915-16.
 "Monetary Times" (Toronto), 19th Feb.
- Tunis: Economic Condition.
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 24th Feb.
- Paraguay: Budget for 1915.
 "Review of the River Plate" (Buenos Aires), 12th Feb.
- Russia: Economic Condition in 1914.
 "Handelsberichten" (The Hague), 4th March.
- Siberia: Trade and Industrial Prospects.
 "Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), 17th Feb.
- Argentina: Budget for 1915.
 "Review of the River Plate" (Buenos Aires), 19th Feb.
- Japan: Business Depression in 1914.
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 24th Feb.

Miscellaneous.

- Fisheries of Canada in 1914.
 "Monetary Times" (Toronto), 12th Feb.
- Pearl Market Situation generally.
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 24th Feb.
- Natural Dyestuffs in India.
 "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 11th Feb.
- Peat in the Manufacture of Paper.
 "Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Montreal), 15th Feb.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.**Australia.—****NEW SOUTH WALES.—**

- Statistical Register, 1913: Part V., Private Finance.
 Sydney Chamber of Commerce Report for 1914.

VICTORIA.—Victorian Railways Commissioners' Report for 1913-14.**WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—**

- Cereal Crop Forecast for 1914-15 Season.
 Statistical Register, 1913: Part VII., Mineral Statistics and Water Conservation.

British India.—

- Indian Year Book, 1915.
 Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of Bengal: Report for 1913-14.
 Crop Estimates, 1913-14.

Canada. Estimates for Fiscal Year ending 31st March, 1916.**Grenada.** Year Book, 1915.**South Africa.**—National and Transvaal Directories, 1915.**Netherlands.**—Rotterdam Directory, 1915 (in Dutch).**Siam.**—Siam Directory, 1915.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 10 weeks ended 11th March, 1915 :—

	Week ended 11th March, 1915.	10 Weeks ended 11th March, 1915.	Week ended 11th March, 1915.	10 Weeks ended 11th March, 1915.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	120,896	1,386,927	7,627	65,853
Brazilian	—	1,869	—	450
East Indian	7,037	47,734	2,703	15,001
Egyptian	24,798	222,594	14,501	69,583
Miscellaneous	2,466*	30,351†	135	302
Total	155,197	1,689,475	24,966	151,189

* Including 16 bales British East African.

† Including 618 bales British West Indian, 91 bales British West African, 5,073 bales British East African, and 404 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 13th March, 1915, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Week ended 13th March, 1915	51 8	33 5	31 0
Corresponding Week in—			
1908	31 7	26 2	17 11
1909	35 9	28 0	18 5
1910	32 6	23 6	18 0
1911	30 1	24 11	17 6
1912	34 0	31 2	21 8
1913	31 1	27 11	20 2
1914	31 6	26 0	18 7

* 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 13th March, 1915, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 13th Mar., 1915.	Corresponding week in 1914.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	27	39
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	—	99
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Cwts.	198,551	196,783
Mutton " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	101,496	207,003
Pork " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	6,392	24,326
Meat, nnumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)	"	30,078	22,195
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Cwts.	173,427	109,569
Beef	"	797	948
Hams	"	34,225	23,966
Fork	"	4,118	6,511
Meat, nnumerated, salted	"	5,028	2,830
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	25,272	15,777
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Cwts.	98,600	96,298
Margarine	"	27,064	31,386
Cheese	"	32,578	42,236
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	—	148
" condensed	"	30,151	24,192
" preserved, other kinds	"	568	14
Eggs	Grt. Hndr.	237,598	522,167
Poultry	Value £	37,248	17,560
Game	"	1,836	4,611
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	4,157	10,055
Lard	"	53,848	45,938
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Cwts.	1,649,500	2,469,600
Wheat-meal and flour	"	312,600	179,200
Barley	"	288,700	272,300
Oats	"	769,000	601,100
Peas	"	23,537	35,040
Beans	"	47,940	17,580
Maize or Indian corn	"	1,007,100	374,800
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Cwts.	69,945	37,047
Apricots and peaches	"	109	32
Bananas	Bunches	112,578	77,841
Cherries	Cwts.	—	—
Currants	"	—	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	83	1,530
Lemons	"	15,006	37,710
Oranges	"	177,437	195,692
Pears	"	826	1,586
Plums	"	66	264
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unenumerated	"	611	950
Hay	Tons	16	320
Straw	"	13	23
Moss Litter	"	838	1,763
Hops	Cwts.	3,575	454
Locust beans	"	22,440	—
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	85,193	77,204
Potatoes	Cwts.	3,548	10,926
Tomatoes	"	16,819	36,263
Unenumerated	Value £	11,154	20,541
Vegetables, dried	Cwts.	25,735	19,109
" preserved by canning	"	12,399	8,236

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

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

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; &c., &c.

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

In connection with the present campaign against enemy trade a special series of "Exchange Meetings" of manufacturers and buyers in various trades is being held at the Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C., at which specimens of goods of German and Austrian manufacture are exhibited. Samples of such goods sold in British markets abroad and in certain foreign markets are on view at the address named. *See Notice on p. 737.*

Particulars will also be found on p. 735 regarding the "British Industries Fair," which it is proposed to hold in the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, during May next.

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

Particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom are given on p. 733.

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.**

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACTS, 1911 TO 1914.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Decisions by the Umpire.

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, 1912, the Board of Trade hereby give Notice of the following correction of decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable:—

Correction.—At the end of paragraph (c) in decision B1477, and at the end of paragraph (b) in decision A1478 (“Board of Trade Journal” of the 22nd October, 1914), the words “within two years” should be added.

WAR SERVICE FOR WOMEN.

The President of the Board of Trade wishes to call attention to the fact that in the present emergency, if the full fighting power of the Nation is to be put forth on the field of battle, the full working power of the Nation must be made available to carry on its essential trades at home. Already, in certain important occupations there are not enough men and women to do the work. This shortage will certainly spread to other occupations as more and more men join the fighting forces.

In order to meet both the present and the future needs of national industry during the war, the Government wish to obtain particulars of the women available, with or without previous training, for paid employment. Accordingly, they invite all women who are prepared, if needed, to take paid employment of any kind—industrial, agricultural, clerical, &c.—to enter themselves upon the Register of Women for War Service which is being prepared by the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges.

Any woman living in a town where there is a Labour Exchange can register by going there in person. If she is not near a Labour Exchange she can get a form of registration from the Local Agency of the Unemployment Fund. Forms will also be sent out through a number of women's societies, and can be obtained by post from the **General Manager, Board of Trade Labour Exchanges, Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.**

The object of registration is to find out what reserve force of women's labour, trained or untrained, can be made available if required. As from time to time actual openings for employment present themselves, notice will be given through the Labour Exchanges, with full details as to the nature of work, conditions and pay, and, so far as special training is necessary, arrangements will, if possible, be made for the purpose.

Any woman who by working helps to release a man or to equip a man for fighting does national war service. Every woman should register who is able and willing to take employment.

