

THE Board of Trade Journal.

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March 11, 1915.

[No. 954

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

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(3 lines).

The objects and work of the Branch are described on p. 720.

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. 666). 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 Scales 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
Aloe 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	661
List of H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions	720
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications, &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	714

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. 576-7 and in previous issues:—

Articles desired to Purchase.

Acetate of soda.	Nickel powder for cinematograph screens.
Carriage grease.	Paper cloth.
Celluloid bicycle handles.	Rubber stoppers for bottles.
Colouring machines for surface coating and dyeing papers, &c.	Semi-rotary pumps.
Concertinas, cheap.	Shellac or gumbac.
Corduroy velvet.	Stauffer grease cups.
Driving ropes, square plaited, for drop hammers.	Swiss delaines.
Glass ampoules.	Urinal trays, large sized, in porcelain, enamelled wrought iron, or cast iron (for export).
Mica-lamells.	Watch-key ends.
Milk powder.	

*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:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| Block-notes, for use as advertising novelties. | Knobs for furniture fittings. |
| Buffalo pickers. | Machinery for the making of pencils (crayons), and for slate pencil work. |
| Carpets, Smyrna-imitation, and other medium sorts. | Metal waiters, for use as advertising novelties. |
| Cerium iron for pocket lighters. | Nickel anodes for galvanotechnical purposes. |
| Chromo-lithographic productions, for use as advertising novelties. | Paper bobbins. |
| Cigar boxes, for use as advertising novelties. | Picking bands. |
| Conical paper tubes for cotton mills. | Plush (in one colour, not figured). |
| Glass articles, suitable for gifts, for use as advertising novelties. | Pocket-knives (cheap and best qualities). |
| Hand-operated machines for eyeletting and fastening papers together. | Salts of nickel, silver, and gold, for galvanotechnical purposes. |

Articles desired to Sell.

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| Enamelled clock dials. | Moulded insulating articles. |
| Formaldehyde. | Quills for cigarette and cigar holders. |
| Gymnastic apparatus. | Safety razors. |
| Lanoline. | Tin foil. |
| Lead acetate. | Tungsten powder. |
| Liquidinum paraffinum. | |
| Metal frames for ladies' handbags (cheap variety). | |

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

* * * * *

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 appears on pp. 322-332 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 4th February, and also to the notice on pp. 598-9 of last week's issue; 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 and p. 692 of the issue of 10th December regarding licences to export wool and woollen goods.*

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (*address, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal*) reports that an agent at Montreal desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *piece goods, general smallwares, ladies' and children's wear, and articles for the dry goods and departmental stores trade.*

The enquirer states that there is a large market in the Dominion for *silk moire skirts made-up, as well as wool poplin and silk poplin in the piece.* As regards the *dry goods trade* in general it is remarked that American manufacturers are endeavouring to take advantage of the present shortage of supplies from the United Kingdom and are entering this trade with all classes of goods.

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 H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. (C.I.B. 12,479.)

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada also notifies that tenders are invited by the Toronto Department of Works for the construction and delivery of *automatic valves and check valves.* Copies of the specification and the form of tender may be obtained* from the office of the Commissioner of Works, Department of Works, Toronto. Sealed tenders, on the proper form, must be sent by registered post to reach the Chairman of the Board of Control, City Hall, Toronto, not later than noon on 13th April, and must be accompanied by a cash deposit or a marked cheque† to the value of 250 dols. (about £51) made payable to the City Treasurer.

A copy of the specification, together with form of tender and drawings, may be inspected by United Kingdom manufacturers of automatic and check valves at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 12,913.)

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. 13,600.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A London firm of manufacturing engineers invites offers from Canadian producers of asbestos fibre, of which it seeks supplies.

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

† A marked cheque is one whose payment has been provided for by the bank on which it is drawn having transferred the amount from the account of the drawer and marked the cheque either "Accepted" or "Certified."

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

A London firm asks for the addresses of Canadian packers of
Canned Lobsters Wanted. canned lobsters.

A Manchester firm desires quotations from Canadian producers of
Timber for Packing Cases Wanted. timber suitable for the manufac-
ture of packing cases.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A firm of commission merchants in Toronto seeks the agency of a
China and Crockery Ware. first-class firm of United Kingdom *china*
manufacturers, and also of manufacturers
of cheap *crockery ware*.

A Quebec manufacturer of railway sleepers, piles, &c. states that he is
Market sought for in a position to ship large quantities of cedar
Railway Sleepers. sleepers, and would like to quote for the require-
ments of United Kingdom importers.

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

* * * * *

The office of the H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada has forwarded
Public Works for 1915-16: copies of the Canadian Estimates for
See Details in Italics. the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1916,
which make provision for the following,

amongst other works:—

Railways and Canals.—Intercolonial Railway—To strengthen *bridges*,
700,000 dols.; new *terminal facilities* at Halifax, 3,000,000 dols.;
installation of *telephone system* at Hampton, 100,000 dols.; improve-
ments at Levis, 200,000 dols.; *locomotive and car shops with equipment*
at Monckton, 110,000 dols.; elimination of *level crossings and grades* at
Monckton, 125,000 dols.; new *car ferry and dock* at Mulgrave,
354,000 dols.; *rolling stock*, 2,250,000 dols.; *construction work* at
St. John, 112,000 dols.; *construction work* near Dartmouth, 510,000
dols. Prince Edward Island Railway—*Car ferry and terminals*,
1,900,000 dols. Hudson Bay Railway—*Construction work, terminals*
and *elevators*, 5,500,000 dols. National Transcontinental Railway—
Construction work, 5,000,000 dols. Quebec bridge—*Construction*
work, 3,500,000 dols. Welland Ship Canal—*Construction work*,
5,500,000 dols.

Harbours and Rivers.—*Dry dock* at Esquimalt, 250,000 dols.;
French River *waterway improvements*, 450,000 dols.; *dry dock* at
Halifax, 250,000 dols.; *harbour and river improvements* at Port
Arthur and Fort William, 1,200,000 dols.; *dry dock* at Lauzon,
Quebec Harbour, 700,000 dols.; *harbour improvements* at Quebec,
500,000 dols.; *improvements to navigation*, River St. Charles, 500,000
dols.; *harbour improvements* at St. John, N.B., 1,500,000 dols.;
harbour improvements at Toronto, 1,000,000 dols.; *harbour improve-*
ments at Vancouver, B.C., 1,000,000 dols.; *harbour improvements* at
Victoria, B.C., 1,400,000 dols.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

Public Buildings.—Quebec—*Quarantine buildings*, at Grosse Isle, 150,000 dols.; *examining warehouse* at Montreal, 480,000 dols.; *Inland Revenue building* at Montreal, 120,000 dols.; *postal station* at Montreal, 160,000 dols.; *Quebec post office extension*, 200,000 dols.; *public building* at Three Rivers, 140,000 dols.

Ontario—*Customs building* at Ottawa, 600,000 dols.; *Parliament buildings extension* at Ottawa, 100,000 dols.; *Victoria Memorial Museum* at Ottawa, 200,000 dols.; *new Dominion buildings* at Ottawa, 225,000 dols.; *Customs House and examining warehouse* at Port Arthur, 175,000 dols.; *Customs examining warehouse and postal station* at Toronto, 500,000 dols.; *barracks* at Toronto, 138,000 dols.

Manitoba—*Barracks* at Winnipeg, 150,000 dols.; *drill hall* at Winnipeg, 170,000 dols.

Alberta—*Drill hall* at Calgary, 100,000 dols.; *post office* at Calgary, 110,000 dols.; *Edmonton post office extension*, 100,000 dols.; *drill hall* at Edmonton, 200,000 dols.

British Columbia—*Public building* at Prince Rupert, 147,000 dols.; *detention building* at Vancouver, 160,000 dols.; *postal station* at Vancouver, 124,000 dols.; *drill hall* at Victoria 150,000 dols.

(C.I.B. 10,136.)

Dollar = 4s. 14d.

AUSTRALIA.

H. M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that tenders are invited by the Commonwealth Department of Defence (Navy Office) for the supply, delivery and erection at the Naval Dockyard, Sydney, of a 150-ton *electric revolving floating crane*.

Copies of the specification and form of tender, together with plans, may be *obtained* from the Director of Naval Works, Navy Office, Melbourne, at which address tenders will be received up to noon on 24th March.* The Department will, however, admit a cabled price for the crane, drawings, &c. to follow by mail.

A copy of the specification and form of tender, together with plans, may be *consulted* by United Kingdom manufacturers of floating cranes at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 12,823).

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia also reports that tenders will be received as follows:—

- (1) By the Commissioner for Railways, Brisbane, Queensland, up to 2 p.m. on 16th March,* for the supply of *steel superstructure for bridge* over Mary River at Antigua. Copies of the specification and forms of tender may be *obtained* from the Office of the Commissioner for Railways, as above.

* 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.***AUSTRALIA**—*continued.*

(2) By the Agent-General in London for Queensland, 409, West Strand, W.C., for the supply of *steel superstructure* for 6 spans of 60 ft. 6 ins. each for a bridge over Oxley Creek. Full particulars may be obtained from the Agent-General for Queensland at the above address. (C.I.B. 12,821.)

Steel Superstructure for Bridge.

(3) By the Deputy Postmaster-General, Sydney, up to 2.30 p.m. on 18th March, for the supply and delivery of 300 miles of *twisted pair, tinned annealed copper wire* (Schedule No. 440). *Each tender must be accompanied by a preliminary deposit on the following scale: for amounts up to £500, 2 per cent.; for amounts over £500, 2 per cent. for £500 and 1 per cent. for amounts over £500. Minimum deposit £2. The tenderer, if not resident in Australia, or if a company registered outside the Commonwealth must name an agent in Australia to receive notifications of acceptance and other notices under the contract.*

Copies of the specifications, conditions and forms of tender may be *obtained** from the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Sydney. Preliminary deposits may be paid at the offices of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W. *See Note† on next page.* (C.I.B. 12,825.)

(4) By the Chairman of the Hawthorn Tramways Trust, 31, Queen Street, Melbourne, up to 4 p.m. on 22nd March, for the supply and delivery of *wheels and axles* (Contract No. 6) and *single type and maximum traction trucks* (Contract No. 11). *Each tender must be accompanied by a preliminary deposit equal to at least 1 per cent. of the amount of the tender.*

Wheels and Axles: Trucks.

Copies of the specification, form of tender and drawings may be *obtained** from the offices of the Hawthorn Tramways Trust, 31, Queen Street, Melbourne, at a cost of £2 2s. the set, which will be returned on receipt of a *bonâ fide* tender. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 12,822.)

(5) By the Secretary, Department of External Affairs, Melbourne, up to 31st March,* for the supply and delivery of a *single screw steamer.* *Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of £500. See Note†.* (C.I.B. 12,813.)

(6) By the Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne, up to 3 p.m. on 13th April, for the supply and delivery of one *motor waggon* for overhead and underground construction work. (Schedule No. 1170). *Each tender must be accompanied by a preliminary deposit of 2 per cent. on the amount of the tender up to £500, and for amounts over £500, 2 per cent. for £500 and 1 per cent. for the amount above £500:*

* See Note at foot of preceding page.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

minimum deposit £2 2s. The tenderer if not resident in Australia, or if a company registered outside the Commonwealth, must name an agent in Australia to receive notifications of acceptance and other notices under the contract.

Copies of the specification, conditions and forms of tender may be obtained* from the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne. Preliminary deposits may be paid at the offices of the High Commissioner in London for Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W. See Note † (C.I.B. 12,812.)

(7) By the Victorian Railway Commissioners, Victorian Railway Offices, Spencer Street, Melbourne, (1) up to 11 a.m. on 21st April for the supply and delivery of horizontal *hollow chisel mortisers* for Ballarat and Bendigo workshops (Contract No. 28,453), and (2) up to 11 a.m. on 28th April for the supply and delivery of *material for railway car lighting* (Contract No. 28,187). *Tenders must be accompanied by a preliminary deposit of ½ per cent. of the amount of the tender in the case of (1), and of £25 in the case of (2). Local representation is necessary.*

Copies of the specifications and forms of tender may be obtained* at the offices of the Victorian Railway Commissioners as above. See Note †. (C.I.B. 12,811.)

Note †. Copies of the specification and form of tender, &c., may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned material, &c. at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.

The Sydney office of H M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (*address 81, Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.*) reports that a firm in that city desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *blue serges in all wool, cotton, and wool and cotton for suitings*. The firm also desires to import *remnants and ends of piece goods* such as Oxfords, Harvards, cambrics, prints, Galateas, &c. The length of these remnants should be not less than 1½ yards. See Note on p. 649.

United Kingdom manufacturers, &c. 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. Trade Commissioner for Australia, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W. (C.I.B. 9,594.)

* See Note at foot of page 652.

Openings for British Trade.

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) reports that tenders are invited for the supply and delivery of a *three-unit exciter set* (section 49) and a *1,500 kilowatts generator, No. 4* (section 50) for use in connection with the Lake Coleridge Power Scheme. Sealed tenders will be received, up to noon on 30th April, at the Public Works Office, Wellington. Further particulars can be *obtained** at the Public Works Offices at Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin. A copy of the specification may be *seen* by United Kingdom makers of hydro-electric plant at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 12,917.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

A Cape Town manufacturers' agent, of many years experience in South Africa, who is now in this country and will shortly visit London, is desirous of securing the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *soft goods, groceries, stationery and hardware.*

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

(C.I.B. 11,730.)

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 a mining company in the Island, which has hitherto obtained supplies from Austria, wishes to receive catalogues from United Kingdom manufacturers of *mining and workshop tools.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of mining and workshop tools

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

Openings for British Trade.

CYPRUS—continued.

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. 11,612.)

The Chief Collector of Customs at Larnaca also reports that the following calls for tenders have been published in the "Cyprus Gazette" of 12th February:—

Tenders are invited by the Forest Department for the supply of
Petroleum; (1) 500 cases of *petroleum*, (2) *boots*, and (3)
Boots; Uniforms. *uniforms*. Conditions of tender may be *obtained*
 from the office of the Principal Forest Officer, Nicosia, Cyprus, and sealed tenders will be received by the President of the Tender Board at the office of the Treasurer, Nicosia, not later than 11 a.m. on 1st April.* See Note on p. 649.

Tenders are invited by the Cyprus Police Authorities for the supply
Fezzes and of 1,500 *fezzes* (tarboushes) and the equivalent
Tassels. number of *tassels*. Conditions of tender may be
obtained from the Chief Commandant of Police, Nicosia, Cyprus, and sealed tenders will be received by the President of the Tender Board at the office of the Treasurer, Nicosia, not later than 11 a.m. on 1st June. (C.I.B. 11,571.)

RUSSIA.

H.M. Consul-General in Odessa (Mr. J. F. Roberts, C.M.G.) reports that there is a large demand at Kherson and in other parts of Russia for *coloured carton paper*.
Carton Paper. Samples of this paper of German manufacture, which has hitherto found a large sale in Russia, have been forwarded by H.M. Consul-General, and may be inspected by United Kingdom paper makers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 11,062.)

H.M. Consul at Riga (Mr. V. H. C. Bosanquet) reports that a wood exporter in that town wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of all kinds of *belting*.
Machinery
Belting.

United Kingdom manufacturers of belting 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, Riga. (C.I.B. 10,234.)

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

Openings for British Trade.

RUSSIA—continued.

The representative of an important firm of manufacturers and general agents in Odessa, who is at present in London, desires to be placed in touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *binder twine* and *various industrial machinery*; also with British producers of, or dealers in, *camphor in slabs, tartaric acid, beef tallow, rice, ground nuts*, and other products.

United Kingdom manufacturers and dealers may obtain the name and address of the firm and its representative, on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications respecting the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate-General, Odessa. (C.I.B. 12,281.)

With reference to the notice on p. 286 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 30th July, 1914, relative to a competition for improved machinery for curing flax, the "Torgovo Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd) of 11th/24th February states that representations have been made to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to the effect that, in consequence of the disturbed state of Europe, it is expedient to prolong the date for the presentation of machines and designs beyond the original period, which expired on 1st March. In view of the special conditions prevailing the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in Petrograd has decided to extend the date to the 1st January, 1916.

NORWAY.

H.M. Consul at Bergen (Mr. O. Wardrop) reports that a local agent, claiming to be in touch with important buyers in Norway, desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *jute twine* for packing purposes and *flour bags*.

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, Bergen. (C.I.B. 11,192.)

SWEDEN.

The following enquiry has been received by the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London:—

**Rain-Coat
Cloth.**

Important Swedish manufacturers of rain-coats, waterproofs, &c. wish to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *rain-coat cloth*; samples of the

Openings for British Trade.

SWEDEN—continued.

kind of cloth required may be inspected at the Chamber's offices. (Reference No. A/498/15.)

Communications relating to this enquiry, quoting the reference number, should be addressed to the **Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.** (C.I.B. 12,626.)

FRANCE (TUNIS).

The British Vice-Consul at Sfax (Mr. S. Leonardi) reports that an experienced commission agent (a British Maltese subject) in that town desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the following articles:—*Cotton and silk textiles, laces, ribbons, yarns, printed handkerchiefs, Manchester goods, leather, glass, earthenware, drugs, chemicals, paints, colours, cheap biscuits and confectionery, metals, galvanised and enamelled hollow-ware, candles, lamp chimneys, mineral oil, grease, manila and hemp ropes, paper, perfumery, sewing cotton, needles, alkalis and anilines, brushes, brooms, essences, and cheap ironmonger's goods.* See Note † and also Note on p. 649.

The same enquirer is desirous of corresponding with British firms wishing to buy, solely on a commission basis, the following Tunisian products:—*Barley, wheat, almonds, Tunis dates, olive oil, sponges, hides, wool and esparto.* See Note †.

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers, exporters and importers 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 Vice-Consulate, Sfax, Tunis. (C.I.B. 12,367.)

SWITZERLAND.

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

including:—

Textiles—*Carpets, cotton goods, flannel, furniture coverings, ladies' dress material, woollen textures, &c.*

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

Clothing—*Knitted goods, underclothing, ready-made clothing, sporting clothing.*

Machinery and Apparatus—*Building machinery, electro-technical articles, technical novelties for hotels.*

Metal Goods—*Cutlery, files, fittings, hardware, lock fittings, railway materials, steel goods, metal goods of all kinds.*

Chemicals and Drugs—*Drugs, electro-chemical articles, etherial oils, perfumery, shellac.*

Alimentary Products—*Alimentary products generally, including comestibles for hotels, biscuits, tea.*

Paper Goods and Office Supplies—*Lithographic paper, copying machines and typewriters, office supplies generally.*

Leather Goods—*Boots and shoes, grindery.*

Fancy Goods—*Chinese and Japanese goods.*

The above-mentioned list, and also a specimen copy of an agreement which it is customary for foreign firms dealing with Swiss agents to make, and which should preferably be signed through the British Consulate-General, may be inspected by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications in this connection should be addressed to the British Consulate-General, Zurich. *See Note on p. 649.* (C.I.B. 11,173; 1,240.)

PORTUGAL.

The "Diario do Governo" (Lisbon) of 24th February publishes a notice, issued by the "Ministerio do Fomento," appointing a Commission which is to proceed immediately to study the best means for remedying the serious damage recently done to the lower part of the town of Coimbra through the overflowing of the river Mondego, and to present a general scheme for the protection works necessary to prevent such floods in the future.

**Material for
River Protection
Works, &c.**

SPAIN.

With reference to the notice on p. 516 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 25th February relative to a Bill respecting the construction of the sections from Granada to Motril and Orgiva to Tabernas of the strategic railway from Torre del Mar to Zurgena, it appears from the "Gaceta de Madrid" of 5th March that this measure has become law, and that the "Ministerio de Fomento" is now authorised to invite public tenders for the construction and working of the two sections.

The same issue of the "Gaceta" publishes a Decree authorising the "Ministerio de Fomento" to make arrangements for the carrying out of works in connection with the Alfonso XIII. Canal, at a total estimated cost of 1,515,721 pesetas (about £60,600).

**Plant
and Material for
Canal Works.**

Openings for British Trade.

COSTA RICA.

Portland Cement. See notice on p. 711.

BRAZIL.

H.M. Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro (Mr. D. R. O'Sullivan Beare)

**Supply of
Carnauba Wax
Available.**

reports that amongst the minor articles of export from Brazil is a substance known as carnauba wax. This is a vegetable wax containing a considerable proportion of oil and is extracted from a species of palm tree. The trade in carnauba wax has heretofore been a practical monopoly in the hands of German firms, but there is now an opportunity for diverting trade in this valuable commodity—it varies in price from £100 to £225 per ton—into British channels. The export of carnauba wax has of late years averaged 3,000 tons annually.

The uses of this wax are many. It is, for example, used for imparting a gloss to linen and a lustre to leather. It serves as a basis for boot polish. It is used in the manufacture of high-grade candles and discs for gramophones. It is also a constituent of brilliantine and by itself is used for imparting a gloss to the finger nails.

For export purposes, carnauba has heretofore been made into irregular masses by means of artificial heat. It seems, however, that the employment of such heat is injurious since it causes the wax to lose a proportion of its oil. A method for preparing the wax in the form of powder has recently been devised, without the use of heat, and this powder appears to be a superior form of the wax.

Samples of carnauba wax in lumps and also in powder form may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 11,815.)

ARGENTINA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of information, from a reliable source, to the effect that a large proportion of the *paper used for newspapers* in Argentina has hitherto been of German origin and that the contracts for supplying this paper are practically in the hands of one or two leading German firms. Since the war has prevented the regular export of goods from Germany, the Germans who had contracts with the Argentine papers have been compelled to obtain supplies elsewhere. It would accordingly appear that there is now an opportunity for the supply of news paper of British origin.

(C. 6,693.)

The "Boletin Oficial" (Buenos Aires) of 1st February publishes a Decree approving an *ad referendum* agreement entered into between the Director-General of Irrigation and the Government of the Province of La Rioja for the execution of irrigation works at Chilecito, at an estimated cost of 450,000 pesos currency (about £39,400).

Openings for British Trade.

CHINA.

The Acting British Consul-General at Tientsin (Mr. R. Willis) reports that a firm at that city desires to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of ribbons, the trade in which has hitherto been carried on mainly through German and Austrian firms.

Ribbons.

United Kingdom manufacturers of ribbons 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-General, Tientsin.

(C.I.B. 12,366.)

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.

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information—*continued.*

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.

EXHIBITION.

RUSSIA.

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 233 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 28th January, reporting an invitation to British societies and persons connected with the building and decorative trades to co-operate with similar interests in Russia, for the purpose of holding at Petrograd, after the war, an Anglo-Russian Building Trades and Decorative Arts Exhibition, it is recommended that all communications on the subject for the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, 4, Gorochovaia, Petrograd, should be sent in the first instance to the Director, Exhibitions Branch of the Board of Trade, India House, Kingsway, London, W.C. (C.I.B. 1.911.)

TRADE ENQUIRIES REGARDING MARKETS ABROAD.

Requests for information regarding the market for goods of some general description are not infrequently made of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Dominions, the Imperial Trade Correspondents in other parts of the Empire, and of H.M. Consular Officers in foreign countries, without any specific information being given to indicate (a) the precise kind of goods about which the enquirer desires information, and (b) the particular points in regard to which he specially wants to be informed. Attention is directed to this matter because, if applicants would make their enquiries more precise, they would benefit by receiving more precise information. It would also be in their interest to state whether they have already succeeded in obtaining any trade in the country in question, whether they are represented by agents there, and if so by whom, and whether they are satisfied with their representation. It would also be desirable for them to forward copies of their catalogues or printed matter to the Trade Commissioner Correspondent, or Consul concerned. (C.I.B. 16,428/14.)

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE WITH CANADA.

Visit of H.M. Trade Commissioner.

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 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. 588), 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.

United Kingdom Trade with Canada.

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.

(C.I.B. 10,732.)

BRITISH TRADE WITH NIGERIA.

Visit to London of the Board of Trade Correspondent.

Mr. C. A. Birtwistle, Commercial Intelligence Officer in Nigeria, the Board of Trade Correspondent for that Colony, who is now on a visit to England, will attend at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 17th, 18th and 19th March, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., and will be glad to see *by appointment* British manufacturers and traders who may desire to consult him regarding trade conditions and openings in Nigeria.

Applications for appointments with Mr. Birtwistle should be made *promptly* to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above.

(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 in the following trades:—

Toy and games trade.

Earthenware and china trade.

Glass trade.

Fancy goods trade.

Cutlery trade.

Electro-plate trade.

Clock trade.

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

Stationery and printing trade.

The Board 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

British Industries Fair.

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 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.	Beer, wines, spirits, and table waters.
Wools.	
Gloves.	

Exhibition of samples of German and Austrian goods from abroad.

Buttons.	Stationery and paper.
Suitings.	Domestic and household
Prints.	requisites.
Shoes, &c.	Cigarette papers.
Tools.	Needles and pins.
Cutlery.	Machetes.
Hardware.	Perfume and fancy soaps.
Glassware.	Concertinas.
Enamel ware.	Toys.
Aluminium ware.	Picture mouldings.
Crockery.	Ornaments.
Lamps and lanterns.	Dyes.
Lamp glasses.	Sewing machines.
Oil stoves.	Brushes and sash tools.
Surgical instruments.	

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, Fiji, 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 1,194, 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.

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.

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":—

* * * *

Russia.—H.M. Consul at Petrograd reports that it would appear from information which he has received that too little care is taken by United Kingdom manufacturers, when appointing agents in Russia, to ascertain their nationality and financial standing. The tendency seems to be to give the agency to the first applicant, whereas if the manufacturer or his representative were to pay a personal visit to Petrograd, much more satisfactory results would

Trade Conditions Abroad.

probably accrue, and there would be the additional advantage of knowing for certainty that the agency was in good hands.

When the war is over it is anticipated that there will be a big demand in Russia for British goods, but more modern methods will have to be employed in order to capture a fair share of the very large amount of trade which has hitherto gone to Germany. The requirements of the market should be studied, business literature should be printed in Russian, and quotations made in roubles and pounds (or kilograms).

(C.I.B. 2,519.)

* * * * *

Togoland.—With reference to the announcement on p. 428 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th November, 1914, notifying that there is no objection to British traders extending their operations to Togoland, the Board of Trade are notified, through the Colonial Office, that, according to information received from the Governor of the Gold Coast, there is a considerable amount of latent prosperity in the territory of Togoland, judging from the revenue and expenditure returns. Three French firms have already sent out representatives to make investigations on the spot, and it is suggested that any British firm contemplating opening up business in Togoland would be well advised to follow this example. [For information as to the articles in demand in Togoland, see the notice on p. 685 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th September, 1914.]

(C. 8085.)

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

I.—GENERAL.

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

The value of the **Imports** in February was £65,268,814, an increase of £3,215,163, or 5·2 per cent., as compared with February, 1914; whilst the total **Exports** amounted to £32,986,647, a decrease of £18,504,131. The **Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom** show a decrease of £15,084,860, or 36·5 per cent., as compared with February, 1914; whilst there is a decrease of £3,419,271, or 33·4 per cent., in the **Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise**.

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

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in February, 1915.

II.—IMPORTS.

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

Imports (Value C.I.F.*)—February.

	Month of February.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1915 as compared with 1914.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1915 as compared with 1913.
	1913.	1914.	1915.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	£ 6,117,649	£ 4,620,544	£ 7,266,003	+ 2,645,459	+ 1,148,354
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	4,209,551	5,077,231	6,066,783	+ 989,552	+ 1,857,232
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	6,163,166	6,520,364	7,686,274	+ 1,165,910	+ 1,523,108
2. Dutiable	3,668,211	4,221,228	6,549,490	+ 2,328,262	+ 2,881,279
D. Tobacco	561,261	493,503	483,546	— 9,957	— 77,715
Total, Class I.	£ 20,719,838	20,932,870	28,052,096	+ 7,119,226	+ 7,332,258
II.—Raw Materials and Articles					
Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	5,982	1,889	1,248	— 641	— 4,734
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel	679,210	499,326	415,776	— 83,550	— 263,434
C. Other metallic ores	892,295	702,467	965,027	+ 262,560	+ 72,732
D. Wood and timber	1,432,474	1,196,607	1,102,601	— 94,006	— 329,873
E. Cotton	6,701,075	7,543,651	7,135,837	— 407,814	+ 434,72
F. Wool	6,241,469	4,573,955	5,661,828	+ 1,087,873	+ 579,641
G. Other textile materials	2,349,325	2,259,496	1,356,332	— 963,164	— 992,993
H. Oil seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums ...	2,852,210	3,167,407	3,853,188	+ 745,781	+ 1,000,978
I. Hides and undressed skins	1,693,904	1,441,045	1,091,688	— 349,357	— 602,216
J. Paper-making materials	385,441	300,309	154,935	— 145,374	— 230,516
K. Miscellaneous	3,947,974	2,921,423	2,579,297	— 342,126	— 1,368,677
Total, Class II.	£ 27,181,359	24,547,575	24,317,757	— 220,818	— 2,863,602
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly					
Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	1,213,877	1,166,314	419,152	— 747,162	— 794,725
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	2,543,102	2,929,380	2,824,201	— 105,179	+ 281,099
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	489,489	534,000	341,716	— 192,284	— 147,773
D. Electrical goods and apparatus other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	120,957	143,200	69,078	— 74,122	— 51,879
E. Machinery	520,223	643,877	573,533	— 70,344	+ 53,310
F. Ships (new)	709	492	260	— 232	— 449
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	246,883	260,289	108,970	— 151,319	— 137,913
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	1,103,636	1,132,118	523,480	— 608,638	— 580,156
2. Wool	916,831	952,788	171,487	— 781,301	— 745,344
3. Silk	1,224,842	1,362,787	1,811,153	— 181,634	— 43,689
4. Other materials	860,245	860,311	614,850	— 245,461	— 245,395
I. Apparel	506,287	437,331	296,564	— 146,767	— 215,723
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	951,664	1,030,923	1,382,830	+ 351,907	+ 431,166
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	1,016,473	1,032,594	1,548,887	+ 516,293	+ 532,414
L. Earthenware and glass	349,981	373,473	115,734	— 257,739	— 234,247
M. Paper	618,067	573,417	399,255	— 176,162	— 218,812
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c. ...	712,878	856,318	342,357	— 513,961	— 370,521
O. Miscellaneous	2,203,392	2,008,843	1,810,635	— 198,208	— 392,757
Total, Class III.	£ 15,599,536	16,300,455	12,718,142	— 3,582,313	— 2,881,394
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	286,417	272,751	180,819	— 91,932	— 105,598
Total value...	£ 63,787,150	62,053,651	65,268,814	+ 3,215,163	+ 1,481,664

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

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

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in February, 1915.

		Increases.						
		£	£					
I.	A.	Wheat	1,022,946	C.	Tin ore	177,150		
		Wheat meal and flour	288,777		D.	Wood and timber, sawn or split, planed or dressed	235,224	
		Barley	107,768			F.	Sheep or lambs' wool	1,180,042
		Maize	918,085		II.		Soya beans	100,305
		Mutton, fresh and refrigerated	160,752				H.	Nuts and kernels for expressing oil therefrom ... ..	587,944
	B.	Bacon	594,338	I.	Coco-nut oil, unrefined	145,705		
		Hams	108,289		J.	Sheep skins, undressed	126,144	
	C.	Meat, preserved otherwise than by salting, including tinned and canned		615,666		K.	Copper, unwrought and part wrought	175,596
			Butter	324,381	III.		Zinc, crude, in cakes	144,106
		Cheese	185,106	J.		Indigo	378,517	
		Apples, raw	152,028		K.	Leather	677,539	
		Lard	195,888					
		C1.	Cotton seed oil, refined		100,447			
				Cocoa, raw	131,289			
		C2.	Sugar, refined and sugar candy		1,069,556			
Sugar, unrefined				854,366				
Tea				274,283				

		Decreases.					
		£	£				
I.	B.	Beef, fresh and refrigerated	158,711	A.	Steel ingots, blooms, billets, &c.	290,337	
		Perk, fresh and refrigerated	150,110		B.	Copper regulus and precipitate	215,882
		Poultry and game	164,582	H1.		Tin in blocks, ingots, bars or slabs	157,003
	D.	Mahogany	165,952		H2.	Cotton manufactures	533,257
		Cotton, raw	407,814	III.		Woollen and worsted yarn	262,158
	E.	Flax, dressed and undressed			267,465	H3.	Woollen and worsted manufactures ... ..	519,143
			Jute	670,679	I.		Silk manufactures ... ..	140,746
	II.	Skins and furs, undressed, other than sheep skins		606,389		J.	Apparel, not waterproofed ... ..	134,430
			Feathers, ornamental	180,928	K.		Aniline and naphthalene dye stuffs	124,036
	K.					N.	Leather gloves ... ..	109,841
					Motor cars and parts thereof		456,546

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

		Increase in value.	Decrease in quantity.
I.	A.	Wheat	£1,022,946 ... 787,200 cwts.
		Oats	£56,659 ... 700,300 "
	B.	Mutton, fresh and refrigerated	£160,752 ... 20,976 "
		Butter	£324,381 ... 3,398 "
II.	G.	Fish, fresh, not of British taking	£12,684 ... 2,324 "
		Hemp, dressed and undressed	£49,408 ... 1,271 tons.
III.	H.	Linseed	£23,132 ... 3,560 qrs.
	I.	Boots and shoes	£19,661 ... 1,644 doz. prs.
	J.	Cream of tartar	£9,207 ... 825 cwts.
	O.	Plaiting of straw, &c.	£56,617 ... 7,729 lbs.
		Increase in quantity.	Decrease in value.
I.	C1.	Almonds	322 cwts. ... £14,039
		Oranges	26,093 " ... £19,207
II.	E.	Tobacco, manufactured, and snuff	64,256 lbs. ... £38,170
		Cotton, raw	831,027 centals ... £407,814
III.	c.	Watches	6,844 number ... £28,278

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in February, 1915.

III.—EXPORTS.

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

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

	Month of February.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1915 as compared with 1914.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1915 as compared with 1913.
	1913.	1914.	1915.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—	£	£	£	£	£
A. Grain and flour	313,651	205,114	369,895	+	164,581
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	94,156	90,783	86,060	—	8,096
C. Other food and drink	1,457,436	1,669,724	1,128,268	—	329,168
D. Tobacco	227,704	373,102	251,249	—	23,545
Total, Class I.	£ 2,092,947	£ 2,338,723	£ 1,835,272	—	503,451
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	3,982,112	4,193,808	2,686,845	—	1,506,963
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	37,632	26,658	14,932	—	11,706
C. Other metallic ores	12,595	13,999	85	—	13,914
D. Wood and timber	26,128	30,789	10,412	—	20,377
E. Cotton	—	—	—	—	—
F. Wool	319,217	479,282	113,320	—	365,962
G. Other textile materials	40,159	37,765	28,393	—	9,372
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums ...	335,559	341,243	479,683	+	138,440
I. Hides and undressed skins	161,709	195,905	81,657	—	114,248
J. Paper-making materials	65,781	68,459	45,699	—	22,761
K. Miscellaneous	242,926	284,974	107,167	—	177,807
Total, Class II.	£ 5,221,629	£ 5,672,882	£ 3,568,212	—	2,101,670
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof ...	1,038,930	3,845,477	2,236,172	—	1,609,005
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof ...	1,149,948	943,889	684,322	—	259,567
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools), and instruments ...	612,620	579,394	314,839	—	264,555
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire) ...	355,965	258,218	173,870	—	84,348
E. Machinery	2,712,629	3,033,614	1,285,868	—	1,747,746
F. Ships (new)	632,996	564,299	143,981	—	420,248
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	144,740	153,652	75,341	—	78,311
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	10,004,467	10,523,933	5,941,563	—	4,582,370
2. Wool	3,355,799	3,413,380	2,048,899	—	1,306,900
3. Silk	150,507	175,569	107,096	—	68,413
4. Other materials	1,172,502	1,117,261	853,184	—	264,077
I. Apparel	1,440,715	1,484,980	1,184,720	—	302,260
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	1,803,677	1,745,967	1,609,229	—	136,738
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	434,529	480,591	212,406	—	268,185
L. Earthenware and glass	402,660	354,569	224,938	—	129,631
M. Paper	310,899	273,758	197,938	—	75,820
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	858,785	943,763	470,515	—	473,248
O. Miscellaneous	2,563,066	2,558,331	2,212,210	—	346,121
Total, Class III.	£ 32,144,534	£ 32,450,515	£ 19,975,391	—	12,475,124
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	£ 713,633	£ 799,077	£ 798,062	—	£ 1,615
Total value	£ 40,172,743	£ 41,261,797	£ 26,176,937	—	£ 15,084,860

Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.*—February.

	£	£	£	£	£
Total value	10,746,251	10,228,981	6,809,710	3,419,271	3,936,541

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

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in February, 1915.

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

		Increases.	£
I.	A.	Wheat meal and flour	114,995
II.	H.	Oil, seed	197,678
	B.	Tin, unwrought	110,703
	II2.	Wool blankets	96,330
III.	I.	Boots and shoes of leather	137,490
	J.	Manures	58,257
	O.	Arms, ammunition, and military and naval stores, except small firearms and gunpowder	239,040
IV.		Parcel Post... ..	117,934

		Decreases.	£
I.	C.	Fish	144,927
II.	A.	Coal, coke and manufactured fuel	1,506,963
	F.	Sheep's or lambs' wool	192,762
	A.	Iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	1,609,005
	B.	Copper, unwrought and wrought	185,114
	E.	Machinery, and parts thereof	1,747,746
	F.	Ships, new... ..	420,248
		Cotton yarn	486,622
	III.	" piece goods	3,795,607
		" lace	155,475
		Wool tops	253,719
		Worsted yarn	302,148
	III2.	Alpaca and mohair yarn... ..	154,780
		Woolen tissues	422,501
		Worsted tissues	179,144
	J.	Apparel	356,442
	K.	Leather, undressed and dressed	239,517
	N.	Railway trucks, wagons, &c. (not of iron), and parts thereof	143,174
		Motor cars, chassis, and parts thereof	128,452

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

		Increase in value.	Decrease in quantity.
III.	I.	Boots and shoes of leather... ..	£137,490
			16,687 doz. pair.
		Increase in quantity.	Decrease in value.
III.	III.	Cotton thread	21,900 lbs.
			£19,259

**IV.—TRADE DURING THE TWO MONTHS, JANUARY-
FEBRUARY.**

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

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

Imports (Value C.I.F.*)—Two months, January-February.

	Two months, January-February.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915 as compared with 1914.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915 as compared with 1913.
	1913.	1914.	1915.		
I. Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	£ 12,721,663	£ 10,245,816	£ 16,621,820	+ 6,376,004	+ 3,970,157
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	8,110,435	10,118,410	11,613,498	+ 1,495,688	+ 3,503,063
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	12,610,286	13,752,454	15,409,545	+ 1,657,091	+ 2,799,259
2. Dutiable	8,280,585	9,066,835	14,257,988	+ 5,251,153	+ 5,977,403
D. Tobacco	1,089,589	1,536,105	1,247,559	- 288,546	+ 157,970
Total, Class I.	£ 42,812,558	£ 44,659,620	£ 59,150,410	+ 14,490,799	+ 16,337,852
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke and manufactured fuel ...	16,477	7,049	3,207	- 3,842	- 13,270
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel... ..	1,357,879	1,021,239	778,039	- 243,200	- 579,840
C. Other metallic ores	1,961,188	1,656,140	1,605,531	+ 39,591	- 265,957
D. Wood and timber	3,153,311	2,583,925	2,185,162	- 398,763	- 968,152
E. Cotton	17,941,873	17,721,108	13,622,677	- 4,098,431	- 4,319,196
F. Wool	11,470,293	9,020,204	10,484,158	+ 1,464,954	- 986,135
G. Other textile materials... ..	5,327,560	4,733,855	2,810,318	- 1,923,537	- 2,517,242
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums	6,092,368	6,737,463	7,594,633	+ 857,170	+ 1,502,265
I. Hides and undressed skins	3,288,860	2,628,303	2,211,013	- 417,290	- 1,077,347
J. Paper making materials	848,651	866,979	517,355	- 289,626	- 331,298
K. Miscellaneous	7,915,237	5,709,036	5,596,504	- 113,632	- 2,348,933
Total, Class II.	£ 59,103,500	£ 52,626,201	£ 47,498,395	- 5,127,806	- 11,905,105
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	2,683,229	2,384,354	999,454	- 1,384,900	- 1,683,775
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	5,481,881	5,651,064	5,691,222	+ 40,158	+ 209,311
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instru- ments	1,031,029	1,078,460	597,969	- 480,491	- 433,060
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsu- lated wire)	257,149	281,711	125,943	- 155,768	- 131,206
E. Machinery	1,193,950	1,243,268	1,191,937	- 51,331	- 2,013
F. Ships (new)	2,012	649	14,702	+ 14,053	+ 12,690
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	583,319	556,289	216,737	- 333,552	- 316,582
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	2,160,294	2,152,658	1,099,912	- 1,052,746	- 1,060,382
2. Wool	1,861,550	1,893,500	359,229	- 1,534,071	- 1,502,321
3. Silk	2,417,561	2,695,883	2,190,441	- 505,442	- 227,120
4. Other materials	1,064,289	1,582,183	1,094,299	- 487,884	- 569,990
I. Apparel	911,688	771,551	549,192	- 292,399	- 362,496
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	2,087,755	2,098,241	2,676,447	+ 587,206	+ 588,692
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	2,111,510	1,997,298	3,416,140	+ 1,418,842	+ 1,304,630
L. Earthenware and glass... ..	717,968	705,279	212,926	- 492,353	- 501,982
M. Paper	1,229,766	1,206,460	836,970	- 369,490	- 392,796
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	1,379,685	1,692,334	813,614	- 878,719	- 566,071
O. Miscellaneous	4,440,507	3,994,194	3,401,080	- 578,114	- 1,033,227
Total, Class III.	£ 32,164,882	£ 31,985,175	£ 25,494,214	- 6,490,961	- 6,670,668
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)					
	£ 597,767	£ 779,085	£ 526,801	- 252,234	- 70,966
Total value	£ 134,978,707	£ 130,050,081	£ 132,669,820	- 2,619,789	- 2,308,887

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

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

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

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

	Two months, January-February.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915 as compared with 1914.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915 as compared with 1913.
	1913.	1914.	1915.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	£ 648,773	£ 442,953	£ 730,646	+ 287,693	+ 81,873
B. Meat, including animals for food	207,582	201,395	195,487	- 5,908	- 12,095
C. Other food and drink	3,036,853	3,377,125	2,416,761	- 960,364	- 620,092
D. Tobacco	473,124	726,135	515,233	- 210,902	+ 42,109
Total, Class I.	£ 4,366,332	£ 4,747,608	£ 3,858,127	- 889,481	- 508,205
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel	8,326,415	8,489,501	5,267,107	- 3,222,394	- 3,059,308
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel	70,144	70,210	31,301	- 38,909	- 38,843
C. Other metallic ores	21,389	83,561	2,624	- 30,937	- 18,765
D. Wood and timber	54,555	64,790	27,806	- 36,924	- 26,749
E. Cotton					
F. Wool	725,732	1,006,063	165,992	- 840,071	- 559,740
G. Other textile materials	71,918	85,905	48,791	- 37,114	- 23,127
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums	601,636	728,598	934,518	+ 209,929	+ 242,882
I. Hides and undressed skins	376,162	408,202	159,130	- 249,072	- 217,032
J. Paper making materials	152,032	152,635	88,160	- 64,475	- 63,872
K. Miscellaneous	540,941	635,350	282,835	- 352,515	- 268,106
Total, Class II.	£ 11,030,924	£ 11,674,753	£ 7,008,264	- 4,666,489	- 4,022,660
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	8,866,659	8,709,136	4,907,375	- 3,801,761	- 3,950,284
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	2,421,088	2,081,806	1,434,324	- 647,482	- 988,764
C. Outlery, hardware, implements (ex- cept machine tools) and instru- ments	1,316,110	1,272,045	690,731	- 581,314	- 625,379
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and un- insulated wire)	724,583	511,939	443,763	- 68,176	- 280,820
E. Machinery	5,825,103	6,421,349	2,949,350	- 3,471,999	- 2,875,753
F. Ships (new)	1,123,421	1,336,064	296,861	- 1,039,203	- 826,560
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	331,228	338,004	154,699	- 183,305	- 179,529
II. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	21,563,516	23,105,113	12,312,039	- 10,793,074	- 9,101,477
2. Wool	7,389,584	7,672,247	4,285,585	- 3,331,662	- 3,109,999
3. Silk	327,523	396,079	233,809	- 162,270	- 93,714
4. Other materials	2,444,939	2,589,168	1,745,397	- 793,171	- 798,942
I. Apparel	2,992,806	3,037,470	2,206,423	- 851,147	- 786,573
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	8,829,901	3,767,959	3,233,664	- 534,295	- 596,237
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	867,387	1,006,493	446,097	- 560,396	- 421,290
L. Earthenware and glass	850,420	784,494	483,090	- 301,394	- 876,321
M. Paper	645,743	606,296	401,568	- 204,728	- 244,175
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	1,786,682	2,017,067	1,099,422	- 918,545	- 687,260
O. Miscellaneous	5,319,509	5,446,267	4,382,550	- 1,063,717	- 997,049
Total, Class III.	£ 68,744,382	£ 71,014,895	£ 41,707,256	- 29,307,639	- 27,037,126
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	£ 1,476,804	£ 1,630,706	£ 1,850,882	+ 220,176	+ 374,078
Total value	£ 85,618,442	£ 89,067,962	£ 54,424,529	- 34,643,433	- 31,193,913

Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.*—Two Months,
January-February.

	£	£	£	£	£
Total value	21,452,202	19,825,924	13,705,176	- 6,120,749	- 7,747,027

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

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

V.—SHIPPING IN FEBRUARY.

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions *with cargoes* during February, 1915, amounted to 2,523,562 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 3,127,269 tons, as against 3,329,795 tons entered, and 5,196,057 tons cleared, during February, 1914. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage arrived *with cargoes* during February, 1915, amounted to 2,260,956 tons, and the tonnage departed to 2,150,389 tons, as against 3,009,388 tons arrived, and 3,033,700 tons departed, in February, 1914.

VI.—TWO MONTHS' SHIPPING, JANUARY-FEBRUARY.

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions, *with cargoes*, during the two months, January-February, 1915, amounted to 5,087,363 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 6,546,486 tons, as against 7,003,710 tons entered, and 10,732,830 tons cleared, during the two months, January-February, 1914. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage arrived *with cargoes* during the two months, January-February, 1915, amounted to 4,793,666 tons, and the tonnage departed to 4,495,480 tons, as against 6,175,752 tons arrived, and 6,213,047 tons departed, during the corresponding period of 1914.

**GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING
TRADE.**

**CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN OF GOODS FROM
NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.**

The Board of Trade announce that it has been decided that the existing arrangement under which certificates of origin are not required, in respect of goods consigned from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Italy, where the value of the consignment is less than £25 shall be withdrawn.

The new requirement will not, however, be enforced in the case of consignments of less than £25 in value which were despatched from the country of origin prior to 8th March.

NAVAL PRIZES.

Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions.

With reference to the notice on p. 602 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions, it is notified that the "London Gazette" of 4th March publishes the results of proceedings before the Prize Court in Egypt.

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.

FORMATION OF RUSSIAN COMPANY FOR MANUFACTURE OF DYES AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.

The "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd) of 4th/17th January publishes a notice announcing that a syndicate has been organised for the purpose of forming a Russian company with the object of establishing works for the manufacture of dyes and chemical products from native raw material, and that capital had at that date already been promised or subscribed, amounting to over six million roubles, for this purpose.

The article proceeds to state that some of the largest industrial concerns, especially around Moscow, are interested in the proposed undertaking, and that such firms as the N. N. Koushin Company, the Danilov Manufacturing Company, the Tubner Company, the Tversk Manufacturing Company, and the Emil Tsindel Manufacturing Company, &c. are included in the syndicate.

The plans for the establishment of this undertaking have been conceived on a comprehensive scale, and will provide, *inter alia*, for the erection of special laboratories, under the direction of properly qualified professors and assistants, for experimenting with raw material.

(X. 5.18.)

FOREIGN TRADE MARKS IN GREECE.

Renewal of Registration.

H.M. Minister at Athens reports that a Law published in a recent issue of the Greek Government Gazette provides for the renewal of registration of foreign Trade Marks, during the European war, upon payment of the fee prescribed by the Law of 1893,* the other formalities prescribed by that Law being left to be fulfilled after the war within a period to be fixed by Royal Decree.

(C. 6.840.)

PARCEL POST TO ARGENTINA.

Contents of Parcels to be indicated.

H.M. Minister in Buenos Aires reports that the "British Chamber of Commerce in the Argentine Republic (Incorporated)" desires to draw the attention of firms in the United Kingdom to the stamp duty of one peso (1s. 9d.) levied by the Argentine Postal Authorities on postal parcels from abroad, and to the exemption from such payment of postal parcels addressed to private individuals in the Republic of which the contents are without intrinsic value (see p. 102 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th July, 1913).

It is pointed out that considerable inconvenience and expense are caused to British firms in the Republic by the receipt of samples, bulky catalogues, descriptive pamphlets, blue prints, &c.

* A copy of the Law of 1893 may be inspected by United Kingdom firms interested at the Patent Office Library, 25, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

Parcel Post to Argentina.

sent by parcel post without being specifically described as such to show that they are of no intrinsic value. United Kingdom firms are accordingly requested to note that the contents of such packages should be clearly described on the wrapper, *in Spanish*, e.g. :—

Samples of no value	...	...	Muestras sin valor.
Catalogues	...	...	Catálogos.
Printed matter	...	...	Impresos.
Commercial papers	...	...	Documentos comerciales.

(C. 7,473.)

GERMAN BUSINESS METHODS IN HANKOW.

With reference to the report on German business methods in Hankow, which appeared on pp. 534-5 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 25th February, it is to be noted that, by inadvertence, the report was attributed to H.M. Consul-General at Hankow instead of to Mr. R. S. Pratt, H.M. Vice-Consul at that city. (C.I.B. 1,356.)

RUSSIAN DEVELOPMENT IN THE FAR EAST.

New Silver Currency for Mongolia.

H.M. Minister in Peking reports, under date 11th January, that the construction of the Amur Railway is to be pushed forward (see p. 632 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal"), and the sum of 1,000,000 roubles (about £105,000) of Government funds is to be expended during the current year on the construction of the Verkhneudinsk-Kiakhta Railway. According to the Harbin press, an inter-departmental conference has been held in the Department of Railway Affairs at Petrograd to consider the question of the extension to Urga of the projected railway from Verkhneudinsk to Kiakhta. It is understood that the decision arrived at was in principle of an affirmative nature. The reasons for such an idea are to be found in the altered economic position of Russia in Mongolia and the Far East. The fall of the German fortress of Tsingtao and the expulsion of German trade from almost all the Far Eastern ports furnishes Russian industry and trade with an abundant opportunity to acquire various markets in China.

In order to secure a closer connection between Russia, Japan and China, it is proposed to organise a Sino-Russian-Japanese company, the principal object of which will be the co-ordination of the contemplated reciprocal commercial relations between these three countries.

The inter-departmental conference above referred to also considered the question of the delimitation of the spheres of economic influence of Russia and Japan and came to the conclusion that such a delimitation is capable of realisation. The same conclusion has been reached on the Japanese side.

Russian Development in the Far East.

In a further extract from the Harbin press it is stated that the Russian Government has granted to the Siberian Trading Bank the right to issue in Mongolia money coined in the Russian mint. On one side of the coins the value will be impressed in the Russian language and a corresponding impression in Mongolian will be made on the reverse side. For exchange purposes the money will be equal to the Russian rouble (par value, 2s. 1½d.). This new money, which it was intended to bring into use in the present month (March), will represent the legal tender of Mongolia. A monetary reform of this kind will, in the opinion of its initiators and the Mongolian Government, regularise financial dealings in Mongolia and destroy the influence which Germany has acquired by means of its Hamburg silver.

(C. 6.834.)

**OPPORTUNITIES FOR BRITISH TRADE IN
SOUTHERN RUSSIA.**

H.M. Consul-General at Odessa (Mr. J. F. Roberts, C.M.G.) reports that the market for general goods in Southern Russia has been almost monopolised by the Germans owing to their having taken the trouble to study the requirements and technicalities of that market, giving every facility in the way of arrangements for payment on the one part and delivery on the other, and in everything meeting the views of the buyers.

At the moment many supplies have ceased and a large number of good firms in Odessa have applied to the Consulate-General for the addresses of British manufacturers and merchants, but so far with little result ensuing. Quantities of catalogues and price lists from the United Kingdom have been received at the Consulate-General but, with a few exceptions in French, all are printed in English. It is not sufficient for British firms merely to write to the Consulate-General for the names of suitable persons to take up the sale of their goods; in view of the enormous business that could be done and the actual circumstances most favourable to British enterprise, firms should send out, if not one of their partners, a confidential employé, speaking if possible French or Russian, and having full powers to sign contracts, &c. in the name of his firm. Such contracts should be carefully drawn up and signed before a Notary, in which matter the Consul-General will give any assistance and advice required. If the firm has already been doing business in Southern Russia, the representative should look into what clients the firm's agent has, visit these and others and accept contracts for delivery of goods as soon as the Dardanelles are opened. Where the firm has not hitherto done business, the Consul-General will give assistance in every way in finding a suitable agent.

One British firm, which has been doing business in Odessa and in other parts of Russia for some thirty years with no very great results, recently sent out a member of the firm with a view to capturing that part of their trade which had gone to Germany and Austria. The

Opportunities for British Trade in Southern Russia.

representative of the firm found that its agent was not satisfactory, nominated another, visited with him the firm's clients and looked up new ones, with the result that he made contracts for delivery of goods, as soon as the Dardanelles should be open, to a value exceeding the amount of business done by his firm during the past thirty years. Similar results followed visits to Petrograd, Moscow and other cities. The Russian man of business is prepared to pay his debts, but he likes to be visited by and know personally the foreign firms with which he deals. As showing how little attention is paid to Russia by British travellers, whether commercial or tourists, statistics show that in 1912 only some 15,000 British subjects visited that country, whereas over a million Germans crossed the frontier.

A study of Russian imports will show what an enormous amount of trade there is to be captured in European Russia alone, much of it in articles which cannot be dispensed with by the population, while United Kingdom firms would, of course, have to adapt themselves to a certain extent to the prices and terms which were offered by the Germans. As German competition has virtually ceased for the present—a certain amount of German merchandise, however, still enters the country made up with British wrappers, &c., and purporting to be of British make—United Kingdom firms should now be in a stronger position in dealing with customers than they have ever before been.

Where there is a vast trade open to be captured in almost every class of goods it would take too much time to go into the detail of every class, but reference may be made to motors and bicycles. It is calculated that there are in Odessa 365 motor cars, 94 motor cycles, 33 motor lorries, and 1,828 bicycles. These have all been requisitioned for Government use, and as the private owners have not been able to replace them there is a unique opportunity for getting good orders for delivery.

Among the cars in use were to be found some of the best and most expensive makes, but these were limited in number. The car mostly required is a strong machine that will stand the wear and tear of bad roads and should not exceed, say, £500 in price. In H.M. Consul-General's opinion this business is well worth the attention of British manufacturers at the present time, but it would have to be done by personal attendance on the spot.

H.M. Consul-General concludes with the remarks that now is the time for British firms seriously to undertake securing markets for their goods in Russia and not to wait till the war is over, that this should be done by sending out members of their firms with full powers to act, and that the qualities that appeal to the Russian character in their business dealings are patience, even temper, and great suavity of manner.

(C.I.B. 10,538.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA.

The following list of the general duties under Schedules IV. and V. of the Customs Tariff of British India, together with the revised Tariff Valuations for Imports under Schedule IV, which are in force during the year 1915, is in continuation of that published on pp. 608-19 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

SCHEDULE IV.—IMPORT TARIFF—GENERAL DUTIES—continued.

No.	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	OILS.	cwt. Imp. gal.	R. a. ...	A. p. 1 6
16	Petroleum, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat, or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum.	...	<i>ad val.</i>	5 %
	Petroleum, which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre or for lubricating purposes.	...	"	"
	Petroleum, which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector to be intended for use exclusively as fuel, or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose.	...	"	"
	Cocconut-oil ... ..	...	32 0	"
	All other sorts of oil, animal or vegetable (including otto of all kinds) and mineral (including paraffin wax).	...	<i>ad val.</i>	"
	OTHER ARTICLES, UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED.			
17	Apparel, including drapery, haberdashery, and millinery, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements; but excluding cotton hosiery (for which see No. 30) and boots and shoes (for which see No. 45), and excluding also uniforms and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use, which are free.	...	<i>ad val.</i>	5 %
18	Art, works of, except (1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used, in their construction, whether worked or not, which are free.	...	"	"
19	Bamboos, common, grass, hay, rushes, straw, and leaves.	...	...	Free.
20	Books, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music, and manuscripts.	...	...	"
21	Bristles and fibre, for brushes and brooms ...	...	...	"
22	Brushes and brooms, all sorts ... ..	...	<i>ad val.</i>	5 %
23	Building and engineering materials, namely, asphalt, bricks and tiles, cement of all kinds, fire-clay, earthenware piping, lime, and other kinds, not otherwise described.	...	"	"
24	Cabinet-ware and furniture ... ..	...	"	"

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRITISH INDIA—*continued.*

SCHEDULE IV.—IMPORT TARIFF—GENERAL DUTIES—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	<i>OTHER ARTICLES, &c.—contd.</i>		R. a.	
24a	Challenge cups or trophies which have been won by any military unit (including volunteer corps) or by a particular member or members of any such unit in India or which have been sent by donors resident abroad for presentation or competition in India. Provided that the articles are certified by the Officer Commanding the unit or brigade or any higher military authority or any of their staff officers as having been offered for competition or presented with the sole or main object of encouraging military efficiency; and that they have had engraved on them before being shipped the object for which presented, and, except in the case of those sent by donors resident abroad for competition in India, the name of the winner or winners	...	...	Free
25	Carriages and carts, including motor cars, bicycles, tricycles, jinrikshas, bath chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheel-barrows, and all other sorts of conveyances, and component parts thereof, but excluding motor cars assigned to carry goods and containing a prime-mover, which are free.	...	<i>ad val.</i>	5 %
26	Chinese and Japanese-ware, including lacquered-ware, but excluding earthenware, china, and porcelain (for which see No. 32).	...	"	"
27	Clocks, watches, and other time-keepers, and parts thereof.	...	"	"
28	Coal, coke, and patent fuel ... ..	...	...	Free.
29	Cordage, rope and twine made of any vegetable fibre	...	<i>ad val.</i>	5 %
30	Cotton, and articles made of cotton— Cotton, raw " twist and yarn " sewing and darning thread " piece-goods, hosiery, crochet cotton, thread and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described.	... ... ... ...	... ... ... <i>ad val.</i>	Free " " 3½ %
31	Earth, common clay, and sand... ..	...	...	Free.
32	Earthenware (except earthenware piping, for which see No. 23), china, china clay, porcelain, and imitation or false coral.	...	<i>ad val.</i>	5 %
33	Fans of all kinds, except common palm-leaf fans, which are free.	...	"	"
34	Fireworks, all sorts, including fulminating powder.	...	"	"
35	Flax, and articles made of flax, including linen-thread.	...	"	"
36	Furniture, tackle, and apparel, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels.	...	"	"
37	Gums, gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum-resin— Copal Catch and gambier (natural) ... ..	... ... cwt.	... ... 20 0 "

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRITISH INDIA—continued.

SCHEDULE IV.—IMPORT TARIFF—GENERAL DUTIES—continued.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valua- tion.	Duty.
	<i>OTHER ARTICLES, &c.—contd.</i>		R. a.	
37	Gums, &c.— <i>contd.</i>			
<i>con.</i>	Gamboge	lb.	1 12	5 %
	Gum ammoniac	cwt.	30 0	"
	" Arabic	"	16 0	"
	" bdellium	"	<i>ad val.</i>	"
	" Benjamin, ras	cwt.	34 0	"
	" " cowrie	"	80 0	"
	" bysabol (coarse myrrh)	"	23 0	"
	" olibanum or frankincense	"	"	Free.
	" Persian (false)	cwt.	12 0	5 %
	Myrrh	"	30 0	"
	Rosin	"	10 0	"
	All other sorts of gums, gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum-resin, including caoutchouc and gutta-percha.	"	<i>ad val.</i>	"
38	Hemp, including Maulla hemp, and articles made therefrom.	"	"	"
39	Hides and skins (except raw or salted hides and skins, which are free), including parchment and vellum, gold beaters' skins, and all other descriptions of hides or skins.	"	"	"
40	Horn	"	"	Free
	" articles made of, not otherwise described	"	<i>ad val.</i>	5 %
41	Instruments, apparatus and appliances, and parts thereof—			
	Computing, dental, distilling, diving, drawing, educational, electric, electric lighting, galvanic, measuring, musical, optical, philosophical, phonographic, photographic (including materials for photography), scientific, surgical, surveying, telegraphic, telephonic, typewriters, and all other sorts, except telegraphic instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof, when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, and any instruments, apparatus, and appliances when imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling, which are free.	"	"	"
	All band instruments (other than stringed instruments), imported by a Native Regiment of His Majesty's regular forces in India, or by a unit of the Imperial Service Troops, or by a Military Police Battalion, and certified by the Officer Commanding the regiment or unit or the officer in charge of the Military Police Battalion to be for the <i>bona fide</i> exclusive use of the regimental band, or the band attached to the Military Police Battalion, as the case may be, and the following accessories thereto, are also free of duty:—			
	Bags for bagpipes.			
	Cardholders.			
	Carriages (brown or black).			

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRITISH INDIA—continued.

SCHEDULE IV.—IMPORT TARIFF—GENERAL DUTIES—continued.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valu- ation.	Duty.
			R. a.	
41 <i>con.</i>	<p style="text-align: center;">OTHER ARTICLES, &c.—<i>contd.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Instruments, &c.—<i>contd.</i></p> <p>Cases for reeds and mouthpieces. Cases (leather or wooden). Chanters, pipe, and practice. Cleaners for brass and reed instru- ments. Cord for bagpipes. Crooks. Drones for bagpipes. Drum heads. Drum sticks. Drum flesh hoops. Fingertops. Green broadcloth for drums. Green silk ribbon for drums. Key pads for reed instruments. Ligatures for reed instruments. Mouthpieces and caps therefor. Mutes for brass instruments. Pipe tassels for bagpipes. Reeds. Ribbons for bagpipes. Ropes for drums. Shanks and slides for brass instruments. Silver buckles for drums. Silver buttons for drums. Squares. Springs. Taps for brass instruments. Valve corks. Valve tops and needles.</p>			
42	<p>Ivory and ivory ware— Unmanufactured—</p> <p>Elephants' grinders cwt.</p> <p> " tusks (other than hollows, cen- tres and points) each exceeding 20 lbs. in weight, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing 10 lbs. and over. "</p> <p>Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, cen- tres, and points) not less than 10 lbs. and not exceeding 20 lbs. each, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing less than 10 lbs. "</p> <p>Elephants' tusks, each less than 10 lbs. (other than hollows, centres, and points). "</p> <p>Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 4 lbs. "</p> <p>Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 3 lbs. and under 4 lbs. "</p> <p>Sea-cow or moye teeth, each less than 3 lbs. All other sorts, manufactured and un- manufactured. "</p>		<p>300 0</p> <p>800 0</p> <p>700 0</p> <p>450 0</p> <p>175 0</p> <p>150 0</p> <p>120 0</p> <p><i>ad val.</i></p>	<p>5 %</p> <p>"</p> <p>"</p> <p>"</p> <p>"</p> <p>"</p> <p>"</p> <p>"</p>
43	<p>Jewellery and jewels, including plate and other manufactures of gold and silver—</p> <p>Silver-ware, plain, other than European... tola</p> <p> " embossed or chased, other than European. "</p> <p>All other sorts, except precious stones and pearls, unset, which are free. "</p>		<p>1 2</p> <p>1 6</p> <p><i>ad val.</i></p>	<p>"</p> <p>"</p> <p>"</p>

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRITISH INDIA—continued.

SCHEDULE IV.—IMPORT TARIFF—GENERAL DUTIES—continued.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
OTHER ARTICLES, &c.—contd.				
44	Jute—		R. a.	
	Raw ... ..	...	...	Free
	Articles made of, except secondhand or used gunny bags, which are free.	...	<i>ad val.</i>	5 %
45	Leather, and articles made of leather, including boots and shoes, harness and saddlery, except saddlery of a military pattern imported by an officer of His Majesty's regular forces and forming part of the equipment with which he is required to supply himself under Army Regulations, which is free.	...	"	"
46	Malt ... ..	...	"	"
47	Manures of all kinds, including animal bones	...	"	Free
48	Oilcake, also bran, fodder, and cattle food of all kinds.	...	"	"
49	Oil-cloth and floor-cloth, including linocrusta, linoleum and tarpaulins	...	<i>ad val.</i>	5 %
50	Paints, colours, painters' materials, and compositions for application to leather, wood, and metals—			
	Lead, red, dry	cwt.	20 0	"
	" white, dry	"	22 0	"
	Ochre, other than European, all colours ...	"	4 8	"
	Paints, composition	"	<i>ad val.</i>	"
	" patent driers	"	"	"
	Turpentine	imp. gal.	3 0	"
	Verdigris	"	<i>ad val.</i>	"
	Vermilion, Canton	box of 90 bundles,	110 0	"
	Zinc, white, dry	"	<i>ad val.</i>	"
	All other sorts, including glue and putty...	"	"	"
51	Paper, pasteboard, millboard, and cartboard of all kinds, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacks and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also waste paper and old newspapers for packing, but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book or parcel post, which are free.	...	"	"
	Paper, articles made of paper and papier-mâché	...	"	"
52	Perfumery—			
	Gowla, husked and unhusked	cwt.	60 0	"
	Kapurkachri (zedoary)	"	20 0	"
	Patch leaves (patchouli)	"	15 0	"
	Rose-flowers, dried	"	25 0	"
	Rose-water	imp. gal.	2 8	"
	All other sorts, except perfumed spirit (for which see Schedule III.)	...	<i>ad val.</i>	"
53	Pitch, tar and dammer—			
	Bitumen	"	"	"
	Dammer	"	"	"
	Pitch, American and European	"	"	"
	" coal	"	"	"
	Tar, American and European	"	"	"
	" coal	"	"	"
	" mineral	"	"	"

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRITISH INDIA—continued.

SCHEDULE IV.—IMPORT TARIFF—GENERAL DUTIES—continued.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
<i>OTHER ARTICLES, &c.—continued.</i>				
54	Plants and bulbs, living, also dried for herbaria	...	R. a.	Free.
55	Precious stones and pearls, unset (including the stones generically known as Cambay stones, such as agates, cornelians, and onyx).	...	...	"
56	Pulp of wood, straw, rags, paper, and other materials.	...	...	"
57	Printing and lithographing material, namely, presses, type, ink, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, stereo-typing apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines and paging and numbering machines, but not including paper.	...	...	"
58	Rags	...	...	"
59	Racks for the withering of tea leaf	...	...	"
60	Railway material for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trolleys, trucks, and component parts thereof; also the following articles when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, namely, cranes, water cranes, water tanks, and standards, wire and other materials for fencing:— Provided that for the purpose of this exemption "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a Native State under the suzerainty of His Majesty, and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the "Gazette of India," specifically include therein.	...	...	"
61	Seeds—except oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India which are free—			
	All sorts	...	<i>ad val.</i>	5%
62	Shells and cowries—			
	Chanks—large shells, for cameos	...	"	"
	" white, live...	...	"	"
	" " deal	...	"	"
	Cowries	...	"	"
	Cowries, bazar, common	cwt.	4 0	"
	" yellow, superior quality	"	5 0	"
	" Maldive	"	7 0	"
	" Sankhla	"	140 0	"
	Mother-of-pearl, naere	...	...	Free.
	Nakhla	cwt.	105 0	5%

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRITISH INDIA—continued.

SCHEDULE IV.—IMPORT TARIFF—GENERAL DUTIES—continued.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	OTHER ARTICLES, &c.—contd.			
62	Shells and cowries—contd.		R. s.	
con.	Tortoiseshell	lb.	13 0	5 ¹ / ₁₀
	" nakh	"	5 8	"
	All other sorts, including articles made of shell, not otherwise described.	"	<i>ad val.</i>	"
63	Ships and other vessels for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges, imported entire or in sections.	"	"	Free.
64	Silk, and articles made of silk—			
	Bokhara	lb.	6 0	5 °
	Floss	"	<i>ad val.</i>	"
	Piece-goods	"	"	"
	Sewing thread, China	"	"	"
	Raw silk—Yellow Shanghai, including re-reeled	lb.	5 0	"
	" from Indo-China and places in China, other than Shanghai, including re-reeled	"	5 2	"
	Mathow	"	3 8	"
	Panjam	"	2 8	"
	Persian	"	4 8	"
	Siam	"	3 6	"
	White Shanghai, Thonkoon or Duppien.	"	3 8	"
	" " other kinds, including re-reeled.	"	6 4	"
	" " other kinds of China, including re-reeled.	"	7 4	"
	Waste and kachra	"	<i>ad val.</i>	"
	All other sorts, including cocoons... ..	"	"	"
65	Soap	"	"	"
66	Specimens illustrative of Natural Science, including also antique coins and medals.	"	"	Free.
67	Stationery, excluding paper (for which see No. 51).	"	<i>ad val.</i>	5 %
68	Stone and marble, and articles made of stone and marble.	"	"	"
69	Tallow and grease, including stearine... ..	"	"	"
70	Tea-chests of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Customs Collector is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk.	"	"	Free.
71	Textile fabrics not otherwise described	"	<i>ad val.</i>	5 %
72	Toilet requisites not otherwise described	"	"	"
73	Toys, including toy-books, and requisites for all games.	"	"	"
74	Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades of all kinds	"	"	"
75	Walking sticks and sticks for umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades of all kinds, mounted and unmounted, driving, riding, and other whips, fishing rods and lines.	"	"	"
76	Wood and timber (except fire-wood, which is free), and articles made of wood not otherwise described.	"	"	"
77	Wool, raw... ..	"	"	Free.
	" articles made of, including felt... ..	"	<i>ad val.</i>	5 %
78	All other articles, manufactured or unmanufactured, not described in the Schedule.	"	"	"

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***BRITISH INDIA—continued.****Schedule V.*—Export Tariff.**

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Rate of Duty.
1	Rice, husked or unhusked, including rice flour, but not including rice bran and rice-dust, which are free ...	Indian maund of 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. avoirdupois weight.	R. a. 0 3

* Schedule V. was substituted for the former schedule by the Indian Tariff Act (1894) and Amendment Act III. of 1896.

NOTE.—Under Act IX. of 1903 a customs duty at the rate of a quarter of a pie per pound has been levied from the 1st April, 1903, on all *tea* produced in India and exported from any customs port to any port beyond the limits of British India or to Aden. The proceeds of this cess are paid to the Tea Cess Committee appointed under Section 4 of the Act. On the recommendation of this Committee the maximum rate of a quarter of a pie per pound may be reduced. (C. 7,813.)

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Customs Order (No. 1767), dated 4th January, 1915, stating that, for the purpose of the Commerce Act, in cases where imported boots and shoes have uppers composed of material other than leather, such as cotton, satin, wool, canvas, velvet, &c. no exception is to be taken to the uppers being referred to in the trade description as "textile uppers." (C. 8,028.)

A further Order (No. 1764), dated 4th January last, has been received notifying that the delivery, free of duty, of spirits for use in the manufacture of ether, chloroform, chloral and chloral hydrate is only applicable to Australian spirits. (C. 8,028.)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

With reference to the "Supplement" to the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th August, 1914, giving the rates of duty leviable under the Customs Tariff Act, No. 26 of 1914, on goods imported into the Union of South Africa, the Board of Trade have now received a cablegram from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa notifying certain alterations which have just been made in the rates of duty leviable under the above-mentioned Act on importation into the Union.

The rates of duty have been increased on beer, playing cards, coffee, mineral oils, sugar, tea and boots and shoes as well on all goods subject to the general "unenumerated" rate of duty.

It is stated that the rebates of customs duties accorded to British goods remain unchanged throughout.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

The following statement shows the new rates, as well as those previously in force:—

No. of Tariff Heading.	Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.			
		Old Rates.		New Rates.	
		General Duty.	Rebate upon goods, the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.	General Duty.	Rebate upon goods, the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	CLASS I.—SPECIAL RATES.				
2	Ale, beer, and cider; all kinds of strength, exceeding 3 per cent. of proof spirit per imp. gall.	2 0	0 1½	2 6	0 1½
9	Cards, playing .. per pack	0 6	—	0 9	—
	And in addition <i>ad val.</i>	15 %	3 %	15 %	3 %
17	Coffee:				
	(a) Raw per lb.	0 0½	—	0 1½	—
	(b) Roasted or ground ..	0 2	—	0 3	—
	(c) Mixed	0 3	—	0 3½	—
35	Oils, mineral; illuminating and burning, per imp. gall.	0 1	—	0 3	—
45	Sugar:				
	(a) Candy, loaf, castor, icing and cube, per 100 lbs.	5 0	—	6 0	—
	(b) Other kinds, including golden and maple syrup, molasses, saccharum, glucose and treacle, per 100 lbs.	3 6	—	4 6	—
46	Tea:				
	(a) In packets or tins, not exceeding 10 lbs. each in weight per lb.	0 5	—	0 7	—
	(b) In larger packets or in bulk	0 4	—	0 5	—
	CLASS II.—MIXED RATES.				
52	Boots and shoes. <i>ad val.</i> With a minimum, per pair of:—	15 %	3 %	20 %	3 %
	Men's	0 9	—	0 9	—
	Women's	0 6	—	0 6	—
	Children's	0 3	—	0 3	—
	CLASS VI.—GENERAL AD VAL. RATE.				
193	All goods, wares and merchandise, not elsewhere charged with duty and not enumerated in the free list, and not prohibited, to be imported into the Union <i>ad val.</i>	15 %	3 %	20 %	3 %

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 respecting the proposed increases in Customs duties on goods imported into Canada, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a Customs memorandum (No. 1890 B), from His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in Canada giving the details of the Customs charges which came into force on the 12th February last.

The complete details will be published in next week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," but, in the meantime, the memorandum may be seen by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 8,886.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a Proclamation, dated 1st February, 1915, prohibiting, under the provisions of section 255 of the "Customs Act, 1898," the exportation of the following articles to the under-mentioned countries from Newfoundland, viz. :—

To Sweden, Denmark, and the Netherlands—

Tinned meats;

Tin plates.

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—

Tea.

To all destinations abroad, other than British Possessions and Protectorates—

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

To all destinations—

Aniline oil;

Aniline salt;

Explosives of all kinds;

Extracts for use in tanning;

Grindery used in the making of boots and shoes;

Picric acid and its components;

Raw rubber;

Valonia.

(C. 8,663.)

EGYPT.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Foreign Office, a statement giving a list of articles the exportation of which is prohibited or restricted by the Egyptian Government, as follows :—

Exportation of various Articles prohibited or restricted.

a statement giving a list of articles the exportation of which is prohibited or restricted by the Egyptian

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***EGYPT**—*continued.*(A.)—*Contraband of War.*

Arms and ammunition and all component parts thereof.

Gunpowder and all other explosives.

Uniforms, military equipment, and camping requisites.

Saddle, pack, and draught animals capable of being used in war.

Machines and lorries, internal combustion, capable of carrying a load of 1,250 kilogs. or more, and component parts thereof.

Petroleum and petrol (benzine).

NOTE.—Partial exportation is permitted on the advice of the Petroleum Commission.

Four-wheeled vehicles capable of carrying 1 metric ton or more.

Two-wheeled vehicles capable of carrying a load of 750 kilogs. or more.

Balloons, dirigibles, and aeroplanes, and component parts thereof.

Sacks of coal.

Coal and briquettes.

NOTE.—As regards coal, permission may be given to ship a quantity strictly necessary to enable the ship to reach the nearest neutral port.

Old copper.

NOTE.—Export of old copper is always permitted to the Allied Countries.

(B.)—*Alimentary Products.*

Alimentary products in general are prohibited, *with the exception of the following articles* :—

Ground nuts (arachides).

Bananas.

Quails, living.

Dates.

Cereals, viz., maize, up to 200,000 ardebs; beans, up to 100,000 ardebs; millet, up to 100,000 ardebs.

Eggs, up to the quantity exported during the corresponding month of the previous year.

Foreign rice, up to a quantity equal to the amount imported after the 1st March, 1915.

Native rice, husked.

NOTE.—Native rice, unhusked, is prohibited to be exported.

Fresh vegetables.

Caramels.

Indian flour,

Sesame of all kinds.

Tea, up to 80 metric tons.

Bran, up to 2,000 metric tons.

Sugar, up to 21,000 metric tons (by the Société des Sucreries et de la Raffinerie d'Égypte).

Chickpeas.

Seeds of Bersime "Tagawi."

Alcohol.

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

- Beer.
- Onions.
- Herrings.
- Almonds.
- Citrous and fruits from Alkekange.
- Cotton seed oil.
- Tomatoes.
- Fish (cuttle-fish and soles), up to a quantity exported during the corresponding month of the previous year.
- Coffee (for use exclusively in the Island of Cyprus, up to 18 metric tons per month).
- Fresh butter (for use exclusively in the Island of Cyprus, in small quantities provided by the Nile Cold Storage).

(C.)—Articles of Utility.

- Empty sacks (a).
- Building wood.
- Druggists' wares and medicaments of all kinds, with the exception of the following:—
 - Opium.
 - Datura stramonium (may be exported only to the United Kingdom and to France).
 - Henbane (may be exported only to the United Kingdom and to France)
 - Colocynth (may be exported only to the United Kingdom and to France).
 - Hemlock (may be exported only to the United Kingdom and to France).
 - Caustic soda.
 - Natural salt.
 - Common soap.
 - Natural phosphates.
 - Gum arabic.
 - Senna (may be exported only to the United Kingdom and to France.)

(C. 8,642.)

NIGERIA.

The "Nigeria Gazette" for the 4th February, 1915, contains a Notice to Importers and Exporters, dated 1st February last, laying down regulations regarding the requirement of certificates of origin for certain goods (except foodstuffs) imported from various neutral European countries into Nigeria, and of declarations of ultimate destination in respect of all exports to various foreign countries from Nigeria.

Goods shipped for Nigeria on or before the 28th February, 1915, are exempt from the above requirements.

(a) Sacks used for importing gypsum, plaster, cement, and lime may be re-exported.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NIGERIA—continued.

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 Nigeria Notice, however, the Form of Declaration of the ultimate destination of goods exported is prescribed to be declared before a Commissioner of Oaths only, and not before a Commissioner of Oaths or Justice of the Peace, as in the case of declarations made in the United Kingdom. (C. 8,379.)

An Extraordinary issue of the "Nigeria Gazette" for the 6th February, 1915, contains a Proclamation, dated 5th February, 1915, notifying the restriction and control of the transfer of British ships to neutral flags during the continuance of the war.

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

The Proclamation provides that, from the above-mentioned date, no person shall in Nigeria transfer, agree to transfer, enter into negotiations, or make or entertain any proposal for the transfer of a British ship to an alien, except with the consent in writing of the Governor first obtained.

Any transfer or agreement to transfer a British ship to an alien without such consent as aforesaid shall be null and void.

No person shall take, or shall permit or authorise any other person to take, any British ship out of any port or the inland waters of Nigeria, with the intent or purpose that the same shall elsewhere be transferred to an alien, except with the consent in writing of the Governor first obtained.

Any officer of Customs or of Marine may detain any ship in respect of which he has reason to suspect that a breach of this Proclamation has been committed or is contemplated, and he shall forthwith report such intention and his reasons therefor to the Governor. (C. 8,365.)

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 835-6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 24th December, 1914, respecting the prohibition of the exportation of various articles to certain countries under Order-in-Council No. 28 of 1914, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Order-in-Council (No. 4 of 1915), dated 5th February last, which has been made by the Governor-in-Council under the provisions of the "Customs Ordinance, 1908," and which prohibits, from that date, the exportation from Nigeria of the following articles, as follows:—

To any port, other than a British port:

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

Explosives of all kinds;

Valonia;

Grindery used in the making of boots and shoes.

(C. 8,365.)

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

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 545 of the issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 25th February respecting the importation of reprints of copyright works into the Gold Coast Colony under Ordinance No. 19 of 1914, the Board of Trade have now received copy of the Gold Coast "Government Gazette" for the 16th January last which contains the regulations dated 18th December, 1914, made by the Governor-in-Council under sec. 2 of the above-mentioned Ordinance.

The Regulations provide, *inter alia*, that the Notice in writing to be given to the Comptroller of Customs, under sec. 2 (1) of "The Copyright Ordinance, 1914, by the owner of the copyright in any work (including a book or other printed work) in which copyright subsists under the "Imperial Copyright Act, 1911," or his agent who is desirous that copies printed, reprinted, or made out of the Colony shall not be imported into the Colony, shall be in one or other of the forms prescribed in the Regulations.

It is further provided that a notice given by an owner or his agent to the Commissioner of Customs and Excise in the United Kingdom under the provisions of the "Imperial Copyright Act, 1911," and communicated by such Commissioner to the Comptroller of Customs, shall be deemed to have been given by the owner to the Comptroller of Customs. (C. 7,669.)

SIERRA LEONE.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 344-5 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 4th February last relative to the prohibition of the exportation from the Colony of Sierra Leone of specified articles to various countries under Proclamation No. 27 of 1914, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation (No. 3 of 1915), dated 4th February, revoking the above-mentioned Proclamation of 1914, and, at the same time, restricting the exportation from the Colony of the following articles to the extent specified:—

(a) To all ports, with the exception of British ports—

Rubber;

Graphite, suitable for the manufacture of crucibles.

(b) To all ports, other than those of the United Kingdom and British Possessions—

Vessels, craft and boats of all kinds.

(c) To all foreign ports in Europe, and on the Mediterranean and Black Sea, with the exception of French, Spanish, Portuguese and Russian (other than Baltic) ports—

All foodstuffs for animals and all raw materials for the same, including copra, palm kernels, and cocoa beans;

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

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SIERRA LEONE—*continued.*

- 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 ;
- Resinous products, camphor and turpentine (oil and spirit) ;
- Gun 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 ;
- Armour plates ;
- Ferro alloys, including ferro-tungsten, ferro-molybdenum, ferro-manganese, ferro-vanadium, ferro-chrome ;
- The following metals :—Tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, nickel, selenium, cobalt, hematite pig-iron, manganese ;
- The following ores :—Wolframite, scheelite, molybdenite, manganese ore, nickel ore, chrome ore, hematite iron ore, zinc ore, lead ore, bauxite ;
- Aluminium, alumina and salts of aluminium ;
- Antimony, together with the sulphides and oxides of antimony ;
- Copper, unwrought and part wrought, and copper wire ;
- 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 ;
- 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 ;
- Motor vehicles of all kinds and their component parts ;
- Tyres for motor 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 ;
- Iron pyrites ;
- Mineral oils and motor spirit, except lubricating oils ;

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SIERRA LEONE—*continued.*

- Implements and apparatus, designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms, or war materials for use on land and sea ;
- Foodstuffs ;
- Forage and feeding stuffs for animals ;
- 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 ;
- Floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts ;
- Railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock, and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs, and telephones ;
- Fuel, other than mineral oils ; lubricants ;
- Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war ;
- Horse-shoe and shoeing materials ;
- Harness and saddlery ;
- Hides of all kinds, dry or wet ; pigskin, raw or dressed ; leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, or military boots ;
- Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers and all kinds of nautical instruments ;
- Motors of all kinds ;
- Woolled sheep-skins.

(C. 8,375.)

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

An Extraordinary issue of the "Federated Malay States Government Gazette" for the 22nd January last contains a **Export Tariff Valuations.** Notification (No. 122), giving, under the "Customs Duties Enactments," the valuation of articles in respect of which export duty is leviable on an *ad valorem* basis on exportation from each of the Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, with effect from the 1st February, 1915, until further notice.

The list of articles, which is of some length, may be consulted by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 8,167.)

BRITISH GUIANA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 258-263 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 28th January last respecting the amended regulations governing the entry of goods under the British Preferential Tariff into British Guiana, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a Notice (No. 20 of 1915), dated 25th January, notifying that the above-mentioned Regulations are operative from the 1st February instead of the 1st January last.‡

(C. 8,524.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

RUSSIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information from H.M. Ambassador at Petrograd to the effect that the exportation of *alcohol* from Russia has been prohibited, and that the exportation of *intestines* and *beans* over the European land frontier and from all ports of the White, Baltic and Black Seas and the Sea of Azov, has also been prohibited.

**Prohibition of
Exportation of
certain Articles
except to Allied
and Friendly
Countries.**

Exemptions from the above prohibitions may, however, be allowed by the Ministry of Finance in favour of States which are allied to or friendly with Russia.

(C. 8,061 ; 8,600.)

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.**

A Royal Decree of the 3rd March modifies the previous Decrees respecting the prohibition of the export of leather (*see* the notice at p. 629 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 3rd September, 1914, second paragraph) and extends the prohibition to cover *leather and articles manufactured thereof*.

A further Decree of the same date withdraws previous Decrees relating to the prohibition of the export of copper and copper alloys (*see* the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 15th October last, p. 180, and for the 26th November, p. 585), and prohibits the export of *copper and copper alloys*, whether as raw material or as manufactures, unless used as part of any manufactured article of which copper or copper alloy does not constitute a main component part. (The Minister of Finance is to decide whether copper or copper alloy forms a "main component part" of any manufactured article).

A further Decree of the 3rd March prohibits the export from the Netherlands of all *meat preparations and provisions containing meat*, preserved in tins or in other airtight receptacles.

A Decree of the 4th March extends the prohibition previously in force in respect of ammunition and gunpowder (*see* p. 445 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th August, 1914) to cover *ammunition, gunpowder, and parts of ammunition*.

Two further Decrees of the same date (March 4th) prohibit the export from the Netherlands of *live sheep* and of *chicory in any form* (including chicory roots) and *coffee substitutes* made from various roots.

(C. 8,724.)

The Board of Trade are also in receipt, through the same channel, of telegraphic information to the effect that the prohibition of the exportation of butter and of clover seed from the Netherlands has been temporarily withdrawn.

**Temporary Withdrawal of
Prohibition of Export of
Butter and Clover Seed.**

of telegraphic information to the effect that the prohibition of the exportation of butter and of clover seed from the Netherlands has been temporarily

(C. 8,851.)

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

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the same channel, of information to the effect that, in accordance with a recent decision of the Netherlands Minister of Finance, diamalt, diastafor, and all similar thick liquid preparations of or extracts from malt, possessing the properties of maltose syrup, shall be dutiable on importation into the Netherlands, at the rate of six florins per 100 kilogs., under the heading of "Molasses, syrups, &c."

(C. 8,763.)

FRANCE.

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 4th March contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 3rd March, which temporarily suspends the import duties on rails and fishplates destined for the repair of ways of communication which are of importance for national defence. This latter condition is to be proved by means of certificates delivered by the "Administration des Travaux Publics." The import duties on such rails and fishplates may be re-imposed by a subsequent Decree and, in this case, consignments which are proved to have been sent direct to France before the publication in the "Journal Officiel" of the Decree re-imposing the duties shall be entitled to duty-free admission.

(C. 9,031.)

The same issue of the "Journal Officiel" also contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 3rd March, which suspends, as from the 4th March and for a period of six months, the import duties on rails and fishplates for tramways, up to a total quantity of 5,000 metric tons of rails and 250 metric tons of fishplates. The privilege of duty-free admission under the terms of the Decree is contingent upon the production, in the case of each consignment, of a certificate from the local authority (*service local du contrôle*) attesting that the material imported is actually destined for the installation or repair of tramways.

(C. 9,031.)

With reference to recent notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the prohibition of the exportation and re-exportation of certain articles from France, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a French Presidential Decree, dated the 6th March, and published in the "Journal Officiel" for the 7th March, which prohibits the exportation and re-exportation (in process of entrepôt, transit, transshipment, or under the "temporary importation" régime) of the following additional articles:—

Guts, fresh, dried or salted:

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRANCE—*continued.*

Dry foreign hides and skins ;
 Starch ;
 Fecula of potatoes, of maize and other feculae ;
 Glass for telescopes, &c., and optical glass ;
 Instruments of observation, and geodetical and optical instruments.

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

SWITZERLAND.

The "Recueil des Lois Suisses" for the 2nd March contains a Decree of the Federal Council, of the same date, which prohibits the exportation of the undermentioned goods from

Switzerland:—

- Prohibition of Exportation of certain Articles.**
- Biscuits, without sugar, even if broken up (*ex Tariff No. 21*).
- Yarns of linen, hemp, jute, ramie (China grass), Manilla hemp, and other similar textile materials covered by Tariff No. 396, or of wastes of such materials :
 Boiled, lye washed, creamed, bleached (*Tariff Nos. 400-401*).
- Dyed, printed (*Tariff No. 402*).
- Twisted (*Tariff No. 403*).
- Made up for retail sale (on reels, in balls, or skeins, &c.) (*Tariff No. 404*).
- Ropemakers' wares of the textile materials covered by Tariff No. 396 :
 Ropes, cables (*Tariff No. 423*).
- Other, except nets (*Tariff No. 425*).
- Mica, in sheets, or oval or rectangular slabs (mica splittings):
 rough, not stuck together (*ex Tariff No. 633*).
- Wares of all kinds (including pipes and tubes) of aluminium or aluminium alloys (*Tariff Nos. 866, 867 and ex 865*).
- Shellac, even if ground (*ex Tariff Nos. 990 and 1057*).
- Chlorate of potash (*ex Tariff No. 1011*).
- Copper vitriol (sulphate of copper) and so-called "fungivore" products, ammoniacal sulphate of copper, steatite prepared with sulphate of copper (*Tariff No. 1044*). (C. 8,364.)

PORTUGAL.

The "Diario do Governo" for the 23rd February contains a Decree (No. 1349), dated the 20th February, which prohibits the exportation from Portugal, as from the former date, of raw wool, combed wool, carded wool, woollen yarns, wool waste, and rag wool. (C. 8,868.)

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

With reference to the notice at page 840 of the "Board of Trade Journal," for the 24th December last, respecting the prohibition of the export and re-export from Portugal of pneumatic tyres, covers for wheels, and other accessories of motor vehicles, the "Diario do Governo," for the 24th February contains a notice to the effect that the prohibition does *not* apply to the export and re-export of such articles from Portugal and the adjacent Islands to Portuguese oversea provinces, or from such oversea provinces to Portugal and the adjacent Islands. (C. 8,868.)

SPAIN.

With reference to the notice, under the head of "Proposed Tariff Changes," at page 409 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 11th February, the "Gaceta de Madrid" for the 19th February contains a Law, dated the 18th February, Article 1 of which authorises the Government to reduce or suspend temporarily the Customs duties on alimentary substances of first necessity and on primary materials, whenever exceptional circumstances render such a course necessary in the interests of the national food supply or the maintenance of industries or agriculture. (C. 8,511.)

With reference to the notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 14th January (p. 124) and the 25th February (p. 550), the "Gaceta de Madrid" for the 2nd March contains a Royal Order, dated the 1st March, which temporarily reduces the Customs duty on wheat to 6 pesetas per 100 kilogs., and that on wheat flour to 9 pesetas per 100 kilogs. (C. 8,712.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the exportation of potash salts from Spain has been prohibited. (C. 8,695.)

COLOMBIA.

The Colombian "Diario Oficial" of the 12th December last contains a notice to the effect that at a recent sitting of the Customs Board, a resolution was passed providing that printing machines and other printing accessories imported into the Republic should be classed for Tariff purposes as

follows:—

**Tariff Classification
of Printing Machines
and other Printing
Accessories.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

COLOMBIA *continued.*

Article.	Tariff No. under which classified.	Rate of Duty.
Typographical machines and apparatus	132	Pesos. etc. Kilog. 0 03
Machines and presses for large typographical installations	124 & 129	.. 0 01
Motors and boilers for machines	127 & 152	.. 0 01
Types, of wood and copper, spaces, quadrats, rules and other accessories, of any material, which go to complete founts of type	1172	0 02
Tools and accessories of all kinds and of any material (except of precious metals), such as planers, accumulators, type cases, case stands, type setters and quoins and keys for the same, composing galleys, ink spreaders, mallets, rolls or rollers and composition for making the same, and any other articles, necessary for printing	112	0 12

(C. 7 726.)

URUGUAY.

The Uruguayan "Diario Oficial" for the 20th January, 1915, contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 15th January, which provides that *mineral phosphates, Pacific guano, nitrate of potash, nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of lime, sulphate of iron, sulphate of potash, and mineral superphosphates*, when destined for agricultural use, shall be classed in Section 1 of the Valuation Tariff for "Primary Materials" established by the Presidential Decree of the 16th February, 1913 (*see* the notice at pages 91-93 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 10th April, 1913), and shall accordingly be exempted from Customs duty proper when imported into Uruguay, and only be subject to the duties for Port works, for Consular service, and for "patente de giro," as well as to the statistical tax, amounting in the aggregate to 4 per cent. of the declared value.

(C. 7.653.)

EXCISE TARIFF CHANGES.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

With reference to the notice which appeared on pp. 217-18 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 24th July, 1913, giving the rates of Excise duty leviable under the Excise and Customs Amendment Act, No. 37 of 1913, on various articles manufactured in the Union of South Africa, the Board of Trade have now received a cablegram from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa notifying certain alterations in the Excise duties previously leviable in the Union.

The following Statement shows the alterations in the rate of Excise duty now leviable and those previously in force:—

Excise Tariff Changes.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA *continued*

Articles	Rates of Excise Duty.	
	Old Rates.	New Rates.
Beer—	s. d.	s. d.
Brewed from worts of the specific gravity of less than 1.040 degrees ... Per 36 Imp. galls.	6 0	} See below
Brewed from worts of the specific gravity of 1.040 degrees and over ... Per 36 Imp. galls.		
of worts of a specific gravity of 1.057 degrees with a proportionate increase or decrease for any difference in gravity ...	12 0	
NOTE.—Lager beer produced from worts of the specific gravity of less than 1.040 degrees shall be charged at the higher rate of duty.		
Brewed from worts, 120 to 139 per cent. specific gravity ... Per 36 Imp. galls.	} See above	9 0
Brewed from worts, below 120 per cent. and over 139 per cent specific gravity Per 36 Imp. galls.		18 0
Lager, brewed from worts below 110 per cent. Per 36 Imp. galls.		18 0
Sugar (including Mozambique products) Per 100 lbs.		1 0
Playing cards ... Per pack		0 3

(C. 8,856.)

BULGARIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that certain changes, as shown in the subjoined statement, have been made, by a Bulgarian Law, in the schedule of Excise duties which are leviable on various kinds of goods, whether manufactured in or imported into Bulgaria:—

[New Tariff headings and notes are printed in italic type.]

No.	Articles.	Rates of Excise Duty.	
		Former.	New.
1	Alcohol, domestic and imported ..	Fr. s. cts. <i>Per degree and per decalitre.</i> 0 10	Fr. s. cts. <i>Per degree and per decalitre.</i> 0 15
	NOTE.—The degree of alcohol is determined by the Gay-Lussac alcoholometer at a temperature of 15° Centigrade.		
2	Alcoholic beverages, foreign, such as: rum, cognac, bitters, absinthe, various liqueurs, plum brandy, "mastika," &c., of an alcoholic strength not exceeding 40° as determined by the Gay-Lussac alcoholometer at a temperature of 15°	<i>Per 100 litres.</i> 40 00	<i>Per 100 litres.</i> 60 00
	NOTE.—Such beverages testing more than 40° are dutiable as "alcohol" (see above).		

Excise Tariff Changes.

BULGARIA—continued.

No.	Articles.	Rates of Excise Duty.	
		Former.	New.
		Frs. cts.	Frs. cts.
3	Wines, foreign In casks In bottles, &c. NOTE—Medicinal wine recognised as such by the "Direction Sanitaire," as also medicinal products containing more than 25 per cent of alcohol, are not exempt from Excise duty.	No change	in rates.
4	Beer, domestic and foreign	Per litre. 0 10	Per litre. 0 14 Each.
5b	Capules filled with carbonic acid	Not specified	0 05
7	Sugar products, imported, such as: bonbons, halva rahat-loukoum, &c. NOTE—Under this heading are taxed flour, farinaceous pastes and their farinaceous products prepared with sugar. But biscuits containing more than 25 per cent. of sugar shall pay a tax of 50 francs per 100 kilogs., and those containing less than 25 per cent. of sugar, 12 francs 50 centimes per 100 kilogs.	Per 100 kilogs. 40 00	Per 100 kilogs. 60 00
9	Coffee of all kinds	50 00	75 00
10	Coffee substitutes such as: "franc-café," chicory; cocoa in powder, tablets or other forms; malt coffee and other similar products	20 00	50 00
13	Preserved fish of all kinds NOTE.—By "preserved fish" is understood fish preserved in any manner whatever except in ordinary brine, such as fish prepared with vinegar, oil, vegetables, lemons, &c. "Preserved fish" also includes all kinds of dried or smoked fish, also fish which is salted only, when imported in hermetically sealed receptacles	No change	in rate.
15	Vegetable oils for comestible purposes* NOTE.—This class includes "oking coco butter and "tahana." Coco butter for industrial purposes is exempt from Excise duty provided that it be denatured so as to render it unfit for edible purposes. Manufacturers alone may import such butter.	Per 100 kilogs. 10 00†	Per 100 kilogs. 20 00
17	All etheric and scented oils, waters, pomades, powders, "papiers-sachets," &c., and all kinds of preparations, paints, creams, and powders for toilet purposes, whether scented or not†...	300 00†	300 00
19	Pocket cigarette, &c. lighters, except dents The same, when large	Not specified.	Each. 3 00 10 00
20	Fuel spirit of all kinds, Bulgarian or foreign ..	..	Per litre. 0 10
21	Electric current for lighting ... ..	..	10 % on the amount paid by the consumer.

(NOTE—The Excise duty on playing cards leviable under the Law of 1905 is abolished by the present Law.)

* This heading formerly read: "Olive oil and substitutes therefor."

† This heading formerly read: "Pomades, pastes, waters and powders, perfumed."

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Information regarding the present steamship services 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.

RUSSIA. ROUMANIA.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has received, through the Foreign Office, particulars of a new trade route which has been arranged from the United Kingdom to Russia and Roumania without passing through Bulgaria or Turkey.

New Trade Route from the United Kingdom. The route is as follows:—By rail from Salonika to Prahova *viâ* Nish, Parachin and Zaichar, a distance of 700 kilometres (about 435 miles); from Prahova goods will be carried *viâ* Shleps to Turn Severin, a Roumanian port on the Danube (a journey of from 2 to 2½ hours), and thence by rail to their various destinations.

“La Société Roumaine de Transports Internationaux et de Camionnage,” of Bucharest, has opened a branch at Salonica for the purpose of facilitating traffic by this route. (C. 6,692.)

RUSSIAN FAR EAST.

Projected Railway Developments. See article on p. 677.

SIAM.

With reference to the notice on p. 549 of the “Board of Trade Journal” of 26th February, 1914, relative to the progress of the Siamese Southern Railway, H.M. Chargé d’Affaires at Bangkok reports, under date 11th January, that considerable difficulty has been experienced, owing to the swampy nature of the ground, in finding a suitable crossing over the Patani (or Goloh) River in order to carry the railway southward to join up with the railway system of the Federated Malay States.

After several surveys the difficulty has now been overcome, and the point of junction has been definitely fixed. The route to be followed has been pegged out for a distance of 150 kiloms. (about 93 miles) south of Ootapao, leaving still some 70 kiloms. (about 44 miles), which it is hoped to get completed during the present month (March). (C. 7,710.)

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY. BRITISH INDIA.

The official "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta) of 4th February reproduces from the "Records of the Geological Survey of India" a paper by Mr. G. H. Tipper, M.A., F.G.S., on the monazite sands of Travancore. These sands are stated to be all in the vicinity of the sea-coast and are chiefly to be found from a point on the south-east coast where the State marches with the district of Tinnevely, to Quilon.

A copy of the "Indian Trade Journal" containing the above-mentioned paper may be consulted at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

RUSSIA.

The "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd) of 6th/19th February states that, from the figures issued by the South Russian Metallurgical Statistical Bureau, the quantity of pig-iron smelted at South Russian works in 1914 amounted altogether to 186,533,000 pounds, which, contrasted with the output in 1913, represents a decrease of 2,629,000 pounds, or 1.3 per cent. This result is attributed to the European crisis, as shown by the fact that for the first six months of the year the output was 98,278,000 pounds, as against 88,255,000 pounds during the second half of the year.

The "Gazeta" of 10th/23rd February publishes a report issued by the Russian "Prodameta" Iron and Steel Selling Syndicate showing the quantity of orders received by the Syndicate for the whole of 1914. The following table gives the figures in pounds for the various classes of iron and steel, those for 1913 being given for the purpose of comparison:—

	1913.	1914	Percentage + increase, or — decrease.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	
Shape and angle iron	45,400,446	41,664,142	— 8.2 %
Sheet iron	14,908,083	16,874,212	+ 13.2 %
Girders and sleepers	14,664,441	14,108,827	— 3.8 %
Axles and rims	1,613,565	2,550,197	+ 58.0 %
Rails	25,740,718	27,965,311	+ 8.6 %

1,000 pounds = 16 tons (about).

The effect of the war on the business of the Syndicate is borne out by the alteration which took place in the Russian iron and steel industries during the second half of 1914, especially in the case of Russian Poland. As regards shape and angle iron, the number of orders received during the second half of 1914 decreased by 31½ per cent. as compared with the corresponding period of 1913, sheet iron decreased by 9 per cent. on the same basis, and girders and sleepers by 35 per cent.; on the other hand, axles and rims increased by nearly 58 per cent. and rails by nearly 4 per cent.

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***GERMANY.**

The "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 16th February states that new orders for pig lead show a further increase of 10 marks per metric ton, making the price now 500 marks per metric ton (about £25 a ton), this high rate being due to large demands from neutral foreign countries rather than a lack of available supplies. Stocks on hand are quite sufficient for present demands, of which 80 per cent. are for the military authorities, and foreign orders are only executed in so far as they do not draw upon the supplies necessary for domestic needs.

The "Börsen Zeitung" of 17th February states that the production of pig-iron in Germany in January, 1915, amounted to 874,133 metric tons, as compared with 854,186 metric tons in the previous month and 1,566,695 metric tons in January, 1914.

The January output was made up as follows:—Foundry pig-iron, 172,038 metric tons; Bessemer pig-iron, 11,618 metric tons; Thomas pig-iron, 540,325 metric tons; Spiegeleisen, 124,020 metric tons; and puddled iron, 26,132 metric tons.

Reporting on the general situation in the pig-iron industry, the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 20th February states that the foundries are receiving such large demands from the military authorities that supplies of pig-iron are becoming scarce; this is not due, however, to a shortage of ore, but because owing to lack of workmen the blast furnaces are not in a position to smelt large quantities.

The general situation in the pig-iron industry has also had its influence on Luxemburg pig-iron, for which there have lately been large demands. Luxemburg brands are not, however, quite as valuable as Rhenish-Westphalian, and the output of the former is less than of the latter. The average monthly output of Luxemburg iron before the war was only about 40 per cent. of the total allotment, and this figure has been greatly reduced since the war, owing to the decreased capabilities on the part of the furnaces and also to the cessation of orders from Belgium. Owing to the lack of supplies of the better qualities, however, buyers are turning their attention to the Luxemburg product, and the output of Luxemburg pig-iron in January consequently increased 30 per cent. and is expected soon to reach the normal output. (X. 5,021.)

Metric ton = 2,204.6 lbs.

The "Börsen Zeitung" of 26th February states that at a recent meeting of the German Steel Works Syndicate it was decided to repeal the export bounty on all further orders for semi-manufactured products and shape iron. It is not yet known whether this refers also to plates for river ships, although it is probable that the bounty on these will be stopped. Export bounties were granted by all the raw-material syndicates at the beginning of the war, the Steel Works Syndicate granting in October,

**Cessation of
Export Bounties
by German Steel
Works Syndicate.**

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

1914, a bounty of 10 marks per metric ton (about 10s. per ton) for semi-manufactured products and 12½ marks (about 12s. 6d. per ton) for shape iron, whilst for plates for river ships, in which British competition had been severely felt, a bounty of 7½ marks per metric ton (about 7s. 6d. a ton) was granted.

Bounties were also granted by the Pig-iron and Coal Syndicates, but were abrogated in January, and the Steel Works Syndicate is now following their example. The reasons put forward are that the working costs have greatly increased, and that the export prices for finished goods have improved to such an extent that they can now do without an export bounty. (X. 5,032.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H M. Consul-General in Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) has forwarded an extract from the local press relative to the production of petroleum in the United States, in which it is stated that the phenomenal growth of this industry during the previous eight years was more than maintained in 1914.

According to estimates of the United States Geological Survey, the production of petroleum in 1914 approximated 292,000,000 barrels (of 42 United States gallons*). These preliminary figures indicate an increase of more than 17 per cent. over the production in 1913, which reached the record total of 248,446,230 barrels. The enormous output in 1914 may be attributed to the remarkable success that attended the great increase in field activities stimulated by the high prices which prevailed in 1913 and in the early part of 1914.

Amongst the principal factors contributing to this increase are deeper drilling in the Mid-Continent and Gulf regions; the development of a number of prolific pools in Oklahoma, Northern Texas, and North-western Louisiana; the successful extension of many proved districts in the Appalachian and Mid-Continent regions; the discovery of new productive fields and the increased development of old fields in Wyoming, and the large number of gushers completed in California.

The rapid downward trend of the petroleum market in April and succeeding months, due to over-production in the Mid-Continent region, supplemented by the temporary decrease in exports following the declaration of war in Europe, resulted in the curtailment of operations in all districts, the shutting-in of wells wherever practicable, and the confining of new work for the most part to shallow sand areas. Towards the end of the year the firmer tendency of the market resulted in a slight increase in field activity. (C. 7,032.)

* United States gallon = .833 Imperial gallon, or 6 United States gallons = 5 Imperial gallons.

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***ARGENTINA.**

With reference to the notice on p. 135 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 14th January and to previous

Development of notices relative to the development of the
Comodoro Rivadavia Comodoro Rivadavia oil fields, H.M. Minister
Oil Fields. in Buenos Aires reports that the Argentine

Government have entered into a contract, to the value of £217,500, with a local light and power company, for the supply of crude petroleum from Comodoro Rivadavia during the year 1915. Much interest has been evinced locally by the signing of this contract, inasmuch as it represents the first sale of any importance of Argentine petroleum.

Boring is now being actively carried on in the Argentine oil fields and the output of oil is shortly expected to reach 12,000 tons a month. It is stated on good authority that an oil company, which started business a short time ago, has not so far realised its expectations of large sales but it has to be remembered, H.M. Minister adds, that, as coal has been used as fuel up to the present, there are few furnaces in the country fitted for utilising petroleum as a combustible.

(C. 7460.)

YARNS AND TEXTILES.**BRITISH INDIA.**

The following statement, showing the quantity of cotton yarn spun, and of cotton woven goods produced, in British India and the Native States during the eight months ended November, 1912, 1913, and 1914, has been extracted from a return issued by the Indian Government:—

	Eight Months ended November.		
	1912.	1913.	1914.
BRITISH INDIA AND NATIVE STATES.			
Cotton yarn spun	Lbs. 460,215,634	451,937,760	434,935,229
Grey and bleached piece goods ...	Lbs. 143,880,304	132,652,457	133,337,193
	= Yards 623,001,145	573,821,727	553,543,854
Coloured piece goods	Lbs. 50,506,654	48,621,189	40,884,535
	= Yards 214,215,074	205,708,581	171,140,910
Grey and coloured goods (other than piece goods)	Lbs. 1,258,718	1,564,520	1,141,888
Hosiery	" 357,564	368,713	184,647
Miscellaneous goods	" 147,174	93,712	220,811
Total of woven goods	" 196,150,414	183,300,591	175,769,074

*Yarns and Textiles.***GERMANY.**

The "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 26th February states that the situation in the German woollen industry continues to improve, and the requirements of the military authorities for cloth and wool and half wool blankets have been so large during the last few months that the industry has hardly been able to carry out all orders. Ordinary business has been consequently put on one side for the time being. The prices of raw wool of all kinds have steadily risen for some months, and there is every indication of further rises in view of the small quantities being brought into the market, both home-grown and wool imported from neutral states. Business in woollen rags remains good, and in the artificial wool branch shoddies and mungos are experiencing good sales at profitable prices.

Mills spinning mungo and cheap carded yarns have been very active during the past three months, and had to have recourse to overtime to satisfy all the demands. Latterly, however, business has been quieter, although the works have sufficient orders to keep them fully employed throughout March. Business in the mills spinning Cheviots, combed yarn and better quality carded yarn was good, whilst the spinners of fine yarns have not had quite so much work, these yarns not being very much in demand for military purposes.

In the "burkin," combed yarn and Cheviot weaving mills business has been very active; most factories had so many orders for military cloth and blankets that night work was necessary. There was a lull in January after the confiscation of blankets, but latterly business has been brisker owing to the raising of the prohibition of export of military blankets.

(X. 5,009.)

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 6th March, 1915, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.					
Wheat	...	...	...	...	55s. 11d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	34s. 6d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	31s. 8d.

For further particulars see p. 717.

A statement is published on p. 718 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 6th March, 1915, as well as of imports during the corresponding week of 1914.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 4th March, 1915, was 221,858 and the number imported during the nine weeks ended 4th March, 1915, was 1,534,278

Cotton Statistics.

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

(including 618 bales British West Indian, 91 bales British West African, 5,057 bales British East African, and 404 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 4th March, 1915, was 9,951, and during the nine weeks 125,138.

For further details see p. 717.

A return showing the number of bales of cotton imported and exported, forwarded from ports to inland towns, and returned to ports, during the month and two months ended February, 1915, will be found on p. 716.

CEYLON.

The following statistics of the exports of rubber of domestic production from Ceylon during the month of November, and the eleven months ended November, 1913 and 1914, have been extracted from official returns issued by the Ceylon Government:—

To	November, 1913.	November, 1914.	Jan.-Nov., 1913.	Jan.-Nov., 1914.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
United Kingdom	1,581,655	3,320,670	12,458,869	18,211,135
United States	508,358	172,669	5,176,012	7,957,426
Other countries	417,499	87,344	4,373,665	4,503,308
Total exports of rubber of domestic production ...	2,507,512	3,580,683	22,308,546	30,681,869

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

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

	1914.	1915.
	Tons.	Tons.
February	2,364	3,411
January-February	4,906	6,884

RUSSIA.

According to recent issues of the "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), the Russian flax industry has been severely affected owing to two important causes, viz.: the failure of the crop, which left 8,000,000 pounds only for export (instead of the average 18,000,000 pounds). and

**Situation in the
Flax Market.**

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***RUSSIA**—*continued.*

the European war which practically closed the French, Belgian, German and Austrian markets. It is hoped, however, that with the opening of navigation it may not be difficult to get supplies of flax through to the United Kingdom.

Owing to the serious situation, meetings of flax dealers are being held, and at one of these meetings in Moscow about the middle of February suggestions were put forward with the object of re-organising the Russian flax industry with a view to minimising, as much as possible, the injury to trade which has occurred, and which will very likely not improve to any great extent for some considerable time to come. It was suggested, among other things, that a central organisation should be established in Moscow, that some arrangement on a co-operative basis might be adopted for the purpose of co-ordinating the various factors governing the Russian flax industry, and that an all-Russian company should be formed as well.

Almost every report to hand states that the flax market remains firm, and on the whole prices are maintained. Prices at Riga on 10th/23rd February were 67 to 68 roubles per berkovets for Livonian flax, 57 to 58 roubles for Courland flax, and 55 to 57 roubles for Lithuanian flax. (C.I.B. 9,151.)

1,000 pouds = 16 tons (about); berkovets = 10 pouds = 361 lbs.; rouble at par = 2s. 1½d.

JAPAN.

With reference to the notice on p. 525 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 19th November last relative to the estimated rice crop in Japan, H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) now reports that the actual crop was 57,007,054 koku, as compared with 50,255,267 koku in 1913, and 50,222,509 koku in 1912. The crop has exceeded the second estimate by 260,505 koku, *i.e.*, an increase of 0.4 per cent. Compared with the figures for 1913 an increase is shown of 6,751,787 koku, or 13.4 per cent. (C.I.B. 12,717.)

Koku = 4.96 bushels.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama also reports the publication in the Japanese Official Gazette of 25th January of an Imperial Ordinance conferring wide powers on the Minister of Finance for the purpose of regulating the rice market and enabling him to effect the purchase, exchange, or sale of rice. The promulgation of the Ordinance had not at the time of writing (29th January), affected the price of rice on the market, remarks Mr. Crowe, partly because the provisions of the Ordinance are vague and partly because the price has already been stimulated through the rumours of Government action. It is confidently expected, however, that the price of rice will soon reach 15 to 16 yen per koku, and that operations will then be stopped to prevent the market being flooded with imported rice.

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***JAPAN**—*continued.*

Strict secrecy is being maintained by the Government as to the time and method of its purchases.

The Government, after making its purchases, which it is thought may amount to 1,000,000 koku, will then be confronted with the problem of how and when to dispose of its stock without again adversely affecting the market, although of course a considerable amount will be retained for the use of the army. (C.I.B. 11,308.)

Yen = 2s. 0½d. Koku = 496 bushels.

MISCELLANEOUS.**UNITED KINGDOM.**

A statement showing the number of receiving orders and of administration orders under Sec. 130 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1914, and Sec. 125 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883 (Deceased Debtors' Estates), gazetted in England and Wales during February, 1915, will be found on p. 719.

**Bankruptcy
Statistics.****COSTA RICA.**

According to the official "Commerce Reports" (Washington) of 5th February, out of the 37,931 barrels (of 397 lbs. gross) of Portland cement imported during the year 1913 into Costa Rica, 17,535 barrels were imported from Germany, 14,696 from the United States, and 1,755 barrels from the United Kingdom.

The leading brand exported from Germany is known under the trade-name "Alsen," and is shipped in steel drums which weigh about 22 lbs., making a net weight of 375 lbs. of cement. The price of "Alsen" cement in June, 1914, was about 6s. 3d. per barrel at Hamburg, making the c.i.f. price at Port Limon, Costa Rica, about 12s. per barrel.

Importing firms seem to be prejudiced against wooden barrels and are willing to pay the extra cost of steel drums, as these do not break neither do they open and admit moisture.

MONGOLIA.

H.M. Embassy at Petrograd reports that, according to a recent issue of the "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta," the Russian Minister of Finance has finally approved the formation of a national bank of Mongolia by a financial group in which the Siberian Commercial Bank is largely interested. The capital has been fixed at 1,000,000 roubles (about £105,500), and the directorate of the bank is to be in Petrograd, with branches at Urga, Uliasutai and Kobdo. The Mongolian Government is to receive 15 per cent. of the net annual profits, and will possess the right to purchase the bank upon the expiry of 50 years from the date of the commencement of operations.

(C. 6,187.)

New Silver Currency. See article on p. 677.

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 1s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 10d.).

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

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

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the February issue:—The Labour Market in January; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Retail Food Prices; Employment in Germany; Employment in Denmark; Reports on Employment in the Principal Industries; Food Prices in Berlin; Rise in cost of necessaries in Vienna; Work of Labour Exchanges in 1914; Labour in the Dominions and Foreign Countries.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

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

No. 5,425. Trade and Commerce of Bunder Abbas (Persia) in 1913-14.

Price 2d.

Imports of cotton yarn and piece-goods.	Shipping lines.
Transport.	Map.

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

Government Publications.

No. 5,428. Trade of the Consular District of Bangkok (Siam) in 1913-14. Price 2½d.

Rice trade.	Irrigation works.
Teak exports.	Map.
Railway construction.	

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.

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

No. 835. St. Vincent, 1913-14. Price 2d.

No. 836. St. Lucia, 1913-14. Price 2d.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Year Books and Handbooks (illustrated) of the British Self-Governing Dominions, Crown Colonies, Protectorates, &c.

The following Year Books, &c. of certain of the British Self-Governing Dominions, British Colonies, &c. have been received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where they may be consulted by United Kingdom firms. They are all official publications except where otherwise noted:—

Australia—Year Book of the Commonwealth, 1914.

Handbook for Australia, 1914.

New South Wales—Year Book, 1913.

Victoria—Year Book, 1912-13.

British East Africa—Handbook, 1912.

British Guiana—Handbook, 1913.

Canada—Year Book, 1913.

British Columbia—Year Book, 1914.

Grenada—Handbook, 1915.*

Jamaica—Handbook, 1914.*

Mauritius—Almanac, 1914.*

New Zealand—Year Book, 1913.

South Africa—Year Book, 1914.*

Trinidad and Tobago—Year Book, 1914.*

Uganda—Handbook, 1913.

* Unofficial.

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.

- Crop Forecasts in India
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 4th Feb.
- Tea Cultivation in Burmah
"Capital" (Calcutta), 4th Feb.
- Crop Prospects in Argentina.
"Review of the River Plate" (Buenos Aires), 5th Feb.
- Milling Industry in Roumania.
Austrian Consular Report (Vienna), Feb.
- Rice Crop of Burma: Forecast.
"Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 5th Feb.
- Coffee Market in Hamburg.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 22nd Feb.
- Rice Cultivation Experiments in Uruguay.
"Revista del Ministerio de Industrias" (Monte Video), Nov.
- Cocoa Production of the World in 1914.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 7th Feb.
- Indigo Cultivation in India.
"Capital" (Calcutta), 1th Feb.
- Tea Industry of Russia.
"Vestnik Finansov" (Petrograd), 14th Feb.
- Forestry in India.
"Capital" (Calcutta), 4th Feb.
- Cattle and Meat Trade of Russia in 1914.
"Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), 10th Feb.

Machinery and Engineering.

- Electrical Development in China.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 12th Feb.
- Machinery Industry in Roumania.
Austrian Consular Report (Vienna), Feb.
- Pipe Lines: Protection against Alkali
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 20th Feb.
- Irrigation Schemes in India.
"Indian Engineering" (Calcutta), 30th Jan.
- Electrical Developments in India.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 4th Feb.
- Boiler Incrustation Removal.
"Textil Zeitung" (Berlin), 16th Feb.

Metals, Mining and Minerals

- Gold Mining in Bolivia.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 20th Feb
- Mining Industry in the Philippines.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 8th Feb.
- Coke Market in Upper Silesia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 6th Feb
- Rails: Finishing Temperature.
"Iron Age" (New York), 18th Feb.
- Coal Market in Central Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 17th Feb.
- Petroleum Industry in Roumania.
Austrian Consular Reports (Vienna), Feb.
- Precious Metal Bullion Assay.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 20th Feb.
- Tin Plate Market in Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 18th Feb
- Steel Rails and Blast Furnace Practice.
"Iron Age" (New York), 18th Feb.
- Coal Market in South Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 18th Feb.
- Gold Mining in the Amur Province (Siberia).
"Vestnik Finansov" (Petrograd), 14th Feb.
- Coal Syndicate Operations in Rhenish Westphalia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 25th Feb.
- Nails, Barbed Wire, &c.: Openings for Trade in various Countries.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 11th Feb.
- Iron Market in Upper Silesia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 23rd Feb.
- Iron Trade of the United States in 1914.
"Iron Age" (New York), 18th Feb
- Steel Works Union Operations in Germany.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 22nd Feb.
- Mineral Industries of India.
"Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 5th Feb.
- Wire Industry in Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 8th Feb
- Iron Market in Germany.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 22nd Feb.
- Pig Iron Output of Germany in 1914.
"Iron Age" (New York), 18th Feb
- Monazite Sands of Travancore (British India).
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 4th Feb.

*Foreign and Colonial Publications.***NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.****Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued.**

Radium and Vanadium Production in the United States in 1914.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 10th Feb.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

Railway Receipts in Germany in 1914.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 11th Feb.

Railways in Chile: Proposed New Line.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 13th Feb.

Shipbuilding in Germany in 1914.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 11th Feb.

Merchant Shipbuilding in the United States in 1914.
"Bradstreets" (New York), 20th Feb.

Railway Receipts in Germany in Jan.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 19th Feb.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

Silk Industry of Japan.
"Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay), Jan

Textile Trade in Siam.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 10th Feb.

Silk Market—Generally.
"Possell's Textile Journal" (Philadelphia), Feb.

Cotton Market in Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 9th Feb.

Jute Industry in India.
"Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay), Jan.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

Argentina: Trade and Commerce in 1914.
"Review of the River Plate" (Buenos Aires), 5th Feb.

Madagascar: Economic Condition during the War.
"Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris), 17th Feb.

Commercial, Financial and Economic—cont.

British India: Industrial Progress in Madras Presidency.
"Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay), Jan.

Chile: Financial Condition, &c.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 22nd Jan.

Spain: Finances in 1914.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 10th Feb.

Tunis: Trade and Commerce in 1913.
"Bulletin Tunisien" (Paris), Feb.

Argentina: Immigration in 1914.
"Review of the River Plate" (Buenos Aires), 5th Feb.

Miscellaneous.

Leather Market in Russia.
"Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), 7th Feb.

Oil Milling in Japan.
"Yokohama Chamber of Commerce Journal," Jan.

Italian Fishing in Egypt.
Italian Consular Reports (Rome), No. 15.

Gasoline Production from Synthetic Oil.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 20th Feb.

Leather Market in Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 5th Feb.

Fishery Returns of Canada.
"Canadian Fisherman" (Montreal), Feb.

Wallpaper Industry in Germany.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 27th Jan.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

British India.—Rail and River Trade of Bihar and Orissa: Report for 1913-14.

Italy.—International Agricultural Statistics, 1911 and 1912.

United States of America.—Farmers' Bulletin—No. 651: The Agricultural Outlook,

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

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

	MONTH OF FEBRUARY.		TWO MONTHS ENDED FEBRUARY.	
	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.
IMPORTS.				
American	360,617	629,332	780,728	1,123,017
Brazilian	42,511	—	86,915	648
East Indian	10,959	20,657	25,120	38,528
Egyptian	57,460	107,033	126,779	181,444
Miscellaneous... ..	8,501	18,018*	26,500	27,251†
Total	480,448	775,040	1,046,342	1,370,888
EXPORTS.				
American	27,205	21,866	43,381	49,963
Brazilian	1,062	450	2,636	450
East Indian	4,234	5,544	10,269	11,489
Egyptian	14,940	17,454	29,041	54,222
Miscellaneous... ..	1,274	75	2,353	167
Total	48,718	45,389	87,680	116,291
FORWARDED from PORTS to INLAND TOWNS.				
American	247,765	284,605	522,269	595,526
Brazilian	15,519	6,494	32,632	16,230
East Indian	6,691	5,869	9,828	10,416
Egyptian	33,407	31,867	84,108	66,555
Miscellaneous... ..	12,769	6,357	31,196	16,920
Total	310,752	335,192	680,033	705,647
FORWARDED from INLAND TOWNS to PORTS.				
American	339	61	532	143
Brazilian	—	—	—	—
East Indian	4	27	4	27
Egyptian	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous... ..	—	48	—	71
Total	343	136	536	241

* Including 193 bales British West Indian, 42 bales British West African, 1,309 bales British East African, and 130 bales foreign East African.

† Including 618 bales British West Indian, 91 bales British West African, 5,057 bales British East African, and 404 bales foreign East African.

Cotton Returns—continued.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 9 weeks ended 4th March, 1915 :—

	Week ended	9 Weeks	Week ended	9 Weeks
	4th March, 1915.	ended 4th March, 1915.	4th March, 1915.	ended 4th March, 1915.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	200,028	1,266,031	8,062	57,141
Brazilian	1,221	1,869	—	450
East Indian	2,169	40,697	1,029	12,298
Egyptian	17,522	197,796	860	55,082
Miscellaneous	918	27,885*	—	167
Total	221,858	1,534,278	9,951	125,138

* Including 618 bales British West Indian, 91 bales British West African, 5,057 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 6th March, 1915, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 6th March, 1915	55 11	34 6	31 8
Corresponding Week In—			
1908	31 3	26 0	17 10
1909	35 8	28 4	18 2
1910	32 6	24 1	18 0
1911	30 1	25 0	17 5
1912	34 1	31 7	21 8
1913	31 3	28 5	20 0
1914	31 5	26 2	18 9

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

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of **Agricultural Produce** imported into the **United Kingdom** in the week ended 6th March, 1915, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 6th Mar., 1915.	Correspond- ing week in 1914.
Animals, living:—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	2	23
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	2	360
Fresh meat:—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Owts.	100,603	215,043
Mutton " " " "	"	128,167	115,664
Pork " " " "	"	8,750	25,037
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	16,491	22,245
Salted or preserved meat:—			
Bacon	Owts.	99,383	103,719
Beef	"	940	103
Hams	"	23,306	9,724
Pork	"	1,999	4,225
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	2,232	2,598
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	43,558	6,950
Dairy produce and substitutes:—			
Butter	Owts.	60,983	103,395
Margarine	"	30,831	32,177
Cheese	"	30,611	72,427
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	345	229
" condensed	"	25,867	24,402
" preserved, other kinds	"	2,311	140
Eggs	Grt. Hundr.	261,970	478,448
Poultry	Value £	72,383	16,291
Game	"	771	5,588
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Owts.	11,774	19,205
Lard	"	46,205	21,441
Corn, grain, meal and flour:—			
Wheat	Owts.	819,200	1,724,300
Wheat-meal and flour	"	255,000	189,100
Barley	"	348,800	269,100
Oats	"	334,800	356,900
Peas	"	19,636	7,930
Beans	"	32,410	4,130
Maize or Indian corn	"	837,800	209,300
Fruit, raw:—			
Apples	Owts.	65,334	35,024
Apricots and peaches	"	106	182
Bananas	Bunches	136,145	135,505
Cherries	Owts.	—	—
Currants	"	—	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	100	1,050
Lemons	"	7,207	17,379
Oranges	"	194,521	193,661
Pears	"	526	1,129
Plums	"	35	292
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unenumerated	"	105	987
Hay	Tons	52	118
Straw	"	10	29
Moss Litter	"	446	1,558
Hops	Owts.	4,772	435
Locust beans	"	800	43,799
Vegetables, raw:—			
Onions	Bushels.	121,985	104,854
Potatoes	Owts.	2,496	17,505
Tomatoes	"	21,101	23,359
Unenumerated	Value £	1,026	15,410
Vegetables, dried	Owts.	14,415	8,975
" preserved by canning	"	19,164	7,312

Bankruptcy.—England and Wales.

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

	February.		Two months ended February.	
	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.
	No. 299	No. 226	No. 563	No. 443
Total gazetted				
Number gazetted in principal trades and occupations :—				
Agents, commission and general	3	2	5	4
Auctioneers, estate and house agents	3	2	5	4
Bakers	11	9	19	15
Bicycle dealers and manufacturers	3	2	10	5
Boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers	4	6	15	15
Builders	8	5	19	17
Butchers and meat salesmen	4	9	7	13
Cab. omnibus and fly proprietors, &c.	1	1	2	4
Cabinet makers and upholsterers	2	2	5	1
Carpenters and joiners... ..	3	1	4	1
Carriage, coach, &c., builders... ..	—	—	—	3
Carriers, carmen, lightermen, and hauliers	2	2	6	1
Chemists, druggists, and chemical manufacturers... ..	1	1	2	5
Clothiers, outfitters, &c.	2	2	2	3
Coal and coke merchants and dealers	4	1	9	8
Colliers, miners, &c.	4	—	5	2
Confectioners and pastry cooks	7	1	11	5
Corn, flour, seed, hay and straw merchants	2	4	4	5
Dairymen, cowkeepers, &c.	6	4	7	5
Decorators, painters, plumbers, glaziers, &c.	10	8	15	13
Drapers, haberdashers, &c.	4	8	7	10
Electricians and electrical engineers	2	3	2	4
Engineers and founders	2	2	5	5
Farmers and graziers	14	10	31	22
Fishmongers, poulterers, &c.	3	2	7	4
Furniture dealers and makers	1	1	4	6
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen and market gardeners	2	2	3	6
Greengrocers, fruiterers, &c.	7	8	15	13
Grocers	16	17	30	27
Ironmongers	1	3	3	3
Jewellers, watchmakers, silversmiths	3	5	7	5
Merchants, general	4	2	8	3
Milliners, dressmakers, &c.	3	—	6	4
Printers, booksellers and publishers... ..	2	2	4	6
Provision merchants	1	—	3	1
Publicans and hotel keepers, &c.	11	6	24	16
Restaurant, coffee and eating-house keepers	—	1	2	1
Saddlers and harness makers	1	—	2	1
Stationers	—	1	1	3
Tailors	12	3	18	12
Tobacconists, &c.	2	1	2	3
Travellers, commercial, &c.	4	3	10	4

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. 666*.

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Particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom are given on p. 661.

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.**

