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Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. XCI.]

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[No. 988

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

TELEGRAMS { "**Advantage, Stock, London.**" TELEPHONE { London Wall 4713
Code :—5th Edition, A.B.C. (5 lines).

32, Cheapside, London, E.C.

(*British Industries Fair and Foreign Samples Section.*)

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

Attention is called to the notice on pp. 296-7. regarding the exhibition at industrial centres in the Provinces of samples of "enemy" goods, formerly sold in British and in certain other markets abroad, and also to the following samples which are on view at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. :—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page
"Saddlebag" Cloth—New Zealand enquiry	14th Oct., 1915	75
Spiral Steel Corset Buses of German make—Lyons enquiry	" " "	80
Samples of German Cotton Prints and Sarongs sold in Philippine Islands	30th Sept., "	946
Trimming embroidery and insertion of German make sold in Brazil	23rd " "	877
Carnauba Wax from Brazil	12th Aug., "	426
Brass Knockers, Locks and Screws—Milan enquiry	22nd July, "	225
Heavy Cotton Suiting—Montreal enquiry	15th " "	144
Lucerne and Worm Seed— <i>Market sought</i>	" " "	148
Bottles—Sydney enquiry	8th " "	76
Shoemakers' thread—Alexandria enquiry	" " "	79

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	295
List of Trade Enquiry Offices in London of the Self-Governing Dominions	356
List of H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions	353
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications , &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	352

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.
UNITED KINGDOM.

Since the outbreak of the war, applications have been received in the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade from a large number of firms in all parts of the United Kingdom who wish to get into communication with

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

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

United Kingdom manufacturers or producers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from Germany and Austria-Hungary.

The following (amongst other) applications for articles in respect of which enquiries have been made (A) by firms at home, and (B) by firms abroad, have been recorded during the past week :—

A.

Alva, for stuffing cheap furniture.

Ash rims for sieves.

Baskets suitable for decorative floral work.

Bands, plaited steel wire.*

Beads, glass, small, used for decorating Christmas cards.*

Buttons, cardboard moulds covered with silk cord.

Button fasteners.

Brocade, coloured, cheap, 44 inches by 40/45 yards.

Celluloid, crude or suitable for making varnish.

Chairs, folding lounge, for export.

Chemicals—

Acetic acid, commercial.

Amyl acetate.

Boric acid.

Sodium tartrate.

Cycles—

Children's bicycles for export to India.

Tricycle horses.

Flock stuffing.

Fuel, smokeless, for slow combustion stoves.

Gelatine, with pearl (iridescent) effect.

Glass jars, for preserved meats.

Glass wool.

Hampers, iron, in which to pack carboys, 10 gallons capacity.

Hooks and eyes, brass.

Machinery and plant for making the steel worms for worm conveyors for coal.

Metal articles—

Caps, for sealing $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1 gallon varnish cans.

Pencil protectors.

Struts, nickel plated, to fit on back of leather covered mirrors.

Milk powder.

Needles, latch, for knitting machinery.

Press studs, snap fasteners.

Rubber bands, for bottle caps.

Rush material.*

Shaving sets and mirrors, nickel.

Wire, flat, tinned.

Wools, bright coloured, for toy making.

B.

Rails—

"Vignole," weight 30 to 40 kilogs. per metre.

"Brocca," weight 35 to 46 kilogs. per metre.

(France.)

Stationery: files and self-binders. (Argentina.)

Toys—

Lead soldiers.

Toy cannon

(France.)

* A sample of the article required may be inspected by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

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.

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. 291-303 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th July, to the Orders of Council which appear on pp. 362-64 of the issue of 5th August, pp. 511-13 of the issue of 19th August, pp. 881-84 of the issue of 23rd September, pp. 19-20 of the issue of 7th October, pp. 86-88 of the issue of 14th October, p. 167 of the issue of 21st October, and pp. 300-1 of this issue.*

Regard should also be had to the Royal Proclamation prohibiting exports to China and Siam, unless consigned to authorised persons or bodies of persons, which will be found on p. 952 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 30th September.

Attention is also drawn to the notices published from time to time in the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the issue of licences to export certain goods, viz. :—

Coal and coke, pp. 445-6, 13th May; pp. 666-7, 3rd June; pp. 363-4 and p. 366, 5th August; p. 430, 12th August; p. 595, 26th August; p. 23, 7th October; and p. 172, 21st October.

Cotton yarn and thread, raw cotton and cotton waste, p. 89, 8th July.

Crossbred and similar wool, p. 885, 23rd September.

Crossbred wool tops, p. 173, 21st October.

East India wool, p. 173, 21st October.

†*Goods contracted for with Allied Governments, p. 368, 5th August.*

Goods for purely industrial purposes in Allied Countries, p. 368, 5th August.

†*Leather for French Army boots, p. 24, 1st July.*

Rough diamonds, p. 366, 5th August; and pp. 747-8, 9th September.

Rubber, p. 22, 1st April.

Tin, tin chloride and tin ore, pp. 815-6, 25th March.

Applications for licences to export any goods the exportation of which is prohibited or restricted should be made to the War Trade Department, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S.W., except in the two cases marked †, in which cases applications should be addressed to the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement, India House, Kingsway, London, W.C.

BRITISH INDIA.

Articles in Demand. See notice on p. 307.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) reports the receipt of the following enquiries:—

An agent in Montreal desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *hardware, dry goods, Hardware; and staple lines in the same trades.* See Note† below. (C.I.B. 51,358.)
Dry Goods, &c.

A Halifax firm wishes to secure the agencies for Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, of United Kingdom manufacturers of all classes of *produce, provisions, and confectionery.* See Note† below, and also Note on p. 285. (C.I.B. 51,359.)
Produce; Provisions; Confectionery.

An importer in Montreal seeks the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *foodstuffs, groceries, and provisions.* See Note† below. (C.I.B. 51,363.)
Foodstuffs; Groceries; Provisions.

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of appointing agents in Canada, should apply to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the names and addresses of the respective enquirers.

* * * * *

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. 52,225.)

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Canadian manufacturing company, claiming to be in a position to offer for export considerable quantities of ingot brass, asks to be placed in touch with United Kingdom buyers.
Market sought for Ingot Brass.

A Glasgow firm, agents for a Canadian magnesite producing company, is prepared to submit quotations and samples upon application.
Market sought for Magnesite.

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

* * * * *

Factory Machinery, Plant and Supplies; Building Material. See notices on p. 348.

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that an agent in Sydney, who already represents a United Kingdom firm of manufacturers of time recording clocks for factories, desires to take up agencies for kindred lines of goods to those mentioned.
Time Recording Appliances, &c.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

United Kingdom manufacturers desirous of appointing an agent in Sydney should apply to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the name and address of the enquirer. (C.I.B. 51,503.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia also reports that tenders are invited by the Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust (Melbourne), for the supply and delivery of (1) *overhead fittings* (Contract No. 69), and (2) *overhead cables, trolley wire, anchor and span wire, &c.* (Contract No. 70). Copies of the specifications, drawings, and forms of tender may be obtained from the office of the Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust, 59, William Street, Melbourne, on payment of £2 2s., in respect of each specification, &c., which will be returned upon receipt of a *bonâ fide* tender. Sealed tenders, made out upon the proper form, will be received by the Chairman of the Trust, at the above address, up to noon on 8th November.* A preliminary deposit of at least 1 per cent. of the value of the offer must accompany each tender. *Local representation is necessary.*

A copy of each of the specifications and forms of tender may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of the material above-mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 51,501.)

The Sydney office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia notifies that tenders are invited by the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage for the supply and delivery at the pumping station at Marrickville, N.S.W., of three units, consisting of *centrifugal pumps and electric motors* (each to pump 6,300 gals. per minute, and one unit to pump 15,100 gals. per minute), together with the necessary *switchboards, starters, &c. and spare parts.* (Contract No. 1,300.)

Copies of the specification and form of tender may be obtained from the offices of the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage, 341, Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W., at which address sealed tenders will be received up to 2 p.m. on 20th December.* *Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of £10.*

A copy of the specification, form and conditions of tender may be consulted by United Kingdom makers of the machinery required at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 48,887.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Brisbane (Mr. M. Finucan) reports that tenders are invited by the Deputy Postmaster-General, Brisbane, as follows:—

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

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

- (1) Up to noon on 1st December,* for the supply and delivery of **Measuring Instruments, &c.** *telegraph and telephone measuring instruments, &c.* (Schedule No. 347.)
- (2) Up to noon on 5th January, 1916,* for the supply and delivery of **Copper-Clad Steel Wire; Jointing Sleeves.** *of 15 cwts. of hard-drawn copper-clad steel wire and 5,500 jointing sleeves.* (Schedule No. 356.)

Copies of the specifications, conditions, and forms of tender may be obtained from the office of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W., where also preliminary deposits may be paid.

A deposit of 2 per cent. on the first £500, and of 1 per cent. on the amount above that sum, is required with each tender. 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 conditions and forms of tender may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 51,484.)

* * * * *

According to the "Age" (Melbourne) of 8th September, a Report recently presented to the Legislative Assembly of **Railway Material.** Victoria by the Railways Standing Committee recommends the construction of a broad gauge railway from Port Fairy *via* Yambuk, Orford and Broadwater, to Macarthur, a distance of 32 miles. The cost of the proposed line is estimated at £129,000.

The "Age" of 15th September states that a resolution has been passed by the Victorian Legislative Assembly sanctioning the construction of a railway from Bittern to Red Hill. The line, the construction of which was recommended by the Railways Standing Committee, will be ten miles long, and is estimated to cost £45,914.

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) reports that an Auckland firm wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of *table, dairy, coarse and rock salt*, with a view to taking up agencies.

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of salt, desirous of appointing an agent in Auckland, should apply to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the name and address of the enquirer.

(C.I.B. 50,663.)

* 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.

NEW ZEALAND—*continued.*

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand has forwarded an extract from the local press, dated 1st September, according to which a large building, to be known as the Farmers' Institute, which will house all the farmers' organisations under one roof, is proposed to be erected in Wellington. A site has been selected and the scheme includes the erection of conference halls, offices, a warehouse, and also club and private hotel accommodation. (C.I.B. 48,896.)

N.B.—With reference to the foregoing notices relative to openings for trade in the Self-Governing Dominions, it should be borne in mind that postage must be prepaid on all communications addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioners, &c. This notice has been rendered necessary owing to the impression which appears to exist that such correspondence could go unstamped.

GIBRALTAR.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies notify that tenders are invited for the supply of about 4,000 tons of *steam coal* to be delivered at Gibraltar during 1916.

Forms of tender and conditions of contract may be obtained from the office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W., where also tenders will be received up to noon on 15th November.

EGYPT.

H.M. Consul at Cairo (Mr. A. D. Alban) reports that tenders will be received by the Postmaster-General, Alexandria, up to noon on 1st December, for the supply and delivery of the following supplies required during 1916-17:—*Mail bags; boots; fuel; ready-made furniture; letter boxes and accessories; keys and other hardware articles; lamps and electric fans; enamelled plates; rolling stock and accessories; safes, strong cupboards and safety locks; stamps; special postal stationery; and miscellaneous articles.*

Tenders must be made out on the printed schedules which, with copies of the specifications, may be *obtained* on application to the Central Stores Department, General Post Office, Alexandria, where also samples may be *inspected*. Some of the samples may be *inspected* in London at the offices of the Egyptian Government representative, Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

Samples must be delivered to the "Superintendent of Stores, General Post Office, Alexandria," not later than 25th November.

A provisional deposit equal to 2 per cent., or a bank guarantee of 10 per cent., of the value of the offer must accompany each tender. The tenderer must be a person residing in Egypt, or must have a representa-

Openings for British Trade.

EGYPT—continued.

tive in that country, and must give in his offer an address in Egypt at which notices may be served upon him.

A copy of each of the specifications and conditions and forms of tender may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 51,499.)

RUSSIA (FINLAND).

The Acting British Consul at Helsingfors (Mr. H. M. Grove) reports that an Abo firm exporting fine Finnish woods, such as flamy and spotted birch, aspen, &c. in logs, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom buyers. The firm also holds a licence to export Finnish flax.

Market sought for
Finnish Timber
and Flax.

United Kingdom importers of the goods mentioned should apply to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the name and address of the enquirer. (C.I.B. 50,267g.)

RUSSIA (CAUCASUS).

H.M. Consul at Batoum (Mr. P. Stevens) reports that a merchant at Novorossisk, who has been established at that port for over 25 years, and is experienced in all matters concerning the clearing and forwarding of goods, is desirous of securing agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers. Correspondence in most European languages is carried on in enquirer's office.

United Kingdom manufacturers desirous of appointing an agent at Novorossisk should apply to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the name and address of the enquirer. (C.I.B. 51,669.)

RUSSIA (SIBERIA).

Articles in Demand. See article on pp. 313-15.

FRANCE.

H.M. Consul-General in Paris (Mr. W. R. Hearn) reports that an electrical engineering firm in that city, established for over forty years, which has brought into being several of the electric lighting sectors of Paris, desires to secure the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of electrical supplies of all kinds.

This firm adds that after the war there will be a great demand for electrical supplies for re-fitting the factories and lighting plants in those parts of France at present invaded. A unique opportunity will be afforded for United Kingdom manufacturers to secure a large part of the market formerly in German hands. See Note † on next page. (C.I.B. 50,638.)

Openings for British Trade.

FRANCE—*continued.*

H.M. Consul-General also reports that a Belgian agent, at present established in Paris, claiming 25 years' business experience in Belgium, the Netherlands and Portugal, desires to secure the representation in France (and, later, in Belgium) of United Kingdom manufacturers of *velvets, laces, waterproof garments, general dealers' articles, hardware, glassware, nickel-plated articles, zinc and galvanised kitchen utensils and articles, and Sheffield cutlery.* Correspondence may be conducted in English. See Note † below. (C.I.B. 51,489.)

The British Vice-Consul at Pau (Mr. H. T. H. Hewetson) reports that an agent-traveller in that town, who prior to the war represented German firms, desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom exporters of *York hams, bacon, and Ceylon teas.* See Note † below.

The British Consular Agent at St. Nazaire (Mr. C. W. Cove) reports that an agent in that town desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers or exporters of *jams; cocoa; groceries in general; tinned beef, fish, fruit, and vegetables.* See Note † below. (C.I.B. 51,848.)

Note.†—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of appointing agents in France, should apply to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the names and addresses of the respective enquirers. (C.I.B. 51,302.)

ITALY.

H.M. Consul at Florence (Mr. A. Lemon) reports that a local firm of agents desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *sporting guns, boots and shoes; steel and steel appliances.* See Note on p. 285.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, desirous of appointing an agent in Florence, should apply to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the name and address of the enquirer. (C.I.B. 48,713.)

LIBERIA.

H.M. Consul-General at Monrovia (Mr. R. C. F. Maugham), writing on the trade of Liberia in 1914, states that the Republic is still a moderately good customer of the United Kingdom although the value of the British share in the total trade is nothing like so great as formerly. He gives the following particulars regarding possible

Openings for British Trade.

LIBERIA—*continued.*

openings for the extension of British trade in the Liberian market (see also the notice on pp. 311-13):—

In 1911 the imports of *clothing* into Liberia from the United Kingdom were greater than from any other country, the goods consisting of ready-made articles and second-hand suits and dresses for the native trade; but owing to want of attention to the niceties and peculiarities of the public taste as well as to other unnecessary causes, this trade has been taken away gradually, until the latest figures show the British participation in it to have been a very small one. The native trade in old clothes should be considerable.

Clothing.

The trade in *portland cement* is of great and growing importance. Little by little Monrovia is becoming transformed to a town of more or less European appearance. Building operations are being pursued with some activity. Bricks and mortar seem to have yielded place to reinforced concrete.

Portland Cement.

Cutlasses, machetes and billhooks are articles extensively used for clearing bush and forest, as well as for agricultural purposes of all kinds, and are employed throughout West Africa by the natives. These articles are of very antiquated pattern, and are extremely cheap. The machetes or cutlasses now supplied are of wretched quality, and retail at about 1s. each, which must yield a very satisfactory margin of profit both to manufacturers and retailers.

Cutlasses; Machetes; Billhooks.

The textiles imported are of the usual types supplied for the African trade, comprising *split greys, cottons (printed and plain), coloured goods, and white shirtings*. Among the numerous Kroo peoples, for attendance at funerals as well as for other ceremonial purposes, *velveteen* is used to some considerable extent, the colour chosen being mostly black; but the prevailing tastes also demand various shades of the more sombre blues. Some of these are printed in more or less piquant designs, but great favour is shown for the plain material, which always has a ready sale. *Handkerchiefs* of red or blue cotton, the ground colour relieved by white spots or diamonds, adorn the heads of the women; they also wear voluminous body-cloths of coloured printed cotton. Large quantities of *white shirting*, in pieces 12 yards long, which they make up into shirts, are worn by the men, who also display great partiality for the printed material which they convert into quaint, baggy trousers. But what appeals to the native taste in Liberia as elsewhere is the attractive freshness of original design, and it is found, on the whole, that some of the materials printed in Germany and the Netherlands are finding more favour than the unchanged and unchanging goods of British pattern which reach this market.

Textiles.

Openings for British Trade.

LIBERIA—continued.

Germany and Austria-Hungary have for some years past in increasing degree made the market in *enamelled ware* more **Enamelled Ware.** and more their own. Especially is this the case in the cheaper qualities of enamelled goods. There can be no doubt that, were prices equal, British goods would have the preference, and it will remain to be seen, after the war, whether more cannot be done to enable them to compete more satisfactorily in this important overseas market.

Germany places rather more than three times as much *kerosene* upon the Liberian market as does the United Kingdom, but it is not so much against the German seller that competition should be directed as against Germany's better organised shipping facilities. A great deal of domestic lighting is carried out by means of cheap but very efficient German *incandescent mantle lamps*, burning inferior methylated spirits of wine. Hitherto, so far as H.M. Consul-General is aware, these lamps have only been manufactured in Germany. *Methylated spirits*, at present supplied by a local branch of a Continental firm, and used in these lamps, is a very poor article, which, in times of scarcity, might be purchased in the United Kingdom at about 1s. 3d. per gallon. In Liberia the same quantity (and quality) sells for no less than 7s. 6d. per gallon, and realises a profit which should stimulate attempts at competition.

(A.R. 122.)

COLOMBIA.

The "Diario Oficial" (Bogotá) of 4th September publishes a Law authorising the Colombian Government to contract, by tender, for the construction of a provisional wharf at Buenaventura. The Government will appoint an engineer to draw up the technical conditions for the work, and to estimate its cost. The successful contractor will also be granted permission to repair the existing iron wharf at Buenaventura, which has not been used for the past thirty years.

**Material for
Wharf
Construction.**

BRAZIL.

The "Diario Oficial" (Rio de Janeiro) of 7th October publishes a Decree conceding to the "Empreza Fluminense de Pesca, Limitada," certain privileges in connection with the establishment of a fishing industry. These privileges include the grant of land both on the coast and on islands for fishing stations and the erection of cold stores, &c. As regards material, &c. which may have to be imported, the rates of import duty will be reduced to 8 per cent. *ad valorem*, for a period of five years, in respect

**Fishing
Appliances;
Fish Preserving,
&c., Plant.**

Openings for British Trade.

BRAZIL—*continued.*

of the following:—Steam or sailing vessels destined exclusively for fishing; fishing appliances and material for the repair of same; machinery and material for the preparation, salting and preservation of fish; fuel for vessels and for establishments connected with the industry.

URUGUAY.

The "Diario Oficial" (Montevideo) of 25th September notifies that tenders are invited by the Municipal Authorities at Artigas for the construction of a *public market* in that town.

**Market
Construction.**

Plans, specifications and conditions of tender may be consulted at the offices of the "Intendencia Municipal," Artigas, at which address also sealed tenders will be received up to 11 a.m. on 8th December.*

ARGENTINA.

The "Boletin Oficial" (Buenos Aires) of 20th September publishes a Decree granting a concession to Don Américo Demaria for the establishment and working of a public telephone service in the districts of Zarate and Campana to connect with the system of Buenos Aires.

**Telephone
Material.**

The same issue of the "Boletin" contains a further Decree granting permission to Don Antonio Giunti to construct a wharf, 240 metres long, together with warehouses, offices, cranes, &c., at Mira Mar, Province of Buenos Aires. Plans must be submitted to the "Dirección General de Obras Hidráulicas" within a period of three months from the date of the concession; the works must be begun within three months from the approval of the plans and completed within a further 18 months. The total estimated cost of the undertaking is 180,000 pesos currency (about £15,750).

**Wharf
Construction,
Material and
Equipment.**

CHINA.

Clothing and Underwear; See notice on p. 309.
Furniture; Beds.

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

* 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 Uruguay who can be instructed by cable.

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BOARD OF TRADE EXHIBITIONS.

EXHIBITION AT LEEDS OF SAMPLES OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GOODS FROM ABROAD.

Arrangements have been made for the samples of German and Austrian goods which were exhibited at Nottingham (see notice on pp. 232-3 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal") to be exhibited at Leeds from 8th to 13th November, both days inclusive. The Exhibition will be held in the Crypt of the Town Hall, Leeds, and will be open each day from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m.

Invitations to this Exhibition will be issued by the Board of Trade, acting in conjunction with the Leeds Chamber of Commerce, and manufacturers and exporters who do not receive invitations by 4th November, should make application to the Chamber.

Further announcements as to the exhibition of the collection of samples in other industrial centres will be made as soon as arrangements are completed.

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

Textiles:—Woollen and cotton piece goods, suitings and coatings, shawls, hose and half hose, underwear, blankets, cotton prints, tea cloths and doyleys, silks and velvets, silk shawls and wraps, children's ready-made clothing, dress shirts, bathing costumes, cotton and silk velvets, velveteens, tweeds, venetians, flannel and flannelette, woollen tissues.

Haberdashery (soft):—Wools, fabric gloves, cotton and fancy threads, fancy galoons, braids, trimmings and edgings, lace, lace edgings and nets, Barmen and embroidered laces.

Haberdashery (hard):—Buttons (metal, bone, covered and celluloid), press studs, studs, needles and pins, hatpins, hooks and eyes, buckles, eyelets, thimbles, button hooks, crochet hooks, measure tapes.

Fancy and leather goods:—Purses and handbags, purse frames, puff boxes, tobacco boxes, belts (leather, cotton and elastic), umbrellas, Kaffir truck, mirrors, glass bangles, cheap jewellery, paper matting, celluloid and vulcanite goods.

Glassware and crockery:—Cups and saucers, fancy tea sets, tea pots, jugs, mugs, basins, plates, rice dishes, sugar basins, ornaments, lamp glasses, bottles, tumblers, wine glasses, churns.

Hardware; enamel goods; aluminium ware, &c.:—Enamel toilet sets, dinner carriers, coffee pots, basins, mugs, cups and saucers, rice and soup plates, kettles and tea pots, saucepans; aluminium basins, plates, mugs, kettles, saucepans, frying-pans, cullenders, fish kettles, strainers; nails and screws, coat and hat hooks; lamps (hurricane, table and hanging); blow lamps: oil and spirit stoves; spring bolts, locks and hinges, hasps and staples, latches; brass taps and unions, door and drawer handles, window fasteners, table bells, awls, dog chains, split rings, corkscrews, tin openers, coffee mills, stocks and dies, cloth cutters, punches, spring balances, family weighing scales, tinned and wire goods (miscellaneous), rat traps, magnets, rules, bag hooks.

Board of Trade Exhibitions.

Tools, cutlery and electro goods:—Horse clippers, hair clippers, apple pickers' nickers, pliers (various), bits (various), gimlets, files (various), callipers and dividers, vices, sheep shears, farrier's nippers, nail pullers, ratchets, saws (various), saw sets, fret saws, spanners, table knives, pocket knives, razors, scissors, mason's trowels, sheep ear markers, combination tools, rules, hammers, augers, screw drivers, chisels, rakes, hoes, choppers, spades, matchets, planes and plane cutters, gauges, chucks, chain pipe wrenches, bolt clippers, spoons and forks, cruets.

Miscellaneous:—Brushes (hair, tooth, paint, clothes); sash tools; sewing machines; clocks; musical instruments (mouth organs, concertinas, accordions, tin whistles, violin strings); hats (felt, woollen and cotton caps, fez caps); stationery (note paper, envelopes, note books, pens, pencils, erasers, &c.); cigarette papers; dyes; asbestos; twine and yarns; toys; soaps; scents and pomades.

The samples have been received from the following British Dominions, Possessions, Protectorates, &c.:—

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

Samples will also be on view which have been received from the following foreign countries:—

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

EXHIBITION OF GERMAN CATALOGUES.

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

In order that British manufacturers may have an opportunity of inspecting catalogues of German origin, the Board of Trade have collected over 3,000 specimens, illustrating a great variety of industries, and these may be inspected at the Foreign Samples Section of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, 32, Cheapside, London, E.C. A complete index of the catalogues has been prepared, rendering ready identification of any particular catalogue a simple matter.

Copies of the index may be obtained on application to: The Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, London, E.C.

Arrangements have been made whereby catalogues may be lent to United Kingdom firms established in the Provinces, and where this is desired, the number of days for which the loan of the catalogues is required should be stated in the application to the Director.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

AUSTRALIA.

With reference to the notice on p. 815 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th September last relative to the announcement of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce of an Exhibition illustrative of the goods made in Australia and other parts of the British Empire, as well as of manufactures of Allied Countries, the Sydney Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia reports that this Exhibition was duly held in Sydney from 1st to 18th September, inclusive, and was attended by some twenty-five to thirty thousand persons.

The main object of the Exhibition was to illustrate the sources of supply in the above-mentioned countries of articles formerly procured from 'enemy' countries. Each morning was devoted to traders and the booking of orders, &c., the general public being admitted in the afternoon. Many United Kingdom firms were represented, and a representative from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia was in attendance.

Japanese samples drew a great deal of attention, among the exhibits being clocks, watches, matches, toys, towels, brushware, glassware, electric torches, pencils and erasers, surgical instruments, enamelled ware, tools, aluminium ware, toilet requisites, fancy goods, &c.

(C.I.B. 51,509.)

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) reports that the Wellington Chamber of Commerce is organising a free public exhibition of goods of British manufacture, to be held during one week in February, 1916. The exhibition is in purpose partly educational, and aims at demonstrating to the public of New Zealand, by statistical and other means, the magnitude of the German commercial invasion; to this end goods of enemy origin may in some cases be displayed alongside similar goods of British manufacture.

H.M. Trade Commissioner writes that the organisers emphasise the fact that the exhibition is to be an appeal to the public and not a trade fair. It is intended to show consumers what British goods are, and why they should buy them; statistics to show the extent of previous purchases from enemy countries will be available. It is necessary for exhibits to be in charge of men* who know the selling points, but it is not necessary to make sales; the idea is to stimulate demand for a certain class or make of goods, and so induce the retailer to put them in his window also.

* In cases where exhibitors have no local agents, Mr. Wickham is of opinion that if they prefer not to tie themselves to an agent at present, they could get one of the wholesale houses to take charge of a small exhibit, and he thinks that, provided full particulars are given, he can undertake to get any exhibit that is of interest taken charge of adequately.

*Other Exhibitions.***NEW ZEALAND**—*continued.*

The following goods, Mr. Wickham states, would be suitable for inclusion in the exhibition:—*Stationery, toys, fancy goods, cheap clocks, bentwood furniture, china and glass, cotton underwear and hosiery, buttons, trimmings, lace, &c.* A demand also exists for goods such as *furnishing fabrics, dress goods, chemicals for industrial purposes, chemical manures, seeds, &c.*

The Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch will be glad to answer any enquiries as far as he may be able to do so.

(C.I.B. 48,320/15.)

FRANCE.

The French Consul-General in London notifies that the Municipality and Chamber of Commerce of Lyons have decided to establish in that town an annual exhibition of samples on the lines of the Leipzig

Fair.

The first Fair will be opened on 1st March, 1916, and will last a fortnight. Foreign buyers and manufacturers of the Allied and neutral countries will be admitted to this Exhibition. (C.I.B. 51,788.)

PANAMA:

A despatch has been received from H.M. Minister at Panama relative to the Panama National Exhibition to be held in that city for a period of 100 days, beginning 21st January, 1916. The exhibition was originally intended to synchronise with the official opening of the Panama Canal, but was postponed in order to permit of the participation of the United States Government by the transfer of some of their exhibits from the San Francisco Exhibition.

Although the Exhibition is called "National," exhibits have been invited from Spain, as the mother country, and all the nations of the American Continent, including Canada, as well as British Guiana, British Honduras, and the islands of Jamaica and Trinidad. H.M. Minister is informed that European manufacturers or exporters who may desire to exhibit can obtain space through a local agent or any of their customers in Panama. About 1,400 square feet of space is available for this purpose, the tariff for which is 1 dollar 50 cents per square foot of floor space and 50 cents per square foot of wall space. Exhibitors could also erect hospital fly tents in the grounds and instal their exhibits therein. No charge would be made for the land required for such a purpose. In the case of exhibits sold for immediate delivery a commission of 10 per cent. will be payable to the Exhibition undertaking.

A copy of the official bulletin of the Exhibition, containing a summary of the rules and regulations, has been forwarded by H.M. Minister, and may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

100 cents = 1 dollar = 4s. 14d. at par.

(Ex. 19,502.)

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

PROHIBITED EXPORTS.

Amendments in and Additions to List.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, 3rd day of November, 1915,

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

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

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

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited :

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars :

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

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same :—

1. That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations :—

Cinchona bark, quinine and its salts ;

Metal cylinders, such as are used for containing compressed oxygen or hydrogen.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

2. That the exportation of "aluminium, manufactures of aluminium, and alloys of aluminium," which is already prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates, should be prohibited to all destinations.

3. That the heading "Oil, blast furnace (except creosote and creosote oil)" in the lists of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be inserted in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal the heading "creosote and creosote oils (including blast furnace oil) except wood tar oil (the exportation of which is already prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates)."

4. That the heading "Woollen and worsted cloth suitable for uniform clothing, not including women's dress stuffs or cloth with pattern" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be inserted in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal the heading "cloth of all kinds manufactured of wool or hair (except khaki woollen cloth, the exportation of which is already prohibited to all destinations)."

5. That the heading "Herrings, cured or salted, in barrels or cases, including dry salted herrings and herrings in brine" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Fish of all kinds, whether cured, salted or fresh."

6. That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—

Arrowroot.

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

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

Government Notices affecting Trade.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH RATES AND REGULATIONS.

Notice of Alterations.

The Postmaster-General gives notice that, as from 1st November, the undermentioned changes have been made in postal and telegraph rates and regulations:—

Inland Letter Rate.

The prepaid postage for Inland letters will be as follows:—

Not exceeding 1 oz. in weight	1d.
Exceeding 1 oz. but not exceeding 2 ozs. in weight	2d.
And for every additional 2 ozs. or fraction of 2 ozs.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Inland Book Rate.

This rate, which was merged in the Inland letter rate as from the 22nd June, 1897, save as regards the halfpenny packet rate, will be revived as a rate separate from the letter rate, as follows:—

For packets not exceeding 2 ozs. in weight ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.
And $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for every additional 2 ozs. or fraction of 2 ozs.	

The articles and documents admissible will be generally those at present admissible at the halfpenny packet rate.

Inland Newspaper Rate.

Copies of publications registered for transmission at the Inland newspaper rate will be subject to the following rates of postage:—

For every copy not exceeding 6 ozs. in weight $\frac{1}{2}$ d., with a further $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for every additional 6 ozs. or fraction of 6 ozs.	
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The rate will apply to single copies of newspapers only. If two or more copies are sent in a single packet, each copy will be liable to the same postage as if it had been posted separately. The limit of weight for each packet will be 2 lbs.

Inland Sample Rate.

This rate, like the book rate, was merged in the Inland letter rate as from the 22nd June, 1897. It will be revived as a separate rate from the letter rate, as follows:—

For packets not exceeding 4 ozs.	1d.
Between 4 and 6 ozs.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Between 6 and 8 ozs.	2d.

No sample packet must exceed 8 ozs. in weight, and no article will be admitted unless it is in fact a sample, itself without value, of goods for sale. The sample post is not intended for the conveyance of goods of any kind, however small the quantity, from a dealer to an actual or possible purchaser, or from one private person to another.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

Packets must be sent in wrappers marked "Sample Post," open at the ends, or in unfastened envelopes, and must be made up in such a manner that the contents can be easily withdrawn for examination.

Inland Parcel Post.

In the case of Inland parcels 1d. is added at each point of the existing scale. The new rates will be as follows:—

Not exceeding	1 lb.	...	...	...	4d.
"	"	"	"	"	5d.
"	"	"	"	"	6d.
"	"	"	"	"	7d.
"	"	"	"	"	8d.
"	"	"	"	"	9d.
"	"	"	"	"	10d.
"	"	"	"	"	11d.
"	"	"	"	"	1s.

Inland Telegrams.

The minimum charge for the transmission and delivery of an Inland telegram will be 9d. for the first 12 words or less number, including the address, and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional word beyond 12. The minimum charge for a night telegraph letter of 36 words will be raised to 9d.

The charges for reply-paid and multiple address telegrams, for redirection, retransmission, repetition and cancellation of telegrams will be proportionately increased as from the same date.

**COMMITTEE ON EXPORTATION OF COAL
AND COKE.**

Change of Address.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified that, as from 1st November, the address of the Coal and Coke Exports Committee will be Broadway House, Tothill Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

**H.M. TREASURY REPRESENTATIVE IN THE
UNITED STATES.**

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have appointed Sir Henry Paul Harvey, K.C.M.G., C.B., Chief Auditor, National Insurance Audit Department, to act as a representative of the Treasury in the United States of America.

Mr. D. H. Boggis-Rolfe, Secretary of the National Insurance Audit Department, will act as Chief Auditor during Sir Paul Harvey's absence in America.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

LANDING IN EGYPT.**Passports Required.**

The Foreign Office announces that all persons desiring to land in Egypt must in future be provided with passports. Subjects of friendly or neutral States must have their passports visé by a British Consular Officer or, if travelling from the United Kingdom, by the Passport Office, Downing Street, London, S.W., for which application should be made at least three days before departure.

TRADE WITH SIAM.**Lists of Approved Consignees.**

The issue of the "London Gazette" of 29th October publishes further additions to and corrections in the list of approved consignees in Siam which were published in the issues of the "London Gazette" of 24th September and 1st, 8th, 15th, 19th, 22nd and 26th October.

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

A copy of the corrected list of approved consignees may be consulted by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

CONTROL OF SHIPPING.**New Emergency Powers for the State.**

The Board of Trade have had their attention called to statements that the Government contemplate the requisitioning of the entire British mercantile marine. These statements are without foundation.

The Government have, however, decided to take powers to deal, by means of the requisitioning of a sufficient number of vessels, with cases where an emergency of national importance exists at any time in any particular market owing to an absence of tonnage, and, further, to regulate the employment of British shipping in the carriage of cargo between foreign ports by means of licences.

Fuller particulars will be issued very shortly.

ITALIAN PRIZE COURT REGULATIONS.

With reference to the notice on page 175 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 21st October relative to Italian Prize Court Regulations, it is notified that the "London Gazette" of 29th October publishes translations of Decrees, dated 30th May and 1st August, 1915, regarding the constitution and functions of the Italian Prize Court, and of Regulations laid down by the Court under date 13th September, 1915, governing the procedure to be observed by applicants for compensation for losses.

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

Government Notices affecting Trade.

CARGO IN ENEMY VESSELS IN PORTS ABROAD.**Cargo ex S.s. "Cap Arcona."**

H.M. Consul at Vigo (Mr. A. Nightingale) reports that certain British cargo on board the German steamer "Cap Arcona" at that port has been re-shipped to its destination, Buenos Aires, by various neutral vessels. (H. 11,330.)

Cargo ex S.s. "Lutzow."

H.M. High Commissioner at Cairo reports that, as a result of proceedings in His Majesty's Prize Court at Alexandria on 6th September, cargo *ex* the S.s. "Lutzow" was declared enemy cargo, and will be confiscated and sold. (H. 10,869.)

Cargo ex S.s. "Koerber."

H.M. High Commissioner at Cairo also reports that, as a result of proceedings in His Majesty's Prize Court at Alexandria on 6th September, judgment was given to the effect that cargo *ex* the S.s. "Koerber," shipped by Messrs. Westphal, King & Ramsay, should be released to that firm. (H. 10,869.)

Cargo ex S.s. "Ambra" and "Moravia."

H.M. Embassy at Rome reports that, according to information received from the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the cargoes of the Austrian steamships "Ambra" and "Moravia" have been discharged, and are now safely warehoused at Naples, awaiting the decision of the Prize Court as to their nationality. (H. 11,152.)

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE BRITISH PRIZE COURTS OVERSEA.

With reference to the notice on pp. 24-5 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 7th October relative to Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions, it is notified that the "London Gazette" of 29th October states that the proceedings instituted in the Prize Court in Hong Kong in respect of the vessel "Senegambia," and temporarily suspended, will shortly be re-opened.

The case of the Ss. "C. Ferd Laiesz," which was captured and brought into Hong Kong, will, as the outcome of an arrangement made with the French Government, be heard by the French Prize Court in Paris.

The issue of the "London Gazette" of 2nd November notifies that proceedings have been instituted in the Prize Court in Malta in respect of the vessel "Ayia Nicola." Appearance should be entered as soon as possible by all persons claiming an interest in the ship or cargo.

DETENTION OF CARGOES AND VESSELS BY H.M. ARMED FORCES.

With reference to the notice on p. 236 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the detention of cargoes and vessels by H.M. Armed Forces, it is notified that the "London

Government Notices affecting Trade.

Gazette" of 29th October publishes the following list of *ships whose cargoes, or part of them, have been detained* :—

Name of Vessel.	Nationality.	Cargo detained at
Absalon	Danish	Boston
Consul Olsson... ..	Swedish	Kirkwall
Heelsum	Dutch	Stornoway
Iberia	Swedish	Lerwick
Kentucky	Danish	Leith
Prosper III.	Norwegian	Immingham
Rodfaxe	Danish	Kirkwall
Sommelsdyk	Dutch	The Downs
Tiber	Danish	Newcastle
United States... ..	Danish	Liverpool
Vulcan	Danish	Fleetwood

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

MORATORIUM IN FRANCE.

With reference to the notice on pp. 28-9 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st July, and to previous notices relative to special financial measures taken in France to meet the situation created by the war, a War Bulletin, dated 21st October, issued by the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris notifies that a Decree has been published extending the Moratorium for a further period of sixty days, *i.e.*, until 1st January, 1916.

As stipulated in the preceding Decree the holder of a bill benefiting for the first time by the Moratorium must, within one month from the normal date of its expiry, advise the debtor that the bill is in his possession and that payment can be made to him. This notice may be given either by registered letter or by presentation, when the debtor must affix signature and date. These formalities are not necessary if the creditor or bearer can prove that the debtor has been previously advised. Should the bearer fail to give this notice then he will forfeit the 5 per cent. interest allowed under the Moratorium.

The same issue of the "War Bulletin" also states that the "Situation Economique et Financière" (Paris) contains an announcement that the French Government is at present examining the possibility of the non-renewal of the Moratorium after the above-mentioned date. It is proposed that the Moratorium be allowed to expire on 1st January, 1916, at which date all unpaid bills having benefited by the Moratorium may be presented. The debtor will have the faculty of meeting the bills in four instalments, the moratorial interest of 5 per cent. being payable with the last instalment.

Foreign Government Notices affecting Trade.

**CUSTOMS DECLARATIONS RELATIVE TO
PARCELS SENT BY POST TO FRANCE.**

The French Post Office states that the senders of parcels by post to France would avoid much delay to their parcels if they furnished on the Customs Declarations a full description of the goods, and particularly if the descriptions used were those of the French customs tariff. It is also required that, when the goods are *not* of British manufacture, the name of the country of origin should be given on the Customs Declaration; and it is recommended that any private marks of the sender which appear on the parcels themselves should be repeated on the Customs Declaration.

TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

British India.—A recent issue of "The Nation's Business" (New York) contains an article on the possibilities of trade in British India, from which the following extracts have been made:—

As a rule the natives buy only the barest necessities of life—food, clothes and tools. The chief article of attire is made of *cotton cloth*, of which the imports during 1914 were valued at £32,606,000. There is, however, a demand for such articles as *paper, cutlery, hardware, glassware, cooking utensils, and various kinds of vessels made of copper, iron and aluminium*. Later on, when the standard of living rises, they may become good customers for *cheap soaps, shoes, watches, clocks and other small wares*.

There are, however, nearly a million people in India whose standards of living are higher; they include the European and American population, officials, merchants, missionaries, and officers of the army. These all frequent the departmental stores in the large cities and buy the same kinds of goods as their class does in Europe and the United States.

There are many difficulties in the Indian market, but none which could not be overcome if firms had direct selling agencies in India. Advertising is necessary. Some pictorial advertising has exceptional value. Most of the Hindus can neither read nor write, but they understand pictures, and trade-marks mean a great deal to them. Moving pictures and pictorial trade-marks are recommended in order to place goods before the Hindu public. In addition to the necessity for having competent commercial travellers, merchants should be careful to send goods properly packed for tropical countries, always keeping particularly in mind the effect of climate. During certain seasons, moisture, very favourable to the growth of mildew on leather, paper or manufactured goods, will also quickly tarnish metals and render food unfit for consumption in a few hours.

The Government of India renders a good deal of assistance to trade, the Post Office Department being an especially important factor in the economic development of the country. It conducts a parcel post, the telegraph and telephone systems, and collects money for articles sold on the "value payable" (c.o.d.) system.

Trade Conditions Abroad.

An interesting development of the increased construction of large buildings in India has been the ever-expanding use of *reinforcing steel* and of various *roofing materials*. *Road-making materials*, including *machinery* for that purpose, also offer a market. The Municipal Governments of the larger cities, particularly Bombay, are increasing the lighting facilities of the cities and *equipment for electrical and gas lighting systems* is in demand. As might be expected in this land of much cotton, there are enormous fire losses in India, and *automatic sprinkler devices* might find a ready market. There is also a large market in British India for *iron and steel goods and different hardware products*.

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Nigeria.—The "Nigerian Customs and Trade Journal" (Lagos) of 2nd October states that, owing to the war, trade has been very dull, and prices of native produce are low. No palm kernels or cotton are being taken to Ilesha: palm oil is being sold to Ilorin traders, but at about 3s. 6d. the measure instead of 7s. 6d. Traders complain that they have been hit by the credit system, as the women who retail their goods are in debt and unable to pay. The usual system is for the trader to send boys to Ejinrin market, a journey of about 13 days in all, for which the carrier will receive about 9s. 6d. for a heavy load and about 5s. 6d. for a light load. A good carrier will bring back as many as nine "gbaronje" (imitation velvet) cloths, which formerly cost 10s. at Ejinrin but now 15s. These would be sold in Ekiti at 15s. each (now at £1), so that a good profit is made. The traders sell them on credit to the women, who hawk about the country from market to market. The trade route from Ekiti to Ejinrin is *via* Ilesha, Ife, Igbongan, Ikeri, Apomu, Oshnn, Idiomo, Akanran, Abeku, Atikori, Akparaki, Oko-Eri and Ijebu-Ode.

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Straits Settlements.—The Registrar of Imports and Exports at Singapore (the Board of Trade Correspondent for the Straits Settlements), writing in reference to buying agencies sought by United Kingdom firms, points out that the large firms engaged in business in the Straits Settlements have their own home offices through which all buying is done, and that the smaller European firms have their buyers engaged before opening business. As regards the native importers, these as a rule do their business through the European import houses which charge a commission. Direct dealing is also done through firms of commission agents in London, but it is only in cases where new businesses are started that the question of engaging the services of a buying agent is entertained.

As regards seeking new business, it is not customary for United Kingdom manufacturers to deal direct with buyers but through a resident European agent. Unless the goods are consigned to the resident agents *for sale*, catalogues should be priced net, when the agents make their own terms with the actual dealers, the exporters shipping and drawing on the agents in the Straits Settlements.

(C.I.B. 50,258.)

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Trade Conditions Abroad.

China (Shasi).—The Trade Report for 1914 of the Commissioner of Maritime Customs at Shasi states that the general commerce of the port, seven-tenths of which is still carried by junk, has increased yearly since the Revolution, and this is borne out by the evident prosperity of the residents and the ever-increasing population. Steamer-carried trade, despite the partial stagnation during the latter half of the year owing to the situation brought about by the European war, again showed an increase, and the export figures would have been largely augmented had the freight on the cheaper exports not been prohibitive. The crops of beans, wheat and all seeds were excellent; the output of silk, vegetable tallow, and wood oil were all above the average; and the cotton crop was exceptionally large, although its decreased price gave a poor return to growers. No serious inundation from the Yangtze or Han occurred, and five floodless years have brought prosperity to the agricultural population and increased its purchasing capacity for both foreign and native imports.

A noticeable feature in the town is the evidently growing demand for foreign or foreign-fashioned *hats, boots, underwear, clothes, and even furniture and beds.*

Good progress was made during the year with the survey of the projected Shasi-Singyifu Railway until the outbreak of the war led to the recall of the engineers and consequent necessity for a temporary cessation of operations. It is reported that so many lakes and morasses lie in the direct survey of the Shasi-Changteh section that a *détour* to the west, through more productive country, may be necessary.

REPORT ON THE TRADE OF SHANGHAI IN 1914.

The Foreign Office desires to call attention to an error which occurs in the Consular Report for 1914 on the Trade of Shanghai (Annual Series, No. 5480). In a footnote to the first page of this report the equivalent of a picul is given as $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons, *instead of* $133\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. (C. 35,552.)

PROPOSAL TO TRANSFER INDUSTRIES FROM EUROPEAN RUSSIA TO WESTERN SIBERIA.

The "Torg. Prom. Gazeta" (Petrograd) points out in a recent issue that the compulsory and hurried evacuation of towns which have been occupied by enemy forces, and the consequent removal of industrial plants and machinery, have led to serious discussion among industrials as to the practicability of transferring many industries to other parts of Russia where raw material and fuel are abundant, but which have hitherto been kept in the background as manufacturing localities owing to their great distance from the large market centres. In this connection it is remarked that Siberia, especially Western Siberia, offers promising inducements, especially in view of the fact that, with a population exceeding ten millions, Siberia is already an important market for the consumption of manufactured products. At present, owing to the almost complete lack of local factories, raw material and fuel are sold at low prices in Siberia, then transported hundreds of miles to the factories, and subsequently carried back into Siberia in the form of finished products.

If, therefore, manufacturers could be induced to erect works in Siberia it would have the effect of rendering that market more or less independent. Not only would prices of finished articles be remunerative, but raw material would naturally command better prices if disposed of in the neighbourhood. In contemplating this innovation the choice of a suitable trading centre is of great importance, and the town of Novo-Nikolaievsk has been mentioned in this connection (see p. 249 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal"). It would be admirably situated for the purpose required, notwithstanding the fact that its importance as a commercial centre only dates from about 20 years ago. The town is in the centre of a rich and thickly populated district, and it is well supplied by railways and waterways. The new Altai railway has just been completed which joins up Novo-Nikolaievsk with the thriving districts in the southern part of Altai and the towns of Barnaul, Biesk, and Semipalatinsk. Further railways are in course of completion which will link up Novo-Nikolaievsk with flourishing agricultural districts and localities where rich deposits of coal are abundant.

GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATION OF CEMENT INTENDED FOR EXPORT.

The Imperial Institute notifies that a laboratory for testing cement has now been added to the establishment of the Scientific and Technical Research Department of the Institute.

In certain countries, such as Argentina, the national Government has adopted an official specification for cement to which all cement intended for use in the construction of public works must conform, (see p. 498 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 28th May, 1914). The Argentine Government also requires the certification of such cement by a laboratory recognised for that purpose by the Government of the exporting country.

Government Certification of Cement intended for Export.

H.M. Government has now recognised for this purpose the cement-testing laboratory of the Imperial Institute, at which analyses and tests will in future be conducted for British-made cement for contractors, engineers, manufacturers and others desiring to export cement to the Argentine and other countries in which a Government certificate is required. Firms requiring such assistance are requested to communicate with the Director of the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, London, S.W., who will supply information as to the conditions under which certificates are issued.

BRITISH TRADE WITH LIBERIA.

H.M. Consul-General at Monrovia (Mr. R. C. F. Maugham) reports that in the capital of Monrovia the commercial houses are of British, German and Dutch nationality; but the German houses are much more numerous than those of any other nationality, and, in spite of the disabilities imposed by the war, and by consequent interrupted communications, they appear to have still a considerable volume of business to transact. This chiefly connects itself with the financing of small Liberian farmers, upon whose produce they thus acquire a lien; with the purchase of produce from natives and its shipment by Spanish and other steamers to the United States and elsewhere; and, in one instance at least, with fairly extensive retail store trade.

Need for General Store.—There is a great need in Monrovia for a well-stocked general store; hitherto but little if any attempt has been made by British traders to embark in this direction, and it is suggested that it offers an opening for British enterprise. Such an establishment should stock a wide selection of general goods, which should be attractively displayed, such as *provisions, simple medicinal remedies, boots and shoes, clothing, toilet articles, ironmongery, stationery, glass, china and all classes of articles of ordinary daily use.* (See also notice on p. 291. of this issue). Stocks need in no case be heavy, but they should be well and carefully maintained. At the present time no established business house seems to consider it necessary to indent for a new stock of any given article until the old one has been completely sold out, a practice which is as detrimental to business as it is destructive to the patience of customers. For a considerable time H.M. Consul-General made a list of things which, due to this cause, were not procurable, but it assumed such large proportions that he was compelled to abandon it.

Cheaper Quality Goods for Natives.—An experience, extending over some 22 years spent in Central, East and West Africa, has led H.M. Consul-General to the conclusion that British manufacturers, doubtless anxious to maintain that excellence of quality which, in the past, has obtained so high a reputation for goods of British origin, have nevertheless too long abstained from

British Trade with Liberia.

producing, for sale in special markets, articles of cheaper quality and at the same time equally attractive appearance. These have been introduced all over Africa, greatly to the prejudice of British goods of similar character, and have, for the most part, been imported by German agencies acting on behalf of German and Austro-Hungarian manufacturers. Such articles comprehend a wide range, and include *leather goods, lamps, tin trunks, haberdashery, cheap jewellery, glass, china, field glasses, soap and perfumery, mechanical toys, watches, clocks, clothing of all sorts, and many other lines.*

The African native, when once he comes into contact with Europeans, is an individual of entirely unformed tastes. As soon as he finds himself in possession of money he buys freely but always with an eye to cheapness. He cannot see any difference in various qualities of the same article, but he does appreciate difference in prices. It should be borne in mind that the wide class of natives to which these remarks apply is one consisting of many millions, whose numbers and requirements increase yearly with the great Continent's development. They constitute a market which British manufacturers cannot afford to neglect.

Hitherto that market for the sale of goods of the cheaper qualities has been supplied almost exclusively by German firms, who, in the development of this branch of their overseas commerce, have built up an enormous and growing export trade. It would seem, therefore, that the temporary paralysis of German activities caused by the closing, for the time being, of avenues of supply, should afford British manufacturers ample opportunity to regain lost ground, and to participate in a trade in which, properly speaking, they have had hitherto neither part nor lot. Consideration of ways and means can only be undertaken by buyers and exporters who understand the needs and peculiarities of African markets.

Standing of New Customers.—With regard to local business generally, more care should be taken by exporters to enquire into the status of new customers* before filling in their indents. If this were done, disappointment and loss might in some cases be avoided.

Packing.—An important matter which might well receive more attention from British packers is the wider employment of screws and iron hooping on cases shipped to the West African coast. Nails alone do not satisfactorily keep boxes together, so violent is the treatment which they usually receive in the course of transport. It is saddening to think of the many disappointments which patient consignees experience when, on the arrival of some long-anticipated necessary, they find the case containing it either half empty or the contents hopelessly damaged.

* It has to be borne in mind that only the man on the spot is really able to appraise a new customer, in fact direct trade by correspondence between the United Kingdom exporter and the native buyer is inexpedient.

British Trade with Liberia.

Shipping Facilities.—Shipping facilities leave much to be desired. While due regard must be paid to the difficulties incidental to the war, still the measure of assistance afforded to British commerce in Liberia by British shipping has, for some time past, given rise to the gravest dissatisfaction. Up to the early part of 1913 the fast mail steamers of one British steamship company called at Monrovia bi-monthly, and the service was in all respects good and sufficient; but later that convenience was withdrawn, and an irregular service of cargo boats substituted for it. The fine mail steamers of a French line—some of upwards of 8,000 tons—call with great punctuality once a month, and will no doubt be largely patronised, whilst Spanish steamers are reaping a golden harvest. The plain fact is that one British line of steamers is insufficient for the needs of West Africa. There is ample room for new developments leading to a healthy and necessary competition which, there can be no doubt, has been neglected far too long. Due to this fact, both freights and passages to West Africa are unduly high.

The Spanish line already referred to are contemplating a great extension of their service to include a number of Liberian ports which have hitherto rarely known what steamer communication was. This is only one example of what is coming, and anxiety is awakened lest the hitherto paramount position of the United Kingdom in the carrying trade of West Africa should be seriously prejudiced if not permanently undermined.

(A.R. 122.)

OPENINGS FOR TRADE IN EASTERN SIBERIA.

The "Weekly Bulletin" (11th October) of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa contains the second instalment of a Report on the development of trade in Siberia by the Canadian Special Trade Commissioner (Mr. C. F. Just). A summary of the first instalment, which related to Western Siberia, appeared on pp. 246-250 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal"; the following extracts are from the second instalment, which deals with Eastern Siberia:—

Geographical position is largely responsible for rendering the trade position of Eastern Siberia subject to foreign influences, by way of the Pacific coast, to a degree unknown in any other part of the Russian Empire. These influences, hitherto chiefly European, and German at that, may be expected to undergo changes and will be supplemented by North American contact, notably from the eastern industrial portion of that continent.

Special trading features.—The special features of the trade of Eastern Siberia are its detachment from exclusively Russian influences and traditions, and its concentration in a relatively small number of strong firms, technically Russian, but having a strong foreign outlook owing to the geographical situation of the

Openings for Trade in Eastern Siberia.

country; the methods of these firms are in conformity generally with foreign business methods. The largest of these are in the nature of departmental stores, with headquarters at Vladivostok, Nikolsk, Novo-Nikolaievsk, Blagovestchensk, Teya-Pristan, Stretensk, Nerchinsk, Tchita and Irkutsk. All the firms in question do both a wholesale and retail trade, and act frequently as contractors for large undertakings, public and private, of a varied character. Their financial strength is unquestioned. These firms are, however, gradually being supplemented by foreign firms carrying specialities, required for the development of the country's resources, and conducting a general import and export trade on a commission basis. Many of these were German, and have now been closed up; and it is for enterprising firms of other countries to replace them and their activities.

Interviews with the leading merchants and an inspection of the larger departmental stores would seem to indicate encouraging prospects for trade, provided business is handled along the lines which have been already suggested. Stocks of imported articles are everywhere low and the necessity of replenishing them is urgent. The old (German) sources of supply have been closed and there is every desire to trade with allied countries able to supply the market. The present time, therefore, is undoubtedly opportune for investigating the position, and creating the organisation for closer intercourse with this section of Russia.

Suggested openings for trade.—The progressive settlement of Eastern Siberia must ensure a growing demand for *agricultural machinery and implements, dairy appliances, flour mill equipment, ditching and stumping machines, and pumps*. Stocks, however, must be carried at the chief centres so that local dealers can display them. The Colonisation Department is the largest buyer for the official depôts which are maintained in the country in the interests of the settlers (see the article already referred to in last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal"). *Saw mill machinery*, hitherto mainly obtained from Germany, is of considerable importance, as increased attention is being given to the exploitation of Siberian forests. *Lumbermen's tools* could also probably be introduced with success. The largest firms have free technical advisory bureaus which help in the selling of all kinds of machinery. *Hand tools* have a large general sale; *machine tools* are only used for industrial establishments and Government works. Imports of *small hardware* have hitherto been the monopoly of Germany, but certain classes of American hardware are now firmly established, such as *locks, hinges, butts*, etc. In *axes and hatchets*, the American axe is said to be preferred to the Russian model.

The activity of the building trade and the character of the buildings suggest openings for *metal ceiling plates, metal laths, galvanised corrugated canalisation sections, electrical fittings and fans*. Moreover, *light iron shovels and miners' shovels* of a local pattern are needed. Another article for which there is a market

Openings for Trade in Eastern Siberia.

is *steel carriage axles*. *Cheap iron bedsteads*, strung with wire mattresses, supplied hitherto by Germany, are now in short supply. *Sewing machines*, which came from the same country, are wanted, as also are *domestic labour-saving appliances*, such as *wringers and washing machines, freezing machines and refrigerators*. Germany previously supplied *cooking stoves*, which are still required. *Light enamelled ironware* is also purchased in large quantities. The cheap *piano* (upright) came from Germany, but might now be replaced. *Wire nails* are imported to a large extent; *bolts, nuts and rivets* are also considerable items. German agents also imported *radiators and fittings* and kept a skilled staff for their installation.

Leather for footwear purposes should find a good opening, and should be packed in small bales to avoid damage in transit; the hides should be stamped in indelible ink, with the maker's name and the quality of the hides. *Light boots and shoes* for town wear are in demand and the American shoe is gradually superseding those of German and Austrian manufacture. *White deerskin shoes* for summer wear and *other varieties with white canvas or drill uppers and deerskin soles* have also been lately introduced and are selling well.

There is a good demand for *paints*, which must be unmixed, the importers having their own mixing mills. *Dry copper oxide* is an important commodity, which comes mainly from France. It is used for painting roofs. *Red and white lead, zinc white, creosote, and carbonate of ammonia for aerated water* are also saleable in Russia. The usual range of *drugs* is in great demand.

THE RUBBER PLANTATIONS OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

H.M. Consul-General at Batavia (Mr. W. R. D. Beckett, C.M.G.) has forwarded copies of a series of pamphlets on trade and industry in the Netherlands East Indies, issued (in English) by the Netherlands East Indian San-Francisco Committee, from which the following information has been extracted:—

According to the pamphlet on rubber, both wild and plantation rubber are produced in the Netherlands East Indies.

Wild Rubber.—The *Ficus Elastica* (Rambong rubber plant) is indigenous to the islands and is the source of considerable but decreasing quantities both of wild and plantation rubber. The various species of *Dyera* (Ceara rubber plant) are found in Borneo and Sumatra, and supply a product which is exported under the name of Jelutong. This is exported from Palembang, Bandjermasin, Pontianak and the East Coast of Borneo. Jelutong contains a considerable proportion of moisture, resin and other matter. The decrease in rubber prices and the competition of the plantation product has caused a considerable falling off in the export of

The Rubber Plantations of the Netherlands East Indies.

wild rubber in recent years. The following are the export figures of Jelutong in 1912 and 1913:—

Destination.	1912.	1913.
	Metric tons.	Metric tons.
Netherlands... ..	703	439
United Kingdom	860	658
Germany	1,795	1,346
United States	4,730	1,264
Singapore	18,616	14,021
Other countries	1,130	404
Total	27,834	18,132

Metric ton = 2,204·6 lbs.

It should be noted that a large proportion of the exports to the Netherlands, and almost all those to Singapore, are transhipped thence to other destinations.

Plantation Rubber.—The first plantations were formed of the indigenous *Ficus Elastica*, the earliest plantation, now the oldest in the world, being that of the Pamanoekan and Tjiassem Estates, dating from 1864. The *Castilloa elastica* (the Ule rubber tree) and various species of *Manihot* have been cultivated, but are giving way before the more recently introduced *Hevea Brasiliensis* (Pará rubber tree). Seeds of the latter were received from Kew and plants raised therefrom in 1876, but cultivation was not seriously undertaken till 1905, when interest was aroused by successful cultivation in the neighbouring Malay Peninsula. In the rubber boom of 1910 a large amount of capital (mainly British) was invested in planting of new estates and the improvement of old ones, and a number of coffee plantations were converted into rubber estates. Although the natural habitat of the *Hevea* is in low-lying districts, it has been successfully cultivated in Java at a height of 2,000 feet above sea-level. The area planted at the end of 1913 was as follows:—*Hevea* alone, 231,538 acres; *Hevea* interplanted, 183,774 acres; Total, 415,312 acres. In addition there were some 1,000,000 trees distributed throughout the Colonies. The Government plantations (included above) comprise 7,678 acres, of which 6,863 are in Java and 815 in Sumatra.

It is the practice to plant catch crops while the trees are maturing, and, in view of high prices, coffee is the most popular crop. Trees are not usually tappable until 3½ or 4 years old, and in Java many trees are not tapped before the fifth year. The usual methods of tapping are the "V" cut for young trees and the "half herring-bone" for older ones. Tapping generally takes place every alternate day.

No reliable figures are available as to production per acre, in view of the wide variation due to soil, elevation, climate and other causes, nor can cost of production per lb. be estimated with accuracy, since this decreases with the age of the trees, and a large

The Rubber Plantations of the Netherlands East Indies.

number of plantations have not yet reached maturity. The cost of labour, though rising, is not excessive. The area planted does not appear to be capable of very great extension in Java, but in Sumatra the area could easily be doubled.

The exports of plantation Pará rubber during the years 1912 and 1913 were as follows:—

Destination.	Java.		East Coast of Sumatra.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.
Netherlands	194	1,006	35	384
United Kingdom	255	1,000	102	759
Other countries... ..	37	339	1,185	1,893
Total	486	2,345	1,322	3,036

As regards the other islands in the Netherlands East Indies the total exports for 1912 were 536 metric tons.

The *Ficus Elastica*, as stated above, formed the original plantations, but together with the *Castilloa*, is giving place to the *Hevea*. The two former trees can only be tapped two or three times a year, and the wound response is small. *Ficus* and *Castilloa* rubber contain 6 to 8 per cent. of resin and both present difficulties in methods of preparation. The plantations of *Ficus* rubber at the end of 1913 were:—*Ficus* only, 28,496 acres; *Ficus* interplanted, 3,575 acres; Total, 32,071 acres. In addition there were 202,000 trees distributed over the Colonies.

The area planted with *Castilloa* at the same date was:—*Castilloa* only, 164 acres; *Castilloa* interplanted, 5,360 acres; Total, 5,524 acres. In addition 186,000 trees were planted on other estates.

The exports of *Ficus* and *Castilloa* rubber in 1912 and 1913 were as follows:—

Destination.	Ficus.		Castilloa.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.
Netherlands	225	107	12	25
Other countries... ..	695	457	11	19
Total	920	564	23	44

In addition there are the following plantations of *Manihot*:—4,580 acres; interplanted, 4,703 acres; together with 46,000 trees distributed over various plantations. Exports amounted in 1913

The Rubber Plantations of the Netherlands East Indies.

to 11 metric tons, of which 7 tons were consigned to the Netherlands and 4 tons to the United Kingdom.

The titles of the pamphlets comprised in the series are as follow:—

Netherlands (geographical and ethnological).	East India	Labour conditions and recruiting of labour.
Credit facilities for the natives.		Java tea.
Some facts about the public finances.		Some facts about Java coffee.
Scientific information.		The Java cane sugar industry.
Posts, telegraphs and telephones.		Some facts about tobacco.
Transport and shipping facilities.		Fibres.
Irrigation.		Cinchona.
Forest service.		Products of the Cassava.
Money and banking system.		Hat industry.
Minerals.		Spices.
Agriculture.		Rubber.
Commerce.		Petroleum.
		Essential oils.
		Damar and copal.
		Tanning materials.
		Oils and oil-containing seeds.

The pamphlets may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

PANAMA CANAL TRAFFIC.

First Year's Operations.

The Acting British Consul at Colon (Mr. P. Helyar) has furnished the following report on the traffic passing through the Panama Canal during the first year of operation:—

The Panama Canal was opened to traffic on 15th August, 1914, and from that date up to 14th August, 1915, 1,317 ocean going vessels, including yachts and vessels in naval service, have passed through the Canal. The total gross tonnage of these vessels was 6,534,853 tons, and their total net tonnage under Panama Canal rules of measurement was 4,596,644 tons. The *national* net register tonnage of the vessels totalled 3,567,280 tons. The Panama Canal rules of measurement are framed on the same principle as the Suez Canal rules, so that the net tonnage ascertained under these rules shall be an exact expression of a vessel's actual earning capacity in tons of 100 cubic feet.

As divided between eastbound and westbound traffic, 656 vessels passed from the Atlantic to the Pacific with an aggregate tonnage of 3,307,096 gross tons and 2,310,500 net tons. The displacement tonnage of 3 United States warships amounting to 40,180 tons is included in the above gross tonnage. A total of 661 vessels passed from the Pacific to the Atlantic with an aggregate gross tonnage of 3,227,757 tons and an aggregate net tonnage of 2,286,144 tons. Of

Panama Canal Traffic.

the 1,317 vessels using the Canal 1,184 carried cargo and 133 were in ballast, 100 of the latter passing from the Atlantic to the Pacific and 33 from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

Tolls earned during the year amounted to 5,216,149 dois., which included 114,086 dois. levied on United States Government vessels but not collected, the net collections therefore being 5,102,063 dois. The current expenses for operation and maintenance were slightly less than the receipts, the excess earnings up to 1st July, 1915, being 230,833 dois. The above figures, however, do not take into consideration the depreciation of plant, except in a few cases of minor importance, nor do they allow for interest on the money invested, nor for a charge to amortize the debt. A considerable amount of the tolls will also be refunded on account of the ruling of the Attorney-General of the United States that the tolls shall not be greater than the equivalent of 1 dol. 25 cents per net ton, on the basis of measurement for registry in the United States.

There are five principal routes over which the greater part of the Canal traffic passes, namely:—The United States coastwise route which is confined to vessels flying the American flag, and which accounted for 28.55 per cent. of the vessels using the Canal during the period under review; the route from the United States to South and Central America and *vice versa*, which was used by 21.49 per cent. of the vessels; the route from Europe to South and Central America and return, on which 13.29 per cent. of the vessels were engaged; the United States to the Far East and Australasia route, which was taken by 11.77 per cent. of the vessels; and the route from Europe to the West Coast of the United States and Canada followed by 12.15 per cent. of the vessels. Vessels running on miscellaneous routes and consisting chiefly of naval auxiliaries carrying coal, and vessels carrying lumber and sugar on unusual runs, amounted to 2.66 per cent. of the total, and vessels passing through in ballast to 10.09 per cent. A considerable number of the latter class were bound from the Atlantic to load nitrates at Chilean ports.

In the absence of detailed figures of the cargo passing through the Canal in the period 1st August to 14th August, 1915, as far as can be ascertained at present, the total cargo tonnage during the year amounted to 5,909,105 tons, of which 2,562,482 tons moved from the Atlantic to the Pacific and 3,346,623 tons from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

It is of interest to note that during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1914, the Panama Railway handled 643,178 tons of through freight between the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard and was then stated to be handling more freight per mile of track than any other railway in existence.

The great bulk of the Canal cargo consists of through-shipped goods, travelling between ports remote from the Isthmus, and most of the vessels going through do not discharge or load any cargo at the terminals. Approximately one twenty-fifth of the total amount of cargo passing through has been that which was transferred between carriers at the two terminal ports.

Panama Canal Traffic.

Vessels of 16 nationalities used the canal during the year, British heading the list with a total of 568, followed by American with 544, Norwegian with 53, Chilean with 41, Danish with 31, Swedish with 27, and Japanese with 13. Other nations represented in each case by less than 10 vessels were:— Argentina, Netherlands, France, Honduras, Italy, Nicaragua, Panama, Russia, and Peru.

The Acting British Consul has also forwarded the following detailed statements, which may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., *viz.*: Monthly return of the shipping that passed through the Canal, together with the transit receipts; distribution of the traffic showing the number of vessels on each route, their net Canal tonnage and the quantity of cargo carried; return showing the number of vessels and net register tonnage, arranged under their respective flags; return showing the chief classes of merchandise passing through the Canal with the quantities moving in each direction from 15th August, 1914, to 1st August 1915; and a table showing the principal shipping lines using the Canal, routes on which they are engaged, and approximate service. (M. 28.253).

Dollar = 4s. 14d. at par.

FRENCH CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE ON EXPORTS.

H.M. Ambassador in Paris has forwarded a copy of a Bill laid by the French Government before the Chamber of Deputies, which has for its object the development of the services of the French Ministry of Commerce and the creation of a Consultative Committee at the Ministry to study questions affecting the exportation of French products and manufactures.

The text of the Bill (in French) may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 34,775.)

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

BRAZIL.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at Rio de Janeiro to the effect that the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies has agreed to a proposal that a Commission (to consist of five members of the Chamber of Deputies and four members of the Senate) should be appointed to study the question of the revision of the existing Brazilian Customs Tariff.

The result of the Commission's labours is to be embodied in a Bill which (Mr. Peel reports) will probably be laid before the Brazilian Legislature for discussion at the next session. (C. 35,350.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA.

Adverting to Notices which have appeared in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal"* relative to amended regulations respecting the declaration of ultimate destination for exports from British India to certain countries under various Notifications, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Notification (No. 15,334 W), dated 2nd October, 1915, which amends the Notification No. 7,050 W, with the effect that no goods shall be taken either by land or sea out of British India to Siam, China, Persia, or Morocco unless Declarations of Ultimate Destination in prescribed form, are presented to the Customs Collector at the port of export in respect of such goods.

[Note.—Declarations of Ultimate Destination are now required for goods exported to Siam, China, Persia, Morocco and to any foreign place in Europe or on the Mediterranean, with the exception of the United Kingdom, Russia, and France.] (C. 35,239.)

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Customs Memorandum (No. 1,954 B), dated 4th October, 1915, notifying that the Customs Outport and Warehousing Port of North Lake, in the Province of Ontario, under the survey of the port of Port Arthur, was closed from the 1st October, 1915.

(C. 35,273.)

* Viz. in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 1st July (pp. 42-3) and the 22nd July, 1915 (pp. 247-8).

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.

The Board of Trade have also received copy of a Customs Memorandum (No. 1,955 B), notifying, under an Order-in-Council of the 8th October, 1915, the amendment of the regulations, dated 4th November, 1914, issued under "The Destructive Insect and Pest Act" of Canada.

The Order-in-Council removes, *inter alia*, the plant disease known as "powdery scab of potatoes" from the list of plant diseases prescribed in the regulations under the above-mentioned Act.

The Memorandum further states that potatoes may now be *shipped* within the Dominion without restriction, and may also be *imported* into Canada from the State of Maine or the State of New York without inspection by an officer of the Department of Agriculture.

(C. 35,282.)

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Board of Trade have received information, through the Colonial Office, that Proclamations, dated 14th October, 1915, have been issued by the Commonwealth Government prohibiting:—

- (1) the importation into the Commonwealth of unset diamonds, and
- (2) the exportation from the Commonwealth of diamonds, except to the United Kingdom,

in each case unless with the consent of the Minister of Trade and Customs.

(C. 54,296.)

The "Commonwealth Gazette" for the 28th August, 1915, contains a Notice, dated 21st August last, notifying that, under the provisions of Customs Regulation No. 139, drawback may be allowed on the undermentioned imported material used in the manufacture of an article within the Commonwealth upon the exportation of such manufactured article, under certain specified conditions, viz.:—

Oil used in the manufacture of grease.

Provided that the manufacture shall take place under the supervision of an officer, and that, in each case, before drawback be allowed, the Collector shall be absolutely satisfied that the drawback claimed is properly due.

Provided, however, that as to—

Oil, mineral lubricating, used in the manufacture of anti-friction grease; and

Oil, residual, used in the manufacture of grease according to one of the following formulæ:—

- (1) 20 per cent. resin and 80 per cent. residual oil,
- (2) 15 per cent. resin and 85 per cent. residual oil,
- (3) 10 per cent. resin and 90 per cent. residual oil,

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—continued.

the Collector shall have the power to waive the requirement as to manufacture under the supervision of an officer.

The Notice of the 17th March, 1909, so far as it relates to the drawback on mineral lubricating oil and residual oil, is suspended.

(C. 35,283.)

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, copy of an Order-in-Council, dated 11th September, 1915, which revokes the Orders-in-Council of the 3rd May and 21st June last*, with the effect that the exportation from the Dominion of butter and potatoes is now permitted. (C. 35,198.)

The Board of Trade are also in receipt of copy of a Minister's Order (No. D 11), dated 8th September, 1915, giving **Customs Decisions.** Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on various articles on importation into the Dominion of New Zealand.

The following are the principal decisions given therein:—

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.	
		On Foreign Goods.	On Goods the produce or manufacture of any part of the British Dominions.
Aeroplane propellers	482	Free	Free
Brass sludge screws (fittings for hot water cylinders)	183	30 % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
Surgical appliances—			
Steriliser cabinets, of wood and glass ...	111	37½ % „	25 % „
" " " metal and glass ...	178	30 % „	20 % „
Truck for (and imported with) portable saw-mill	183	30 % „	20 % „

(C. 35,274.)

NORTHERN RHODESIA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 547-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 20th May last respecting the requirement of Consular Certificates of Origin for certain imports from, and Declarations of Ultimate Destination for exports to, certain foreign countries under Government Notice No. 43 of 1915, copy of a further

* For which, see the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 1st July (p. 44) and the 19th August, 1915 (p. 533).

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NORTHERN RHODESIA—*continued.*

Government Notice (No. 111 of 1915), dated 4th September, has now been received which amends the above-mentioned Government Notice No. 43 of 1915, with the effect that Consular Certificates of Origin and Declarations of Ultimate Destination are not now required by the Customs Authorities in Northern Rhodesia in the case of imports from, or exports to, Italy, respectively.

(C. 35,326.)

Adverting to the Notice which appeared on pp. 249-250 of the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the prohibition of the exportation of various articles to certain destinations from Northern Rhodesia under Proclamation Nos. 8 of 1915, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Colonial Office, of copy of a further Proclamation (No. 18 of 1915), dated 31st August, which amends the Proclamation No. 8 of 1915 with the effect that the exportation of various articles included under Schedule II. of that Proclamation is now permitted to Italian ports in Europe.

(C. 35,450.)

The "Northern Rhodesia Gazette" for the 21st September last contains a Government Notice (No. 109 of 1915), dated 2nd September, which further amends the above-mentioned Proclamation No. 8 of 1915 by providing for the prohibition of the exportation of various *additional* articles from Northern Rhodesia, as follows:—

(A) To all destinations, other than destinations in the United Kingdom, any British Possession or Protectorate:—

Chemicals, drugs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations:

Hydrochloric acid;
Magnesium chloride;
Oxalic acid;
Oxides and salts of cobalt;
Oxides and salts of nickel;
Oxides and salts of tungsten;
Phosphorus;

Coal tar, crude;

Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent, or within the area of military operations, on a scale of 4 miles to one inch, or any larger scale, or reproductions of any scale by photography or otherwise of such maps or plans;

Metals and ores:

Aluminium, manufactures of;
Wulfenite;
Zinc (including zinc ashes, spelter, spelter dross and zinc sheets;
Zinc ore;

[The latter two items are in lieu of "Zinc and zinc ore (including zinc ashes, spelter, spelter dross and zinc sheets)."]

Tungsten filaments for electric lamps;

Wax, mineral, and vegetable.

(C. 35,450.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of copy of the "Petroleum Ordinance, 1915" (No. 20 of 1915), dated 9th August, which amends and consolidates the law relating to the carriage, storage and use of petroleum in Trinidad and Tobago.

**Amended
and Consolidated
Petroleum
Regulations.**

Under this Ordinance, which is to come into force on a day to be fixed by the Governor by Proclamation in the "Royal Gazette," the Governor is empowered, *inter alia*, to prohibit the importation of dangerous petroleum or any particular products or varieties thereof.

No crude petroleum, petroleum or dangerous petroleum shall be imported or exported, except at or from a port declared under the provisions of section 3 of the Customs Ordinance (No. 178), or at or from such other places as may be appointed for that purpose.

No person shall import or export crude petroleum, petroleum or dangerous petroleum, except under and in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance or regulations to be made thereunder; provided that no crude or dangerous petroleum contained on board any vessel in properly constructed bunkers or receptacles, and used solely as the propelling power of such vessel, shall be deemed to have been imported or exported contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance.

Subject to certain provisions as to transport and storage, all crude petroleum, petroleum or dangerous petroleum shall be landed and stored in a warehouse, and in the case of crude or dangerous petroleum shall be stored immediately it is landed. Any person committing a breach of this section shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding £200.

The master of any vessel carrying crude petroleum, petroleum, or dangerous petroleum as cargo, or the importer, consignee or owner of any crude petroleum, petroleum, or dangerous petroleum in any vessel as cargo shall, on arrival within any harbour of such vessel, except where the owner or agent of the vessel shall have previously so done, notify the Harbour Master of the name of the vessel, together with such other particulars as may enable the crude petroleum, petroleum, or dangerous petroleum to be properly inspected.

If any breach of the above section is committed, the master, owner and agent of such shall each of them be deemed guilty of an offence, and for each such offence shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £50.

Certain provisions are made regarding the storage of petroleum in the City of Port of Spain, the Boroughs of San Fernando and Arima and in Princes Town in licensed private warehouses, whilst it is also provided that all imported petroleum, or dangerous petroleum, may be stored in such public warehouses as the Governor may, by Proclamation, from time to time appoint.

Regulations are also prescribed regarding the transport, sale and use of petroleum in the Colony, whilst the Governor in Executive Council is further empowered to make such regulations as may seem

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO—continued.

necessary or expedient for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Ordinance.

The present Ordinance defines:

“Petroleum” to mean and include any kind of mineral oil, and any oil or product made from crude petroleum, asphalt, coal, schist, shale, peat, lignite, or any other similar substances, and which when tested in manner prescribed by regulations under this Ordinance do not give forth an inflammable vapour at a temperature of 95 deg. F. Provided that the Governor may from time to time by Proclamation exclude from this definition such products of petroleum as he may deem expedient.

“Dangerous petroleum” to mean petroleum which when tested in manner prescribed by regulations under this Ordinance gives forth an inflammable vapour at or below a temperature of 95 deg. F.

“Crude petroleum” to mean the natural product of the wells, springs, pits, or seepages before the same has been refined or otherwise treated, whether or not the same be dangerous petroleum.

The Petroleum Ordinance, 1909, is repealed.

(C. 35,412.)

ST. LUCIA.

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Proclamation, dated 13th September, 1915, which repeals the Proclamation of the 26th August last respecting prohibited exports, but, at the same time, prohibits the exportation of various articles from the Colony to certain countries.

**Prohibited
Exports:
Amended Lists.**

The lists of articles specified in the present Proclamation, and the extent to which their exportation from the Colony is prohibited, are mainly identical with those shown in the Notice for Newfoundland on pp. 29–36 of the Supplement to the “Board of Trade Journal” of the 14th October last, except as regards certain articles which are prohibited from exportation, as follows:—

(A) To all destinations:—

- Diamonds, rough, suitable for industrial purposes;
- Mercury.
- (In Group “B” for Newfoundland.)
- Zinc rods.

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

- *Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable for use in war;
- Chemicals, drugs, &c.—
 - Caustic soda;
 - Sodium;
- Forage and food which may be used for animals—
 - *Beans, including haricot beans, Burma and Rangoon beans;
- Harness and saddlery which can be used for military purposes, including metal fittings for such harness or saddlery;
- Hides of cattle, buffaloes, and horses, and calf skins;
- Hosiery needles;
- Leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, military boots or military clothing;
- Oats;

[*These items appear in Group “A” in the Newfoundland Notice referred to above.]

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

(C) To all foreign countries in Europe, and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic Ports), Italy, Spain, and Portugal:—

- Charcoal and peat ;
- Chemicals, drugs, &c. :—
 - Acetic acid ;
 - Antimony, compounds of, except sulphides and oxides of antimony (which are prohibited under Group " B ") ;
 - Copper, compounds of, except copper nitrate (prohibited under Group " A ") and copper iodide, copper sulphate, and sub-oxide of copper (which are prohibited under Group " B ") ;
 - Sodium cyanide ;
 - Sodium sulphide ;
- Forage and food which may be used for animals :—
 - Green forage ;
 - Lupin seeds ;
- Oleaginous, nuts, seeds and products :—
 - †Castor beans ;
 - †Coconuts ;
 - †Copra ;
 - †Cotton-seed ;
 - †Ground nuts, earth nuts, or pea nuts (Arachides) ;
 - †Soya beans ;
- Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man :—
 - Bacon ;
 - Cocoa, raw, of all kinds, and all preparations of cocoa, including cocoa husks, cocoa shells, and chocolate ;
 - Coffee ;
 - Hams ;
 - Pork ;
 - †Sugar unrefined ;
 - †Sheepskins, tanned ;
 - †Sheepskins, wether woolled, or not ;
 - Vegetables fresh, except peas.

[†These items appear in Group " B " in the Newfoundland Notice].

No provision is made in the St. Lucia Proclamation for prohibiting the exportation of coal and coke. (C. 35,614.)

BRITISH GUIANA.

The " Official Gazette " of British Guiana for the 2nd October last contains copy of a Proclamation, dated 1st October, 1915, which revokes a previous Proclamation of the 25th September, and which, at the same time, provides for the prohibition of the exportation of various articles to certain destinations from British Guiana.

The lists of articles included in the present Proclamation, and the extent to which their exportation is prohibited, are identical with those specified in Groups (B) (C) and (D) of the Proclamation No. 59 of 1915, for Trinidad and Tobago (for which see pp. 79-86 of the Supplement to the " Board of Trade Journal " for the 14th October last), with the exception of certain additional articles which are included in the prohibited export lists of the British Guiana Proclamation, viz. :—

**Prohibited
Exports :
Amended Lists.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRITISH GUIANA—*continued.*

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

- Potash salts (except potassium chlorate, nitrate (saltpetre), and perchlorate).
- Cotton, raw; cotton linters;
- Cotton yarns;
- Forage and food which may be used for animals, namely:—
 - Beans, including haricot beans, Burma and Rangoon beans;
 - Brewers and distillers' grains;
 - Brewers' dried yeast;
 - Cakes and meals, the following namely:—
 - Coconut and poonae cake;
 - Compound cakes and meal;
 - Cotton seed cake, decorticated and undecorticated; and cotton seed meal;
 - Gluten meal or gluten feed;
 - Linseed cake and meal;
 - Maize germ meal;
 - Maize meal and flour;
 - Hay;
 - Lentils;
 - Maize;
 - Malt dust, malt flour culms, sprouts or combings;
 - Offals of corn and grain, including bran and pollard;
 - Mill dust and screenings of all kinds;
 - Rice meal (or bran) and dust;
 - Sharps and middlings;
 - Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds;
 - Straw;
- Oats;
- Oils and fats, all animal and vegetable, including fatty acids but not including essential oils;
- Oleaginous nuts, seeds and products, namely:
 - Castor beans;
 - Coconuts;
 - Copra;
 - Cotton seed;
 - Ground nuts, earth nuts or pea nuts (arachides);
 - Hemp seed;
 - Linseed;
 - Palm nuts and palm kernels;
 - Poppy seeds;
 - Rape or colza seed;
 - Sesame seed;
 - Soya beans;
 - Sunflower seed;
- Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely:
 - Animals, living, for food;
 - Barley, barley meal, and pearled and pot barley;
 - Butter;
 - Cheese;
 - Eggs in shells;
 - Lard and imitation lard;
 - Malt;
 - Margarine;
 - Milk, condensed, sweetened or not;
 - Oatmeal and rolled oats;
 - Peas, except tinned and bottled peas, and peas packed in cardboard boxes and similar receptacles;
 - Sugar, refined and candied;
 - Sugar, unrefined;

[*See* also under Group (B).]

Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal.

[In Trinidad and Tobago "copper nitrate" and "chloride of iodide" are included in the list of prohibited exports "to all destinations, other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates," whilst in British Guiana they are not specified in the lists.]

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRITISH GUIANA—*continued.*

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

- Indiarubber, sheet, vulcanised ;
- Provisions and victuals which may be used for man, namely :—
 - Bacon, ham, and pork ;
 - Cassava powder and tapioca ;
 - Cocoa powder ;
 - Cocoa, raw, of all kinds, and all preparations of cocoa, including cocoa husks, cocoa shells and chocolate ;
 - Coffee ;
 - Herrings, cured and salted, in barrels and cases, including dry salted herrings and herrings in brine ;
 - Mandioea and tapioca flour ;
 - Onions ;
 - Potatoes ;
 - Rice and rice flour ;
 - Rye, rye flour and meal ;
 - Sago and sago meal and flour ;
 - Soups, compressed and desiccated ;
 - Tinned and potted meats, and extract of meat ;
 - Vegetables, fresh, except peas ;

[*Note.*—In the Trinidad and Tobago Proclamation referred to above, "foodstuffs and feeding stuffs, including all animal and vegetable oils and fats, &c.," are included in the list of prohibited exports "to all foreign countries in Europe, and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain, and Portugal."

In British Guiana, such articles are included partly under Group "A" and partly under Group "B".

Rubber (including raw, waste and reclaimed rubber, solutions containing rubber, jellies containing rubber, or any other preparations containing rubber, and also including balata, guttapercha, and the following varieties of rubber, viz., Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong, Palembang, Pontianac and all other substances containing caoutchouc and all goods made wholly or partly of rubber, including tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles and materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres.

[The above item (except as italicised) is included in the Trinidad and Tobago list of prohibited exports "to all destinations other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates."]

[*Note.*—In Trinidad and Tobago, "asphalt" is included in the list of prohibited exports under the above heading, but is not specified in the British Guiana lists.]

(C) To all destinations, except the United Kingdom—

Diamonds of all kinds.

[Under the Trinidad and Tobago Proclamation, "Diamonds, rough, suitable for industrial purposes," are prohibited to be exported "to all destinations, other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates."]

(C. 35,456.)

MALTA.

Copy of a Government Notice (No. 221), dated 11th October last, has been received, which amends the Government Notices Nos. 175 and 200 of 1915 by prohibiting the exportation of various articles to certain destinations from Malta, as follows:—

Prohibited Exports:
Amended Lists.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

MALTA—*continued.*

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

- Chlorides of sulphur ;
- Fustic (chips and extract) and logwood (chips and extract, including haematine crystals and other logwood preparations) ;
- Iron ore, Cumberland haematite ;
- Whale meal ;
- Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable or which may become suitable for use in war :
 - [The italicised words only are new.]
- Diamonds, rough, suitable for industrial purposes, including Brazilian carbon :
 - [The italicised words only are new.]
- Bones for manure, dissolved bones, bone flour, bone meal and bone ash ;
 - [In lieu of "bone ash."]

(B) To all foreign ports in Europe and the Mediterranean and Black Seas, without permission of the Collector of Customs:—

- Aluminium, salts of ;
 - [Transferred from Group "A."]
- Calcium sulphite ;
- China clay (including china stone and potters' clay) ;
- Gas carbon ;
- Kapok hempen fibre ;
- Iron ore (except Cumberland haematite) :
 - [The italicised words only are new.]

(C. 35,644.)

RUSSIA.

With reference to previous notices in the "Board of Trade Journal"

List of Goods in respect of which Certificates of Origin are not required.

on the subject of the regulations respecting certificates of origin for goods imported into Russia, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the official "Torg. Prom. Gazeta"

(Petrograd) of 29th September/12th October contains a complete list of articles which, on importation into Russia, are exempted, during the period of the war, from the requirements of the Regulations of the 12th/25th March, 1915, concerning certificates of origin. The origin of the goods included in this list is to be ascertained by the Customs authorities from data furnished by the owners of the goods or from any other sources of information at their disposal. Should the goods be found to be of German, Austro-Hungarian or Turkish origin, they will be treated in accordance with the regulations concerning enemy goods (see the notice on pp. 333-4 of the present issue of the "Board of Trade Journal").

The following list shows the goods for which, according to the notice in the "Torg. Prom. Gazeta," certificates of origin are not required:—

FOODSTUFFS AND ANIMALS.

- Rice, husked and unhusked [No. 2 of the Russian Customs Tariff] ;
- Groats [Tariff No. 3 (2), 3 (3) and Note] ;
- Spices [Tariff No. 15] ;
- Coffee, raw, in the bean, and coffee, roasted, in the bean or ground [Tariff No. 18 (1) and *ex* 18 (2)] ;
- Cocoa in the bean and cocoa husks—whether raw or partly roasted [Tariff No. 19] ;
- Tea [Tariff No. 20] ;
- Fish, fresh ; and salted or smoked herring [Tariff No. 37 (1) and *ex* 37 (4)] ;

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

RUSSIA—*continued.*

ANIMAL PRODUCTS AND WARES THEREOF.

Hides and skins, undressed : of bulls, oxen, cows, calves, camels, buffaloe, horses, asses, pigs ; skins of fish or amphibious animals [Tariff No. 54] ;
Hides and skins, dressed, and parings thereof [Tariff No. 55] ;
Leather belting for machinery, sewn or unsewn [see Tariff No. 57 (6)] ;

WOODEN WARES, VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, &c.

Wooden parts of machines and apparatus [Tariff No. 61 (2)—Note 2] ;
Castor seeds and copra [see Tariff No. 62 (3)] ;

STONE AND CERAMIC WARES.

Fluor spar, even if crushed [see Tariff No. 66 (1) and 66 (2)] ;
Natural whetstones, in rectangular or circular shape, mounted or not [Tariff No. 66 (4)] ;
Grinding and polishing substances, and articles manufactured therefrom ; graphite, carbons for electro-technical purposes ; gas mantles, ready for use ; lubricating, polishing and adhesive compounds [Tariff No. 71] ;

MINERAL FUELS, RESINS, GUMS, &c.

Colophony or white rosin [see Tariff No. 82] ;
Mineral asphalt, ground or not [Tariff No. 83 (1) and 83 (2)] ;
Liquid products distilled from naphtha (petroleum) [Tariff No. 85] ;
Croutchone (rubber) and gutta-percha, crude, and caoutchouc (rubber) waste [Tariff No. 87 (2)] ;
Camphor, crude [Tariff No. 87 (5) a] ;
India-rubber (caoutchouc and gutta-percha), prepared and manufactured [Tariff No. 88] ;

CHEMICAL MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS.

Sulphur, crude, unrefined, in lumps [Tariff No. 91 (1)] ;
Antimony, crude and metallic [Tariff No. 92] ;
Chile saltpetre (nitrate of soda) [Tariff No. 103 (1)] ;
Chloride of lime [see Tariff No. 107] ;
Sulphuric acid [Tariff No. 108 (1)] ;
Nitric acid [see Tariff No. 108 (3)] ;
Iodine, bromine, barium chloride, nitrite of soda, purified boric acid, in crystals, as a powder, or as an anhydride ; acetate of lead (sugar of lead), acetate of soda, whether liquid or not ; chlorate of potassium (Berthollet's salts) and chlorate of sodium ; chloride of iron ; calcium carbide ; benzol and naphthaline, purified ; resinous soaps and salts of resin acid : oxalic and lactic acids ; carbonic acid, in crystals or in the form of a transparent liquid ; cream of tartar, refined ; wood spirit and acetone [Tariff No. 112 (1)] ;
Naphthols and sulphonic acids [Tariff No. 112 (6)] ;
Peroxide of hydrogen [see Tariff No. 112 (9)] ;
Tanning materials and tanning extracts [Tariff No. 124] ;
Dyewoods, in logs and blocks, and also grated or chopped up [see Tariff No. 125 (1)] ;
Catechu (cutch) [see Tariff No. 126] ;
White lead and zinc white [Tariff No. 131] ;

ORES, METALS, AND METAL WARES.

Metallic ores and minerals [Tariff No. 133] ;
Cast iron in pigs, scraps and filings (including ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon and ferrochrome) [Tariff No. 139] ;
Iron, in bars, &c. ; ingots, pigs, puddled billets, scrap and millbars, iron in powder ; sheet iron ; iron plates ; shaped (profile) iron ; hoop iron [Tariff No. 140 (1), (3) and (4)] ;
Steel in bars, &c. ; billets ; steel scrap ; sheet steel ; steel plates ; shaped (profile) steel ; hoop steel [Tariff No. 142 (1), (3) and (4)] ;
Copper, aluminium, nickel, cobalt, bismuth, cadmium and other unspecified metals ; chrysocole, tombac, argentan (German silver), Britannia metal, and all other unspecified metal alloys—all the above, whether in pigs, ingots, shavings, filings, scrap or powder or in bars, rods and sheets [Tariff No. 143] ;
Tin—in pigs, rods or scrap, or in sheets, amalgam for mirrors ; sheets of lead coated with tin [Tariff No. 144] ;
Lead—in pigs or scrap ; litharge ; silver litharge ; slag ; in rolls, sheets, wire or piping [Tariff No. 146 (1) and (2)].

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

RUSSIA—*continued.*

- Zinc—in pigs, scrap or powder, zinc slag and zinc dust; in sheets or rods [Tariff No. 147];
- Manufactures of copper, aluminium, nickel, cobalt, &c., and alloys [Tariff No. 143], viz., articles not ornamented in relief, not engraved, and stamped articles, even if combined with wood, iron, tin plate, leather, or other common materials [Tariff No. 149 (2)];
- Cast iron wares, in the rough, or worked [Tariff No. 150];
- Iron and steel manufactures, wrought, stamped, moulded—not specially mentioned; forged nails [Tariff No. 151];
- Iron and steel boiler-makers' wares, such as steam boilers and similar apparatus, boilers, reservoirs, tanks, boxes, sections of bridges; also all unspecified kinds of manufactures of sheet iron or steel; pipes and their connecting pieces, of iron or steel [Tariff No. 152];
- Iron and steel manufactures (unspecified), worked, turned, polished, ground, bronzed or otherwise elaborated, even with parts composed of wood or of copper or copper alloys [Tariff No. 153];
- Wire:—of iron or steel, or of copper or copper alloys, aluminium, nickel, cobalt, bismuth, cadmium, &c., of chrysocholle, tombac, argentan, Britannia metal, &c. (Tariff No. 143) [Tariff No. 155];
- Wire manufactures, viz.:—Manufactures of wire of iron or steel or of copper, copper alloys, aluminium, nickel, &c., &c. (Tariff No. 143) [Tariff No. 156 (1) and (2)];
- Electrical cables of all kinds [Tariff No. 156 (3)];
- Cutlery of any kind and for any purpose (except machine knives, &c.), in mountings of common materials, prepared from iron, steel, copper, copper alloys, &c., &c.; also scissors or pincers provided with even or with notched blades; knife blades; and forks without handles, finished or not [Tariff No. 158 (1)];
- Scythes, bills and sickles; straw choppers, shovels, spades, pitchforks, rakes, hoes, picks, spuds and mattocks [Tariff No. 160];
- Handtools for use in trades, crafts, arts and industries [Tariff No. 161];
- Machines and apparatus, complete or incomplete, fitted together or in parts [Tariff No. 167.];
- Instruments and apparatus:—Astronomical, optical (except spectacles, eyeglasses, opera glasses and binoculars), physical, chemical and mathematical, geodetical and drawing; instruments, &c. for medical purposes; manometers, vacuumeters, indicators and measuring apparatus; magic lanterns and other lanterns for picture projection; photographic apparatus; geographical globes; glasses for spectacles and for opera glasses, burning glasses, magnifying glasses, and all kinds of optical glasses; electrical current interrupters, commutators, safety cut-outs; holders for electrical incandescent lamps; rheostats and commutators of all kinds, fitted together or in parts; telegraphic and telephonic apparatus; electrical and pneumatic bells and accessories for electrical signalling [Tariff No. 169 (1)];
- Electro-technical measuring appliances (ammeters, wattmeters, voltmeters, and calculators) [Tariff No. 169 (2)];
- Separate parts of motor cars and motor cycles [*ex* Tariff No. 173 (5)];
- Automobiles and motor cycles [Tariff No. 173 (7)];

CELLULOSE.

Cellulose [*ex* Tariff No. 176 (4)];

TEXTILE MATERIALS AND WARES THEREOF.

- Raw cotton and raw jute [*ex* Tariff No. 179];
- Wool and hair, uncombed, unspun; wool combings and waste [Tariff No. 181];
- Felts or felted tissues of cotton, pure or mixed with wool, for use in factories and workshops [Tariff No. 187 (4)];
- Twine of Manila hemp or sisal, for sheaf binding reapers, whether imported separately or with the machine [Tariff No. 190, Note 4];
- Jute and linen sacks, also coarse jute tissues for sacking or packing [Tariff No. 191];
- Machine belting of hemp or cotton [*ex* Tariff No. 194];
- Felts of wool or felted tissues of wool, pure or mixed with cotton, for use in factories [*ex* Tariff No. 198];
- Tissues of wool and half wool and cloths for use in factories or workshops [Tariff No. 202 (1)];
- Transmission belts of camels' hair [Tariff No. 202 (2)].

(C, 35,085.)

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

With reference to the notice at page 122 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 14th October respecting the importation into Russia of goods of enemy origin, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Decree was published in the Official "Bulletin of Laws" of Petrograd for the 26th September/9th October prohibiting the importation into the Russian Empire of the products of the soil and industry of countries at war with Russia. The Decree provides, however, that, by way of exception to this prohibition, the goods specified below may be imported from enemy countries, on the basis of existing regulations (*i.e.*, on payment of double the rates of duty fixed for such goods by the "General" Customs Tariff):—

- Unspecified oils of animal origin [Tariff No. 51 (5)];
- Unspecified natural salts; brines; mineral muds [Tariff No. 90];
- Antimony, crude or metallic [Tariff No. 92];
- Boracic minerals, boric acid, and borax [Tariff No. 93];
- Chemical and pharmaceutical products of the kinds specified in Tariff Nos. 96-116, inclusive;
- Castor oil and alizarine oil [Tariff No. 117 (2)];
- Tanning and dyeing materials and preparations, and colours, of the kinds specified in Tariff Nos. 124 to 135, inclusive, and in Tariff No. 137 (*i.e.*, excluding colours for miniatures, and Indian ink [Tariff No. 136]);
- Cast iron; manufactured iron; tinplate, &c.; manufactured steel; copper, aluminium, nickel, cobalt, bismuth, cadmium and unspecified metals and metal alloys; tin; mercury; lead and zinc [Tariff Nos. 139-147, inclusive];
- Gold and silver in bars, or rolled in strips or sheets [Tariff No. 148 (1)];
- Wire, of iron or steel, copper, aluminium, &c., &c. [Tariff No. 155];
- Hand-tools for use in trades, crafts, arts, and industries [Tariff No. 161];
- Machinery and apparatus, complete or incomplete, fitted together or in parts [Tariff No. 167];
- Physical, astronomical, mathematical and similar instruments and apparatus; also electro-technical accessories [Tariff No. 169];
- Books, periodicals, pictures, drawings, plans, maps, music [Tariff No. 178].

[NOTE.—For further details concerning the articles covered by the Russian Tariff heading quoted above, see the translation of the Russian Customs Tariff, published as a Parliamentary Paper by the Board of Trade in April, 1915. (Cd. 7,854, price 7d.)

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Petrograd, in reporting the publication of the Decree noted above, states, on the authority of the official "Torg. Prom. Gazeta" (Petrograd) of 26th September/9th October,

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

RUSSIA—*continued.*

that those foreign goods for which, on import into Russia from allied or neutral countries, certificates or other proofs of origin are required, will be treated for Tariff purposes as if they were imported from enemy countries, should the necessary proofs of origin not be forthcoming, or if the said documents do not comply with the regulations, even though there be no proof that the said goods are of enemy origin. (C. 35,369.)

NORWAY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at Christiania to the effect that the exportation of *ferro-vanadium* and of *all kinds of soap* from Norway has been prohibited. (C. 35,327; 35,747.)

The Board of Trade are also in receipt, through the same channel, of copy of a Norwegian Customs Circular, dated the 8th October, which provides that the prohibition of the export of "nickel and nickel ores" does not cover *nickel stone (nickel concentrate) containing about 40 per cent. of pure nickel*, and that the prohibition of the exportation of raw and hackled hemp does not apply to *tarred oakum of hemp*. The Circular also provides that *brewery pitch* is to be regarded as falling under the heading "resin" in the prohibited export list. (C. 35,328.)

SWEDEN.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at Stockholm to the effect that the exportation of the following articles from Sweden has been prohibited as from the 29th October:—

- Soap (other than perfumed soap), including soap in shaped pieces for use, balls, soap moulded into shapes, &c., liquid or semi-solid soaps in tubes, jars, &c., and transparent soap;
- Soft soap;
- Detergent substances (whether solid, in the form of powder, or liquid) produced from soap, fat or oil with other substances added;
- Resin soap or so-called resin glue, solid or liquid; also so-called tanner's glue. (C. 35,746.)

DENMARK.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at Copenhagen to the effect that the exportation from Denmark of *all kinds of soap* was prohibited by a Decree published on the 30th October; and that the exportation of *wheels (at least 75 cm. in diameter) for normal gauge railways, and of wheels (145 cm. in diameter) for 1 metre gauge railways* has also been prohibited.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NETHERLANDS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Dutch Royal Decree, dated the 22nd September, and published on the 26th October, which prohibits the exportation of *flax* from the Netherlands. (C. 35,329.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the same channel, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at The Hague to the effect that the exportation of *linseed oil* from the Netherlands was prohibited by a Decree of the 28th October. (C. 35,622.)

FRANCE.

With reference to the notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 1st July (pages 24 and 54), respecting the exportation of heavy hides and tanning extracts from France to the United Kingdom, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that, whilst the agreement with the French Government with regard to the export of heavy hides has terminated, arrangements have been made with that Government as to the future export of heavy hides to the United Kingdom. All enquiries on this subject should be addressed to the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement, India House, Kingsway, London, W.C.

As regards tanning extract, the Board are informed that the French Government are not at present allowing the export of this article to the United Kingdom, pending enquiries which they are making as to the possibility of there being any extract available for export after the requirements of the French tanneries are satisfied. It is understood that, as soon as there should appear to be a surplus, the French Government will be prepared to allow export to the United Kingdom. Enquiries in this connection should similarly be addressed to the Commission Internationale. (C. 32,884 ; 35,068 ; 35,201.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Decree of the French Minister of Agriculture, dated the 20th October, laying down the conditions under which the exportation from France to allied countries, British Colonies, and North and South America, of British thoroughbred horses may be authorised by the competent French authorities.

This Decree (in French) may be seen by persons interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 35,497.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SWITZERLAND.

With reference to the notice at page 260 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the prohibition of the exportation from Switzerland of cotton yarns and certain other forms of cotton, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copies of the Federal Decree of the 19th October which imposed the prohibition in question. The articles to which the prohibition applies are as follows:—

**Prohibition of
Exportation of
Cotton Yarns, &c.**

Cotton, dyed, &c. [unbleached and bleached cotton were already prohibited];

Cotton wool (wadding), other than bleached, chemically pure, wadding [which was, however, already prohibited]; cotton tow, carded, in sheets;

Cotton yarns, unbleached, steamed, bleached, glazed, mercerised, dyed, and printed—whether single or twisted;

Imitation vicuña yarns.

The Decree also provides that the prohibition of export is also to apply to yarns of cotton mixed with other materials, in so far as such mixed yarns are assimilated to pure cotton yarns for tariff purposes. Yarns of cotton with admixture of other vegetable or animal textile materials, which, as a result of such admixture, are *not* assimilated to pure cotton yarns, are also prohibited to be exported if the object of such admixture appears to be to evade the prohibition imposed by the Decree.

(C. 34,370.)

PORTUGAL.

With reference to the notice at page 46 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 7th October, the "Diario do Governo" for the 13th October contains a Decree (No. 1,948), dated the 9th October, which suspends the operation of the Law of the 24th September (No. 459), which prohibited the exportation of livestock and domestic birds from Portugal and exempted from import duty animals and meat imported into the country from the Portuguese Colonies.

The present Decree prohibits the exportation to foreign countries of cattle (*gado bovino*) (except those covered by international arrangements), of adult pigs, of young pigs weighing more than 70 kilogs., and also of comestible products derived from such animals. The Decree further provides that poultry may be exported from Portugal subject to the payment of the export super-tax of 50 per cent. *ad valorem* fixed by the Decree of the 30th March, 1915 (see pages 320-1 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 29th April last); and that a super-tax of 10 escudos per head (payable in addition to the ordinary export duty) is to be levied on sheep, goats, and on young pigs weighing up to 70 kilogs., on exportation.

(C. 34,480.)

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

With reference to the notice at page 396 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 6th May, respecting the prohibition of the importation into the French Zone in Morocco of all goods of enemy origin, the Board of Trade understand that certificates of origin are required to accompany all goods imported into the French Zone, and that, so far as exports from the United Kingdom are concerned, the authorities in the French Zone accept certificates of origin issued by Chambers of Commerce in this country if drawn up in the form which is accepted by the French Customs authorities in the case of certificates issued by Chambers of Commerce in respect of certain goods exported from the United Kingdom to France (*see* the Memorandum relative to Certificates of Origin issued by the Board of Trade as a Parliamentary Return in 1910 [Cd. 5,347], pages 14-15, and page 37).

Particular attention is directed to fact that, in the case of certificates of origin issued by Chambers of Commerce for goods exported to the French Zone in Morocco, the signature of the issuing authority must be "legalised" by the local French Consular officer.

(C. 34,665.)

CHILE.

With reference to the notice on page 886 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 23rd September respecting the necessity for the production of an invoice, certified by a Chilean Consul, in respect of each parcel for Chile containing goods exceeding £5 in value, the Board of Trade are now informed by the Consul-

General of Chile in the United Kingdom that Consular invoices in respect of goods sent to Chile by parcel post are governed by exactly the same regulations as those applying to Consular invoices in respect of goods shipped by steamer. Consequently, any number of parcels posted by one firm, at one and the same time, and addressed to one and the same consignee, may be declared together on one Consular Invoice.

(C.I.B. 49,568.)

URUGUAY.

The Uruguayan "Diario Oficial" for the 16th September contains a Decree, dated the 13th September, laying down Regulations respecting regulations respecting certificates of origin Certificates of Origin. in respect of goods shipped to the Republic of Uruguay. The Decree provides as follows:—

Article 1.—Uruguayan Consular Agents are authorised to issue—when requested to do so—certificates of origin and nationality in respect of goods destined to be imported into the Republic of Uruguay.

Article 2.—The certificates must be presented in duplicate to the Consular Agents, must be drawn up in Spanish or in French, must be signed by the consignor of the goods, and must indicate the marks, numbers, and quantity of the packages, the nature of the receptacles, the nature of the goods, the gross weight, the origin or nationality of the goods, name of the consignee (in the case of goods not declared "to order"), and the ports of shipment and of destination. Each certificate may relate to only one consignor and consignee.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

URUGUAY—*continued.*

Article 3.—The Uruguayan Consul at the port of shipment may also issue certificates of origin for goods to be shipped with the option of being unloaded at either a foreign or Uruguayan port, provided the goods are consigned to a firm established in Uruguay.

Article 4.—Consular Agents shall "viser" certificates of origin, return the duplicate to the consignor of the goods, and send the original at once to the Uruguayan Consul at the port of shipment, informing the consignor that the duplicate should be transmitted to the respective shipping agent at that port, in order that the agent may present it, together with the respective manifests, bills of lading or "parcel-receipt," to the Uruguayan Consul there. The Consul shall make the necessary verifications, affix the original of the certificate of origin to the copy of the bill of lading or "parcel-receipt" which is to be delivered to the master of the vessel, and shall send the duplicate certificate, along with the other documents required by the Uruguayan Consular Regulations, to the Customs Department at Montevideo.

Article 5.—The Consul at the port of shipment, after checking the certificates of origin from the shipping documents, shall note on both (the original and the duplicate) the name of the ship on which the goods were loaded.

Article 6.—In the case of goods sent by parcels post, the duplicate of the certificate shall be sent to the Customs Department at Montevideo and the original returned to the interested party in order that it may be attached to the postal despatch note.

Article 7.—Consular Agents shall charge the following fees for the visa of certificates of origin or nationalisation of goods, viz. :—

For the visa of each certificate in respect of goods to be accompanied by bill of lading or "parcel receipt"	1 peso.
For the visa of each certificate in respect of goods to be sent by parcel post	20 centavos.
	(C. 35,649.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Information regarding the present steamship services for cargo between the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Firms making written application for this information are requested to indicate between what ports in the United Kingdom and what ports on the Continent they desire to obtain details as to sailings.

Detention of Cargoes and Vessels by H.M. Armed Forces. See notice on p. 305.

UNITED KINGDOM. FRANCE.

The London, Brighton and South Coast Railway Company announce that they cannot accept any goods to the Continent *via* Littlehampton and Dieppe or *via* London Docks and Dieppe until further notice. (C.I.B. 52,160.)

Shipping and Transport.

BRITISH INDIA. CEYLON.

The Administration Report on the Railways of India for 1914-15 contains the following information regarding the possibility of connecting India and Ceylon by a railway, various schemes for which have been suggested since 1895:—

**Proposed
Connection of
India and Ceylon
by Railway.**

The South Indian Railway having been extended to Dhanushkodi, the southernmost point of Rameswaram Island, and the Ceylon State Railway to Talaimannar on Mannar Island, two points distant from each other about 20 miles across a shallow strait, the proposal to connect the two terminal stations has again been investigated. It is proposed that a connecting track should be laid on a solid embankment or causeway raised on the sand bank known as "Adam's Bridge." This causeway, it is contemplated, will extend from Dhanushkodi Point on the Indian side to Talaimannar Point on the Ceylon side, a length of about 20 miles, of which about 7 miles will be built upon the dry land of the various islands, and 13 in water. The sections on dry land will consist of low banks of sand pitched with coral and present no difficulty, while the section through the sea will be constructed on a double row of reinforced concrete piles driven into the sand, pitched at 10 ft. centres, and having their inner faces 14 ft. apart. These piles will then be braced together longitudinally with light concrete arches and chains, and transversely with concrete ties, struts, and chains. Behind the piles, slabs of reinforced concrete will be slipped into position, the bottom slabs being sunk well into the sea bottom, and the space enclosed by the slabs filled in with sand.

The top of the concrete work will be carried 6 ft. above high water, and the rails will be laid at that level. It is anticipated that the suspended sand brought up by the currents will settle on either side of the causeway and eventually link up Rameswaram Island with Mannar Island. The total cost of construction of the causeway and works at the two terminal points is estimated at approximately 111 lacs of rupees (equivalent at par to £740,000).

AUSTRALIA.

The High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia notifies that the Australian Commonwealth and States Governments have appointed Messrs. Elder, Smith & Co., and Messrs. Gibbs, Bright & Co., charterers, in connection with the ocean carriage of Australia's exportable wheat.

The arrangements were made in order to prevent competition and the increase of freights, and the complete control over wheat freights has been vested in the Commonwealth Government.

No wheat vessel, except those chartered through the firms of Messrs. Elder, Smith & Co. and Messrs. Gibbs, Bright & Co. will be given a clearance from Australia.

Shipping and Transport.

NIGERIA.

A Supplement to the official "Nigeria Gazette" of 30th September publishes the text of Regulations made under the Pilotage Ordinance, 1915, defining the constitution and functions of the Lagos Pilotage Board and regulating pilotage at the port.

**New Pilotage
Regulations
at Lagos.**

Every ship, other than a ship belonging to His Majesty or the Nigerian Government, of more than 10 tons burden entering, leaving or changing its berth in the port must be in charge of a pilot authorised by these regulations to pilot such ship. There are two classes of pilots: (a) the Government pilot who may pilot any ship; and (b) the licensed pilot who may pilot any ship of which he is a master.

A schedule to the Regulations specifies the following pilotage dues:—

Due for pilotage of inward or outward bound ships by a Government pilot	10s. per foot of draught or of part thereof over 6 ins.
Due for pilotage by a Government pilot of ship changing her berth:—	
(a) When the change of berth is from an anchorage in the vicinity of Wilmot Point to a berth or anchorage beyond Elegbata channel or <i>vice versa</i>	... £1 10s.
(b) In other cases	... £1.

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

RUSSIA.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has received, through the Foreign Office, telegraphic information from H.M. Ambassador at Petrograd stating that the port of Archangel is expected to be kept open at least till January and possibly later, as there are more ice-breakers than last year. (C.I.B. 51,847.)

**Port of Archangel
expected open till
January.**

FRANCE (ALGERIA).

H.M. Consul-General at Algiers (Mr. B. Cave, C.B.) reports that the Algerian Government have granted to a British shipping agent and ship-chandler in that city the right to establish a bonded store on his own business premises.

This is the first time that such a privilege has been accorded in Algiers. The port possesses a municipal bonded

**Establishment at
Algiers of Private
Bonded Store for
Marine Supplies.**

Shipping and Transport.

FRANCE (ALGERIA)—*continued.*

warehouse, open to all, but the formalities and delays attaching to the withdrawal of goods render it quite useless in the case of the great majority of British vessels, which only come in for a few hours to coal, and it is impossible to give there the constant attention which they require.

The institution of this bonded store will result in an economy to British shipping of anything up to 50 per cent. in the cost of British provisions such as hams, bacon, sugar, jams, spirits and so forth, as well as engine-room stores, and nearly 100 per cent. in the case of tea.

The name and address of the shipping agent above-mentioned may be obtained by United Kingdom firms interested on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (M. 28,516.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (PANAMA CANAL ZONE).

Panama Canal Traffic: See article on pp. 318-20.
First Year's Operations.

ARGENTINA.

With reference to the notice on p. 498 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 18th February last relative to Regulations regarding Wireless Installations on Merchant Vessels. Regulations, drawn up by the Argentine Ministry of Marine, for the working of the wireless telegraph service of the Republic, it is notified that the "Boletin Oficial" (Buenos Aires) of 30th September contains a Decree modifying those Regulations as regards wireless installations on vessels registered under the Argentine flag.

The "Boletin" containing the text of the above-mentioned Decree (in Spanish) may be consulted by United Kingdom shipowners interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

MINERALS, METALS, AND MACHINERY. AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) has forwarded an extract from the local press which deals with the value of imports of motor cycles, and chassis and bodies of motor cars, into the Commonwealth in the six months ended 30th June last. According to this extract the value of the imports of these goods amounted to £570,466 as against £1,035,284 in the first six months of 1914. For the first time on record the United States has deprived the United Kingdom of the lead in imports of motor vehicles into the Commonwealth—due, of course, to the war conditions. The figures of the total imports, and the respective shares of the United States and the United Kingdom, in the six months ended 30th June, 1914 and 1915, are as follows:—

	Total Imports.		United States.		United Kingdom.	
	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Chassis ...	802,662	418,748	249,797	172,968	255,659	117,501
Bodies for cars ...	140,695	89,961	67,439	47,247	38,237	24,048
Motor cycles ...	92,097	61,767	13,580	18,271	74,480	43,148
	1,035,454	570,466	330,816	238,486	368,376	184,697

(C.I.B. 51,505.)

According to the "Australian Statesman and Mining Standard" (Melbourne) of 16th September, the Under Secretary for Mines of New South Wales has furnished a return showing the quantity and value of the silver, silver-lead, zinc concentrates, copper, tin, and coal exported from that State during the first six months of 1915. The details are as follows:—

	Ozs.	£
Silver ingots and matte ...	1,482,974	146,318
	Tons.	
Silver-lead, concentrates, &c... ..	132,852	981,674
Lead (in matte)	17,788	314,568
Zinc concentrates	71,395	263,737
Copper-ingots, matte, and ore ..	10,151	651,024
Tin-ingots and ore	792	96,869
Coal to Australasian and other ports	2,190,902	1,166,178
Total value ... ..	...	£3,120,368

These figures indicate a net decrease for the six months of £1,903,172 when compared with those for the corresponding period of 1914.

The silver-lead products exhibit a comparative decrease of £793,109 in value. The value of the zinc concentrates exported shows a decrease

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

of £540,095 as compared with the corresponding period in 1914. The exports of copper, obtained largely from matte, &c., imported from other States, exhibit an increase of £52,554 in value. The quantity of tin exported discloses a decrease in value of £107,318. The exports of coal during the half-year have been on a lessened scale, the figures for the coal shipped showing a decrease of 936,348 tons in quantity and £515,204 in value as compared with that recorded for the first six months of 1914.

SALVADOR.

H.M. Consul at San Salvador (Mr. A. H. Medhurst) has furnished the following statement showing **Mineral Exports to the United Kingdom and the United States in 1914.** the export of minerals from the Republic of Salvador to the United Kingdom and United States during 1914:—

	To United States.		To United Kingdom.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	Pesos.	Lbs.	Pesos.
Mixed minerals	26,798	8,687	2,052	2,412
Gold and silver bars	93,709	3,191,499	875*	29,342
Mineral samples	47,430	930	—	—
Silver coins	352	2,344	—	—
Silver sweepings	988	35,210	4,735	151,912
"Malte"	628	848	—	—
"Slimes"	2,038	3,991	1,066	5,743
Total ... ..	...	3,243,509	...	189,409

* Silver bars only.

Peso = 1s. 4d. at present rate of exchange.

(C. 31,509.)

JAPAN.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.), reports that according to the "Japan Advertiser," the Kawasaki Dockyards Company of Kobe, has entered into a contract with the Fiat San Giorgio Company of Turin for the construction of the latest model submarine of the Laurentine type. This boat displaces 700 tons when on the surface and 1,070 tons when submerged. In speed it is as fast as any modern battleship and can travel over 6,000 miles without replenishing its supply of oil. The length is 75 metres. It carries five torpedo tubes, three in the bow and two in the stern. Besides anti-aircraft submersible guns and other up-to-date appliances, the hull of this submarine will be built in Japan at the Kawasaki Dockyards. The machinery and engines, &c. are to be built and sent from Italy. The vessel will be completed within 24 months. The

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

Kawasaki Dockyards have obtained all the rights and privileges to build all future engines and machinery if they so desire in Japan. All the plans and details with the rights are to be furnished them.

A further contract has been signed which gives the Company the exclusive rights to manufacture in Japan the Fiat type of Diesel oil engines. These engines are applicable not only to submarines, but are now proving successful and economical factors as marine engines even in larger vessels.

For the construction of the hull of the first submarine and for instructions as to operating, several Italian engineers will go to Japan. The Kawasaki Dockyards Company will send a number of technical experts to study in the Fiat works in Turin and in Spezia.

(C.I.B. 51,223.)

TEXTILES AND TEXTILE MATERIALS.**UNITED KINGDOM.**

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 28th October, 1915, was **Cotton Statistics.** 77,901, and the number imported during the forty-three weeks ended 28th October, 1915, was 4,360,335 (including 4,620 bales British West Indian, 4,822 bales British West African, 21,915 bales British East African, and 1,201 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 28th October, 1915, was 3,823, and during the forty-three weeks 539,366.

For further details see p. 354.

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 four months ended July, 1913, 1914, and 1915, has been extracted from a return issued by the Indian

Government:—

	Four months ended July.		
	1913.	1914.	1915.
BRITISH INDIA AND NATIVE STATES.			
Cotton yarn spun Lbs.	227,711,688	233,409,613	244,447,433
Grey and bleached piece goods ... } Lbs.	66,195,022	73,961,711	81,993,954
... .. } = Yards	293,368,519	315,312,055	342,800,828
Coloured piece goods } Lbs.	20,975,279	19,725,857	21,247,321
... .. } = Yards	89,715,833	84,546,093	89,725,458
Grey and coloured goods (other than piece goods) } Lbs.	633,054	585,497	584,652
Hosiery } "	125,367	83,319	70,642
Miscellaneous goods } "	65,535	86,691	176,445
Total of woven goods "	87,994,257	94,443,075	104,073,014

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 30th October, 1915, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	50s.	3d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	46s.	2d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	29s.	1d.

For further particulars see p. 354.

A statement is published on p. 355 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 30th October, 1915, as compared with the imports during the corresponding weeks of

Imports of Agricultural Produce.

1913 and 1914.

For notices relative to raw materials for textiles *see* under Textiles and Textile Materials.

AUSTRALIA.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has received a copy of an Agreement between the Commonwealth Government and the Government of the State of Queensland relative to the sugar industry in that State and the sugar supplies of the Commonwealth.

In view of the serious position which has arisen with regard both to the industry and supplies, the Governments of the State and the Commonwealth have decided to co-operate with each other to the fullest extent of their powers for the benefit of the consumers of the Commonwealth and the protection of those engaged in the sugar industry.

As an understanding and as a basis for common action, the two Governments have agreed as follows:—

1. The Government of Queensland to acquire the entire sugar production of Queensland for 1915 at about an average of £18 per ton for raw sugar 94 "net titre."
2. The Commonwealth Government to take over the aforesaid Queensland product from the Queensland Government at cost price and free of expense to the Queensland Government.
3. The Commonwealth Government to sell same to the community and to use its powers to do all things necessary to place sugar on the market at its own expense.
4. Refined and raw sugar may be placed on the market by the Commonwealth Government at the lowest possible price.
5. The practice and conditions with regard to delivery, weight, &c. of raw sugar to be as nearly as possible in harmony with those now in existence.

(C. 33,357.)

Agricultural and Forest Products.

CYPRUS.

The High Commissioner of Cyprus reports that some 2,000 to 3,000 tons of olive stones, together with all the residue of the olive after pressing, valued at from 20 to 25 francs per ton, are exported annually from Cyprus to the Piræus for crushing. In this way some 8 to 10 per cent. additional oil is extracted which is used in the manufacture of soap, whilst the residue is used for fuel purposes. In Cyprus olive stones have been used as food for pigs, as fuel, and often as manure.

25 frs. = £1 at par.

(C. 31,243.)

PORTUGAL.

With reference to the notice on p. 270 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 22nd July last relative to a Bill providing for the Government control of rice cultivation in Portugal, the "Diario do Governo" (Lisbon) of 18th October publishes a Decree formulated on the bases laid down in that Bill.

The Decree provides that the cultivation of rice in the Republic will be permitted under licence. The Department of Agriculture will consider the best means for the regulation of the industry, having especial regard to methods of cultivation, labour conditions, selection of seed, system of irrigation, &c. In each district a "Comissão de Orizicultura" will be appointed which will consider applications for licences and report on rice cultivation in its particular district. The Government will arrange for the carrying out of necessary hydraulic works in the rice-growing districts.

It may be noted, however, that the Decree makes no reference to State assistance to rice cultivators in the form of free agricultural instruction, free distribution of selected seed and the reduction of railway transport rates in respect of the rice produced, as was provided for in the Bill.

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

JAPAN.

With reference to the notice on p. 57 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 7th October relative to the rice crop prospects in Japan, H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) reports, under date 4th October, that the second official estimate of the crop is 55,701,025 koku. This is a reduction of 1,985,500 koku, or 3.4 per cent. as compared with the figure given in the first forecast. Again, it is a reduction of 1,805,183 koku or 2.2 per cent. as compared with the actual result of the harvest last year, though still it is 4,388,672 koku or 8½ per cent. above the normal figure.

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

The decrease reported in the present forecast as compared with the estimate previously given is explained as due to the visits of typhoons to Shikoku, Sanyodo, Kyushu, and other parts, subsequent to the date of the publication of the first forecast.

In commenting on the above estimate, the "Japan Times" of 3rd October states that the effect of the second forecast on the rice market is quite disastrous, for the decrease reported in the estimated crop is comparatively slight, and, therefore, those operators who expected to see a bad report published have begun to unload on the Exchange. On the spot market, too, sales were forced on the market by those who have been discouraged not only by the comparatively good report but the somewhat favourable weather prevailing. On the Exchange on 1st October a new low level in prices was attained under the discouraging influence of the circumstances above stated.

Koku = 4.96 bushels.

(C.I.B. 51,314.)

With reference to the notice on p. 922 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 23rd September last relative to the loofah market in Japan, H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama has forwarded an extract

**Estimated Loofah
Crop.**

from the local press of 1st October dealing with the new loofah crop.

According to this extract the new "Hechiina" towel-gourd produced in Western Totomi (Hamamatsu) this year is being gradually brought to market. The crop this year was first estimated to be 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 pieces, but judging from the conditions up to the present, many forecast that the crop may not reach 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 pieces. This probable bad crop is attributable to the insufficient application of manure by farmers, in view of the successive dull business for years, and to insect damages, though the weather was pretty satisfactory. Under the circumstances the tone of the market is strong, but on account of Germany, the largest buyer, being engaged in the war, the goods are not being satisfactorily exported, and transactions are not active. Prices range from 7 rin to 2.1 sen per piece.

10 rin = 1 sen; 100 sen = 1 yen = 2s. 0½d. (C.I.B. 51,494.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANADA.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) reports that a large American manufacturing company has decided to build a factory at Hamilton, Ontario, and has purchased a site of two acres for that purpose.

**Proposed New
Factory at
Hamilton.**

The company manufactures a large assortment of household medicines, extracts, flavours, spices, toilet articles, polishes, stock and poultry preparations, dip, disinfectants, &c., which are sold direct to farmers.

The name of the company referred to may be obtained by United Kingdom firms desirous of supplying plant &c., on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 51,408.)

With reference to the notice on p. 499 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 19th August last relative to the decision of a large company operating a departmental store at Toronto to build a warehouse at Regina, Saskatchewan, at an estimated cost of 150,000 dols. (about £30,800), the Imperial Trade

**Contract awarded
for Erection of
Warehouse at
Regina.**

Correspondent at Toronto now reports that the contract for the erection of this building has been awarded to a United States firm, whose name and address may be obtained by United Kingdom firms interested on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 90,185.)

The "Canada Gazette" of 9th October contains an Order-in-Council, dated 30th September, promulgating new regulations governing the payment of fishing bounties in Canada. Resident Canadian fishermen who have been engaged in deep-sea fishing in Canadian vessels or boats for fish other than shell-fish, salmon and shad, or fish taken in rivers or mouths of rivers, for at least three months, and have caught not less than 2,500 lbs. of sea fish, will be entitled to a bounty. The bounty, however, will not be payable to men fishing in boats measuring less than 13 feet keel and not more than three men (the owner included) will be allowed as claimants in boats under 20 feet.

Canadian registered vessels, owned and fitted out in Canada, of from 10 tons to 80 tons, which have been exclusively engaged during a period of not less than three months in the catching of sea fish, other than shell-fish, salmon or shad, or fish taken in rivers or mouths of rivers, will be entitled to a bounty to be calculated on the registered tonnage, which shall be paid to the owner or owners: provided that vessels known as "Steam Trawlers" operating "Beam," "Otter," or other such trawls, shall not be eligible for any such bounty.

The amount of the bounty to be paid to fishermen and owners of boats and vessels will be fixed from time to time by the Governor in Council.

*Miscellaneous.***CANADA**—*continued.*

The full text of the Order-in-Council, as published in the above-mentioned issue of the "Gazette," may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

According to the "Straits Budget" (Singapore) of 30th September, the President of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce stated, at the half-yearly meeting of the Chamber held on 27th September, that the export trade of the Colony during the first half of the current year had been very well maintained, the total weight of produce shipped being practically the same as in the corresponding six months of 1914. The direction of trade has, of course, changed considerably, that to the United Kingdom having increased some 50 per cent., that to the United States about 40 per cent., and that to the Continent having decreased about 45 per cent. The principal falling-off has been in copra, which shows a decrease of 19,000 tons as compared with 1914, but it should be borne in mind that shipments of this commodity during the first half of that year were exceptionally large. The decreases in other articles have not been remarkable; exports of illipe nuts fell by 2,400 tons, oil cake by 1,000 tons, and pineapples by 1,500 tons. On the other hand the exports of sago flour increased by 9,000 tons, rubber by 8,000 tons, tin by 6,300 tons, and pepper by 1,300 tons.

Prices of most of the articles of produce have been well maintained in the consuming markets. High freights and insurance, however, do not leave such a good net return to the producer. The tonnage question, which had been a very difficult one since the outbreak of war, has now righted itself as a result of the raising of conference rates to the level of open market rates.

The import trade has been somewhat variable. Imports of textile goods have, on the whole, fallen off very considerably, but prices have risen, and what trade has been done has been of a profitable nature. There has been a considerable falling-off in the importation of iron bars and steel, whereas imports of corrugated iron and wire nails have increased. Imports of cement have fallen off to the extent of some 66,000 casks, a decrease of about 44 per cent. as compared with the first six months of 1914. Sugar imports have decreased seriously, but the rice figures show an increase.

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 September, 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 two volumes of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1914 have been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 9d. (post free 6s. 3d.) for the first volume and 4s. 2d. (post free 4s. 8d.) for the second. 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) will contain 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 October issue:—State of the Labour Market in the United Kingdom for September; Employment in Germany in August; Retail Food Prices in the United Kingdom, Berlin, and Italy; Labour Disputes in 1914; Wages during the War; Minimum Wages for Female Workers in France; Labour in the Dominions; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases.

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. 5,467. Trade of Morocco in 1913. Price 4d.

Customs duties and regulations.	Imports of cotton goods.
Charges on shipping.	Port works.
	Shipping.
	Map.

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

Government Publications.

No. 5,493. Trade of the Belgian Congo in 1913. Price 2½d.

Exports of gum copal, rubber, ivory, and palm oil and kernels.	Timber trade. Railways. Map.
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No. 5,507. Trade of Canton in 1914. Price 1d.

Currency. Silk trade.	Mining. Railways.
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**No. 5,508. Trade and Navigation of the Port of Dairen, 1914.
Price 2½d.**

Freight charges on South Manchuria Railway.	Exports of agricultural pro- duce.
Falling-off in German trade.	Shipping.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.

The following reports have been issued recently by the Colonial Office:—

No. 858. Basutoland, 1914-15. Price 2d.**No. 861. Gambia, 1914. Price 1½d.****No. 862. Straits Settlements, 1914. Price 3d.****OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.**

Departmental Committee on the Home Production of Food (England and Wales). Final Report of the Departmental Committee appointed by the President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to consider the Production of Food in England and Wales. [Cd. 8,095.] Price 1½d.

Report on the Trade of the Dominion of New Zealand for the Year 1914, by Mr. W. G. Wickham (H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand). [Cd. 8,089.] Price 2d.

This Report deals with trade conditions and methods in New Zealand and contains a statement of the work of H.M. Trade Commissioner's Office during the year under review. (An article based on this Report appeared on pp. 242-5 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 28th October.)

Trade of South Africa. Report to the Board of Trade on the Trade of the Union of South Africa (and Rhodesia) for the Year, 1914, by Mr. H. E. Gauntlett, in charge of the Office of His Majesty's Trade Commissioner for South Africa. [Cd. 8,073]. Price 6d.

This Report contains an analysis of the trade of the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia during 1914 and deals with the extent of foreign competition in that market and future trade prospects. Among the Appendices to the Report are tables showing the values of the imports (in detail) into the Union, and the chief imports from the United Kingdom, the United States and Germany. [An article based on this Report appeared on pp. 102-7 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 14th October.]

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.

- Coffee Crop of the World and the War.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 14th Oct.
- Coffee Industry of the Blue Mountains.
"Agricultural News" (Barbados), 25th Sept.
- Preserved Meat Industry in Southern Brazil.
"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 5th Oct.
- Flax Cropping in Ontario.
"Canadian Textile Journal" (Montreal), Oct.
- Sugar (Jaggery) Manufacture in South India.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 8th October.
- Timber Trade of Austria and the War.
"Neue Freie Presse" (Vienna), 10th Oct.
- Sundri Timber.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 8th Oct.
- Beet Sugar Industry in France, 1914-15.
"Journal des Fabricants de Sucre" (Paris) 29th October.
- Deforestation in Chiua.
"Hong Kong Weekly Press" (Hong Kong), 24th Sept.
- Wheat-breeding in New South Wales.
"Agricultural Gazette" (Sydney), 2nd Sept.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- Brown Coal Market in Germany.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 13th Oct.
- Gold in Blister Copper: Determination of.
"Queensland Government Mining Journal" (Brisbane), Sept.
- Lime Works in Rhenish Westphalia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 13th Oct.
- Cyanide: Economics of Consumption.
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 25th Sept.
- Zinc Industry in Austria.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 13th Oct.

Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued

- Stopping Drilling Methods in the Witwatersrand.
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 25th Sept.
- Iron Trade in Germany.
"Neue Freie Presse" (Vienna), 13th Oct.
- Machinery and Engineering.**
- Electric Steel Furnace of New Design.
"Iron Age" (New York), 14th Oct.
- Textiles and Textile Materials.**
- International Textile Industry.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 14th Oct.
- Textiles: Effect of Humidity.
"Canadian Textile Journal" (Montreal), Oct., 1915.
- Hosiery Trade in the United States: Wages.
"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 4th Oct.
- Preparation of Absorbent Cotton.
"Canadian Textile Journal" (Montreal), Oct., 1915.
- Wool Trade in Queensland.
"The Age" (Melbourne), 22nd Sept.
- Mohair: New Use for.
"Canadian Textile Journal" (Montreal), Oct.
- Commercial, Financial and Economic.**
- British South Africa: Commercial Conditions.
"Commerce Reports Supplement" (Washington), 8th Oct.
- Austria-Hungary: Commercial Conditions.
"Commerce Reports Supplement" (Washington), 6th Oct., 1915.
- Austria-Hungary: Industrial Combine.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 15th Oct.
- Argentina: Cost of Doing Business at Buenos Aires.
"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 7th Oct.
- Argentina: Trade Methods.
"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 4th Oct.
- Italy: Opportunity for British Trade.
"Bulletin of the British Chamber of Commerce" (Genoa), Sept.

*Foreign and Colonial Publications.*NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—*continued.*

Miscellaneous.

Confectionery Trade in Roumania
 "Monteur du Commerce Roumain"
 (Bucharest), 1st Sept.

Arms Manufacture in Austria.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 13th Oct.

Pulp: Tests for Moisture.
 "Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Montreal), 15th Oct.

Miscellaneous—*continued.*

Paper-making: Technique of Drying.
 "Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Montreal), 15th Oct.

Alcohol Production and Taxation in France.
 "Bulletin des Halles" (Paris), 26th Oct.

Potash from Saw Mill Waste.
 "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta) 8th Oct.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

British India—

Prices and Freights in India since the Outbreak of War.
 Railways in India, 1914-15. Vol. I.—Report (with Maps); Vol. II.—Appendices.

Canada—

Department of Agriculture: Bulletin on Grain Screenings
 British Columbia Government Bulletins on British Columbia Timber.

British Guiana—Report by Comptroller of Customs on Trade in 1914.

Italy—Statistics of Imports and Exports, Jan.—Aug., 1915.

Netherlands East Indies—Essays published by the Netherlands East Indies San Francisco Committee (see article on pp. 315-18).

Russia—Plant Breeding Experimental Station at Moscow: Report for 1915 (in Russian).

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 81. Pitt Street, Sydney. Telegraphic Address, "Combritto."
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."

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 43 weeks ended 28th October, 1915 :—

	Week ended	43 Weeks	Week ended	43 Weeks
	28th Oct., 1915.	ended 28th Oct., 1915.	28th Oct., 1915.	ended 28th Oct., 1915.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	66,508	3,500,905	1,281	273,452
Brazilian	—	21,469	—	915
East Indian	221	198,816	496	58,422
Egyptian	10,421	496,921	2,046	204,689
Miscellaneous	751	142,224*	—	1,888
Total	77,901	4,360,335	3,823	539,366

* Including 4,620 bales British West Indian, 4,822 bales British West African, 21,915 bales British East African, and 1,201 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 30th October, 1915, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
Week ended 30th October, 1915	50 3	46 2	29 1
Corresponding Week in—			
1908	30 11	27 6	17 0
1909	32 5	27 9	17 0
1910	30 4	25 6	16 2
1911	33 4	31 10	20 8
1912	33 4	31 10	20 1
1913	30 1	28 2	17 9
1914	37 10	28 3	23 7

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

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of **Agricultural Produce** imported into the **United Kingdom** in the week ended 30th October, 1915, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding weeks of the two previous years.

		Week ended—		
		1st Nov., 1913.	31st Oct., 1914.	30th Oct., 1915.
Animals, living :—				
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves ...	Number	373	32	4
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—	—
Swine	"	—	—	—
Horses	"	220	106	101
Fresh meat :—				
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)	Cwts.	169,090	103,487	67,707
Mutton " " " " " "	"	80,084	51,681	100,163
Pork " " " " " "	"	13,819	21,928	1,471
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	"	12,231	22,338	13,781
Salted or preserved meat :—				
Bacon	Cwts.	99,254	103,700	90,544
Beef	"	1,158	586	998
Hams	"	19,197	8,330	35,328
Pork	"	4,825	5,880	680
Meat, unenumerated, salted ...	"	1,968	3,891	569
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	18,669	16,594	18,432
Dairy produce and substitutes :—				
Butter	Cwts.	58,852	78,702	82,831
Margarine	"	28,780	23,297	43,329
Cheese	"	48,914	99,528	48,213
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums ...	"	—	—	—
" cream	"	127	86	—
" condensed	"	28,067	30,553	35,209
" preserved, other kinds ...	"	260	1,803	—
Eggs	Grt. Hundr.	498,586	409,168	366,864
Poultry	Value £	3,331	1,820	502
Game	"	1,523	383	1,152
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen) ...	Cwts.	31,431	4,872	40,290
Lard	"	31,986	37,921	22,115
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—				
Wheat	Cwts.	2,170,700	2,481,200	1,310,700
Wheat-meal and flour	"	379,900	342,900	234,300
Barley	"	1,072,100	542,500	337,900
Oats	"	255,300	77,500	3,600
Peas	"	77,849	8,820	77,460
Beans	"	163,460	69,480	5,870
Maize or Indian corn	"	704,700	1,142,900	994,200
Fruit, raw :—				
Apples	Cwts.	212,108	161,345	77,246
Apricots and peaches	"	13	—	—
Bananas	Bunches	157,519	149,851	112,971
Cherries	Cwts.	—	—	—
Currants	"	—	—	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—	—
Grapes	"	39,642	58,276	30,960
Lemons	"	13,352	14,331	8,921
Oranges	"	34,125	10,783	13,408
Pears	"	45,878	26,367	4,854
Plums	"	—	—	—
Strawberries	"	—	—	—
Unenumerated	"	5,096	2,158	5,618
Hay	Tons	521	32	88
Straw	"	5	—	—
Moss Litter	"	1,292	833	678
Hops	Cwts.	10,525	—	370
Locust beans	"	10,528	54,950	32,260
Vegetables, raw :—				
Onions	Bushels,	142,380	114,521	167,004
Potatoes... ..	Cwts.	38,450	4,166	2
Tomatoes	"	25,851	17,565	12,803
Unenumerated	Value £	5,541	2,002	1,180
Vegetables, dried... ..	Cwts.	5,436	195	9,988
" preserved by canning ...	"	15,289	27,427	19,949

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

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

Dominion of Canada	... ..	19, Victoria Street, S.W.; also Portland House, Basinghall Street, E.C. (Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner)
Commonwealth of Australia.	... ..	72, Victoria Street, S.W.
New South Wales	... ..	123-5, Cannon Street, E.C.
Victoria	... ..	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.
Queensland	... ..	409, West Strand, W.C.
South Australia	... ..	85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Western Australia	... ..	Savoy House, 115-6, Strand, W.C.
Tasmania	... ..	56, Victoria Street, S.W.
Dominion of New Zealand	... ..	13, Victoria Street, S.W.
Union of South Africa	... ..	Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C.

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

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACTS, 1911 TO 1915.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Decisions by the Umpire.

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

A. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE PAYABLE in respect of :—

1524. Workmen engaged in fitting, cutting, and erecting girders and steel netting for the protection of buildings from bombs. (Application 348.)

Note.—Where no reference is given to an Application, the question has been decided by the Umpire without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.

