

# THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. XC.]

July 22, 1915.

[No. 973

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

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

**32, Cheapside, London, E.C.**

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

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

*The objects and work of the Branch are described on p. 279.*

Attention is called to the collection of samples of "enemy" goods, formerly sold in British and in certain other markets abroad, on view at the Foreign Samples Section (see notice on p. 228), and also to the following samples which are on view at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. :—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Brass Knockers, Locks and Screws—Milan enquiry ... ..	22nd July, 1915	225
Heavy Cotton Suiting—Montreal enquiry ... ..	15th " "	144
Lucerne and Worm Seed— <i>Market sought</i> ... ..	" " "	148
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Cigars—Sydney (N.S.W.) enquiry ... ..	10th " "	709
Diatomaceous Earth— <i>Market sought</i> ... ..	" " "	719
Drawing paper ("Melis Zeichen")—Warsaw enquiry ... ..	3rd " "	651
Crêpe, Tulle, Lace, &c. : Ozokerite—Warsaw enquiries ... ..	" " "	652
Upholstering Materials—Bergen enquiry ... ..	" " "	653
Buckle, Nail, and Safety Pin—Warsaw enquiry ... ..	13th May "	427
Mica and Asbestos from South Africa ... ..	29th April "	278
Music Wire, Hat Elastic Ribbons, and Cloth Dress Material—Warsaw enquiries ... ..	" " "	280

**Attention is also called to the following notices :—**

<b>Register of firms in the United Kingdom who may desire to receive Confidential Information</b> relative to openings for trade ... ..	227
List of <b>H.M. Trade Commissioners</b> in the Self-Governing Dominions ... ..	280
List of <b>Trade Enquiry Offices</b> in London of the Self-Governing Dominions ... ..	280
List of the <b>more important Articles</b> on trade subjects contained in <b>Foreign and Colonial Publications</b> , &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	275

## OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE. UNITED KINGDOM.

In view of the cessation of imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary and the fact that there are many articles hitherto imported from those countries which are of importance, if not of necessity, to British manufacturers, importers of such articles are invited by the Commercial Intelligence

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

*Openings for British Trade.*

**UNITED KINGDOM—continued.**

Branch of the Board of Trade to supply information regarding their precise nature and quality, in order that steps may be taken to ascertain whether similar goods might be produced in this country, and, if so, where; or, if not, from what neutral sources they could be obtained.

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

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

Since the outbreak of the war, applications have been received in the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade from a large number of firms in all parts of the United Kingdom who wish to get into communication with manufacturers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from, or sold to, Germany and Austria-Hungary; also from firms in this country who desire to find purchasers for British goods.

*The following (amongst other) applications have been recorded during the past week:—*

**Articles desired to Purchase.**

Aluminium forks and spoons.	Mercerised sateens.
China and wooden beads for counting frames (cheap).	Mercury thermometers, with closed steel sheaths and milk glass scales (0° to 360° C, or 32° to 600° F).
Earthenware jugs bearing advertisements.	Motor mowing machine.
Embroidering machines for fine silk fabrics (Milanese).	Parchment paper.
Fertilisers and artificial manures.	Red ochre, for use in the manufacture of lead plates for accumulators.
Galvanized wire, $\frac{3}{16}$ in. thick, either in 2 ft. $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. lengths or otherwise.	Shoemakers' thread.
Iron and steel oil drums (5 and 10 gallon).	Table glass (cheap).
	Tinder lighters.
	Wooden slide lid boxes (cheap).

**Articles desired to Purchase by Firms abroad.**

Clocks and watches.	Lamp globes, chimneys, &c.
Cravats.	Lamps and burners for incandescent lamps.
Eugenol.	Mercerised cotton brocades.
Fishing tackle.	Sewing machines.
Gauze strainers, small (cheap).	Shirts.
Glass lenses for surgical mirrors.	Sulphur furnace for bleaching liquid sugar.
Guaiacol.	

### Openings for British Trade.

#### UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

##### Articles desired to Sell.

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

Band saw brazing machines.	Papier-mâché and papier-mâché goods, as previously made in Austria.
Boot lace tagging machines.	Picture post-cards (cheap).
Brass rose bowls and fern pots, in any colour finish, to retail from 6d. each.	Purse rims and locks (cheap).
Children's transfers.	"Seger" cones (for furnace work) as previously made in Germany.*
Cigarette cases in brass, tin, steel and aluminium, to retail at 6d., 9d. and 1s. each.	Thorium nitrate.
Commercial tungsten powder.	Tools for turret lathes, such as collets and die and tap holders.
Crochet buttons.	Varnish, for coating dried manila paper for insulating tubes.
Enamelled watch and clock dials.	Wools, to take the place of Berlin wools.
Knitted fezzes.	
Lemon-peeling machines.	
Light tapestry (substitute for German article).	

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

**NOTE.**—*In reading the following notices of possible openings for United Kingdom goods abroad, regard should be had to the Royal Proclamations and Orders-of-Council relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from the United Kingdom, which appear in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 4th February, pp. 322-332; 4th March, pp. 598-9; 25th March, pp. 813-7; 22nd April, pp. 219-221; 29th April, pp. 295-7; 13th May, p. 444; 27th May, pp. 599-601; 10th June, pp. 726-30; 1st July, pp. 17-20; 15th July, pp. 158-59 and pp. 230-32 of the present issue.*

*Attention is also drawn to the notice on p. 31 of the issue of 7th January regarding the issue of licences to export certain colours and dye-stuffs; to the notices on p. 494 of the issue of 19th November, 1914, and p. 692 of the issue of 10th December, 1914, regarding licences to export wool and woollen goods; to the notice on p. 815 of the issue of 25th March regarding licences to export tin, tin chloride and tin ore; to pp. 445-6, 532, and 666-7 of the issues of 13th and 20th May and 3rd June, respectively, regarding licences to export coal; to the notice on p. 22 of the issue of 1st April regarding the supply in the Provinces of forms of application for export licences; and to the notice on p. 21 of the issue of 1st July regarding licences to export cotton yarn and thread.*

\* A pamphlet dealing with this article may be consulted at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

*Openings for British Trade.*

**BRITISH INDIA.**

The East Indian Railway Company is prepared to receive tenders for the supply and delivery of *steel rails* in accordance with the specification to be seen at, or obtained from, the Company's offices, 29 and 30, Nicholas Lane, London, E.C. Tenders are to be sent to the Secretary, at the above address, marked "Tender for Steel Rails," not later than 11 a.m. on 28th July. The charge for each specification is £1 1s., which will not be returned. (C.I.B. 37,022.)

The Directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders, up to 11 a.m. on 29th July, for the supply of *water cranes; paints, dry-salleries, &c.; mantles for lamps; railway tickets, &c.; and miscellaneous articles and materials.*

**Water Cranes;**  
**Paints, &c.; Man-**  
**tles for Lamps;**  
**Tickets, &c.**

Specifications and forms of tender may be obtained at the Company's Offices, 48, Copthall Avenue, London, E.C., on payment of a fee, which will not be returned. Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for Water Cranes," or as the case may be, should be enclosed in *separate envelopes*, and addressed to the Secretary at the above address.

**CANADA.**

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada reports that a firm in Toronto is desirous of securing the representation of a first-class United Kingdom manufacturer of *upholstering tapestry.*

**Upholstering**  
**Tapestry.**

United Kingdom manufacturers of upholstering tapestry 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. 36,356.)

\* \* \* \* \*

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. 37,611.)

**HOME ENQUIRIES.**

A London firm desires the addresses of Canadian producers of **Canadian Potash wanted.** Montreal potash.

A Liverpool firm of fish salesmen asks to be placed in communication with Canadian exporters of frozen **Canadian Frozen Salmon wanted.** salmon.

A firm of fish curers and importers at Hull wishes to receive offers of salted codfish from Canadian **Canadian Salted Codfish wanted.** producers.

A Liverpool firm desires to get into communication with Canadian shippers of spruce timber for pulp **Canadian Spruce Timber wanted.** making.

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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**CANADA**—*continued.*

The same firm is also desirous of representing Canadian exporters of wood pulp, tallow, potash, sulphur and other minerals.

**Agency desired for Canadian Wood Pulp, Minerals, &c.**

**CANADIAN ENQUIRY.**

A firm of importers and agents in Ottawa asks to be placed in correspondence with United Kingdom manufacturers of *rape-seed oil*.

**Rape-Seed Oil.**

**FRENCH ENQUIRY.**

A firm in Marseilles would be pleased to receive consignments of Canadian desiccated cod, without head or tail, salted and canned salmon, and canned lobster.

**Canadian Fish wanted.**

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

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**AUSTRALIA.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne—*address*, Commerce House, Melbourne) reports that three Melbourne firms wish to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *surgical instruments*. H.M. Trade Commissioner adds that a serious shortage exists in the smaller surgical instruments, such as scissors, syringes, &c. and the opportunity is being taken by Japanese manufacturers to introduce their goods.

United Kingdom manufacturers of surgical instruments 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 enquirers. (C.I.B. 36,773.)

The Sydney office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (*address*—81, Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.), reports that the following enquiries have been received from local firms:—

A Sydney firm, with a branch at Melbourne, desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *sawmill and woodworking machinery*. See *Note† below*. (C.I.B. 36,129; 37,359c/14.)

**Sawmill and Woodworking Machinery.**

An agent wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *stationery supplies*, other than pens and pencils, such as *leather bags, fancy goods, &c.* See *Note† below*. (C.I.B. 36,132.)

**Leather Bags; Fancy Goods, &c.**

**Note†.**—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods 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 enquirers.

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

A firm enquires for the agency of a United Kingdom manufacturer of "*electric*" and *general lacquers and varnishes.*  
**"Electric" and General Lacquers; Varnishes.** See Note† below. (C.I.B. 36,768a.)

Enquiry is made by a Sydney agent for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *trade tools and cutlery.* See Note† below. (C.I.B. 36,768b.)  
**Trade Tools; Cutlery.**

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned 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 enquirers.

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A company manager and sales organiser in Sydney desires to obtain the Australian representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *hardware, machinery, cream separators, &c.*  
**Hardware; Machinery; Cream Separators, &c.**

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Australia, 72, Victoria Street, London, S.W. (C.I.B. 36,641.)

A firm of warehousemen, with branches in most of the principal cities in Australia and with an office in London, desires to represent in the Commonwealth United Kingdom manufacturers of *cotton, woollen and silk piece goods, also soft furnishing fabrics, &c.*  
**Cotton, Woollen and Silk Piece Goods; Soft Furnishing Fabrics; &c.**

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Secretary, Statistical and Information Department, London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C. (C.I.B. 36,400.)

\* \* \* \* \*

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that tenders are invited by the Commissioner, Queensland Government Railways, Brisbane, for the supply of new *steel and iron work of three 80 ft. spans for a bridge* over the Isis river on the North Coast Railway.  
**Bridgework.**

Copies of the specification, form of tender, &c. may be obtained at the office for the Commissioner for Railways, as above. Sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received, up to noon on 2nd August, at the office of the Agent-General for Queensland, 409, West Strand, London, W.C., where also copies of the specification, &c., may be inspected.

*Tenders must be accompanied by a preliminary deposit of 1 per cent. of the amount of the tender.*

A copy of the specification, form of tender, blue prints, &c. may be inspected by United Kingdom bridge builders at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 36,779.)

## Openings for British Trade.

### AUSTRALIA—continued.

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received, up to 11 a.m. on 8th September,\* by the Victorian Railway Commissioners, Spencer Street, Melbourne, for the supply and delivery of a *continuous feed glue jointer* with gears and accessories, required for the Newport workshops. (Contract No. 29,005).

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

*Tenders must be accompanied by a preliminary deposit of ½ per cent. of the amount of the tender. Local representation is unnecessary.*

A copy of the specification and form of tender, &c. may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of feed glue jointers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 36,780.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner further reports that tenders will be received by the Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne, as follows:—

**Electric Lamps,  
&c.; Telephone  
Instruments and  
Parts;  
Switchboard  
Parts.**

(1) Up to 3 p.m. on 17th August\* for the supply and delivery of *electric lamps, caps, and sockets* (Schedule No. 1,214). *See Note† below.*

(2) Up to 3 p.m. on 17th August\* for the supply and delivery of *telephone instrument parts*

(Schedule No. 1,222). *See Note† below.*

(3) Up to 3 p.m. on 24th August\* for the supply and delivery of various *telephone instruments* (Schedule No. 1,218). *See Note† below.*

(4) Up to 3 p.m. on 31st August\* for the supply and delivery of *switchboard parts* (Schedule No. 1,239). *See Note† below.*

(C.I.B. 36,775; 36,782.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Perth, W.A. (Mr. H. C. F. Keall) reports that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Perth, as follows:—

(1) Up to 3 p.m. on 25th August,\* for the supply and delivery of  
**Crushed Sul-ammoniac;** 1 ton of *crushed sul-ammoniac* and 1½ tons  
**Galvanised Steel Wire.** of *galvanised steel wire*. (Schedule No. 463, W.A.) *See Note† below.*

(2) Up to 3 p.m. on 25th August,\* for the supply and delivery of  
**Common Battery Telephones.** 320 *common battery telephones*. (Schedule No. 462, W.A.) *See Note† below.*

(3) Up to 3 p.m. on 29th September, for the supply and delivery  
**Telephone Switchboard Parts.** of *telephone switchboard parts*. (Schedule No. 470, W.A.) *See Note† below.*

(C.I.B. 36,783.)

*Note†.*—Copies of the specifications, conditions, and form of tender, together with drawings, may be obtained from the offices of the respective Postmasters-General. Preliminary deposits may be paid at the offices of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

\* See Note at foot of next page.

### Openings for British Trade.

#### AUSTRALIA—continued.

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

A copy of each of the specifications, &c. 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.

The Sydney office of H.M. Trade Commissioner notifies that tenders are invited by the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage for the supply, delivery, and erection at the pumping station at the Pipe Head Basin near Guildford, N.S.W., of two units, each consisting of a centrifugal pump direct-coupled to a vertical internal combustion engine using crude oil. (Contract No. 1,030.)

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 13th September.\* 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. 36,772.)

With reference to the notice on p. 145 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to a call for tenders (Contract No. 382) by the Sydney Municipal Council for the supply and delivery of alternating and direct current electric motors in such quantities as may be required by the Council during a period of two years from 10th October, 1915, the Sydney office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia reports that it has been notified by the Municipal Council that the sum required to be deposited with the City Treasurer before the time specified for the closing of tenders should be £50, and not, as erroneously stated, £500.

Copies of the specification may be obtained from the City Electrical Engineer, Sydney, N.S.W., and sealed tenders will be received by the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Sydney, N.S.W., up to 13th September.\*

A copy of the specification and form of tender may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of electric motors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 36,128; 36,761.)

\* 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.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) reports that tenders are invited by the Public Service Stores Tender Board at Wellington for the supply and delivery of (1) 3,670,000 assorted envelopes, (2) 1,500 red and 2,000 white 3-conductor cords, and (3) 3 tons of bichromate of potash.

Further particulars may be obtained from the office of the Controller of Stores, Post and Telegraph Department, Wellington; the District Store Keeper, Post and Telegraph Department, Christchurch; or from the Telegraph Engineers at Auckland and Dunedin.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Chairman, Public Service Stores Tender Board, Wellington, N.Z., up to 4 p.m. on 11th August.\* A preliminary deposit of £15 is required to qualify tenders in the case of (2), and of £10 in the cases of both (1) and (3).

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c., 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. 37,412.)

#### SOUTH AFRICA.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa reports that an agent in that country, with head office at Johannesburg, desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of the following goods, the bulk of which may be regarded as goods for the native trade ("Kaffir Truck"):  
**Domestic Hardware;** *enamelled ware; china tea sets; decorated earthenware; china and earthenware goods;*  
**Household Goods;** *decorated china ornaments, vases, &c.; household woodware and tinware; cheap mirrors; cheap lamps and lanterns of all kinds; lamp chimneys and wicks; school requisites; household glassware; decorated glass vases; cheap pianofortes and musical instruments; fancy goods; fancy stationery; Christmas toys; brass, copper, tin, and aluminium wire; household aluminium ware; household brushware, basket-ware, and wire goods; trunks and suit cases; boys' and men's sweaters; cravats; cheap walking sticks; cork bath mats, &c.*

This agent states that for some time he has been representing a large Hamburg firm and carrying usually from 65 to 70 cases. He has lately been devoting his energies chiefly to the Transvaal and Natal, but purposes including a portion of Cape Province, Orange Free State, and Rhodesia in future.

United Kingdom manufacturers 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. 35,699.)

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

### Openings for British Trade.

#### SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa notifies that tenders are invited by the South African Railways Administration for the supply and delivery of (1) **Bucket Cars, &c.; Pump Trolleys.** two 8-wheeled 60 ton *flat bucket cars and 12 delivery buckets for cooling appliances* (Contract No. 631); and (2) 38 *pump trolleys (Buda type), 3 ft. 6 in. gauge* (Contract No. 637).

Sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received by the Secretary to the Tender Board, South African Railway Headquarters, Johannesburg, up to noon on 23rd August.\*

Copies of the specifications and forms of tender may be *obtained* from the Secretary to the Tender Board, at the above address. Drawings of the flat bucket cars and delivery buckets may also be *inspected* at the office of the High Commissioner for South Africa, 32, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

The successful tenderer, if not resident or not having a representative within the Union of South Africa, will, if the Administration so desires, be required to appoint an agent who must be legally authorised to sign the contract and to receive all matters and to do all things arising out of the contract.

A copy of each of the specifications, statements of conditions of tender, &c. may be *inspected* by United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned railway stock at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 37,140.)

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa also reports that tenders are invited by the Johannesburg Municipal Council for the supply and delivery of (1) 8,600 *drawn wire spiral filament traction lamps* (Contract No. 7); and (2) *spare parts for tram cars* (Contract No. 8).

**Electric Traction Lamps; Spare Parts for Tram Cars.** Copies of the specifications, conditions of contract, and forms of tender, may be *obtained* from the Controller of Stores, Municipal Offices, Plein Square, Johannesburg, and sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received, by the Town Clerk at that address, up to noon on 25th August\*. A sample of the electric lamp it is proposed to supply must be sent to the Controller of Stores, if possible, not later than the date mentioned.

Copies of the specifications and form of tender may be *consulted* by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above.

(C.I.B. 37,141.)

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

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

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*Openings for British Trade.*


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**RUSSIA.**

The "Pravitelstvennei Vyestnik" (Petrograd) of 12th/25th June contains an article stating that the Russian Imperial Bank recently held a meeting to discuss a comprehensive scheme for the establishment of 84 grain elevators having a total capacity for handling 66,050,000 pounds (about 1,056,800 tons). It is proposed first of all to erect elevators in the Governments of Orenburg, Ufa, Samara, Saratov, Simbirsk, Penza, Tambov, Voronezh, and others. It is hoped to commence work on the erection of these elevators some time in 1916. Later on it is proposed to consider the establishment of grain elevators also in Stavropol, Kharkov, Poltava, Kursk, Orlov, and Tula.

**Grain Elevator Plant.****FRANCE.**

The following enquiry has been received from the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris:—

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of large factory sewing machines for clothing and underwear. (Reference No. G.W. 1,270.)

**Factory Sewing Machines.**

Communications relating to this enquiry, quoting the reference number, should be addressed to the Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce, 9, Rue des Pyramides, Paris. (C.I.B. 37,288.)

**FRANCE (MADAGASCAR).**

H.M. Consul at Antananarivo (Mr. T. P. Porter) reports that tenders will be received by the "Directeur des Travaux Publics," Tamatave, up to 10 a.m. on 2nd August\*, for the supply and delivery of rails, fishplates, bolts, and 20 sets of points required for the Madagascar Railway. Copies of the *cahier des charges* may be obtained from the office of the "Chef des Services de l'exploitation du Chemin de Fer T.C.E.", Antananarivo. Tenderers must indicate in their offers the time in which they are prepared to deliver the goods and the method of payment they desire.

H.M. Consul adds that, though the time for the receipt of tenders is rather short to enable United Kingdom manufacturers to compete, nevertheless this contract is of interest as being the first occasion on which the Madagascar Railway Department has consented to accept rails of foreign manufacture delivered in foreign vessels.

(C.I.B. 36,786.)

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

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### Openings for British Trade.

#### PORTUGAL.

H.M. Consul at Oporto (Mr. H. Grant) reports the following possible openings for British trade in that district:—

*Cotton and woollen goods and mixed materials*, some with silk stripe, for ladies' dresses continue in good demand. Of late a quantity has been coming from the United Kingdom to take the place of that which previously came from Germany.

**Cotton and  
Woollen Goods ;  
Dress Material ;  
Waterproofs.**

Notwithstanding the heavy duties there seems to be a somewhat increased demand for *cloth for men's wear*.

The proper seasons for travellers to visit Portugal with samples of material for men's and women's wear are January to February for summer goods and April to May for winter goods. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that April and May are the proper months in which to seek orders for *waterproofs*.

There is an opening for the supply of cheap *cullery*, which formerly came from Germany.

**Cheap Cutlery.**

The market for *art-coloured glass* might be worth working by United Kingdom manufacturers. Only within the last few years have decorative glass panels been used in furniture. The fashion, so common in some other countries, and frequently met with in Spain, of introducing painted glass decorations in front doors, shop windows, sign-boards, &c. is but little known in Oporto.

**Art-coloured  
Glass.**

British *tiles*, also, might find favour in the Portuguese market. Tile-covered house fronts are now almost the rule at Oporto. The cheaper varieties of tiles used are of local production, but there would appear to be scope for the introduction of United Kingdom goods, as the better class houses are being covered with high class tiles.

**Tiles.**

Samples of German goods as supplied to the Oporto market, including *material for men's and women's clothing, mercerised cotton twist, bottles, iron hoops, hatters' fur, cheap pocket lamps, mirrors, and safety fuse*, may be inspected by United Kingdom manufacturers interested at the Foreign Samples Section of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 32, Cheapside, London, E.C.

**Samples of  
German Goods  
on view.**

(A.R. 82.)

#### SPAIN.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 14th July publishes a Decree authorising the "Ministerio de Fomento" to call for tenders for the execution of works at various Spanish ports, as follows:—

**Material for  
Port Works.**

### *Openings for British Trade.*

#### SPAIN—*continued.*

Port.	Province.	Estimated Cost.
		Pesetas.
San Vicente de la Barquera ... ..	Santander ... ..	389,315
Laredo ... ..	Santander ... ..	402,283
Moaña ... ..	Pontevedra ... ..	398,714
Bermeo ... ..	Vizcaya ... ..	1,157,116
Candás ... ..	Oviedo ... ..	321,406
Puerto Real .. ..	Cadiz ... ..	250,957
Médano ... ..	Canary Islands ... ..	69,774

25 pesetas = about £1, at current rate of exchange.

With reference to the notice on p. 731 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 18th March last relative to a call for tenders for the construction and working of a steam tramway from Alcira to Carcagente, the "Gaceta de Madrid" of 31st March notifies that the concession has been awarded to Don Ramón de Castro Artacho. Constructional work must be commenced within a period of two months from the date of the award of the concession, and must be completed within a further two years.

#### Steam Tramway Material.

#### SPANISH PORTS IN NORTH AFRICA.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 14th July publishes a Decree authorising the "Ministerio de Fomento" to contract, by tender, for the construction of wharves at the port of Melilla, at an estimated cost of 1,462,774 pesetas (about £58,500).

#### Wharf Construction Material.

#### ITALY.

H.M. Consul at Milan (Mr. J. H. Towsey) reports that he has received the following enquiries from local firms:—

An agent in Milan wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *brass foundry*, including *locks, screws, door knockers, and other cheap brass fittings*.

Samples of the above-mentioned goods, of German make, for which there is said to be an extensive sale in Italy, may be *inspected* by United Kingdom manufacturers of brass foundry at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. See *Note† on next page.* (C.I.B. 36,496.)

A Milan agent desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *industrial machinery and utensils, and also of varnishes*. See *Note† on next page.* (C.I.B. 36,554.)

#### Industrial Machinery and Utensils; Varnishes.

### Openings for British Trade.

#### ITALY—continued.

Enquiry has been made by a Milan agent for the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of *chemicals, foodstuffs, dressed hides, and sundries for hats*. See Note† below, and also Note on p. 215. (C.I.B. 36,555.)

Note.†—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned 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.

#### PANAMA.

The Acting British Vice-Consul at Panama reports that enquiries have been made by local manufacturers' agents who wish to be placed in communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of the following articles:—*Quilts of all kinds, sheets, sheeting, linens, cotton blankets, shirtings, Turkish towels, calico, cotton novelties, flannels, woollens, elastic fabrics, boot and garter webs, braids, cords, buttons, buckles, jewellery and novelties of all kinds, waterproof garments, ladies' and gentlemen's raincoats, bathing suits for men, women and children, hosiery for men and women (cotton, lisle thread and silk), men's and women's underwear, velveteens, corduroys, moleskins, drills, alpacas, sateens, cotton dress goods of all kinds, handkerchiefs and men's soft felt hats*.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the British Consulate-General, Panama. (C.I.B. 36,561.)

#### CHILE.

The Acting British Consul at Santiago (Mr. T. Sargent) reports that a local firm wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *chemicals and drugs* and suggests that the present is an opportune moment for United Kingdom firms to supplant the German monopoly of drugs in that market. See Note on p. 215.

United Kingdom manufacturers of chemicals and drugs 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. 35,952.)

#### ARGENTINA.

H.M. Consul-General at Buenos Aires (Mr. H. G. Mackie) reports that a mechanical engineer, who is at present in this country, stated to have had considerable experience as a traveller for British firms in South America, desires to meet with United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters seeking representation in Argentina.

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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**ARGENTINA**—*continued.*

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters interested should apply to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the name and United Kingdom address of the enquirer. (C.I.B. 35,483.)

The "Boletin Oficial" (Buenos Aires) of 10th June publishes a Decree authorising the "Dirección General de Minas, Geología e Hidrología" to contract for the supply of *boring tubes and accessories*, and allotting a sum of 116,722 pesos currency (about £10,200) for that purpose.

**Boring Tubes  
and Accessories.**

Decree authorising the "Dirección General de Minas, Geología e Hidrología" to contract for the supply of *boring tubes and accessories*, and allotting a sum of 116,722 pesos currency (about £10,200) for that purpose.

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**CHINA.**

**Articles in Demand  
in the Leased Territory  
of Kwantung.** See article on pp. 242-44.

*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).*

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**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

## OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

### Confidential Information—*continued.*

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.

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## BOARD OF TRADE EXHIBITIONS.

### EXHIBITION OF SAMPLES OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GOODS FROM ABROAD.

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

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

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

Textiles.	Leather and leather goods.
Woollens.	Glass.
Haberdashery.	Chairs.
Silks.	Yarn.
Velvet.	Wire.
Laces, trimmings, and edgings.	Mirrors.
Hosiery.	Fancy goods.
Men's caps and hats.	Cheap jewellery.
Cottons and fancy threads.	Beads and bangles.
Blankets and shawls.	Nursery and toilet preparations
Men's and women's underwear.	and specialties.
Wools.	Table waters.
Gloves.	Stationery and paper.



*Board of Trade Exhibitions.*

Buttons.	Domestic and household requisites.
Suitings and coatings.	Cigarette papers.
Cotton blouses.	Tobacco pipes.
Prints.	Needles and pins.
Shoes, &c.	Machetes.
Tools.	Perfume and fancy soaps.
Cutlery.	Concertinas.
Hardware.	Toys.
Glassware.	Picture mouldings.
Enamel ware.	Ornaments.
Aluminium ware.	Dyes.
Crockery.	Sewing machines.
Lamps and lanterns.	Brushes and sash tools.
Lamp glasses.	Celluloid goods.
Oil stoves.	Nickel goods.
Surgical instruments.	Straw plait.
Boot laces (mohair).	
Book cover paper.	

The samples have been received from :—

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

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

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

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

#### 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 2,000 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. In a number of instances goods similar to those illustrated in the catalogues are on view in the adjoining sample rooms.

## GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

### PROHIBITED EXPORTS.

#### Embargo raised in certain cases as regards Italy.

*At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 19th day of July, 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 one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores 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 exportation of the goods which, in virtue of the Proclamation of 3rd February and subsequent amending Orders of Council, are at present prohibited to be exported to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal, should be prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Italy, Russia (except Baltic Ports), Spain and Portugal.”

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

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

ALMERIC FITZROY.

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*Government Notices affecting Trade.*

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**ALLIED GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.****Licences to Export Goods.**

The Board of Trade desire to inform merchants, manufacturers, and shippers that applications for permission to export to Allied countries goods of which the export is prohibited by Proclamation will receive special consideration if it can be clearly shown that the goods are destined for the use directly or indirectly of the Allied Government concerned or its military or naval forces.

Such applications must be made to the Secretary, Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement, India House, Kingsway, W.C.

The Commission will not recognise as evidence of the official destination of the goods documents issued by provincial military or naval officers, other local authorities, or Government contractors in the country to which the goods are to be exported, *unless such documents are formally approved in writing by the competent Department of the Government concerned.*

British manufacturers, merchants and shippers are accordingly warned that before entering into any contracts for the supply of goods stated to be for the use of the Government of an Allied country, they should first instruct their clients in that country either to furnish them with written evidence that the proposed contract has the approval of the Ministry of War, Ministry of Marine, or other Department concerned, or to have a notification of its approval transmitted by such Department to its representative on the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement.

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

Applications for permission to export goods which are ordered by firms or individuals in an Allied country for purely industrial purposes, and which are not destined for the use of an Allied Government or its Military or Naval forces, should be made in the ordinary manner to the Secretary, War Trade Department, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.

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**AIRCRAFT AND BOMBARDMENT RISKS.****State Insurance Scheme Inaugurated.**

The Government scheme of insurance against aircraft and bombardment risks came into operation on 19th July.

The policies will be issued by approved Fire Insurance Companies and by the War Risks Insurance Office (Aircraft Department), 33-36, King William Street, E.C.

Any person who desires to insure his house or other property against aircraft or bombardment risks should apply to his Fire Insurance Company for particulars. Applications can also be made to the War Risks Insurance Office at the above address.

A brokerage of 5 per cent. will be paid by the approved Companies

*Government Notices affecting Trade.*

and by the War Risks Insurance Office to recognised agents and brokers.

It should be clearly understood that, now that a public insurance scheme has been established, no liability can be accepted by the Government, and no claim can be entertained, in respect of damage to property by aircraft or bombardment unless the property has been insured under the scheme.

The rates per annum of premium (per £100) which are the same for all parts of the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

	Against Aircraft only. s. d.	Against Air- craft and Bombardment. s. d.
1. Building, rent and contents of private dwelling-houses and buildings in which no trade or manufacture is carried on ... ..	2 0	... 3 0
2. All other buildings and their rents ... ..	3 0	... 4 6
3. Farming stocks (live and dead) ... ..	3 0	... 4 6
4. Contents of all buildings other than those specified in 1 and 5 ... ..	5 0	... 7 0
5. (a) Merchandise at docks and public wharves, in carriers' and canal warehouses and yards, in public mercantile storage warehouses, and in transit by rail ... ..	7 6	... 10 0
(b) Timber in the open ... ..		
(c) Mineral oil tanks and stores (wholesale) ... ..		

**NOTICE TO BRITISH VISITORS TO FRANCE.**

British subjects travelling to or through France are warned that the export of gold from France is prohibited, and that they will only be permitted to take £8 in English gold out of the country with them.

A reasonable exchange will be given on any English gold over that sum which may be taken from them. Travellers are advised as far as possible to carry English notes.

**PARCELS FOR PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY.****Tin not to be used.**

With reference to the Order-in-Council published on 24th June, prohibiting the export of tin to ports in Norway, in addition to ports in Denmark, the Netherlands, and Sweden (see pp. 19-20 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st July), the public are requested not to send tin to prisoners of war in Germany. This applies equally to tins containing food, and to tin boxes, biscuit tins, &c., used as the outer covering for parcels.

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*Government Notices affecting Trade.*

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It is recommended that parcels for prisoners of war should be packed in—

- (1) Strong double cardboard or strawboard boxes :
- or (2) Strong wooden boxes :
- or (3) Several folds of strong packing paper.

If paper or linen or canvas is used for the outer wrapping, a duplicate addressed sheet of paper or other material and a length of string should be enclosed inside.

Certain articles which are normally packed in tins can be packed in earthenware or glass, and care should be taken to protect them by strong outer packing.

Attention is again drawn to the necessity of careful and secure packing of articles sent to Germany for prisoners of war.

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### **CORRESPONDENCE FOR PRISONERS OF WAR IN TURKEY.**

A reciprocal arrangement has been made with the Turkish Government with regard to the postal facilities of prisoners of war. Correspondence posted by or intended for prisoners of war will be regularly exchanged between the United Kingdom and Turkey (free of all postal charges) through the intermediary of the Swiss Post Office, which has placed its services at the disposal of the respective Governments for this purpose.

All correspondence for British prisoners of war in Turkey should be addressed to the Central Post Office, Constantinople, c/o General Post Office, London. Letters and parcels (which must not exceed 11 lbs. in weight) only may be sent, and letters but not parcels may be insured. Money can not be sent through the Post Office.

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### **NAVAL PRIZES.**

#### **Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions.**

With reference to the notice on p. 160 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions, the "London Gazette" of 20th July notifies that proceedings have been instituted in the Prize Court in Cape Town in respect of a cargo of timber *ex* the vessel "Erna Woermann." Appearance should be entered by all persons claiming an interest in the cargo as soon as possible.

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## FOREIGN GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

### PARCELS FOR THE FRENCH ARMY.

The French Post Office announces that, while parcels containing tobacco, cigars or cigarettes cannot be accepted for delivery to individual French soldiers (see notice on p. 29 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st July), parcels containing tobacco, &c., intended for general distribution among the French troops or French Military Hospitals or Ambulances will be accepted and admitted into France free of Customs charges if addressed to the Ministry of War, Paris.

Parcels containing dutiable articles addressed to individual members of the British and Belgian Armies operating in France will continue to be admitted free of Customs charges.

### MORATORIUM IN FRANCE.

A War Bulletin, dated 13th July, issued by the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris notifies that the French Minister of Finance recently stated in the Chamber of Deputies that the Government could not see its way to make any definite pronouncement as to when the Moratorium in France would cease, but he hoped that those in a position to pay would take no unfair advantage of the facilities accorded. Care would also have to be exercised in order to avoid complications in settling accounts after the war.

The Minister further stated that the moratorial interest of 5 per cent. on unpaid amounts, commencing on due-dates, would be maintained, though firms in the invaded district would be dispensed from paying this interest.

### INCREASED COMMISSION ON GOLD DEPOSITED IN ARGENTINE LEGATIONS.

With reference to the notice on p. 162 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the increase to 2 per cent. of the commission charged on gold deposited in the Argentine Legations, it is notified that a copy of the "Boletín Oficial" (Buenos Aires) of 7th June, containing the Spanish text of the Decree authorising the increase referred to, has been received in the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where it may be inspected by United Kingdom firms interested.

### TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

**China (Leased Territory of Kwantung).**—H.M. Consul at Dairen (Mr. H. G. Parlett) reports that during 1914 the net foreign imports into that port amounted to £4,085,996, being a decrease of £403,716 as compared with the previous year, whereas exports increased by £126,925 to £6,456,954. It has to be remembered that Dairen has sustained a heavy blow by the reduction of the customs duties on the Manchuria-Corea frontier and by the facilities which the Japanese and Corean railways are giving to goods transported

*Trade Conditions Abroad.*

from Japan into Manchuria by way of Fusan and Antung. The war, too, is responsible for much of the present stagnation in trade. As soon as hostilities broke out shipping and direct trade with Europe were suspended, and the effects of this are of course still operating so far as Germany is concerned. There was also a temporary rise in marine insurance coupled with great tightness in the money market; the rouble notes in circulation in Northern Manchuria as well as small Chinese silver coins depreciated considerably in value. Exchange fluctuated violently, though this affected imports rather than exports, and finally the South Manchuria Railway Company, on which not only Dairen but also all the Japanese settlements in South Manchuria largely depend for their prosperity, was unable to make its contemplated flotation of debentures in Europe. To these disturbing effects of the war must be added two other factors operating against successful trade—at least as far as imports are concerned—the distressed condition of Manchurian provincial finances, and the reckless issue of paper money in the interior. It was altogether an unfortunate concatenation of adverse influences, and that their effects have not been more severely felt is due entirely to the successful harvests of beans and other cereals producing such increased exports as to maintain the total trade of the port, notwithstanding the deficiency in imports, at the same level as in the previous year. (A.R. 77.)

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**Dutch Guiana (Paramaribo).**—H.M. Consul at Paramaribo reports, under date 11th May, that trade there has been greatly affected by the war and that there is a considerable amount of depression. In all lines of business there is the same complaint that trade is very dull and business bad.

One of the chief industries of the colony which circulated money among a class which spent it freely was the balata industry. It employed some thousands of men, of whom the majority were British negroes and coloured folk. After a good season, which lasted from January to July, they and their womenkind would have much money to spend which they were not slow to distribute. Outfitters and soft goods traders have been especially hard hit by the complete suspension of the balata industry consequent on the outbreak of war. A labourer would on his return to the city from the interior order from three to six suits and other articles of clothing in proportion. The trinket seller, the guitar and banjo, &c. emporium, and the cycle shop would all come in for some of his earnings, to say nothing of shops supplying the necessaries of life. When war made it impossible to ship the product of their season's work and cut off supplies of money from abroad the result was felt at once. Large numbers of the men and their women had to be repatriated to their own country, many others left, and now, after seven months, what little work is to be re-started will be on a very small scale with a few hundred men. In other years expeditions would be continually leaving for the Bush, each one meaning a considerable outlay in provisions and equipment. The hardware and leather trades, and general stores felt the difference no less than the food and medicine providers. The commercial travellers o

*Trade Conditions Abroad.*

former years have made their customary visits, and their experience would confirm the above. Every trade enquiry from the United Kingdom addressed to the British Consulate at Paramaribo has been promptly attended to, but local houses do not much respond at present to requests from outside to be put into touch with them.

Direct shipping communication with the United States has been regularly maintained; the connection with the Netherlands has been thrown out of its regular routine by several causes; that with the United Kingdom is always *via* Trinidad and Demerara, and has of late been improved by the revival of the Royal Mail intercolonial service to Surinam, linking up with the ocean service at Trinidad. Supplies have been well maintained and it cannot be said that there has been any shortage or scarcity of foodstuffs. Unwarranted increase in prices was prevented by Government action. There was much unemployment, to meet which every possible effort was made. It cannot be said that the outlook for the remainder of the year is a very bright one for work and trade.

(C.I.B. 31,305.)

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**France (Calais).**—H.M. Consul at Calais (Mr. P. Wilkinson) writes that the conditions of trade and industry at Calais were so upset by the war that it can serve no useful purpose to draw comparisons between the imports and exports in 1914 and the preceding years. Furthermore, Calais being essentially a port of transit, the fluctuations in the quantities of merchandise exported and imported are necessarily misleading so far as the trade of the district is concerned.

The total value of the production of lace in the Calais factories for 1914 was £1,680,000 against £3,520,000 for the previous year. Of this production about 75 per cent. was cotton lace and the rest silk lace. The exports to foreign countries, the United States of America being the chief market, amounted to £1,200,000, the remainder being the value of lace sold in France.

In the local minor industries a falling-off in the results, as compared with previous years, is also to be noticed. With the single exception of the French biscuit factory, which in addition to the 700 tons of fancy biscuits produced in 1914 manufactured about 3,000 tons of *pain de guerre* (army biscuits), all the other factories remained idle during the last five months of the year. In some cases no statistics could be obtained, as not only are the factories closed, but the manager and staff having joined the colours no information is available.

A suggestion has been made that Calais might offer opportunities for British retail trading firms. H.M. Consul heartily endorses this view, and adds that if the hint had been acted upon, and British firms had opened branch establishments, especially in the grocery and general stores lines, they could not but have shared in the extraordinary prosperity which prevailed and still prevails in all the retail trade in Calais.

Although the present prosperity is certainly due to the considerable increase in the population, which can only be temporary, and although when the war is over Calais will probably resume its normal life, still there is ample room for British enterprise on the spot.

(A.R. 78.)

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*Trade Conditions Abroad.*

**Netherlands.**—H.M. Consul-General at Rotterdam (Mr. E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G.) reports that the commerce of the Netherlands in 1914 was naturally very much affected by the war. Although losses were incurred in certain directions great profits were made in others, and on the whole Dutch merchants were not as much affected by the condition of affairs as once seemed probable. Merchants dealing in certain classes of commodities undoubtedly made very handsome profits, if not fortunes, and the Dutch mercantile marine seems to be steadily increasing its tonnage.

Agriculture and market gardening may safely be said to have suffered least of all from the crisis. The grain crop was harvested under favourable conditions, but the yield was only moderate, especially as regards rye. Manufacturers of woollen and cotton blankets have no cause for complaint. The worst sufferers are the makers of articles of luxury for export. The diamond industry has been especially affected. The fishing industry has become practically normal.

Many applications have recently been made to the Consulate-General by Dutch firms who are desirous of obtaining British goods of all sorts after the war, in lieu of continuing to deal with German firms as they have hitherto done. In certain cases business has resulted, or at all events the promise of business as soon as the present restrictions on trade are removed, but in many cases Dutch applicants say that their enquiries have been met by the usual statement that such articles are not stocked.

(A.R. 73.)

**Persia.**—H.M. Consul-General at Meshed (Lieut.-Col. T. W. Haig, C.M.G.) reports that at present very little trade is done in Persia by means of catalogues as the Persian trader either does not understand or mistrusts them, and prefers samples. As retail traders become more enlightened, however, catalogues will undoubtedly play a more prominent part in business, and British firms should therefore consider the advisability of preparing catalogues in both French and English for the Persian market.

(C.I.B. 33,819.)

**Venezuela (Ciudad Bolivar).**—H.M. Consul at Ciudad Bolivar (Mr. R. C. Hart) reports that the year 1914 was one of the most disastrous of recent times for the trade of that Consular district, the imports decreasing from £407,563 in 1913 to £242,283 last year. Exports suffered still more heavily, falling from £1,015,400 in 1913 to £409,508 in 1914.

The principal cause of this depression was the great economic landslide due to the outbreak of the war, the effects of which were acutely felt, but the war was by no means the only factor in producing the depression which prevailed throughout the year.

In the early months of 1914 revolutionary disturbances up-river and in the gold mining district put a complete stop to business for some time, for the suppression of even trifling outbreaks of this kind in a vast, roadless, and almost uninhabited, country is necessarily a slow process and involves considerable expenditure. The value of property destroyed and the amount of forced loans levied by the rebels was comparatively small, but the general feeling of insecurity severely checked enterprise at a critical period of the year.

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*Trade Conditions Abroad.*

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The country was in process of settling down, and business had begun to revive when the outbreak of the European war threw everything into confusion. The elimination of the German market, which had absorbed about 20 per cent. of the exports, and the demoralisation of the markets for hides and balata elsewhere, produced a situation which made transactions of any kind temporarily impossible. The principal firm, being German, found it impossible to export or import anything through the British Colony of Trinidad and was compelled to await the establishment of regular communication with La Guaira, now used as the transshipment port for its exports, which go exclusively to the United States. This condition of affairs being paralleled at other ports in Venezuela and the contiguous countries, a severe glut on the New York market has been the result.

In addition to these and similar difficulties shared by other South American countries, the district has been especially badly hit by the complete stoppage of the export of aigrettes and other ornamental feathers, which in 1913 amounted to £133,257. The value of feathers exported in 1914 was only £5,411, practically the entire quantity being shipped in the first half of the year. The effects of this great decline in the trade which is almost the sole support of the scanty population of the State of Apure have been naturally most serious. Furthermore, the crop of tonca beans was comparatively insignificant as the season was dry and the river late in rising.

Fortunately, past experience of wide fluctuations of prosperity and depression has enabled the commercial community to meet a combination of unfavourable circumstances such as this in a spirit of philosophic equanimity. There have been no failures of importance, and resolute efforts are being made to make the best of things. Owing to new gold discoveries (see notice on p. 267) and the gradual readjustment of business to the abnormal conditions, the situation has improved somewhat.

(A. R. 81.)

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**GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MARKETS.****Issue of Special Memoranda.**

In connection with the campaign, which the Board of Trade have undertaken, to assist and supplement the efforts of British manufacturers and merchants to profit by the present opportunity for establishing themselves in markets previously held by German and Austrian or Hungarian firms, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has prepared a series of memoranda (for list see pp. 433-9 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 13th May) giving information with regard to possible developments in certain important trades, copies of which may be obtained by British firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Any manufacturer or exporter of United Kingdom goods who desires to be furnished with information as to openings affecting his particular business should address the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above, who will be prepared to give any particulars possible respecting *names of buyers, rates of*

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*German and Austrian Foreign Markets.*

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import duty, &c., or at his discretion to make special enquiries through H.M. Trade Commissioners and the Trade Correspondents of the Commercial Intelligence Branch in the British Self-Governing Dominions, India, the Colonies and Protectorates, or through British Consular Officers in foreign countries.

Lists of names of probable buyers of British goods in all markets abroad, which are regularly revised and brought up-to-date, are available to manufacturers and exporters of United Kingdom goods at the Offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

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### THE LABOUR MARKET IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN JUNE.

According to a report in the July issue of the "Board of Trade Labour Gazette,"\* the increasing number of enlistments and the active demand for labour owing to the requirements of the Allied Forces have brought about a shortage of labour in many industries, and there is now very little unemployment, except in a few luxury and other trades which have been adversely affected by the war. Transference from one trade to another and the substitution of female for male labour are extending.

The coal-mining industry continued to be very active, and the reduced staff of men worked a larger proportion of the possible number of shifts. In iron and lead-mining employment was good. Shale mines were working practically full time, but employment at tin mines was only moderate. At quarries it was fairly good, except in Wales, where the lessened demand for slate caused slackness.

Employment in the pig-iron and iron and steel industries continued good, and the high pressure of recent months was maintained in the engineering and shipbuilding trades. There was a further improvement in the tinplate trade, and the other metal trades were very active, with much overtime on Government orders.

There was some decline in cotton weaving, and the spinning branch was affected by the shortage of male labour. Employment in the woollen and worsted trades was less brisk than in May, owing to the completion of some Government contracts. The hosiery trade was increasingly active, and there was some improvement in the calico-printing, dyeing and finishing trades. The other textile trades showed little change.

There was still great activity on Government contracts in the leather, heavy boot and ready-made tailoring trades. The improvement in the bespoke tailoring trade was not maintained, and there was a decline in the shirt and collar trade. The felt hat trade improved, but the silk branch continued depressed. In the other clothing trades employment was fairly good on the whole, and showed little change.

Owing to the heavy enlistments from the building trades, the number unemployed was low, although building operations con-

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\* For list of principal contents see p. 272.

*The Labour Market in the United Kingdom in June.*

tinued to be restricted. The furnishing trades continued fairly good, and there was some improvement with mill-sawyers. The coachbuilding trades were busy, and overtime on Government work was general.

Employment with letterpress printers remained quiet, except in London, where it improved and was fairly good. Lithographic printers, bookbinders and paper-makers continued to be fairly well employed.

The food-preparation trades continued busy, but the fishing industry was still restricted by the war. In agriculture the shortage of labour so noticeable in recent months was less marked in the northern counties of England and in Scotland.

Dock labourers in London and Liverpool continued very fully employed; at other centres employment was good except on the East Coast and in Ireland. The shortage of seamen for merchant vessels continued.

Comparisons with a year ago are much affected by the special circumstances arising out of the war. Employment in the iron and steel, engineering, shipbuilding, woollen, jute, hosiery, boot, leather, ready-made tailoring and food-preparation trades was much better than in June, 1914. There was a great depletion of staff in the mining and building industries, owing to enlistments, but those remaining were more fully employed. There was also a reduction in the numbers engaged in the lace, silk, carpet, bleaching, dyeing, finishing, glass, pottery, brick and cement trades; but the average earnings of those still in these trades were higher than a year ago. On the other hand, there was a decline in the cotton weaving and linen trades, and the number of tinplate mills in operation was much less than in June, 1914.

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**BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR SPAIN.****Change of Address of Madrid Branch.**

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the British Chamber of Commerce for Spain that the offices of its Madrid branch have been removed to Martin de los Heros, 41, Madrid, to which address communications from United Kingdom firms should be sent in future. (C.I.B. 37,038.)

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**GRAIN CROP ESTIMATES IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.**

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have received from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome the following forecasts of the crops of 1915 in Italy and the United States:—

**Italy.**—Wheat 102,358,000 cwts.

**United States.**—Wheat 515,906,000 cwts., barley 89,142,000 cwts., oats 399,719,000 cwts., maize 1,407,003,000 cwts., and rice 12,054,000 cwts.

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## TRADE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

The following summary table has been prepared at the Board of Trade showing the total imports and exports of merchandise of the principal countries for which the particulars can be given up to April, 1915, inclusive, and referring in all cases to the same period, *viz.*, four months ended April. The corresponding figures for 1914 and 1913 are added for comparison:—

	Imports ( <i>see NOTE</i> ).			Exports (Domestic) ( <i>see NOTE</i> ).		
	Four Months ended APRIL.			Four Months ended APRIL.		
	1913.	1914.	1915.	1913.	1914.	1915.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
France ... ..	113,042,000	120,904,000	87,184,000	90,462,000	88,399,000	35,618,000
Spain ... ..	17,840,000	15,877,000	13,620,000	14,210,000	12,840,000	17,451,000
Italy† ... ..	49,189,000	48,647,000	40,413,000	31,725,000	33,124,000	34,926,000
Egypt‡ ... ..	9,069,000	9,468,000	5,093,000	11,179,000	11,942,000	10,991,000
United States ... ..	128,045,000	137,314,000	117,936,000	165,643,000	149,191,000	237,343,000
Japan   ... ..	26,726,000	26,122,000	18,932,000	19,474,000	21,367,000	19,706,000
British India ... ..	41,133,000	42,971,000	26,459,000	58,484,000	60,129,000	34,943,000
British S. Africa ... ..	13,925,000	14,136,000	8,733,000	9,804,000	8,769,000	4,325,000
United Kingdom ... ..	218,053,000	218,468,000	249,947,000	170,361,000	173,533,000	116,770,000

† Including silver bullion.

‡ Including bullion.

|| Exclusive of trade with Taiwan (Formosa) and Chosen (Corea).

The latest figures available as regards other countries from which returns are received by the Board of Trade are as follow:—

	Imports ( <i>see NOTE</i> ).			Exports (Domestic) ( <i>see NOTE</i> ).		
	1913.	1914.	1915.	1913.	1914.	1915.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia* 3 months ... ..	27,979,000	35,995,000	6,180,000	27,380,000	31,556,000	3,282,000
Brazil 3 months) ... ..	17,777,000	12,357,000	7,141,000	17,793,000	15,877,000	17,326,000
Argentina† (3 months) ... ..	21,730,000	19,030,000	9,860,000	30,979,000	24,390,000	31,453,000
Canada (3 months) ... ..	35,624,000	27,251,000	21,917,000	15,819,000	14,897,000	21,089,000
Australia (3 months) ... ..	18,641,000	20,286,000	15,770,000	16,725,000	21,659,000	14,572,000
Switzerland (12 months) ... ..	76,056,000	74,354,000	58,503,000	54,104,000	54,826,000	47,311,000

\* European, Russo-Finnish, and Black Sea Frontiers.

† Including silver bullion.

*Note.*—The foregoing figures are exclusive of bullion and specie, except where otherwise stated.

The values stated for the latest year shown are provisional and subject to rectification. In some cases all the values are those *declared* by importers or exporters, as in the United Kingdom; in others they are based on an official schedule of values which is subjected to revision after the close of each year, the values used in the current returns being those fixed in the latest completed revision. In general, the values so fixed represent the level of prices in the preceding year. The countries adopting the system of official values annually revised are:—France, Italy, Spain and (for imports) Switzerland. Exports from Switzerland are returned at “declared” values. *The figures in italics are based, wholly or mainly, on the prices of some earlier year than that under which they are shown.*

In the case of Russia, France, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Argentina, Japan, Canada, and the United Kingdom, the import figures given in the above summaries represent imports for home consumption. In all cases the export figures are intended to represent exports of domestic produce. In most cases, however, they include a certain

*Trade of Foreign Countries and British Possessions.*

amount of "nationalised" goods, *i.e.*, goods originally imported for consumption, and which, if dutiable, have been charged with duty, but which are subsequently re-exported.

For detailed particulars regarding the trade of the several countries, reference should be made to the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions, including figures received up to 16th July, 1915," to be obtained (price 3d., post free 4½d.), either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

### GERMAN IMPORTS INTO THE LEASED TERRITORY OF KWANTUNG IN 1914.

The following information regarding the falling-off in the German imports into the Leased Territory of Kwantung in 1914 has been received from H.M. Consul at Dairen (Mr. H. G. Parlett):—

Naturally at the present moment the position of German trade attracts more than usual attention, and the following figures therefore, taken from the trade returns, will be of interest as showing how the war has affected those articles of import in which German firms are most concerned. It will, of course, be borne in mind that hostilities did not commence till the month of August, and that in consequence the full effect of the closing of this market to the enemy is yet to be experienced:—

Articles.	1913.	1914.	Increase or Decrease.
	£	£	£
Cotton blankets... ..	902	518	— 384
Woollen goods, unclassified ... ..	3,189	1,189	— 2,000
"    and cotton mixtures, unclassified ... ..	13,045	4,971	— 8,074
<b>Metals—</b>			
Wire... ..	1,725	332	— 1,393
Bar and nail rod ... ..	11,029	1,967	— 9,062
Nails and rivets ... ..	8,565	209	— 8,356
Sheets and plates ... ..	9,102	2,930	— 6,172
Iron sheets, galvanised ... ..	7,856	1,156	— 6,700
Electrical material, &c. ... ..	25,678	25,667	— 11
Window glass ... ..	10,718	4,120	— 6,598
Glass and glassware ... ..	1,987	677	— 1,310
Lamps and lampware ... ..	1,850	1,079	— 771
Propelling machinery ... ..	1,923	574	— 1,349
Other machinery ... ..	16,844	32,354	+ 15,690*
Paper ... ..	9,959	7,258	— 2,691

\* This increase is due to a large order placed by the South Manchuria Railway Company in the spring for machinery, the greater part of which was an electric generating plant.

*German Imports into Leased Territory of Kwantung in 1914.*

The question as to how the deficiency thus caused will now be made good has aroused some interest, but so far, however, not much has been done in the way of securing fresh sources of supply. At the time of the outbreak of war there were fair stocks of goods in Dairen, and further supplies were drawn from stocks in Japan. Considerable quantities of German goods were in course of transit to Dairen loaded on German vessels. Several of these ships took refuge in neutral ports, and delivery of their cargoes was subsequently obtained after delay, thus replenishing the stocks. The South Manchuria Railway Company intended to raise a loan in Europe during the latter half of 1914, but this idea had to be abandoned, and a policy of strict economy enforced in its stead, all extension work being postponed. This movement in favour of economy appears to have influenced employés of the company also, and was aided by the fact that prices of imported goods have risen by 50 per cent., with the result that business in Dairen has been extremely slack since the beginning of August.

The following is a brief summary of some of the effects of the war upon business in various commodities hitherto imported partly from Germany:—

*Camel-hair blankets.*—Before the war Germany had a monopoly of the trade in these articles. During the winter business was carried on with stocks in hand either in Dairen or Japan, later supplemented by the delayed arrival of shipments from Germany. No orders for next season's goods have been placed yet, partly because merchants have been unable to obtain samples and prices from the United Kingdom upon which to base their quotations.

*Iron and mild steel bars and nail rod.*—A considerable trade in these goods, formerly in German and Belgian hands, is now being done with the United States and Japan, the former supplying chiefly the higher qualities and the latter part of the cheaper goods.

*Light rails, sheets and plates.*—The German and Belgian business in these articles, chiefly in the inferior qualities, is going to the United States.

*Pipes and tubes.*—These will be supplied partly by the United Kingdom, partly by the United States.

*Steel, bamboo and bars.*—Bamboo steel has hitherto been imported largely from Germany. Imports are suspended temporarily, but it is expected that future supplies will be obtained from the United Kingdom.

*Steel, hoops, sheets and plates.*—Most of the small German trade in these articles will probably fall into British hands, although a certain amount may go to France and the United States.

*Tramcar bogies.*—The last supply of tramcar bogies came from Germany, but future orders will probably go back to the United Kingdom, the original source of supply.

*Locomotives.*—There is not much prospect of locomotives being

*German Imports into Leased Territory of Kwantung in 1914.*

ordered abroad for the present, as the railway company is constructing them in its own works.

*Electrical materials.*—German goods are being replaced by the output of a factory in Japan which is a branch of a large electrical works in America.

*Glass and glassware.*—Supplies are unobtainable from abroad at present although enquiries have been made in the United Kingdom.

*Paper.*—German goods are being replaced by imports from Sweden and Japan.

*Photographic materials.*—German goods consisted chiefly of lenses. Films and plates have always come from the United Kingdom and America.

*Stationery.*—German pencils are being replaced by British goods, and the business in German notepaper, &c. should also go to the United Kingdom.

*Toilet requisites.*—Germany's small share in the higher qualities of these goods will probably be divided between France and the United States.

*Drugs.*—The German training of Japanese doctors has always influenced them in favour of German drugs. There is now a brisk demand for drugs owing to the stoppage of German supplies.

*Hats.*—The better qualities will be ordered from the United Kingdom and France, while Japan will supply inferior qualities.

(A.R. 77.)

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TRADE OF BURMA IN 1914-15.

The following particulars respecting the sea-borne trade of Burma during the year ended 31st March, 1915, have been taken from the Report by the Chief Collector of Customs at Rangoon on the Maritime Trade and Customs Administration of Burma for that year:—

The aggregate value of the total trade of Burma (including trade with provincial ports and Indian ports outside Burma) in 1914-15 was returned at 58,93,81,000 rupees, a decrease of 19,15,38,000 rupees or about 24·5 per cent, as compared with the trade in 1913-14. Excluding treasure and Government stores, the combined value of imports and exports in 1914-15 was 56,63,80,000 rupees, a decrease of 18·5 per cent.

The prediction in the report for 1913-14, that the prospects of the import trade in the year under review were unpromising, has proved correct. In April, May, June and July a decline in foreign trade had already set in and hopes of recovery were shattered by the outbreak of war.

The following table shows the values of some of the principal articles of merchandise (exclusive of Government stores) imported



*Trade of Burma in 1914-15.*

into Rangoon in the foreign trade (*i.e.*, from countries outside India) during the years ended 31st March, 1913, 1914, and 1915:—

Articles.	Year ended 31st March.		
	1913.	1914.	1915.
	1,000 Rupees.	1,000 Rupees.	1,000 Rupees.
Cotton manufactures, including twist, &c. ...	42,685	49,012	26,025
Metals ... ..	10,840	14,724	11,986
Provisions ... ..	7,748	8,952	5,966
Silk ... ..	10,168	8,632	3,693
Wool, manufactures of ... ..	3,859	5,711	3,018
Sugar ... ..	6,205	5,663	4,482
Hardware and cutlery... ..	4,900	5,806	3,184
Liquors ... ..	4,424	4,959	3,084
Machinery and millwork ... ..	3,131	4,630	4,157
Haberdashery, &c. ... ..	2,257	2,261	1,302
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... ..	2,980	2,220	2,148
Boots and shoes... ..	1,519	1,921	1,342
Earthenware ... ..	1,332	1,868	742
Paper and pasteboard ... ..	1,619	1,690	1,710
Apparel ... ..	1,347	1,690	964
Building materials, &c. ... ..	1,084	1,623	1,143
Soap ... ..	1,715	1,532	1,693
Salt ... ..	1,461	1,419	1,438
Instruments, apparatus and appliances, &c. ... ..	1,175	1,363	821
Matches ... ..	1,739	1,337	1,279
Glass and glassware ... ..	909	1,205	460
Motor cars, &c. ... ..	770	1,064	796
Oils ... ..	1,684	1,040	1,189
Paints and painters' materials ... ..	928	891	680
Coal, &c. ... ..	744	846	754
Umbrellas and fittings ... ..	686	785	546
Chemicals, &c. ... ..	610	776	497
Drugs and medicines ... ..	633	702	508
Stationery ... ..	557	585	426
Toys and requisites for games, &c. ... ..	673	539	316
Leather ... ..	575	539	279
Other articles ... ..	14,706	20,791	16,791
Total merchandise ... ..	135,663	156,776	103,419

The share of the United Kingdom in the import trade of Rangoon was 6,04,60,000 rupees in 1914-15, as compared with 8,78,16,000 rupees in 1913-14. Germany's contribution decreased from 1,12,73,000 rupees in 1913-14 to 33,46,000 rupees in the year under review, while imports from Austria-Hungary fell from 23,95,000 rupees in 1913-14 to 7,21,000 rupees in 1914-15.

Rupce = 1s. 4d.

## TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

### BRITISH INDIA.

With reference to the Amended Regulations respecting requirement of Certificates of Origin for certain Goods imported from various European Countries. Notices which have appeared in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal"\* respecting the regulations laid down in Customs Notification No. 1669W, as subsequently amended, requiring Certificates of Origin for certain goods imported into British India from various European countries, the Board of Trade have received a copy of the "Gazette of India," dated 19th June, 1915, containing a further Notification (No. 9175W) which supersedes the above-mentioned Notification and, at the same time, lays down amended regulations regarding the requirement of Certificates of Origin for certain goods imported from various countries into British India.

The full text of the present Notification is as follows:—

#### NOTIFICATION NO. 9175W.

In supersession of the notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 1669W., dated the 9th December, 1914, as subsequently amended, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of all goods, from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Italy, unless Certificates of Origin in the form prescribed in the annexed Schedule are presented to the Customs Collector at the port of import in respect of such goods, wares or merchandise:

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to:—

- (a) Goods imported under a general or special license granted by the Governor-General in pursuance of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2 as amended by the Proclamation of the 8th October, 1914;
- (b) Goods shipped for India on or before the 21st December, 1914;
- (c) The *bonâ-fide* personal and household effects of persons entering the country;
- (d) Goods imported from an allied country by way of a neutral country on a through bill of lading or by through postal parcel, or in respect of goods of enemy origin imported under license; and
- (e) Imports of alabaster, carbide of calcium, codliver oil, curbstone, cyanide of calcium, flax, flaxseed, foodstuffs (other than sugar), granite, granite setts for paving, ice, iron ore, marble, pavement slates, paving slates, paving stones, sienna earth, slatestone, strawboard, tar, timber of any kind (including pit-props), mechanical wood pulp (excluding cellulose).

\* Viz. in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 14th January (pp. 112-3), the 11th February (p. 410), the 18th March (p. 752), the 25th March (p. 821) and the 29th April, 1915 (p. 301).

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

Provided also that the Collector of Customs may, at his discretion and if he sees no reason for suspecting that the goods have emanated from an enemy territory, allow delivery of any goods, wares or merchandise imported from the above-mentioned countries, even if unaccompanied by Certificates of Origin and not covered by the first proviso to this notification, on the importer furnishing him with a deposit or bond to the amount of three times the value of the goods to ensure the production of the necessary certificates within a prescribed period.

**FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN.**

I, \_\_\_\_\_, hereby certify that Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ (Producer, Manufacturer, Merchant, Trader, &c.), residing at \_\_\_\_\_ in this town has declared before me that the merchandise designated below, which is to be shipped from this town to \_\_\_\_\_, consigned to (a) \_\_\_\_\_ (Merchant, Manufacturer, &c.) in India, has not been produced or manufactured in enemy territory, and has produced to my satisfaction invoices or other trustworthy documents in proof thereof.

Number and Description of Cases.	Marks and Numbers.	Weight or Quantity.	Total Value. (b)	Contents.	Name and Address of Producer or Manufacturer. (c)

This certificate is valid only for a period of not more than \_\_\_\_\_ from the date hereof.

(Signature of person declaring.)

(Signature of Consular Authority issuing Certificate, and date.)

(a) If desired the word "order" may be inserted here instead of the name of the purchaser in India.

(b) This column may be left blank if desired.

(c) This column may be left blank at the request of the declarant, but the name and address of the producer or manufacturer must be inserted in a separate document issued at the same time by the Consular Officer, which will only be inspected by the Customs Authorities. (C. 23,873.)

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 42-3 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 1st July last relative to amended regulations respecting the declaration of ultimate destination for exports from British India to certain countries under Notification No. 7050W., the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Notification (No. 9195W.) which amends the above-mentioned Notification No. 7050W., with the effect that Declarations of Ultimate Destination will now be required for goods exported by sea or by land from British India to

**Amended Regulations respecting Declarations of Ultimate Destination for Exports to certain Countries.**

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**BRITISH INDIA**—*continued.*

any foreign place in Europe or on the Mediterranean, with the exception of the United Kingdom, Russia and France.

*Note.*—Previously such declarations were required for<sup>77</sup> goods “ taken either by sea or by land out of British India to any foreign place in Europe or on the Mediterranean or the Black Seas, with the exception of the United Kingdom, Russia, and France.”

[The italicised words have now been deleted.] (C. 23,873.)

The “ Gazette of India ” for the 19th June last also contains a Notification (No. 9222) prohibiting the exportation of manurial mixtures containing saltpetre by sea or by land out of British India. (C. 23,874.)

**DOMINION OF CANADA.**

The Board of Trade have received from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada copy of a Customs Memorandum (No. 1928 B), dated 24th June, 1915, notifying that an Order-in-Council has been passed establishing Penticon (B. C.), as an outpost of Customs and Warehousing port, under the survey of the port of Greenwood (B.C.), with effect from the 1st June last. (C. 23,364.)

**UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.**

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 117-8 of the “ Board of Trade Journal ” for the 8th July last, respecting certain special requirements regarding the importation of goods from various European countries, *viâ* the United Kingdom, into the Union of South Africa, the Board of Trade have now received from the office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa copy of a Memorandum laying down the conditions under which goods of *Belgian* origin may be imported, either direct from Holland or *viâ* the United Kingdom as transhipments, into the Union.

The full text of the Memorandum is as follows:—

*Memorandum of the conditions under which goods of Belgian origin may be imported into South Africa.*

A.—Persons in the United Kingdom who wish to ship goods of Belgian origin to South Africa, either direct from Holland or *viâ* the United Kingdom as transhipments, must secure authority from the Board of Trade to obtain the goods in question with a view to their shipment to South Africa.

The conditions under which such authority will be issued are:—

(1) That shipment be effected either direct from Holland, or if *viâ* United Kingdom, on through Bill of Lading under United Kingdom transhipment regulations.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—continued.**

(2) That payment be deferred until hostile occupation of Belgium has ceased or that payment be made by applicants into a specified account in an approved Bank in the United Kingdom, and an undertaking obtained from the Bank that the money cannot be withdrawn except under licence.

(3) That delivery of the goods to importers in South Africa will be given only if the formalities required by the Union Government are duly observed.

B.—The formalities required by the Union Government to be satisfied by the importer into the Union or his agent are the following:—

- (a) He must produce an undertaking by the applicants to the Board of Trade that the conditions as to payment, prescribed by the Board of Trade, will be observed.
- (b) He must produce a consular certificate of Belgian origin, if such a certificate of origin would be required for the goods in question if imported from Holland.
- (c) He must give an undertaking that he will make no payment for goods, except to the applicants to the Board of Trade.
- (d) He must produce the authority of the Board of Trade to the applicants.
- (e) He must produce a letter from the High Commissioner giving him the information above set forth.

*Note.*—The importer or his agent in the United Kingdom may, if he desire, satisfy the formalities required by (a) (c) and (d) by producing the undertakings and authority therein referred to to the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, 32, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. In any such case the High Commissioner will grant his certificate that those formalities have been observed.

(C. 24,032.)

**NORTHERN RHODESIA.**

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 412-3 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 11th February last respecting the prohibition of the exportation of various articles to certain countries from Northern Rhodesia under Proclamation No. 35 of 1914, the Board of Trade have now received copy of further Proclamations (Nos. 8 and 58 of 1915), whereby the Proclamation No. 35 of 1914, is revoked, and, at the same time, provision is made for the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from Northern Rhodesia to certain countries, as follows:—

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

The list of articles included under this heading is the same as that given under heading (B) of the Notice for Cyprus on pp. 155-163 of

### *Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

#### NORTHERN RHODESIA—*continued.*

the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 15th April last, except that the following articles are included in the list for Northern Rhodesia:—

Prussiate of soda ;  
Paraffin wax ;  
Draw plates, jewelled for drawing steel wire, *and diamonds prepared for use therein.*

[In this latter item, the italicised words only are additional.]

The following *additional* articles are also included under the Proclamation No. 58 of 1915:—

Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound ammonia ;  
Castor oil ;  
Chloride of tin ;  
Copper iodide ;  
Hides of cattle, buffaloes, and horses ;  
Leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, military boots, or military clothing ;  
Liquor urea, aniline and their compounds ;  
Lubricants ;  
Skins of calves, pigs, sheep, goats, and deer ;  
Tanning substances of all kinds (including extracts for use in tanning) ;  
Tin ;  
Tin ore.

(B)—To foreign ports in Europe and to non-European ports on the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, with the exception of French, Belgian, Spanish, and Portuguese ports, and Russian ports, other than those on the Baltic Sea:—

The list of articles included under this heading is the same as that given under heading (C) of the above-mentioned Notice for Cyprus, except that, by the Proclamation No. 58 of 1915, the following articles have been added:—

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

And the following item amended, as indicated in italics:—

Foodstuffs and feeding stuffs, and the raw materials thereof, including all *animal and vegetable oils and fats* (other than linseed oil boiled and unboiled, unmixed with other oil, and not including essential oils) and *all* (instead of "the following") *oleaginous nuts, seeds and products, including* (instead of "viz.") *castor beans, coconuts, copra, cotton seed, ground nuts, (arachides), linseed, palm kernels, rape seed, sesame seed, soya beans.* (C. 23,408.)

#### NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 892-3 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 24th June last, relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles to certain countries under Proclamation No. 6 of 1915, dated 29th April, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation (No. 8 of 1915), dated 1st June, which amends the above-mentioned Proclamation by prohibiting the exportation of the following articles from the Nyasaland Protectorate, as follows:—

(A) To all countries, except by special permit of the Governor, signified under the hand of the Chief Secretary:—

Foodstuffs and feeding stuffs, and the raw materials thereof, including all *animal and vegetable oils and fats* (other than linseed oil, boiled and unboiled,

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**NYASALAND PROTECTORATE—continued.**

unmixed with other oil, and not including essential oils) and *all* (instead of "the following") oleaginous nuts, seeds and products, *including* (instead of "namely") castor beans, coconuts, copra, cotton seed, ground nuts (arachides), linseed, palm kernels, rape seed, sesame seed, soya beans.

[The italicised words are new.]

**(B) To all ports, except ports in the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and Protectorates, without a special permit as provided for in Group (A):—**

Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound; ammonia liquor; urea, aniline and their compounds.  
 Beeswax.  
 Castor oil.  
 Copper iodide.  
 Lubricants.  
 Skins of pigs, sheep, goats and deer.  
 Tanning substances of all kinds, including extracts for use in tanning.  
 Tin, chloride of tin, tin ore. (C. 23,728.)

**SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.**

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, copy of Proclamations, dated 20th March and 24th May, 1915, which prohibit the exportation of various articles to certain destinations from the Somaliland Protectorate, as follows:—

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

The list of articles included under this heading is the same as that shown under heading (B) of the Notice for Cyprus on pp. 155-163 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 15th April last, except that "cresol (saponified)" is not included in the Somaliland list.

The following *additional* articles are, however, included under this heading by the Proclamation of the 24th May, 1915:—

Raw wool, wool tops, and noils and woollen and worsted yarns;  
 Tin, chloride of tin, tin ore;  
 Castor oil;  
 Paraffin wax;  
 Copper iodide;  
 Lubricants;  
 Hides of cattle, buffaloes, and horses; skins of calves, pigs, sheep, goats and deer; leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, military boots, or military clothing;  
 Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound; ammonia liquor; urea, aniline and their compounds;  
 Tanning substances of all kinds, including extracts for use in tanning.

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

The list of articles included under this heading is the same as that given under heading (C) of the above-mentioned Notice for Cyprus, except that the following articles are *excluded* from the Somaliland list:—

Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock;  
 Rosin;  
 Seeds, clover and grass.

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**SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE—continued.**

The following item is, however, amended, as indicated in italics, by the Proclamation of the 24th May, 1915:—

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

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

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

All previous Notices and Proclamations respecting prohibited exports are cancelled. (C. 23,500.)

**EGYPT.**

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" of the 1st July last contains a Notice giving revised Tariff Valuations (No. 2) for use in assessing Customs duties on coal and coke imported into Egypt, with effect from the 1st July to the 30th September, 1915:—

**Revised Import  
Tariff Valuations  
for Coal.**

Category.	Valuation per ton of 1,000 kilo- grammes (2,204 lbs.)*
	£ E.
South Wales coal—Cardiff, Newport, Swansea, &c. ... ..	2-580
Newcastle, Sunderland, and other North Country coal, South African and Indian ... ..	2-210
Lancashire, Yorkshire, North Wales and Scotland ... ..	2-080
Gas coal (Newcastle) for use in gas factories ... ..	2-080
Briquettes (patent fuel), from Swansea and Scotland ... ..	2-580
Dust slack coal and small coal of any origin, also rubble culm and duff (excluding nuts) ... ..	1-950
Foundry coke and Cannel coal ... ..	3-000
Gas coke of any origin, including chemical coke ... ..	2-630
American, Belgian and French coal ... ..	2-580
Anthracite coal of any origin ... ..	2-500

*Note.*—Duty is leviable on these valuations at the rate of 4 per cent.

\* 1,000 *millièmes* = £ E. 1 = £1 0s. 6d.

It is also stated that a reduction of 50 *millièmes* per ton is allowed on coal imported *via* Port Said, or in transit through that port.

(C. 23,623.)

The same issue of the "Journal Officiel" also contains the following revised Tariff Valuations (No. 7) for petroleum on importation into Egypt, which are to remain in operation from the 1st July to the 31st July, 1915:—

**Revised Import  
Tariff Valuations  
for Petroleum.**



### Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

#### EGYPT—continued.

Description.		Valuation.
		£ E. <i>Millièmes</i> .*
American petroleum	... } Per case of two cans ...	0 322†
	... } Per can not in case ...	0 154‡
Safety petroleum	... } Per case of two cans ...	0 382†
Russian petroleum	... } Per case of two cans ...	0 297†
	... } Per can not in case ...	0 136‡
Russian and American petroleum in bulk	... Per 1,000 kilogs. ...	6 630
Roumanian petroleum in bulk	... Per 1,000 kilogs. ...	6 330
Mazut (liquid fuel) of any origin	... Per 1,000 kilogs. ...	<i>ad valorem</i>

*Note.*—Duty is leviable on the valuations shown at the rate of 4 per cent. *ad valorem*.

\* 1,000 millièmes = £ E. 1 = £1 0s. 6d.

† Including 60 *millièmes* for the cost of the two cans.

‡ Including 30 *millièmes* for the cost of one can. (C. 23,622.)

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" for the 5th July last contains a Notice (No. 37), giving the Tariff Valuation for the undermentioned articles on importation into Egypt for the month of July, 1915:—

#### Import Tariff Valuations for Cinematograph Films.

Articles.	Import Tariff Valuation per kilo. net (2·204 lbs.).
Cinematograph films— Blank and developed, new or used	£ E. 3

*Note.*—£ E1 = £1 0s. 6d.

(C. 23,871.)

#### SUDAN.

The "Sudan Government Gazette" of the 30th June last contains copy of "The Customs (Tombac Duties) Amendment Ordinance, 1915" (No. 10 of 1915) which amends the rates of duty leviable on tombac under the Customs Ordinance of 1913 on importation into the Sudan.

#### New Import Duties on Tombac.

The Ordinance states that the new duties shall apply to all tombac which is not cleared through the Customs on or before the date of the publication of the Ordinance in the "Government Gazette," viz., 30th June, 1915.

The following statement shows the duties now leviable, as well as the old rates which have been inserted for purposes of comparison:—

	Rates of Import Duty.	
	Old Rates.	New Rates.
Tombac—	<i>Millièmes.</i>	<i>Millièmes.*</i>
Imported on the Red Sea Coast	204	274
" elsewhere	164	234

\* 1,000 *millièmes* = £ E 1 = £1 0s. 6d.

(C. 23,785.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**SUDAN**—*continued.*

With reference to the Notices which appeared in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 26th February, 1914 (p. 540), and the 20th May, 1915 (p. 550) relative to the "Customs (Tobacco Duties) Ordinance, 1914" and "The Customs Ordinance, 1915" respectively, the Board of Trade have now received copy of the "Sudan Government Gazette" for the 30th June last which contains copy of an Order stating that the above-mentioned Ordinances came into operation on the 1st July 1915. (C. 23,785.)

The same issue of the above-mentioned "Gazette" also contains copy of the "Customs Regulations, 1915" which have been issued under the "Customs Ordinance, 1913."

These Regulations, which came into force on the 1st July last, relate, *inter alia*, to storage, overtime charges, portorage charges, supervision charges, as well as to miscellaneous fees for permits and certificates. (C. 23,785.)

The Board of Trade have also received copy of "The Customs Transit Regulations, 1915," which came into force on the 1st July last.

**"Customs Transit Regulations, 1915."** Under the new regulations, goods may be conveyed in transit through the Sudan from a place of departure outside the Sudan and Egypt to a destination outside the Sudan and Egypt free from import and export duties on import into and export from the Sudan, and, as regards goods upon which royalties are collected in the Sudan, free also from royalties.

Goods in transit must be exported finally from the Sudan or Egypt within six months from the date on which the transit advice note (*elm khaber*) was issued at the Custom station of entry into the Sudan or Egypt.

A certificate showing the nature of the goods for *transit outwards* and the marks, numbers and weights of the packages signed by the proper official of the country from which they come, and showing of what country they are the produce or manufacture, shall be presented with the declaration on the entry of the goods into the Sudan, and shall be retained by the chief customs officer. If such certificate is not produced the chief customs officer may refuse to accept the goods as goods in transit.

Ivory entering the Sudan from the Uganda Protectorate or the Belgian Colony of the Congo shall not be accepted as goods in transit, unless it is proved by the production of official documents that export duty has been paid in respect thereof. Except as specially provided for, no ivory shall be accepted as goods in transit unless the consignor signs a certificate to the effect that no part of the consignment consists of tusks of female elephants or of tusks less than 10 lbs. in weight.

Provision is also made for the import and export of goods through Egypt.

The Customs Transit Regulations of 1908 and 1910 are repealed. (C. 23,785.)

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*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

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**SUDAN**—*continued.*

Copy of the "Customs Stations on Inland Waters Regulations, 1915," which came into force on the 1st July last, have also been received.

**Customs Stations on Inland Waters Regulations, 1915.** Under these regulations, which repeal the "Customs Stations on Inland Waters" Proclamations of 1908 and 1911, provision is made regarding manifests, and the discharge, removal, loading and examination of goods on inland waters. (C. 23,785.)

The "Sudan Government Gazette" for the 30th July, 1915, contains a Notice stating that the rates at which Customs duty will be collected on goods which cross the frontier between Abyssinia and the Sudan on the import thereof into Abyssinia, and the export thereof from Abyssinia, respectively, will be the same as are chargeable, from time to time, on the import and export respectively, on similar goods into the Sudan.

The duty on the import of the natural produce of either country into the other intended for consumption there and not otherwise chargeable at a lower rate of duty, and except also tobacco and tobacc, will be collected at the rate of 5 per cent. *ad valorem.* (C. 23,785.)

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**BARBADOS.**

The Board of Trade have received copy of "The Copyright Act, 1915," (No. 30 of 1915) which was assented to on the 22nd May last, regarding the importation of copyright works into Barbados.

**Importation of Reprints of Copyright Works prohibited.** Under this Act, it is provided that copies made out of the Island of any work in which copyright subsists under and by virtue of the Imperial Copyright Act, 1911, which if made within the Island would infringe copyright within the meaning of the said Act, and as to which the owner of such copyright or his agent shall have given to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise in England, or to the Comptroller of Customs in the Island a notice in writing that he is desirous that such copies shall not be imported into the Island, shall not be so imported, and shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be deemed to be included in the table of prohibitions contained in Section 45 of the Trade Act, 1910, and that section shall apply accordingly, provided always that copies of all lists issued by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise in England of works as to which such notice is given to them shall, if transmitted to the Island, be publicly exposed at the Custom house, and that a copy of the notice given to the Comptroller of Customs at this Island shall be publicly exposed at the Custom house.

Before detaining any such copies or taking any further proceedings with a view to the forfeiture thereof under the Trade Act, 1910, the Comptroller of Customs may require the regulations under this Act,

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**BARBADOS**—*continued.*

whether as to information, conditions, or other matters, to be complied with, and may satisfy himself in accordance with those regulations that the copies are such as are prohibited to be imported.

The Governor-in-Executive Committee is also empowered to make regulations, either general or special, respecting the detention and forfeiture of copies, the importation of which is prohibited.

The Act further prescribes penalties for dealing with infringing copies of copyright works. (C. 24,064.)

**RUSSIA.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Ambassador at Petrograd to the effect that a Decree was published on the 15th July prohibiting the exportation, by all frontiers of the Empire, of wash gold, gold in bars, in coin, and in manufactures, also leaf gold and gold dust.

Exceptions from this prohibition may be granted in favour of Russian subjects or subjects of Allied or neutral countries.

(C. 23,816.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Decree of the Russian Minister of Finance was published in the official "Bulletin of Laws" of Petrograd for the 12th/25th June, providing that, as from the 29th May/11th June and until the end of the war, goods produced or manufactured in Allied or neutral countries which, while en route for Russia, pass through the territories of Powers at war with Russia, shall not be subjected to the special (augmented) rates of Customs duty leviable on goods imported from enemy countries in virtue of the Regulations of the 18th/31st March last (*see* pages 463-466 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th May, 1915.)

(C. 23,355.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information from H.M. Ambassador at Petrograd to the effect that, according to a recent Russian Customs Circular, furskins (other than skins of goats, sheep, lambs and karakul) may now be sent through the parcel post from Russia to Allied countries without it being necessary to make a special application for permission to export in the case of each consignment.

The Circular provides that the Custom house authorities are to examine the parcels, to affix their seal thereto and to issue a certificate to the sender of the parcel. The postal authorities, on production of this certificate, will receive the parcels for despatch to their destination in an Allied country.

(C. 23,809.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**FINLAND.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that, in virtue of recent Customs decisions, the undermentioned articles, on importation into Finland, are to pay duty as shown :—

[1 Finnish mark (100 penni) = 9·6d. ; 100 kilogs. = 220·46 lbs.]

Articles.	Tariff No. under which dutiable.	Rate of Duty.
<i>Coconuts, cut, intended for almond substitutes, scented or unscented</i> ... ..	82	100 kilogs. Mks. p. 40 00
<i>Antimonic lead...</i> ... ..	112	" 4 70
<i>Counter-current apparatus of cast iron, for hot water conduits</i> ... ..	216	" 17 60
<i>Coverings (of cast iron) for electrical safety apparatus</i> ... ..	231 (c)	" 47 10
<i>Orchestrions, for rendering piano and other music</i> ... ..	233 (3)	" 235 30
<i>Note.</i> —The price of the orchestration should not exceed 100 marks each.		
<i>Sleighs, open, attached to motor-cycles—dutiable apart from the motor-cycle</i> ... ..	273 (3) 3	Each 10 00
<i>Colours for miniatures, in glass bottles, placed in cardboard boxes—the dutiable weight including that of the boxes</i> ... ..	144	Various rates according to nature of boxes.

(C. 23,351.)

**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 oranges and lemons from Sweden has been prohibited as from the 13th July. (C. 23,818.)

**Prohibition of Exportation of Oranges and Lemons.**

**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 from Norway of cotton waste, cotton wool, cotton yarn and thread, and woven cotton goods (with the exception of curtains of cotton tricot) has been prohibited. (C. 24,001.)

**Prohibition of Exportation of Cotton Manufactures.**

The Board of Trade are also in receipt, through the same channel, of telegraphic information to the effect that the exportation from Norway of linseed and linseed oil has been prohibited since the 18th July, and that a prohibition of export has been imposed in respect of wrought and unwrought zinc and zinc scrap, and of copper wire gauze. (C. 23,510 ; C. 23,611 ; C. 23,772.)

**Prohibition of Exportation of Linseed, Zinc, and Copper Wire Gauze.**

(C. 23,510 ; C. 23,611 ; C. 23,772.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**NORWAY**—*continued.*

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the following modifications of and additions to the Norwegian Customs Tariff have been sanctioned by the

Storthing:—

[Kr. (100 öre) = 1s. 1½d. : kilog. = 220·46 lbs.].

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Rates of Duty.	
		Former.	New.
—	Alge boiler syrup ... .. NOTE.—Other substances for preventing fur in boilers, or for removing fur therefrom, may be admitted by the Customs Department free of import duty. [New Note.]	Kr. öre. [Not specified.]	Kr. öre. Free
60	Cotton and cotton goods— 16. Other goods ( <i>i.e.</i> , other than these specially mentioned in the Tariff)— (a) Printed ... ..	<i>Per kilog.</i> 1 10	<i>Per kilog.</i> 0 90
188	Glass and glass wares— 3. Plate or sheet glass— (a) Silvered— 1. With ground surfaces or edges 2. Other kinds, including photographic plates ... ..	0 30	0 35 [No change.]
189	(b) Unsilvered— 1. With ground surfaces or edges 2. Other kinds, also coloured, gilt, varnished, etched, dulled, or figured ... ..	0 20	0 25 [No change.]
196	10. Lamp glasses, lamp globes and lamp screens, all kinds; glass goods covered with wickerwork or other covering which cannot be classed as packing ... 11. Other glass wares, not specially mentioned— (a) Ground, etched, sanded, painted, gilt or decorated otherwise than by moulding or pressing ... .. (b) Other kinds ... .. NOTE.—Grinding does not include grinding of edges and bottoms. [New Note.]	0 35	[No change.] 0 50 0 15
302	Cork, worked— (a) Stoppers, unmounted— (1) More than 31 mm. long... .. (2) Shorter lengths, including "Crown corks," also rings and discs for corking ... ..	0 50	1 50 [No change.]
	Cereals and potatoes— The provision according duty-free admission in respect of unground rye, ground rye (rye flour), and fresh potatoes, when imported through the Custom houses of Hammerfest, Vardø, and Vadsø, is extended so as to apply to all ports in the Amt of Finmark.		

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**NORWAY**—*continued.*

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Rates of Duty.	
		Former.	New.
		Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.
604	Manufactures of hides and skins, without the hair [B. III.]— 3. Shoemakers' wares— (c) Of patent, shagreened, bronzed, alumed, varnished or dyed leather, plain or combined with other leather ... .. NOTE.—Detailed rules for determining whether goods shall be classed as skins or as leather, and whether skins shall be considered to be coloured, shall, until further notice, be fixed by the Department of Customs and Finance.	<i>Per kilog.</i> 4 50	[No change.]
605	(d) Of skin or leather (except greased leather), otherwise worked ...	2 00	<i>Per kilog</i> 1 50
606	(e) Seaboots and other footwear of greased leather ... ..	1 50	1 00

*Modifications of the Preliminary Dispositions of the Tariff:—*

Section 9 (B) of the Preliminary Dispositions—which provides that tonnage and lighthouse dues on vessels coming from or going to Hammerfest, Vardø and Vadsø shall be levied at the reduced rate of 40 öre per ton—is modified so that the reduced rate shall be levied at all Customs ports in the Amt of Finnmark. (C. 23,290.)

**NETHERLANDS.**

With reference to the notice at page 607 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 4th March, 1915, respecting a Bill which had been introduced into the Netherlands States General to exempt certain fruits and antiques from Customs duty on importation into the Netherlands, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a

**Duty-free Admission of certain Fresh Fruits and of Antiques.**

Law, dated the 19th June, which provides that fresh oranges, mandarines, lemons and bananas, are not to be regarded as coming under the heading "Fresh or dried fruit, not specially mentioned," in the Customs Tariff. These fruits, therefore, are not now subject to the import duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* established for "Fresh or dried fruit," but are admitted into the Netherlands free of duty.

The Law also provides that no import duty is to be levied on antiques, *i.e.*, objects or parts of objects which are proved to be more than seventy years old. This exemption from import duty is only to apply to antiques imported through Custom houses to be designated by Royal Decree. (C. 23,892.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**FRENCH COLONIES.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a copy of a French Presidential Decree, dated the 10th July and published in the "Journal Officiel" for the 13th July, which renders applicable in the French Colonies and Protectorates (other than Tunis and Morocco) the Decree of the 3rd July which prohibited the exportation and re-exportation from France of arsenic and its salts, hydrochloric acid, sulphide of carbon, sulphide of sodium, and phosphuretted products (*produits phosphorés*) of all kinds.

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

(C. 23,650.)

**SWITZERLAND.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at Berne to the effect that the exportation from Switzerland of gold of all kinds has been prohibited by a Federal Decree of the 16th July.

**ITALY.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Italian Ministry of Finance has issued to the Italian Customs authorities certain instructions in further explanation of the Royal Decree of the 10th June, which prohibited the exportation from Italy of *all goods made wholly or in part from raw materials of which the exportation is prohibited, or made from the products of such materials.*

The Ministry of Finance explain that while the absolute prohibition of exportation of all products and manufactures which can serve for military equipment (established by Royal Decree of the 1st August, 1914) holds good, the Customs must on their own initiative apply the regulations contained in the Decree of the 10th June to the products or manufactures which come under the following categories:—

1. Goods of all kinds manufactured with *metals* the export of which is prohibited (*e.g.*, copper, cast-iron, tin, zinc);
2. Articles made with *gutta-percha* and *indiarubber*;
3. Newspaper paper in rolls;
4. *Medicines* and *chemical products* any of the ingredients of which are materials of which the export is prohibited, or such products as are in any way prepared by the use of prohibited materials;
5. Products made from *mineral oils, fats, soaps, and fatty and lubricating materials*;
6. *Colouring materials* containing aniline colours and salts.

As necessity arises, the Ministry will issue instructions to the Customs in regard to goods which are not comprised in the above-mentioned categories, but in regard to which it is considered necessary to apply the principles laid down in the Decree.

(C. 23,891.)



*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

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**GREECE.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at Athens to the effect that the exportation from Greece of raw and calcined magnesite was prohibited by a Royal Decree of the 7th July.

**Prohibition of  
Exportation of  
Magnesite.**

(C. 23,854.)

**BULGARIA.**

With reference to previous notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from Bulgaria, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the exportation from Bulgaria of photographic apparatus, lime, and pocket electric batteries and bulbs has been prohibited, and that the exportation and transit of the following articles is at present prohibited:—All metals and metal goods, worked brass for harness, &c., rubber goods, including indiarubber washers for bottles, wooden material for building, wooden sleepers, tanning extracts, money, blankets, preserved fish, window glass, corks, sulphur, phosphorus, and gold.

**Prohibition of  
Exportation of  
Certain Articles.**

**SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.**

**UNITED KINGDOM.**

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

**Steamship  
Services to the  
Continent.**

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

**Naval Prizes.** See notice on page 233.

**UNITED KINGDOM. BELGIAN CONGO.**

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is informed that the "Compagnie Belge Maritime du Congo" has organised a steamship service between Hull and the Congo, the first vessel to sail being the "Elizabethville," which is expected to sail about 24th July. The agents in Hull for this service are Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co., Ltd., who are maintaining as far as possible their customary service from Liverpool to the Congo and South-West African ports.

**New Steamship  
Service from Hull.**

(C.I.B. 37,214.)

*Shipping and Transport.***SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**

With reference to the notice on p. 570 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 27th August last, and to previous notices relative to the Murray River improvement scheme, the "Bulletin" of 11th June of the South Australian Official Intelligence Bureau at Adelaide states that a practical step in the direction of the full utilisation of the waters of the River Murray was made on 5th June, when the Governor of South Australia laid a stone marking the site of the first lock and weir, which is to be constructed at Blanchetown. It is calculated that this lock, which is to be called the "William R. Randell Lock," after one of the pioneer navigators of the Murray, will impound the water for a distance of 70 miles back. The work of construction, which will take about two years, will be carried out departmentally under the supervision of Mr. R. C. Cutting, C.E., who was recommended by Major C. N. Johnston, the consulting engineer to the South Australian Government in connection with the River Murray improvements.

The following is a brief outline of the scheme so far as it affects South Australia, and its estimated cost:—

Under an agreement which was made in 1913 between New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia—the three States interested—and the Commonwealth, 35 locks and weirs are to be constructed. The estimated cost of this work is £4,663,000, towards which the Commonwealth will contribute £1,000,000, leaving the balance to be borne in equal shares by the three States mentioned. Those in which South Australia is particularly concerned are the six locks from Blanchetown to the border, and three in connection with the Lake Victoria storage basin. These alone will give a locked navigable river for 235 miles, from Blanchetown to the boundary, and 115 miles from the boundary to Wentworth, N.S.W. Below Blanchetown to the sea mouth, a distance of 171 miles, the river and lakes are all permanently navigable. This portion of the scheme will cost approximately £1,070,000, of which the Lake Victoria works will absorb about £483,000. The Murray constitutes the largest inland waterway on the Australian Continent, the total navigable length of the stream, together with its tributaries, being 3,212 miles, and the country which forms the watershed for this system comprises 414,253 square miles. The question of harnessing the river for purposes of irrigation and navigation has formed a subject for discussion among the various States for some years, and while the establishment of irrigation settlements has progressed, there have hitherto been no works commenced having as their object the locking of the river as part of a general scheme which would ensure a plentiful supply of water at all times. In normal years an immense volume of water runs into the sea to waste, while in a season such as that just experienced there is barely sufficient water to serve the cultivated areas now existing along the banks, and therefore it was recognised that any further extension of settlement without concomitant action in the direction of providing sufficient water would be precarious.

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*Shipping and Transport.*


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**FRANCE.**

H.M. Consul at Calais (Mr. P. Wilkinson) reports that the returns of shipping of all nationalities show a total of 1,676 vessels entered and 1,668 vessels cleared at the port of Calais in 1914, a decrease of 650 vessels entered and 653 vessels cleared as compared with 1913. The total tonnage of vessels entering was 969,818 tons and of vessels clearing 948,523 tons. The suspension of the mail boats to Dover early in August chiefly accounts for this considerable falling-off. The cargo vessels of the South Eastern and Chatham Railway Company, which used to come to Calais regularly at the rate of about one a day, excepting Sundays, were also stopped at the outbreak of war, entailing thereby a further decrease in the tonnage at this port.

1086 British ships entered the port in 1914, the aggregate registered tonnage being 646,009 tons, or 66 per cent. of the entire tonnage entered. Of these, 1,086 vessels, 241 with a tonnage of 46,279 tons, were cargo vessels of the South Eastern and Chatham Railway Company, 219 vessels of 185,333 tons were miscellaneous cargo vessels, while the remainder were cross-Channel passenger steamers.

The only addition to the steamship lines regularly visiting Calais in 1914 was a French coasting service between that port and Havre and *vice versa*. This line was inaugurated under the auspices of the French Chamber of Commerce, the primary object being to relieve the congestion on the railway line between Paris and Calais and to secure cheaper rates of transport. It may, however, be added that in the latter part of the year an enterprising firm at Calais tried to start two new lines under the British flag, one to run between Calais and London and the other between Calais and Liverpool, but the scheme had to be abandoned owing to the high freights prevailing and the lack of steamers.

(A.R. 78.)

**JAPAN.**

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) reports that of the Imperial Government railways about 175 miles of new sections and about 150 miles of light railways were opened to traffic during 1914. The most important sections were 25 miles on the Tokushima line, 23 miles on the Sakata line and 20 miles each on the Murakami and Gwanyetsu lines.

Two of the most interesting events of the year were the completion of the splendid new Central Station in Tokio and the opening of the new Government Electric Railway between Tokio and Yokohama. This railway, which runs side by side with the existing steam track, is 19 miles long, and connects the two above-mentioned towns. Between the two termini there are 14 intermediate stations. Unfortunately the railway had only been in operation for a few days at the end of the year when it became necessary for the authorities to discontinue the service. As far as it is possible to ascertain the whole of the trouble lay with the overhead equipment which at the time of opening to public service was in an unfinished state, so much so that trial running of the trains was only carried out for about two days.

(A.R. 50.)

## MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

### RUSSIA.

According to the "Vyestnik Finansov" (Petrograd) of 21st June / 4th July the iron ore produced in the Moscow region is obtained principally from the Tambov and Ryazan Governments. The ore is mainly consumed by the smelting works and foundries situated in this region. The yield has varied very considerably since 1899, in which year it reached a total of about 12,500,000 pounds. After this, however, there was a great decline, and in 1910 only 109,000 pounds were produced. For the quinquennial period 1901-1905 the average yearly output of iron ore amounted to 307,000 pounds, whilst during the following five years an average of only about 100,000 pounds was recorded. In 1911, however, a great impetus was given to the industry, principally by reason of the increased activities of the Sokolsk Metallurgical Works in Tambov. In that year the total yield of iron ore in the Moscow region amounted to 1,427,000 pounds, of which 1,209,000 pounds were obtained in the Tambov Government alone.

It is interesting to note that the foregoing total was no less than about 13 times greater than the quantity produced in the Moscow region in 1910. In 1912 the output again rose, to 7,894,000 pounds, about 5½ times greater than in 1911, whilst in 1913 it aggregated 16,208,000 pounds. The figures for 1913 show that the yield of iron ore in the Moscow mining region represented 2.79 per cent. of the output for the whole of Russia.

As was anticipated, the European War affected the iron ore industry very considerably, and from the official data issued by the Moscow district engineer it appears that the production last year amounted to 14,697,000 pounds, or a decrease of a little over 9 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The number of miners employed in 1914 amounted to 1,346 whilst 1,730 were engaged in 1913.

1,000 pounds = 16 tons (about).

### GERMANY.

The "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin) of 8th July publishes an article to the effect that the German pig iron associations have now definitely decided upon an increase in the selling prices of the various varieties of pig iron for the third quarter of 1915, this increase amounting to an average of about 10 marks per metric ton. Most of the contracts which have been taken at this enhanced price are for delivery up to 30th September. Considerable caution is also being exercised in the case of some finished iron manufactures, prices for which are not being fixed beyond 30th September, inasmuch as not only is a further rise in the price of raw material anticipated, but there is also evidence that the German coal syndicate intends further to increase the price of coal as from 1st September.

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***LUXEMBURG.**

The "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 6th July states that the Luxemburg Chamber of Commerce has just issued its report for 1914, from which it appears that the output of minette ore from 77 mines totalled 5,007,457 metric tons, valued at 15,826,524 francs, in 1914, as compared with 7,333,372 metric tons, valued at 21,965,818 francs in 1913. The crisis in the iron industry at the end of 1913, especially in the case of Belgium, which is attributed to the smaller demands on the part of home foundries on the one hand, and to a decline in the export trade on the other, had already adversely affected the Luxemburg iron and steel industries. Nevertheless, prices of minette ore during this period remained unchanged. During the first week in August, 1914, many mines had to close down, and only necessary repairs were undertaken. Altogether 4,122 miners were discharged. On the 10th August 1,240 workmen only were employed, as compared with 5,370 in June. Matters, however, began to improve during September and October, and at the end of the year about 80 per cent. of the average normal activity at the mines was recorded. The effect of the war was to send up prices, excepting in the case of contracts entered into previous to the war. Good calciferous minette ore rose from 35 to 37½ francs per metric ton, whilst poorer qualities fetched 30 to 35 francs. As a matter of fact, since the outbreak of war calciferous minette ore has risen on the average 10 per cent. in price, whilst siliciferous ore has increased 15 to 16 per cent. Wages are rising. From the Luxemburg mining region there were exported to the countries within the Zollverein 868,000 metric tons in 1914, as compared with 1,887,245 metric tons in the previous year. The production in individual sections of the Luxemburg iron industries shows the following aggregate results:—

Year.					Smelting Works.	Steel Works.	Foundries.
					Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.
1913	...	...	...	...	2,547,861	1,182,227	26,513
1914	...	...	...	...	1,827,270	953,886	22,954
Decrease	...	...	...	...	720,591	228,341	3,559

The Luxemburg iron and steel works were faced with extraordinary difficulties owing to their proximity to the war zone. The commandeering of the railways by the military authorities prevented the importation of coke. Of 47 blast furnaces, only 8 were working during the first week in August, and this number decreased to 7 in September. The production of pig iron in August fell from 233,172 to 45,167 metric tons, and in September it fell still further to 29,960 metric tons. The production, however, by December rose to 111,523 metric tons, or about one half of the normal output. Since that date the upward tendency has been maintained.

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***FRANCE (NEW CALEDONIA).**

The "Economiste Français" (Paris) of 10th July publishes the following statistics of the mineral production of New Caledonia and its Dependencies during 1914 :—

	Number of Concessions Working.	Production.	
		Quantity.	Value.
		Metric tons.	Frs.
Nickel ... ..	38	172,365	3,447,300
Chrome ... ..	3	71,077	2,487,695
Cobalt ... ..	16	446	44,566
Phosphates ... ..	2	3,500	125,000
Total ... ..	59	247,388	6,104,561

Metric ton = 2,204.6 lbs.

26.50 frs. = £1 at current exchange.

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that "Dun's Review" of 19th June quotes figures issued by the United States Geological Survey showing that the value of the mica produced in the United States in 1914 was 328,746 dols., a decrease of 107,314 dols. as compared with 1913. The output of sheet mica amounted to 556,933 lbs., valued at 277,330 dols., as compared with 1,700,677 lbs., valued at 353,517 dols., in 1913, and the production of scrap mica in 1914 amounted to 3,730 short tons (of 2,000 lbs.), valued at 51,416 dols., as compared with 5,322 short tons, valued at 82,543 dols., in 1913. The output of sheet mica in 1914 falls considerably below the average for the preceding four years, but the production of scrap mica compares more favourably with the average production during these years.

Dollar = 4s. 1½d.

(C. 22,730.)

**MEXICO.**

The British Vice-Consul at Tuxpam (Mr. G. A. Grahame) reports that the oilfields of Mexico have ceased all development work and discharged all the staff with the exception of those necessary to look after the property and to the pumping of about 30,000 barrels per month to the Aguila tanks at the bar.

It is plain from the uncertainty which exists as to the future standing of the oil business, and as to what guarantees and privileges may be extended or withdrawn by the new political powers in Mexico, that there will be no development at all in this line until these questions are fully settled.

(A.R. 68.)

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***VENEZUELA.**

H.M. Consul at Ciudad Bolivar (Mr. R. C. Hart) reports that towards the end of 1914 a new gold placer-mining area was discovered, the extent of which is unknown, but which is apparently fairly rich. The new gold-field lies near the head waters of the Cuyuni River, close to the western boundary of British Guiana. It is 10 to 15 days' journey by muleback and canoe from El Callao, the centre of the old quartz-mining area, where supplies can be purchased. A large concession has been secured by a merchant of El Callao from whom permits to prospect and work are obtained. In spite of the great difficulties of transport and the high cost of all the necessaries of life, large numbers of labourers have flocked to the new field and a good deal of gold is being shipped.

The discovery came too late to have much effect on the figures for 1914, but it is expected that the export of gold for 1915 will show a large increase. (A.R. 91.)

**JAPAN.**

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe C.M.G.) has forwarded a translation of an extract from the Tokio press from which it appears that important engineering works in Japan have recently manufactured an alternating dynamo of 2,600 k.v.a. for a colliery. Some time ago the same works made a dynamo of 6,250 k.v.a. (C.I.B. 36,385.)

**YARNS AND TEXTILES.****CHINA.**

The Acting British Consul at Canton (Mr. J. W. O. Davidson), reporting on the silk trade of that city in 1914, remarks that the year opened with a good and continued demand from Europe and the United States, and very high prices were paid for the best grades of silk. In February the prices eased off, and the supply of old silk, estimated at 5,000 to 6,000 bales, was completely sold out by the end of April. Owing to the seriously reduced yield of silk caused by the floods in June, dealers became unwilling to sell, business during July was greatly restricted, and higher prices were established. With the outbreak of the war the market became totally demoralised, the chief feature being the cancellation of many contracts for Europe on the plea of *force majeure*, which was recognised by Chinese dealers. The removal of some of the restrictions on finance and the keeping of the trade routes open gradually restored confidence and enabled a fair business with the United States to be carried on and a small one with the United Kingdom, though at much reduced prices. During September silk-reeling establishments began to close down, and some

## Yarns and Textiles.

## CHINA—continued.

70 per cent. have now ceased work. During the last months of the year business was very restricted, America being by far the largest buyer, though hand-to-mouth orders came through from Europe, and a moderate daily business was thus carried on at considerably reduced prices. Comparative values of various grades of silk were as follows:—

	January, 1914.	May, 1914.	December, 1914.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Extra, 11-13 ... ..	1,180	—*	780†
Best 2, 18-22 ... ..	770	750	540
Best 3, 11-18 ... ..	760	750	540
Ex Ex A, 14-16... ..	940	850	630

\* Not quoted.

† Nominal.

Dollar = 72 c. of Haikwan tael; the average value of Haikwan tael in 1914 = 2s. 8½d.

The following table shows the quantity of silk and silk waste exported from Canton to Europe and to America in the years 1912, 1913, and 1914:—

Year.	Silk.		Waste Silk.	
	To Europe.	To America.	To Europe.	To America.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
1912 ... ..	29,314	13,529	17,457	8,984
1913 ... ..	38,247	18,786	28,800	9,820
1914 ... ..	22,928	16,967	14,908	12,049

(A.R. 63.)

## JAPAN.

With reference to the notice on p. 494 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 13th May relative to Government aid for the Japanese silk industry and the formation of the Imperial Silk Yarn Company, Limited, for the purpose of maintaining a standard price for raw silk in the market, H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) has forwarded an extract from the local press, dated 17th June, from which it appears that, consequent on a decision by the Government, the Company was formerly dissolved on 15th June. Some 12,000 piculs of raw silk which it had in stock at the time remain stored at Yokohama under the charge of the authorities. It is understood that the stock will be kept until after the close of the European war, and the profits then realised will be distributed among the shareholders, who, under the agreement entered into with the authorities, are entitled to a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum.

(C.I.B. 37,754.)



## 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 17th July, 1915, were as follows:—

#### Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	52s.	7d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	35s.	8d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	31s.	6d.

For further particulars see p. 277.

A statement is published on p. 278 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 17th July, 1915, as well as of imports during the corresponding week of 1914.

#### Imports of Agricultural Produce.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 15th July, 1915, was **Cotton Statistics.** 38,033 (including 231 bales British West Indian, 318 bales British West African, 797 bales British East African, 1,013 bales foreign East African), and the number imported during the twenty-eight weeks ended 15th July, 1915, was 3,772,258 (including 2,389 bales British West Indian, 1,730 bales British West African, 12,577 bales British East African, and 1,935 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 15th July, 1915, was 18,499, and during the twenty-eight weeks 410,053.

For further details see p. 277.

### NETHERLANDS.

H.M. Consul-General at Rotterdam (Mr. E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G.) reports that during 1914 an area of 67,177 hectares of sugar beets was cultivated in the Netherlands, producing 1,990,000 metric tons of beetroots, as compared with 1,547,600 metric tons in 1913 and 2,022,000 metric tons in 1912. These were purchased by 27 beet sugar factories and manufactured into 295,000 metric tons of raw sugar.

The market prices were low until the outbreak of the war on account of the large stocks and the imports from Cuba. The large purchases of sugar in the United Kingdom, however, raised the prices considerably. It seems that the Dutch sugar industry did not benefit thereby to the extent that might have been expected. The prospects of smaller crops of sugar beet in all European countries during 1915 has served to keep prices at a level which will render the 1914-15 campaign more profitable than was originally anticipated.

The co-operative system among the sugar factories is steadily gaining ground. There are now four of the 27 factories worked on a co-operative basis.

(A.R. 73.)

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***PORTUGAL.**

The "Diario do Governo" (Lisbon) of 9th July publishes the text of a Bill presented to the Chamber of Deputies relative to the cultivation of rice in Portugal. The Bill provides for the appointment of a Commission, under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, which will consider the best means for the regulation of rice growing in the Republic, having especial regard to methods of cultivation, labour conditions, selection of seed, system of irrigation, &c. District committees will also be formed. Applications for concessions to cultivate rice will be forwarded to the Commission by the district agricultural engineer.

State assistance will be granted 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. The Government also undertakes to carry out the necessary hydraulic works for the drainage of the land.

The full text of the Bill (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.

**MISCELLANEOUS.****UNITED KINGDOM.**

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

	Month of June.				Six Months ended June.			
	1914.		1915.		1914.		1915.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>England and Wales—</b>								
Fish, excluding shell fish ... ..	1,052,192	687,197	420,058	590,242	5,051,125	4,075,666	2,693,333	3,362,272
Shell fish ... ..	—	25,238	—	24,040	—	158,807	—	140,133
Total value ...	—	712,435	—	614,282	—	4,234,473	—	3,502,405
<b>Scotland—</b>								
Fish, excluding shell fish ... ..	1,927,318	624,302	208,303	189,885	4,501,913	1,696,004	1,149,818	952,341
Shell fish ... ..	—	6,074	—	6,880	—	37,653	—	29,718
Total value ...	—	630,376	—	196,765	—	1,733,657	—	982,059
<b>Ireland—</b>								
Fish, excluding shell fish ... ..	56,679	23,855	51,323	34,446	320,809	123,981	188,913	107,062
Shell fish ... ..	—	4,424	—	1,758	—	8,685	—	4,616
Total value ...	—	28,279	—	36,204	—	132,666	—	111,678

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

*Miscellaneous.*

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

The Acting British Consul at St. Louis (Mr. W. Keane Small) reports that early in 1913 St. Louis was designated by the Federal Government as the selling market for its catch of Alaska seal skins, and blue and white foxes, which, in previous years were shipped to and sold in London. In consequence of this change, St. Louis has become a great fur market, probably the largest in the world for American furs and the sales attract fur buyers from all parts of the world. During the year 1914, and especially during the latter portion, there was a great decrease in values and a smaller number of skins was handled than in previous years. Owing to the European war and other unfavourable conditions the sale of the Government catch of Alaska sealskins and blue foxes was postponed indefinitely. (A.R. 54.)

**PERU.**

The "Boletín de las Aduanas del Peru" (Callao) of 8th May notifies the appointment of a Commission which will report to the Peruvian Government as speedily as possible on the extent of the guano deposits in the islands north of Callao and the best means for their exploitation and development. A second Commission has also been appointed to make similar investigations with regard to the guano deposits in the islands south of Callao.

It is stated that the maintenance of the supply of this fertiliser is now regarded as being more than ever important.

**CHILE.**

H.M. Consul-General at Valparaiso (Mr. A. Maclean) reports that the total trade of Chile in 1914 represented a value of £42,988,298, of which imports accounted for £20,512,641, a decrease of £4,201,195 as compared with the 1913 figures, and the exports for £22,475,658, a decrease of £7,247,626.

The following table shows the values of the principal classes of goods imported into the Republic in 1914, the figures for 1913 being added for purposes of comparison:—

	1913.	1914
	£	£
Animals and animal products ... ..	1,612,660	1,182,683
Vegetable Products (food stuffs, timber, gums, &c., and manufactures thereof) ... ..	2,863,230	2,910,000
Ores, metals and minerals ... ..	4,577,075	3,282,107
Textile fibres and manufactures ... ..	5,763,219	3,665,366
Oils, polishes, fuels and paints ... ..	4,073,466	3,796,886
Paper, cardboard, and its manufactures ... ..	735,827	506,919
Liquors and beverages ... ..	446,331	307,656
Scents, pharmaceutical and chemical products ... ..	424,872	525,110
Machinery, instruments, tools, and apparatus ... ..	3,074,277	2,299,867
Arms, ammunition, and explosives ... ..	289,689	1,775,168
Other goods ... ..	852,990	260,879
Total ... ..	£ 24,713,836	20,512,641

## 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 June, 1915, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased\* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 10d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that the first volume of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1914 has been issued, and may be purchased\* at a cost of 5s. 9d. (post free 6s. 3d.). 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. The second volume will contain 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 July issue:—State of the Labour Market in the United Kingdom; Employment in Germany in May; Employment in Denmark; Retail Food Prices in the United Kingdom; Food Prices in Berlin; Food Prices in Vienna; Produce of crops in the United Kingdom in 1914; Farm Servants' Wages in Scotland; Employment of Soldiers at Harvest.

### COLONIAL OFFICE REPORT.

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

No. 842. Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate. Price 1d.

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

*Government Publications.***OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.**

*Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, 1914. Volume I. [Cd. 7,968.] Price 5s. 9d.*

This is the first volume of the Statement of the oversea trade of the United Kingdom for the year 1914, and contains abstract tables showing the total imports and exports of every article which is separately enumerated in the official classification (as well as the total values for 1914 of the leading articles not so enumerated), together with detailed tables showing the quantity and value of the imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country, figures being given in each case not only for the year 1914, but also for each of the four preceding years. Statistics of the imports and exports of coin and bullion from and to each country are given in separate tables at the end of the volume. The return contains an introductory statement showing the basis on which the tables are compiled, and giving an outline of their scope and arrangement. Statements of the alterations which have been made in the classification of imports and exports during the five years covered by the return precede the tables.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Departmental Committee on trade records, imports are throughout the tables in this volume credited to the countries from which they were consigned to the United Kingdom, and exports to the countries of final destination so far as known.

*Thirty-third Annual Report of the Fishery Board for Scotland, being for the year 1914. [Cd. 7,976.] Price 1s. 8d.*

In addition to the General Report, this publication includes the reports on the Salmon Fisheries and on Scientific Investigations, which were issued separately prior to 1910.

The total quantity of fish of all kinds (exclusive of shell fish) landed in Scotland in 1914 was 7,440,321 cwts., a decrease of 388,029 cwts. as compared with 1913. The total value of the 1914 catch of sea fish of all kinds was £3,208,536, a decrease on the catch of the previous year of £789,181.

The year 1914 opened with every prospect of successful fishing. The results of the previous season were encouraging and more and more capital was being invested in all branches of the industry—particularly in replacing sailing and rowing boats by vessels mechanically propelled.

The summer herring fishing of Scotland was at its height; participation in the East Anglian fishing was, in the light of past seasons' experience, looked forward to by Scottish fishermen and fishcurers with much hope and great preparation, when suddenly there came the outbreak of war, which operated to the detriment of the industry in two ways: (1) by cutting off the chief market for cured herring, which is almost exclusively continental Europe, and (2) by circum-

*Government Publications.*

scribing the sea area within which fishing of any kind was permissible.

The seriousness of the situation was further increased by the stock of herrings cured during the year but still unsold, as well as by the amount already exported, but lying unsold in German ports.

*Passenger Movement from and to the United Kingdom. June.*  
[Cd. 7,808-V.] Price  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Return showing for the month and six months ended June in each of the years 1914 and 1915 :—

(1) The numbers of the passengers that left permanent residence in the United Kingdom to take up permanent residence in places out of Europe, and the numbers that arrived from places out of Europe to take up permanent residence in the United Kingdom; and

(2) The numbers of the passengers that left, or arrived in, the United Kingdom for, or from, places out of Europe; and the numbers of passengers between the United Kingdom and ports on the Continent of Europe, or within the Mediterranean Sea.

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

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

**Australia**—Year Book of the Commonwealth, 1914.

Handbook for Australia, 1914.

**New South Wales**—Year Book, 1913.

**Victoria**—Year Book, 1913-14.

**British East Africa**—Handbook, 1912.

**British Guiana**—Handbook, 1913.

**Canada**—Year Book, 1913.

**British Columbia**—Year Book, 1914.

**Grenada**—Handbook, 1915.\*

**Jamaica**—Handbook, 1915.\*

**Mauritius**—Almanac, 1914.\*

**New Zealand**—Year Book, 1914.

**South Africa**—Year Book, 1914.\*

**Trinidad and Tobago**—Year Book, 1915.\*

**Uganda**—Handbook, 1913.

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\* Unofficial.

## FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications recently received and filed for reference at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, and which are open to inspection in the Reading Room of the Branch at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. :—

### NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

#### Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

- Crop Prospects in Russia.  
 "Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), 1st July.
- Milling Industry in France.  
 "Mühle" (Leipzig), 26th June.
- Dairy Production in South Australia in 1914.  
 "Agricultural Journal of South Australia" (Adelaide), June.
- Sugar Industry Development in Russia.  
 "Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), 18th June.
- Rice Market in Burma.  
 "Rangoon Gazette," 14th June.
- Agricultural Industries of Montserrat.  
 "West Indian Bulletin" (Barbados) No. 1, 1915.
- Agricultural Prospects in Algeria.  
 "Bulletin de l'Algérie" (Paris), 15th June.
- Sugar Cane Cultivation in the Leeward Islands.  
 "Agricultural News" (Barbados), 19th June.
- Egg Production in China.  
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 19th June.
- Crop Prospects in India.  
 "Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 25th June.
- Sugar (Raw) Market in Germany.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 3rd July.
- Meat Prices and Consumption in Paris.  
 "Economiste Français" (Paris), 10th July.
- Beet Cultivation in Russia.  
 "Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), 26th June.
- Agriculture in India.  
 "Indian Engineer" (Calcutta), 19th June.
- Wheat Acreage of the World in 1915.  
 "Canadian Miller" (Montreal), July.

#### Machinery, Hardware and Engineering.

- Electricity in Cotton Mills.  
 "Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay), June.
- Hardware Industry in Upper Silesia.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 30th June.
- Irrigation in India.  
 "Indian Engineering" (Calcutta), 19th June.

#### Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- Petroleum: German Maximum Prices.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 9th July.
- Steel Rails: Temperature in Rolling.  
 "Iron Age" (New York), 1st July.
- Cement Industry in Rhenish Westphalia.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 3rd July.
- Mining Industry in Victoria.  
 "South Australian Mining Standard" (Sydney), 10th June.
- Mineral Deposits in "German" South West Africa.  
 "South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 12th June.
- Potash Industry in Germany in 1914.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 30th June.
- Wire Market in Germany.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 2nd July.
- Heat-Treated Steels: Decarburisation.  
 "Iron Age" (New York), 1st July.
- Cement Production in the United States in 1914.  
 "Engineering News" (New York), 10th June.
- Cement Trade in Tasmania.  
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 15th June.
- Gold Exports from Canada to the United States, Jan.—May, 1915.  
 "Monetary Times" (Toronto), 25th June.
- Rail Specifications: Present Status.  
 "Iron Age" (New York), 1st July.
- Pig Iron Production in Germany in May.  
 "Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 24th June.
- Gold Production in South Africa in May.  
 "South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 12th June.
- Steel: Heat Treatment.  
 "Iron Age" (New York), 1st July.
- Steel Works Union Operations in Germany in May.  
 "Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 24th June.
- Iron Market in Upper Silesia.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 29th June.
- Fuel Exports from the Donetz Basin.  
 "Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), 9th July.
- Briquetting Industry in the United States.  
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 28th June.
- Coal Production in Austria in May.  
 "Neue Freie Presse" (Vienna), 2nd July.

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

- Iron Castings: Testing Hardness.  
 "Iron Age" (New York), 1st July.  
 Coal Market in South Germany.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 25th June.  
 Coal Market in the Ruhr District.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 3rd July.

**Railways, Shipping and Transport.**

- Railway Results in France (*continued*).  
 "Journal des Transports" (Paris),  
 3rd July.  
 Shipping Lines and Rates in Japan.  
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington),  
 14th June.

**Textiles and Textile Materials.**

- Silk Industry in Germany.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 25th June.  
 Cotton Industry in Japan.  
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 26th  
 June.  
 Cotton Market in Bombay.  
 "Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 25th  
 June.  
 Silk Market in Japan.  
 "Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade  
 Circular," 15th June.  
 Sisal Hemp Cultivation in Queensland.  
 "Queensland Agricultural Journal"  
 (Brisbane), June.  
 Weaving Industry in Germany.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 2nd July.  
 Silk Industry in Russia in 1914.  
 "Textil Zeitung" (Berlin), 22nd June.  
 Cotton Crop in Russia in 1914-15.  
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 24th  
 June.  
 Cotton Market in Germany.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 28th June.

**Commercial, Financial and Economic.**

- China: Trade and Commerce in 1914.  
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 10th  
 June.  
 Denmark: Trade, Commerce, &c. in 1914.  
 "Handelsmuseum" (Vienna), 24th  
 June.

**Commercial, Financial and Economic—*cont.***

- United States: Aggregate Wealth.  
 "Bradstreets" (New York), 26th June.  
 Germany: Labour Market in May.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 24th June.  
 Spain: Trade, Commerce, &c.  
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 9th  
 June.  
 Denmark: Trade of Copenhagen.  
 "Le Danemark" (Copenhagen), July.  
 Federated Malay States: Trade, &c. in  
 1914.  
 "Straits Budget" (Singapore), 17th  
 June.  
 Russia: Financial and Economic Con-  
 ditions.  
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington),  
 15th June.  
 United States: Trade with Philippines in  
 1914.  
 "Bradstreets" (New York), 26th June.  
 Chile: Economic Condition in 1914.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 29th June.  
 Uruguay: Financial Condition.  
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington)  
 15th June.

**Miscellaneous.**

- Dyeing Industry in Madras.  
 "Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay),  
 June.  
 Paper Market in New York.  
 "Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Mon-  
 treal), 1st July.  
 Tanning Industry in the Philippines.  
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington)  
 28th June.  
 Leather Market in Germany.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 29th June.  
 Vegetable Dyes of India (*continued*).  
 "Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay),  
 June.  
 Chemistry of Paper-Making Fibres.  
 "Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Mon-  
 treal), 1st July.  
 Superphosphate of Ammonia: German  
 Maximum Prices.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 8th July.

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

**British India—**

- Department of Statistics: Imports and Exports of Merchandise in 1912, 1913 and 1914.  
 Department of Statistics: Report on Production and Consumption of Coal in 1913.  
 Maritime Trade of Province of Sind: Report for 1914-15.  
 Maritime Trade of Bengal: Report for 1914-15.

**Canada—**

- Department of the Interior: Bulletin on Wood-using Industries of Prairie Provinces.  
 Toronto Board of Trade Year Book, 1914.

**Malta—**Chamber of Commerce Report, 1914.**New Zealand—**Timaru Harbour Board: Reports, &c. for 1914.



## 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 28 weeks ended 15th July, 1915 :—**

	Week ended 15th July, 1915.	28 Weeks ended 15th July, 1915.	Week ended 15th July, 1915.	28 Weeks ended 15th July, 1915.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American ... ..	17,001	3,118,387	13,866	201,334
Brazilian ... ..	2,005	19,130	—	790
East Indian ... ..	7,195	165,202	821	43,655
Egyptian ... ..	4,372	399,699	3,712	163,215
Miscellaneous ... ..	7,460*	69,840†	100	1,059
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>38,033</b>	<b>3,772,258</b>	<b>18,499</b>	<b>410,053</b>

\* Including 231 bales British West Indian, 818 bales British West African, 797 bales British East African, and 1,013 bales foreign East African.

† Including 2,389 bales British West Indian, 1,730 bales British West African, 12,577 bales British East African, and 1,935 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 17th July, 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>
<b>Week ended 17th July, 1915</b> ... ..	52	7	35	8	31	6
<b>Corresponding Week in—</b>						
1908 ... ..	31	5	26	5	18	6
1909 ... ..	44	0	27	4	22	5
1910 ... ..	31	11	19	9	17	5
1911 ... ..	32	5	24	3	19	5
1912 ... ..	38	10	30	9	24	8
1913 ... ..	33	6	21	9	20	5
1914 ... ..	34	1	24	2	19	10

\* 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 17th July, 1915, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 17th July, 1915.	Correspond- ing week in 1914.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves ... ..	Number	27	54
Sheep and lambs ... ..	"	—	—
Swine ... ..	"	—	—
Horses ... ..	"	443	173
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Cwts.	111,045	197,781
Mutton " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	143,708	87,003
Pork " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	256	4,100
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen) ... ..	"	15,965	11,941
Salted or pressed meat :—			
Bacon ... ..	Cwts.	190,872	96,153
Beef ... ..	"	601	825
Hams ... ..	"	47,815	17,694
Pork ... ..	"	1,894	6,050
Meat, unenumerated, salted ... ..	"	3,295	3,342
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned) ... ..	"	44,267	13,712
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter ... ..	Cwts.	61,243	89,625
Margarine ... ..	"	41,050	28,784
Cheese ... ..	"	99,235	47,185
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums ... ..	"	—	—
" cream ... ..	"	158	475
" condensed ... ..	"	22,639	21,625
" preserved, other kinds ... ..	"	521	770
Eggs ... ..	Grt. Hndlr.	217,436	385,483
Poultry ... ..	Value £	5,150	1,393
Game ... ..	"	—	38
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen) ... ..	Cwts.	17,416	2,081
Lard ... ..	"	67,890	28,154
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat ... ..	Cwts.	1,969,400	2,562,100
Wheat-meal and flour ... ..	"	177,100	154,600
Barley ... ..	"	43,700	247,400
Oats ... ..	"	91,400	138,400
Peas ... ..	"	1,700	39,640
Beans ... ..	"	4,860	9,770
Maize or Indian corn ... ..	"	1,090,800	825,760
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples ... ..	Cwts.	34,622	9,483
Apricots and peaches ... ..	"	606	12,821
Bananas ... ..	Bunches	297,797	242,339
Cherries ... ..	Cwts.	3,729	3,392
Currants ... ..	"	29,859	12,055
Gooseberries ... ..	"	15	163
Grapes ... ..	"	91	499
Lemons ... ..	"	20,792	26,909
Oranges ... ..	"	16,952	16,828
Pears ... ..	"	802	11,717
Plums ... ..	"	7,052	28,255
Strawberries ... ..	"	—	577
Unenumerated ... ..	"	2,717	16,701
Hay ... ..	Tons	45	342
Straw ... ..	"	—	2
Moss Litter ... ..	"	939	1,137
Hops ... ..	Cwts.	5,820	329
Locust beans ... ..	"	325	4,440
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions ... ..	Bushels.	43,763	151,916
Potatoes ... ..	Cwts.	145,962	86,107
Tomatoes ... ..	"	43,562	50,265
Unenumerated ... ..	Value £	5,573	6,893
Vegetables, dried ... ..	Cwts.	7,010	2,596
" preserved by canning ... ..	"	29,640	6,412

**COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH of the BOARD OF TRADE.**

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.) is a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest is collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies are given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. As far as is possible, the Branch supplies, on personal or written application, information with regard to the following subjects: Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender and other openings for British trade; Lists of manufacturers at home and lists of firms abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities; Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations; Commercial Statistics; Forms of Certificates of Origin; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c. of Trade Products; Shipping and Transport; &c., &c.

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

Samples collected since the war began, of goods of German and Austrian manufacture, which are sold in British markets abroad and in certain foreign markets, are on view at the Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C., *See Notice on p. 228.*

The "Board of Trade Journal" is published weekly and is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; from H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; from Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C. The price is 3d. per copy or 15s. 2d. per annum, post free in the United Kingdom, the rate for places abroad, inclusive of postage, being 19s. 6d. All applications regarding advertisement rates, &c., should be sent direct to the sole contractors for advertisements, Messrs. Laughton & Co., Ltd., 3, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C.

Particulars relating to the supply of **confidential information** to firms in the United Kingdom are given on p. 227.

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

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

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

### 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, Gracchurch 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 :—

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

1517. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making, assembling or finishing small wooden cash tills (not being patent cash tills or registers which contain mechanism for totalling the various items recorded).

This decision supplements and explains decision A. 1034 ("Board of Trade Journal" of the 19th September, 1912).

*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.

