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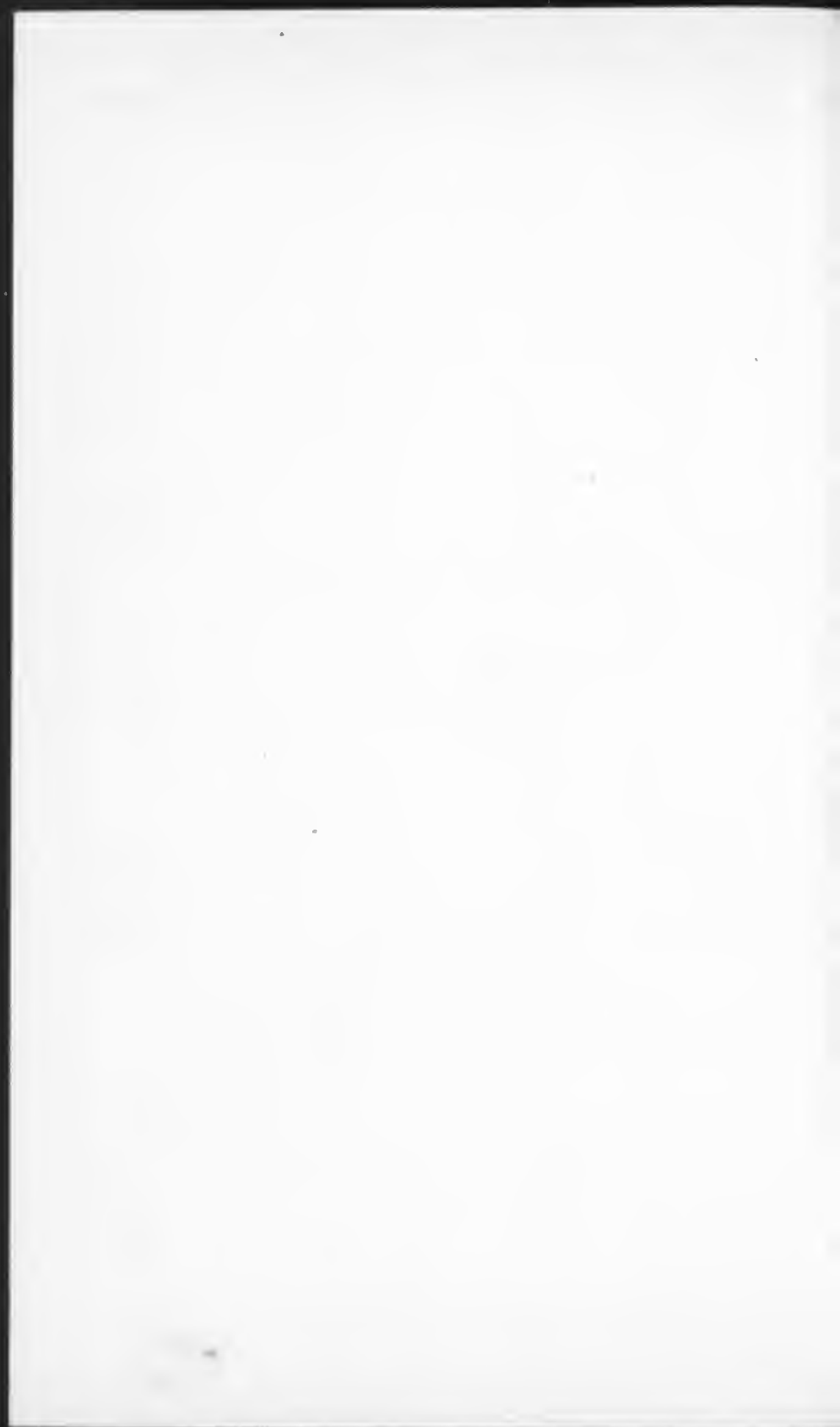
THE
Board of Trade
Journal.

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July to September, 1915.

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1915.



THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. XC.]

July 1, 1915.

[No. 970

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. 69.

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. 15), 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.
Cotton Trousering, Embroidery Canvas, and Oilcloth—United Kingdom enquiries	1st July, 1915	2
Vulcanite Penholders, Slipper Felts—United Kingdom enquiries	24th June, "	854
Preserved Ferns— <i>Market sought</i>	24th " "	861
Nail fastening—United Kingdom enquiry	17th " "	780
Postcards—Warsaw enquiry	" " "	792
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 :—

Register of firms in the United Kingdom who may desire to receive Confidential Information relative to openings for trade	14
List of H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions	70
List of Trade Enquiry Offices in London of the Self-Governing Dominions	70
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications , &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	65

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 Branch of the Board of Trade to supply information regarding their precise nature and quality, in order that steps may be taken to

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

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

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.

Acetone.	Incandescent mantles.
Blankets, cotton.	Khaki band (webbing).
Borate of manganese.	Laundry charcoal.
Calcined sugar of lead.	Magnesium chloride (fused).
Clear gelatine sheets.	Miniature toy toilet ware in china and earthenware.
Core gum.	Nail nippers in leather cases.
Cotton trousering.*	Paste powder.
Cut glassware (best quality).	Waste rock crystal, large.
Embroidery canvas.*	
An enquiry has also been received for makers of special forms of soil drills and seed drills.	

Articles desired to Purchase by Firms abroad.

Bookbinders' materials.	Flamelette.
Bookbinding machinery.	Hand and press numbering appliances.
Bronze, leaden, and wooden characters for bookbinders and printers.	Handkerchiefs.
Clinical thermometers.	Madapolams.
Cretannes.	Metal eyelets.
Drawing compasses, dividers, and ruling pens.	Oilcloth for commercial use, suitable for lining packing cases, &c.*

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

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

Articles desired to Sell.

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

Acetate of lead (brown and white).	Papier-mâché and papier-mâché goods, as previously made in Austria.
Band saw brazing machines.	Purse rims and locks (cheap).
Blow lamps.	“Seger” cones (for furnace work) as previously made in Germany.*
Boot lace tagging machines.	Thorium nitrate.
Braiding machines for boot laces.	Tools for turret lathes, such as collets and die and tap holders.
Children's transfers.	Trough flour sifters for bakers' use.
Cigarette cases (cheap).	Wood lath shutter blinds.
Commercial tungsten powder.	Wooden animals, without stands, for Noah's arks.
Hypodermic syringes, as previously made in Germany.	
Knitted fezzes.	
Lemon-peeling machines.	

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; and pp. 17-20 of the current issue. Attention is also drawn to the notice on p. 31 of the issue of 7th January regarding the issue of licences to export certain colours and dye-stuffs; to the notices on p. 494 of the issue of 19th November, 1914, and p. 692 of the issue of 10th December, 1914, regarding licences to export wool and woollen goods; to the notice on p. 815 of the issue of 25th March regarding licences to export tin, tin chloride and tin ore; 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 p. 21 of the current issue regarding licences to export cotton yarn and thread.

Special attention is also called to the notices on pp. 21-22 of this issue, warning exporters in regard to trading with the enemy.

* 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 Directors of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders in London, up to noon on 6th July, for the supply of (1) *steel rails and fish plates*; (2) *steel screwspikes*; and (3) *rectangular bearing plates*.
Rails; Fish Plates;
Screwspikes;
Bearing Plates.
 Tenders must be made on forms, copies of which, with specifications, may be *obtained* at the offices of the Company, 110, Bishopsgate, London, E.C., on payment of £1 each, which will not be returned.

CANADA.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (*address—3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal*) reports the receipt of the following enquiries from firms in the Dominion:—

A civil engineer in New Brunswick wishes to get into touch with **Waterworks Plant.** United Kingdom manufacturers of *waterworks equipment, including underwriters' pumps, feed pumps, valves, and hydrants.* See *Note† below.* (C.I.B. 33,209.)

A Toronto agent wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of **Corkscrews; Can Openers; Goggles; Key Rings and Chains; Mat Hooks; Dog Collars; Mariners' Compasses.** *corkscrews, can openers, goggles or eye shields, key rings and chains, mat hooks, dog collars, and mariners' compasses.* See *Note† below.* (C.I.B. 33,213.)

A firm in Montreal desires to secure the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of **Phonographs, Accessories and Parts; Specialities.** *phonographs, accessories and parts, as well as specialities of all kinds suitable for the departmental store and mail-order trade.* See *Note† below.* (C.I.B. 33,217.)

Enquiry is made by a Montreal firm for the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of **Sporting Goods; Chemists' Sundries; Specialities.** *sporting goods, chemists' sundries, and specialities for general and departmental stores.* See *Note† below.* (C.I.B. 33,218.)

A Montreal firm wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of **Druggists' Sundries; Confectionery.** *citrate of magnesia, tooth pastes and powders, toilet creams, talcum powders, sprinkler tops for perfume and toilet bottles, and health salts in tins; also boiled sweets and other hard confectionery.* See *Note† below.* (C.I.B. 33,219; 33,388.)

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

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

The following enquiries have been received at the Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W., whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 34,090.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A London firm asks for names of Canadian importers of coffee beans, dried figs, almonds of every description, palm oil, **Colonial Produce.** palm kernels, cocoa beans, spices, beeswax, gum arabic and sandarac, rubber, ivory, &c.

A London firm having a large market for frozen salmon and other **Canadian Frozen Fish wanted.** fish wishes to get into touch with Canadian exporters.

A produce importer in Scotland is in the market for apples, particularly the varieties "Fameuse" and **Canadian Apples wanted.** "McIntosh Reds," and would like to get into touch with Canadian growers and exporters.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A firm of wholesale druggists in Ontario is in the market for deep, **Willow Chip Boxes.** willow chip boxes, nested, which have formerly been imported by it from Germany.

A Vancouver firm wishes to get into touch with a reliable timber importer in the United Kingdom open to do business in the product of a first-class **Market sought for Lumber.** lumber mill in British Columbia.

A correspondent in the Province of Ontario asks for names of importers of apples in London and in **Market sought for Apples.** Paris.

A packing firm at Toronto desires to get into touch with United Kingdom firms who import pig skins for tanning purposes. **Market sought for Pig Skins.**

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

* * * * *

The following enquiries have been received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., whence further information may be obtained.

(C.I.B. 34,540.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A London firm, which sells on commission to the wholesale trade, anticipates a demand for frozen fish, and **Canadian Frozen Fish wanted.** would like to be placed in correspondence with Canadian shippers with a view to the establishment of relations.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

CANADIAN ENQUIRY.

A firm in British Columbia asks for the addresses of drug manufacturers in the United Kingdom who are buyers of Cascara bark.

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

* * * * *

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) reports that tenders are invited by the Ontario Government for the right to obtain a licence to cut the pine, tie, and other timber on various areas in the Districts of Temiskaming and Manitoulin. Tenders, marked "Tender for Timber Berths," and sent by registered post, will be received, up to 15th July,* by the Ministry of Lands, Forests and Mines, Toronto, where also maps and further particulars may be obtained.

A copy of the terms and conditions of sale may be consulted by United Kingdom timber merchants at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.
(C.I.B. 34,033.)

AUSTRALIA.

The Sydney office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia has forwarded a list of importers in Queensland who have formerly bought from foreign firms but who now desire to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of the particular classes of goods in which they are severally interested. In most cases these firms desire that, in the first instance, samples and quotations should be submitted to their buying agents in London. See *Notes below*.

The list of applications classified by kinds of goods is as follows:—

Chemicals, &c.—*Acids and sodas*, (54); *calcium carbide*, (49); *chemicals for brewers' and aerated water manufacturers*, (51); *cream of tartar*, (50); *disinfectants*, (56); *potash*, (53); *saltpetre*, (52); *artificial manures*, (59); *essences*, (55); *perfumes*, (57).

Glass, glassware and chinaware, &c.—*Glass unspecified*, (72); *glassware unspecified*, (66); *glassware for electrical trades*, (68); *glassware for gas and acetylene lighting*, (70); *glass and earthenware ink bottles*, (69); *scientific glassware*, (73); *tumblers, glasses and glass mugs*, (65); *chinaware unspecified*, (71); *crockery unspecified*, (67); *cups and saucers*, (64).

Leather and fancy leather goods.—*Leather*, (62); *fancy leather goods*, (61); *ladies' hand-bags and purses*, (60).

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

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

Metals and metal goods.—*Aluminium ware*, (8); *cutlery*, (3); *elliptic springs*, (22); *enamelled ware*, (5); *gas fittings*, (12); *hardware, general*, (14); *lawn mowers*, (17); *lifting jacks*, (9); *magnetos*, (21); *motor horns*, (2); *pipes and tubes*, (15); *pumps*, (7); *nails*, (20); *safes*, (13); *stoves and ranges burning kerosene*, (18); *tinware*, (10); *tools*, (4); *wire*, (16); *wire for fencing and wire netting*, (6); *zinc sheets*, (19).

Textiles, apparel, and haberdashery.—*Cotton piece-goods*, (31); *cotton tweeds*, (38); *flannels*, (37); *flannelette*, (34); *furnishing drapery*, (43); *kersey saddle serge*, (42); *silks*, (39); *stockingette for ladies' petticoats, &c.*, (41); *tapestry table covers*, (36); *waterproof canvas*, (25); *sports coats of mercerised cotton and wool mixture*, (40); *underwear for men and women*, (28); *buttons*, (33); *cotton hosiery*, (29); *dress trimmings*, (32); *embroideries*, (30); *gloves*, (24); *lace*, (44); *ribbons*, (26); *haberdashery generally*, (27).

Paper, paper articles, and stationery.—*Art papers*, (77); *brown wrapping paper*, (76); *cartridge paper*, (79); *filter paper, &c.*, (75); *gelatine window paper*, (84); *news paper*, (83); *vegetable parchment paper*, (74); *paper bags*, (78); *strawboards (air dried)*, (82); *post-cards and Christmas cards*, (80); *lead pencils*, (81).

Miscellaneous.—*Lamps and lampware*, (1); *cream separators*, (11); *cement*, (23); *netting and string bags*, (35); *millinery*, (45); *chairs*, (46); *ice-chests*, (47); *go-carts, perambulators, &c.*, (48); *salt, fine and coarse*, (58); *watches*, (85); *clocks*, (86); *electro-plated ware*, (87); *spectacles*, (88); *toys*, (89); *general fancy goods*, (90).

Note†.—The names and addresses of the enquirers, together with the names and addresses of their London buying agents, may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. The appropriate reference number should be quoted in each case. Any further communications on the subject should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W. (C.I.B. 31,666.)

* * * * *

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 of agents desirous of taking up further agencies:—

An agent wishes to secure the representation of a United Kingdom manufacturer of "velour" hats for men, women and children. These hats must be fur, not wool.
"Velour" Hats.
See Note† on next page. (C.I.B. 33,178a.)

Enquiry is made for the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of cotton hosiery, women's and children's undervests, and fabric gloves. *See Note*† on next page. (C.I.B. 33,178b.)
Cotton Hosiery; Women's and Children's Undervests; Fabric Gloves.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

- An agent desires to obtain the representation of a United Kingdom manufacturer of **Calicoes ; Sheetings.** *calicoes and white and grey sheetings. See Note† below.* (C.I.B. 33,178c.)
- An agent wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of **Cheap Woollens and Cotton Tweeds.** *low-grade cheap woollens and cotton tweeds, suitable for "slop" clothing. See Note† below.* (C.I.B. 33,178d.)
- A firm desires to secure the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of **Woollen Underwear ; Hosiery ; Linens ; Furnishing Goods ; Apparel.** *woollen underwear, hosiery, linens, furnishing goods, and apparel. See Note† below.* (C.I.B. 33,178e.)
- Enquiry is made for the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of **Men's Furnishings.** *first-class goods suitable for men's trade. See Note† below.* (C.I.B. 33,178f.)
- Enquiry has been received from a firm of agents for the names of **Hardware ; Furniture.** *United Kingdom manufacturers of hardware and furniture. See Note† below.* (C.I.B. 33,178g.)
- A firm wishes to obtain the agencies of United Kingdom exporters of **Essences and Essential Oils.** *Tahiti vanilla, Bourbon vanilla and essential oils, and Messina oil of lemon. See Note† below.* (C.I.B. 33,178h.)
- An agent desires to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of **Capsules ; Groceries.** *capsules and groceries. See Note† below.* (C.I.B. 33,178i.)
- A firm wishes to secure the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of **Diesel Oil Engines ; Engineering Supplies.** *Diesel oil engines and other engineering trade supplies. See Note† below.* (C.I.B. 33,178j.)
- An agent wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of **Printing and Leather Trade Supplies.** *goods of interest to the printers' trade and to the leather trade. See Note† below.* (C.I.B. 33,187.)
- An agent in *Brisbane* wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of **Confectionery ; Wrapping and Printing Papers.** *confectionery (other than chocolate), and also of wrapping and printing papers. See Note† below.* (C.I.B. 33,408.)
- Note†.*—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned should apply, *in the first instance*, to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the names and addresses of the respective enquirers. Further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

An agent, who represents a London firm in Australia, and who is now in London, desires to take up further agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of *cutlery, fancy metal goods, enamelled goods, brush ware, &c.*

Communications in connection with this enquiry should be addressed to the Statistical and Information Department, London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C. (C.I.B. 34,251.)

* * * * *

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia also reports that tenders are invited by the Melbourne City Council for the supply and delivery of 1,381 *electricity recording meters* and 75 *maximum demand indicators*.

Sealed tenders on the proper forms will be received, up to noon on 27th July, by the Agents for the Melbourne City Council, Messrs. McIlwraith, McEacharn & Co., Billiter Square Buildings, London, E.C., from whom also copies of the specifications and form of tender may be obtained on payment of 5s. each, which will be returned on receipt of a *bonâ fide* tender.

A copy of each of the specifications and of the form of tender may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 33,640.)

NEW ZEALAND.

With reference to the notice on p. 8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st April relative to calls by the Public Service Stores Tender Board at Wellington, N.Z., for tenders for the supply and delivery of (1) 74 miles 552 yards of *lead covered cable*; 35,000 yards of *wire*; 100,000 "Sinclair" *galvanised bolts*; 100,000 "Sinclair" *cups*; and 1,000 *extension bells*, 1,000 ohms; and (2) 6,000,000 *lead seals*, and 5 tons *bronze wire*, it is notified that the "New Zealand Gazette" of 13th May contains lists of successful and unsuccessful tenders for these goods.

The "Gazette" referred to may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 33,226.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Dunedin (Mr. W. T. Monkman) reports, under date 15th May, that amongst various public works about to be undertaken in that city are the erection of a *medical school* in connection with the Dunedin hospital at a cost of about £13,000, and an *infectious diseases hospital* at a cost of about £5,000. (C.I.B. 33,249.)

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA.

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 158,000 *grain bags*, 2½ lbs. each. (Contract No. 633.)

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 12th July.*

Copies of the specification and form of tender may be *obtained* from the Secretary to the Tender Board, at the above address.

A copy of the specification, statement of conditions of tender, &c., may be *inspected* by United Kingdom manufacturers of grain bags at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 33,645.)

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

EGYPT.

H.M. Consul at Cairo (Mr. A. D. Alban) reports that tenders are invited by the Egyptian Ministry of Education, for the supply and delivery of clothing for the pupils of the Bulac Elementary Training College for Women Teachers, *viz.*:—2,570 metres of *flannelette*, 2,660 metres of *printed calico*, 2,120 metres of *coloured zephyr*, 1,520 metres of *veil muslin*, 700 dozens of *white press buttons*, and 660 pairs of *girls' shoes*.

Samples may be *inspected*, and specifications and forms of tender *obtained*, at the Central Stores, Ministry of Education, Darb el Gamamiz, Cairo. Sealed tenders, *accompanied by a deposit of 2 per cent., or a bank guarantee of 10 per cent., of the value of the offer*, will be received at the Ministry of Education, Sharia el Turka el Gharbi, Cairo, up to noon on 31st July.† *Local representation is necessary.*

A copy of the *cahier des charges* may be *inspected* by United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods, on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 34,361.)

* * * * *

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

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

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

The following information is from the report by H.M. Vice-Consul at Alexandria (Mr. A. B. Geary) on the trade of that district in 1914, which will shortly be issued:—

Before the war, goods of agricultural utility and more particularly coal *engines*, which the fellahen prefer to oil engines, were imported from Germany and Austria-Hungary. For these engines cotton stalks are being largely used as fuel owing to the present high price of coal. It is possible that British manufacturers might do more in this trade but it must not be forgotten that at the present time the whole of the Egyptian community is refraining from making purchases that can possibly be avoided. (A.R. 48.)

Agricultural Engines.**RUSSIA.**

A Glasgow firm of engineers and naval architects, claiming long experience of export business, desires to act as buying agents, on a commission basis, for firms in Russia in respect of all classes of engineering plant, materials and machinery.

Communications respecting the foregoing enquiry should be addressed to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, 7, West George Street, Glasgow. (C.I.B. 33,506.)

PORTUGAL.

The "Diario do Governo" (Lisbon) of 14th June notifies that tenders are invited for the supply of various articles to the **Hospital Supplies.** S. José Hospital at Lisbon during the second half of the current year. Among the articles which it is intended to purchase from abroad are the following:—*Waterproof sheets for beds; enamelled hand basins; enamelled mugs; enamelled iron spittoons; ice-bags; pins; tooth and nail brushes; silk thread; photographic plates; needles for hypodermic injectors, &c.* Sealed tenders will be received, up to 2 p.m. on 7th July*, at the "Secretaria da Direcção do Hospital de S. José (2a. Repartição)." Lisbon, where also the conditions of tender, &c. may be inspected by local resident agents of British firms. The contract may be prolonged for a further six months at the discretion of the Hospital Authorities.

The "Diario" containing a complete list of the articles required (in Portuguese) may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of hospital supplies at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

With reference to the notice on p. 749 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th December last relative to a Decree under which certain concessions will be made in favour of Portuguese or foreign enter-
Hotel Material and Equipment.

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

Openings for British Trade.

PORTUGAL—*continued.*

prises undertaking the erection of new hotels in Portugal or on the adjacent islands, the "Diario do Governo" (Lisbon) of 15th June publishes the text of regulations for carrying out the provisions of that Decree.

Article 8 of these Regulations states that the exemption from Customs duties accorded under the Decree applies to the following articles:—*Surgical appliances, equipment for hotel games, gymnastic apparatus, looking glasses, carpets and other woven goods, furniture, curtains, draught excluders, and electric lighting appliances and machinery, where any of these goods are not manufactured in the country.*

The "Diario," containing the full text of the above-mentioned Regulations (in Portuguese), may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

PORTUGAL (MADEIRA).

Articles in Demand. See notice on p. 31.

ITALY.

The following enquiries have been received by the British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 1, Via Innocenzo Frugoni, Genoa, to which address all communications regarding the enquiries should be sent:—

Alimentary Products.—*Biscuits* (742, 816); *chocolate* (816); *cocoa* (787, 816); *Colonial produce* (697, 750, 816); *eggs, canned* (779); *fish, dried* (678, 695, 701, 754); *fish, canned* (695); *hops* (749); *malt* (749); *tea* (816).

Building materials.—*Cement, white* (743); *glass, plate* (788); *glass, sheet* (788); *timber* (824).

Chemicals, drugs, dyes, &c.—*Chemicals* (677, 679, 682, 689, 712, 713, 729, 751, 759, 824); *chemical industry appliances* (796); *drugs* (679, 689, 690, 703, 754, 816, 824); *dyes* (682, 689, 704, 751, 824); *essences* (703); *fatty acids* (733); *fertilisers* (733, 734, 796); *medicines* (690, 729, 754); *perfumery* (677, 679, 703, 763, 824); *pharmaceutical products* (713, 759, 816); *photographic materials* (689, 759); *soap* (677); *soda* (700, 714, 733, 753, 754); *toilet articles* (703).

Clothing.—*Boots and shoes* (677, 686, 729, 736, 809); *gentlemen's outfitters' articles* (709); *hosiery* (707, 709); *ladies' blouses, jackets, and mantles* (756); *ready-made clothing* (679, 697, 716); *water-proofs* (677).

Fancy goods and toys.—*Artificial flowers* (696); *toys* (677, 775).

Fuel.—*Coal and coke* (678, 700, 701, 728, 729, 754).

Machinery and apparatus.—*Electric lamps* (729); *electrical material and apparatus* (684, 696, 764, 790); *machinery* (678, 686, 704, 712, 782); *machinery, agricultural* (682, 699, 734); *machinery, building* (743); *machinery for hosiery manufacturers* (783); *machinery, ice-making* (796); *machinery, lifting* (764); *machine tools* (680); *mechanical specialities* (790); *motors* (764); *pumps* (764); *stone-breakers* (743).

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

Metal goods.—*Anchors* (739); *cutlery* (677, 763); *files* (782); *fire-arms (sporting)* (697); *hardware* (677, 697, 763); *iron and steel* (686, 726, 738, 811); *ironmongery* (686, 763); *nails* (676); *nickel articles* (696); *metallic card-clothing* (704); *metal goods* (763); *metals, raw* (824); *rainwater pipes* (726); *screws* (676); *silver smallwares* (677); *steel articles* (715, 726); *tools* (676, 686); *umbrella frames* (715).

Paints, varnishes, &c.—*Bitumen and tar* (743); *ceramic colours* (743); *greases* (728, 737, 750, 783); *metal polish, liquid* (753); *paints and varnishes* (743, 751, 753); *paint, anti-rust* (726); *tallow* (737, 750, 753).

Paper goods and office supplies.—*Cardboard* (696, 697); *cellulose* (720); *music* (824); *office supplies* (697); *paper of all kinds* (696, 697, 720, 729); *wood pulp* (696, 720, 821).

Raw materials for manufacture and part manufactured articles.—*Artificial silk* (689); *bristles* (733); *candle-making raw materials* (753); *china clay* (714, 743); *copra* (750); *dome nuts (vegetable ivory)* (699, 817); *kapok* (783, 814); *leather, American* (677); *scent-making raw materials* (703); *soap-making raw materials* (753, 779).

Textiles.—*Cloth* (688); *cotton piece-goods* (699, 707, 715, 787); *cretonnes, damasks, &c. for upholstery and curtains* (676); *dress materials* (710, 716, 756); *handkerchiefs* (707, 709); *lace* (679, 707, 715, 716); *linen, household* (742); *linen piece-goods* (707, 742); *linen yarns* (782); *linings* (697, 710, 716, 756); *silk piece-goods* (707, 716); *suitings* (710, 716); *textiles* (686, 697, 714, 742); *towels* (742); *trouserings* (710); *velvets* (714); *woollen piece-goods* (688, 707, 715, 787); *zephyrs* (709).

Miscellaneous.—*Asphalt for paving* (743); *belting, leather* (718); *bones* (750); *boot creams* (753); *bootmakers' glue* (753); *brushes* (703, 753, 788); *buttons* (697, 824); *Colonial produce* (697, 750, 816); *crochery and china* (677, 763, 788); *felts* (733); *furniture* (697, 702); *films* (689); *glassware* (677, 763, 788); *glue* (696); *household utensils* (682, 763, 788); *mirrors* (749); *paint brushes* (696, 753); *player-pianos* (775); *pianos* (702, 775); *raffia* (734); *sanitary ware* (677); *scientific instruments* (682); *engineering supplies* (704, 712); *tyres, pneumatic* (729); *umbrella handles* (715); *watch makers' supplies* (696); *water meters* (726).

See Note on p. 3.

Communications making enquiry in regard to agencies for any of the above-mentioned goods should be addressed by United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters to the Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 1, Via Innocenzo Frugoni, Genoa, quoting the respective reference numbers given in brackets. (C.I.B. 30,983.)

ARGENTINA.

The "Boletin Oficial" (Buenos Aires) of 18th May publishes a Decree authorising the "Dirección General de Explotacion de Petróleo de Comodoro Rivadavia" to contract, without calling for public tenders, for the purchase outside the Republic of material and plant urgently required in connection with working the Comodoro Rivadavia oil deposits.

Openings for British Trade.

MANCHURIA. NORTH CHINA. COREA.

H.M. Consul at Dairen (Mr. H. G. Parlett) reports that a British civil engineer at Dairen desires to enter into correspondence with one or more United Kingdom engineering firms with the object of securing the sole representation in Manchuria, North China and Corea of one firm or group of non-competing firms seeking to extend their export trade in *engineering supplies*. This enquirer has hitherto represented a large German engineering concern, and his name is put forward with a view to the diversion into British hands of trade which, prior to the outbreak of hostilities, he was successful in obtaining for his employers. H.M. Consul warns United Kingdom engineering firms that if, on the ground that nothing can be done at present, they wait until peace is restored, the probabilities are quite in favour of their finding themselves forestalled by their rivals who are already making preparations to push their interests at the first opportunity.

United Kingdom manufacturers of engineering supplies should apply, *in the first instance*, to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the name and address of the enquirer. *Further* communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate, Dairen.

(C.I.B. 32,159.)

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

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information.

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

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

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

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information—continued.

interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related.

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

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

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

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

BOARD OF TRADE EXHIBITIONS.

EXHIBITION 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 specialities.

Board of Trade Exhibitions.

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

The samples have been received from :—

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

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

United States of America (Philadelphia), Russia, China, Manchuria, Chinese Turkestan, Siam, Spain (Corunna), Algiers, Morocco, Lourenço Marques, Loanda, Guatemala, Italy, New Caledonia, Madeira, Corfu, &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 1,500 specimens, illustrating a great variety of industries, and these may be inspected at the Foreign Samples Section of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, 32, Cheapside, London, E.C. A complete index of the catalogues has been prepared, enabling ready identification of any particular catalogue a simple matter. In a number of cases goods similar to those illustrated in the catalogues are on view in the adjoining sample rooms.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION RESTRICTION) ACT, 1915.

The following is the text of an Act to amend the Law relating to the Exportation of Articles during the present war:—

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1.—(1) The power of His Majesty under section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, as amended by the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, by proclamation to prohibit the exportation of articles to any country or place named in the proclamation, shall, during the continuance of the present war, include the power to prohibit the exportation of any article to any such country or place unless consigned to such person or persons as may be authorised by or under the proclamation to receive such article.

(2) If any article to which any such proclamation applies is delivered to any consignee other than an authorised consignee the vessel in which it was exported shall for the purposes of the Acts relating to the Customs be deemed to have been used in the conveyance of prohibited goods.

2. The penalty to which the exporter or his agent or the shipper of any goods exported in contravention of any proclamation or Order in or of Council is liable, under section eight of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, or the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, as amended by any subsequent enactment, including this Act, shall, during the continuance of the present war, be increased from one hundred pounds to five hundred pounds: Provided that the court may, if it thinks fit, in lieu of ordering the offender to pay such penalty, order that he be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two years.

3. This Act may be cited as the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1915.

PROHIBITION OF EXPORTS TO THE NETHERLANDS UNLESS CONSIGNED TO CERTAIN AUTHORISED PERSONS.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

RELATING TO THE EXPORTATION OF ALL ARTICLES TO THE
NETHERLANDS DURING THE PRESENT WAR.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS by section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, it is enacted that We may, by Proclamation, prohibit the exportation of all or any of the following articles, namely: Arms, ammunition,

Government Notices affecting Trade.

military and naval stores and any article which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition or military or naval stores to any country or place therein named whenever We shall judge such prohibition to be expedient in order to prevent such arms, ammunition or military or naval stores being used against Our forces or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with Our forces :

AND WHEREAS by section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, it is enacted that the above-recited section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, shall have effect whilst a state of war in which His Majesty is engaged exists as if, in addition to the articles therein mentioned, there were included all other articles of every description :

AND WHEREAS by section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1915, it is enacted that the power of His Majesty under section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, as amended by the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, by Proclamation to prohibit the exportation of articles to any country or place named in the Proclamation, shall, during the continuance of the present war, include the power to prohibit the exportation of any article to any such country or place unless consigned to such person or persons as may be authorised by or under the Proclamation to receive such article :

NOW, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in virtue and in exercise of the powers aforesaid, to declare, and it is hereby declared, that the exportation of the articles mentioned in the second column of the Schedule hereto is prohibited to the country named in the first column of the said Schedule unless those articles are consigned to the persons referred to in the third column of the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE.

Country.	Articles.	Authorised Persons.
The Netherlands.....	All articles	The Netherlands Oversea Trust (or, in the case of any prohibited or restricted goods which are authorised by licence to be exported, the person named in the licence as consignee).

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

GOD SAVE THE KING.

*Government Notices affecting Trade.***PROHIBITED EXPORTS.****Additions to and Amendments in List.**

*At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 24th day of June, 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 Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

(1) That the following articles should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations:—

Capsicum and oleo-resin of capsicum.

Chemicals, drugs, etc., viz.:—

Caffeine and its salts.

Paraldehyde.

Theobromine-Sodium Salicylate.

(2) That the following articles should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Bone ash.

Guanos.

Phosphates of metals, manufactured.

Phosphate rock, viz.:—

Apatites.

Phosphates of lime and alumina.

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Phosphides.

Phosphoric acids and oxides.

Steel containing tungsten or molybdenum or both, and any tools or other articles made from such steel.

(3) That the heading "Rubber (including raw, waste, and reclaimed rubber, solutions containing rubber, jellies containing rubber, or any other preparations containing rubber) and goods made wholly of rubber; including tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deemed to include balata and gutta-percha and the following varieties of rubber, viz.:—"Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong, Palembang, Pontianac, and all other substances containing caoutchouc"; and that the words "goods made wholly or partly of rubber" should be substituted for the words "goods made wholly of rubber" in the aforesaid heading.

(4) That the heading "rosin" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted.

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

Cotton yarn and thread.

Gums, resins, balsams, and resinous substances of all kinds, except such as contain caoutchouc (the export of substances containing caoutchouc being prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates).

Hair, animal, of all kinds; and tops, noils and yarns of animal hair.

(6) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to ports in Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden:—

Terneplates.

(7) That the exportation of "tin-plates, including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing" which is prohibited to ports in Denmark, the Netherlands, and Sweden, should be prohibited also to ports in Norway.

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.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

EXPORTATION OF COTTON YARN AND THREAD.**Committee Appointed.**

With reference to the Order-in-Council issued on 24th June (see immediately preceding announcement) prohibiting *inter alia* the exportation of cotton yarn and thread 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, the Board of Trade announce that applications for licences to export these articles to any prohibited destination should be addressed in the usual way to the War Trade Department, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S.W.

The President of the Board of Trade has appointed a Committee to consider and advise upon applications for the grant of licences to export cotton yarn and thread, and also raw cotton (the export of which is already prohibited to the ports mentioned above) and cotton waste (which is prohibited from exportation to all destinations abroad).

The Committee consists of the following members :—

Lord Ashton of Hyde,
Henry Birchenough, Esq., C.M.G.,
and
A. E. Hutton, Esq.

A member of the staff of the War Trade Department will act as Secretary to the Committee.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.**Restrictions on Trading in China, Siam, Persia or Morocco.**

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

RELATING TO TRADING WITH PERSONS OF ENEMY NATIONALITY
RESIDENT OR CARRYING ON BUSINESS IN CHINA, SIAM, PERSIA, OR
MOROCCO.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS it is expedient that transactions between British subjects and persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia, or Morocco should be restricted in manner provided by this Proclamation :

NOW, THEREFORE, WE have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring, and it is hereby declared, as follows :—

1. The Proclamations for the time being in force relating to Trading with the Enemy shall, as from the twenty-sixth day of July, nineteen hundred and fifteen, apply to any person or body of persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia, or Morocco in the same manner as they apply to persons or bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in an enemy country.

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Provided that where an enemy has a branch locally situated in China, Siam, Persia, or Morocco, nothing in Article 6 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2 shall be construed so as to prevent transaction by or with that branch being treated as transaction by or with an enemy.

2. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which may be specially permitted by Our licence or by a licence given on Our behalf by a Secretary of State or the Board of Trade or the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury.

3. This Proclamation shall be called the Trading with the Enemy (China, Siam, Persia, and Morocco) Proclamation, 1915.

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

GOD SAVE THE KING.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

Warning to Exporters.

The Board of Trade direct the particular attention of all manufacturers and traders concerned in the export trade to the need for scrupulous care in the transaction of their business abroad. The Government's reprisals policy, formally announced by the Order-in-Council of March 11th, 1915, is directed to suppress all enemy trade, whether import or export. The main difficulty in making this policy thoroughly effective arises from the fact that some traders in some neutral countries are making themselves agents for the supply of goods to enemy countries. British firms engaged in foreign trade, therefore, must have regard to these circumstances and survey with great caution every opening for business which is offered them by neutral importers or exporters.

Especial care should be taken in opening new accounts in neutral countries, and in relation to any orders or enquiries of an abnormal character. In any case of doubt as to the *bonâ-fides* of particular consignees, business should be suspended pending reference to the Board of Trade*. It is inadvisable that any new accounts should be opened by any British trader in neutral countries, during the war, without the fullest enquiries as to the character of the business proposed to him.

The Board feel sure that they can rely upon the cordial co-operation of all firms engaged in foreign business to secure the successful working of the reprisals policy.

It must be added that the proclamations relating to trading with the enemy cover indirect trading with the enemy through neutral agents, and that carelessness in transacting neutral business may involve traders in the severe penalties attaching to trading with the enemy.

* Address, Assistant Secretary, Commercial Department, Board of Trade, Gwydyr House, London, S.W.

*Government Notices affecting Trade.***DECLARATIONS OF DESTINATION OF GOODS EXPORTED TO NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.**

The attention of the Board of Trade has been called to the fact that traders in neutral countries desirous of importing British goods frequently adopt the practice of making declarations before His Majesty's Consular Officers as to the intended destination of the merchandise, with a view to such declarations being used as evidence that the goods will not reach the enemy. It should, however, be clearly understood by exporters that the signing by the Consular Officer of such declarations is a purely notarial act, necessary for the legalisation of the signature of the declarant, and that it does not imply that the Consular Officer takes responsibility for or has any knowledge of either the status of the declarant or the accuracy of the statements made by him. The value of such a declaration therefore depends solely on the good faith of the declarant and is in no degree enhanced by the presence on the document of consular stamps or a consular signature.

EXPORTATION OF WOOL TOPS AND YARNS FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Board of Trade have authorised the United States Textile Alliance and its members, being recipients of British wool in the United States of America, approved by His Majesty's Embassy at Washington and the Textile Alliance to export wool tops and yarns from the United States of America to the United Kingdom.

The tops and yarns must be consigned as follows:—

1. To "Edwin H. Freshfield for Messrs. Freshfields of London," or
2. To "Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd. for account of Messrs. Freshfields of London," or
3. To "Brown Shipley & Co. for account of Messrs. Freshfields of London," or
4. To "Higginson & Co. for account of Messrs. Freshfields of London," or
5. To "Morgan Grenfell & Co. for account of Messrs. Freshfields of London"

as the United States shipper may select.

The approved recipient of British wool in the United States of America must destine his shipment for his named trade agent in the United Kingdom and no one else.

The Bill of Lading must be submitted to Mr. A. M. Patterson or other, the President for the time being of the United States Textile Alliance and bear a distinctive number, and also the name and address of the named trade agent in the United Kingdom. The Bill of Lading will then be sent, as the case may be, either by the President of the Alliance to Messrs. Freshfields, or by the respective Bankers to their London houses.

The charge to cover legal or operating expenses of the Textile Alliance will be fixed by the President of the Alliance and must be prepaid in the United States of America by the shipper before shipment.

So soon as the Bill of Lading arrives in the United Kingdom, the

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named trade agent will be notified as the case may be either by Messrs. Freshfields or by the Bankers, and the Bill of Lading will be handed or sent by registered letter to the named trade agent (and no one else), who will be required to sign an application form and receipt.

TRAFFIC IN HIDES BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FRANCE.

It is officially announced that in an agreement recently concluded, the French Government has undertaken to allow the export from France of a limited number of hides of 35 kilogs. salted weight and over. Permits to export hides of the specified weight from France will only be granted on application being made to the French Ministry of War by the Committee of the United Tanners' Federation of Great Britain, who will act as sole buyers of hides of this class for export from France to Great Britain.

The imported hides will be sold by auction to tanners engaged in the production of leather for army boots. Any difference between the price paid in France and the price realised in this country, after meeting expenses, will be paid to the Treasury.

In return for this concession on the part of the French Government, the export from Great Britain of a corresponding weight of light leather of the classes required for French Army boots has been agreed to.

A statement of the classes of leather affected is appended.

The export to France of leather of the classes specified will, in future, be regulated by the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement, India House, Kingsway, London, W.C., and applications for permits to export to France should be addressed there.

SCHEDULE.

Sole Leather—

Sole bends of 13 lbs. weight and under, and other bends unsuited for Army or Navy purposes.

Ox and cow bellies and shoulders pinned for middle soles 2-3 mms. thick.

Extra heavy continental shoulders.

Rough bellies up to 10 lbs. per pair.

Buffalo sole leather, bends, shoulders, and bellies.

Butts and bends 4-5½ mms. thick, suitable for sole purposes and for heel tops.

Dressing Leather—

Light East India tanned kips; also extra ditto.

Dressing hides and split hides unsuited for Army or Navy purposes or not required.

All belly grains and split hide offal not required for Army or Navy purposes.

Semi-chrome bellies, sides, or kips.

Chrome tanned upper leather or light substance.

SUPPLIES FOR THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS.

Licences to Export.

All questions relating to the purchase and export of food supplies, munitions of war, and field equipment, for the Allied Governments

Government Notices affecting Trade.

are dealt with by the International Commission for the Purchase of Supplies (Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement).

The Executive Office of this Commission, and the Offices of the French, Belgian, Russian, Italian, Serbian and Montenegrin Delegates are at India House, Kingsway, London, W.C.

Application for permission to export goods, the exportation of which from the United Kingdom is prohibited, should, if such goods are required either directly or indirectly for the use of any of the Allied Governments, be addressed in writing to the Commission.

The Commission will give special consideration to such applications; these should be accompanied by documentary evidence from the Ministry of War, Ministry of Marine, or other Department concerned, that the goods are required for their use. Applications which are unsupported by such evidence, or which relate to goods ordered by private firms for purely industrial purposes, must be made in the ordinary manner to the War Trade Department, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S.W.

Owing to the possible shortage of certain classes of goods for which there is a great demand, it may be found impracticable to make any exception to the prohibition against the exportation of such goods. Consequently merchants and manufacturers wishing to supply goods for the use of any of the Allied Governments are warned not to enter into any negotiations until they have ascertained from the International Commission that permission for the exportation of such goods will be granted.

Having granted permission to export, the Commission will make the necessary arrangements direct with the Customs Authorities for the clearance of the goods upon receiving from the manufacturer or merchant *at least 48 hours'* notice of each shipment, together with the following particulars:—

- (1) Nature and quantity of goods to be shipped.
- (2) Name and address of consignor.
- (3) Name and address of consignee.
- (4) Port and approximate date of shipment.
- (5) Ship or line by which shipment is to be made.
- (6) Port of discharge.
- (7) Marks on packages, if any. (C.I.B. 32,34/15.)

COMMITTEE ON PRODUCTION OF FOOD IN SCOTLAND.

The Secretary for Scotland has appointed a Committee to consider and report what steps should be taken by legislation or otherwise for the sole purpose of maintaining and, if possible, increasing the present production of food in Scotland, on the assumption that the war may be prolonged beyond the harvest of 1916.

The Committee will be constituted as follows:—

The Right Hon. Eugene Wason, M.P. (Chairman), Mr. C. M. Douglas, LL.D., Mr. J. F. Duncan, Mr. J. M. Hannah, Mr. Harry Hope, M.P., Professor W. Somerville, F.L.S., &c., Mr. D. Wilson, D.Sc., and Sir Robert P. Wright.

The Secretary of the Committee will be Mr. W. Barber, of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, 29, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh, to whom all communications should be sent.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

Phosphides.

Phosphoric acids and oxides.

Steel containing tungsten or molybdenum or both, and any tools or other articles made from such steel.

(3) That the heading "Rubber (including raw, waste, and reclaimed rubber, solutions containing rubber, jellies containing rubber, or any other preparations containing rubber) and goods made wholly of rubber; including tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deemed to include balata and gutta-percha and the following varieties of rubber, viz.:—"Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong, Palembang, Pontianac, and all other substances containing caoutchouc"; and that the words "goods made wholly or partly of rubber" should be substituted for the words "goods made wholly of rubber" in the aforesaid heading.

(4) That the heading "rosin" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted.

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

Cotton yarn and thread.

Gums, resins, balsams, and resinous substances of all kinds, except such as contain caoutchouc (the export of substances containing caoutchouc being prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates).

Hair, animal, of all kinds; and tops, noils and yarns of animal hair.

(6) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to ports in Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden:—

Terneplates.

(7) That the exportation of "tin-plates, including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing" which is prohibited to ports in Denmark, the Netherlands, and Sweden, should be prohibited also to ports in Norway.

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.

*Government Notices affecting Trade.***EXPORTATION OF COTTON YARN AND THREAD.****Committee Appointed.**

With reference to the Order-in-Council issued on 24th June (see immediately preceding announcement) prohibiting *inter alia* the exportation of cotton yarn and thread 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, the Board of Trade announce that applications for licences to export these articles to any prohibited destination should be addressed in the usual way to the War Trade Department, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S.W.

The President of the Board of Trade has appointed a Committee to consider and advise upon applications for the grant of licences to export cotton yarn and thread, and also raw cotton (the export of which is already prohibited to the ports mentioned above) and cotton waste (which is prohibited from exportation to all destinations abroad).

The Committee consists of the following members:—

Lord Ashton of Hyde,
Henry Birchenough, Esq., C.M.G.,
and
A. E. Hutton, Esq.

A member of the staff of the War Trade Department will act as Secretary to the Committee.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.**Restrictions on Trading in China, Siam, Persia or Morocco.**

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

RELATING TO TRADING WITH PERSONS OF ENEMY NATIONALITY
RESIDENT OR CARRYING ON BUSINESS IN CHINA, SIAM, PERSIA, OR
MOROCCO.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS it is expedient that transactions between British subjects and persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia, or Morocco should be restricted in manner provided by this Proclamation:

NOW, THEREFORE, WE have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring, and it is hereby declared, as follows:—

1. The Proclamations for the time being in force relating to Trading with the Enemy shall, as from the twenty-sixth day of July, nineteen hundred and fifteen, apply to any person or body of persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia, or Morocco in the same manner as they apply to persons or bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in an enemy country.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

Provided that where an enemy has a branch locally situated in China, Siam, Persia, or Morocco, nothing in Article 6 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2 shall be construed so as to prevent transaction by or with that branch being treated as transaction by or with an enemy.

2. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which may be specially permitted by Our licence or by a licence given on Our behalf by a Secretary of State or the Board of Trade or the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury.

3. This Proclamation shall be called the Trading with the Enemy (China, Siam, Persia, and Morocco) Proclamation, 1915.

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

GOD SAVE THE KING.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

Warning to Exporters.

The Board of Trade direct the particular attention of all manufacturers and traders concerned in the export trade to the need for scrupulous care in the transaction of their business abroad. The Government's reprisals policy, formally announced by the Order-in-Council of March 11th, 1915, is directed to suppress all enemy trade, whether import or export. The main difficulty in making this policy thoroughly effective arises from the fact that some traders in some neutral countries are making themselves agents for the supply of goods to enemy countries. British firms engaged in foreign trade, therefore, must have regard to these circumstances and survey with great caution every opening for business which is offered them by neutral importers or exporters.

Special care should be taken in opening new accounts in neutral countries, and in relation to any orders or enquiries of an abnormal character. In any case of doubt as to the *bonâ-fides* of particular consignees, business should be suspended pending reference to the Board of Trade*. It is inadvisable that any new accounts should be opened by any British trader in neutral countries, during the war, without the fullest enquiries as to the character of the business proposed to him.

The Board feel sure that they can rely upon the cordial co-operation of all firms engaged in foreign business to secure the successful working of the reprisals policy.

It must be added that the proclamations relating to trading with the enemy cover indirect trading with the enemy through neutral agents, and that carelessness in transacting neutral business may involve traders in the severe penalties attaching to trading with the enemy.

* Address, Assistant Secretary, Commercial Department, Board of Trade, Gwydyr House, London, S.W.

*Government Notices affecting Trade.***DECLARATIONS OF DESTINATION OF GOODS EXPORTED TO NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.**

The attention of the Board of Trade has been called to the fact that traders in neutral countries desirous of importing British goods frequently adopt the practice of making declarations before His Majesty's Consular Officers as to the intended destination of the merchandise, with a view to such declarations being used as evidence that the goods will not reach the enemy. It should, however, be clearly understood by exporters that the signing by the Consular Officer of such declarations is a purely notarial act, necessary for the legalisation of the signature of the declarant, and that it does not imply that the Consular Officer takes responsibility for or has any knowledge of either the status of the declarant or the accuracy of the statements made by him. The value of such a declaration therefore depends solely on the good faith of the declarant and is in no degree enhanced by the presence on the document of consular stamps or a consular signature.

EXPORTATION OF WOOL TOPS AND YARNS FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Board of Trade have authorised the United States Textile Alliance and its members, being recipients of British wool in the United States of America, approved by His Majesty's Embassy at Washington and the Textile Alliance to export wool tops and yarns from the United States of America to the United Kingdom.

The tops and yarns must be consigned as follows:—

1. To "Edwin H. Freshfield for Messrs. Freshfields of London," or
2. To "Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd. for account of Messrs. Freshfields of London," or
3. To "Brown Shipley & Co. for account of Messrs. Freshfields of London," or
4. To "Higginson & Co. for account of Messrs. Freshfields of London," or
5. To "Morgan Grenfell & Co. for account of Messrs. Freshfields of London"

as the United States shipper may select.

The approved recipient of British wool in the United States of America must destine his shipment for his named trade agent in the United Kingdom and no one else.

The Bill of Lading must be submitted to Mr. A. M. Patterson or other, the President for the time being of the United States Textile Alliance and bear a distinctive number, and also the name and address of the named trade agent in the United Kingdom. The Bill of Lading will then be sent, as the case may be, either by the President of the Alliance to Messrs. Freshfields, or by the respective Bankers to their London houses.

The charge to cover legal or operating expenses of the Textile Alliance will be fixed by the President of the Alliance and must be prepaid in the United States of America by the shipper before shipment.

So soon as the Bill of Lading arrives in the United Kingdom, the

Government Notices affecting Trade.

named trade agent will be notified as the case may be either by Messrs. Freshfields or by the Bankers, and the Bill of Lading will be handed or sent by registered letter to the named trade agent (and no one else), who will be required to sign an application form and receipt.

TRAFFIC IN HIDES BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FRANCE.

It is officially announced that in an agreement recently concluded, the French Government has undertaken to allow the export from France of a limited number of hides of 35 kilogs. salted weight and over. Permits to export hides of the specified weight from France will only be granted on application being made to the French Ministry of War by the Committee of the United Tanners' Federation of Great Britain, who will act as sole buyers of hides of this class for export from France to Great Britain.

The imported hides will be sold by auction to tanners engaged in the production of leather for army boots. Any difference between the price paid in France and the price realised in this country, after meeting expenses, will be paid to the Treasury.

In return for this concession on the part of the French Government, the export from Great Britain of a corresponding weight of light leather of the classes required for French Army boots has been agreed to.

A statement of the classes of leather affected is appended.

The export to France of leather of the classes specified will, in future, be regulated by the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement, India House, Kingsway, London, W.C., and applications for permits to export to France should be addressed there.

SCHEDULE.

Sole Leather—

Sole bends of 13 lbs. weight and under, and other bends unsuited for Army or Navy purposes.

Ox and cow bellies and shoulders pinned for middle soles 2-3 mms. thick.

Extra heavy continental shoulders.

Rough bellies up to 10 lbs. per pair.

Buffalo sole leather, bends, shoulders, and bellies.

Butts and bends 4-5½ mms. thick, suitable for sole purposes and for heel tops.

Dressing Leather—

Light East India tanned kips; also extra ditto.

Dressing hides and split hides unsuited for Army or Navy purposes or not required.

All belly grains and split hide offal not required for Army or Navy purposes.

Semi-chrome bellies, sides, or kips.

Chrome tanned upper leather or light substance.

SUPPLIES FOR THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS.

Licences to Export.

All questions relating to the purchase and export of food supplies, munitions of war, and field equipment, for the Allied Governments

Government Notices affecting Trade.

are dealt with by the International Commission for the Purchase of Supplies (Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement).

The Executive Office of this Commission, and the Offices of the French, Belgian, Russian, Italian, Serbian and Montenegrin Delegates are at India House, Kingsway, London, W.C.

Application for permission to export goods, the exportation of which from the United Kingdom is prohibited, should, if such goods are required either directly or indirectly for the use of any of the Allied Governments, be addressed in writing to the Commission.

The Commission will give special consideration to such applications; these should be accompanied by documentary evidence from the Ministry of War, Ministry of Marine, or other Department concerned, that the goods are required for their use. Applications which are unsupported by such evidence, or which relate to goods ordered by private firms for purely industrial purposes, must be made in the ordinary manner to the War Trade Department, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S.W.

Owing to the possible shortage of certain classes of goods for which there is a great demand, it may be found impracticable to make any exception to the prohibition against the exportation of such goods. Consequently merchants and manufacturers wishing to supply goods for the use of any of the Allied Governments are warned not to enter into any negotiations until they have ascertained from the International Commission that permission for the exportation of such goods will be granted.

Having granted permission to export, the Commission will make the necessary arrangements direct with the Customs Authorities for the clearance of the goods upon receiving from the manufacturer or merchant *at least 48 hours'* notice of each shipment, together with the following particulars:—

- (1) Nature and quantity of goods to be shipped.
- (2) Name and address of consignor.
- (3) Name and address of consignee.
- (4) Port and approximate date of shipment.
- (5) Ship or line by which shipment is to be made.
- (6) Port of discharge.
- (7) Marks on packages, if any.

(C.I.B. 32,844/15.)

COMMITTEE ON PRODUCTION OF FOOD IN SCOTLAND.

The Secretary for Scotland has appointed a Committee to consider and report what steps should be taken by legislation or otherwise for the sole purpose of maintaining and, if possible, increasing the present production of food in Scotland, on the assumption that the war may be prolonged beyond the harvest of 1916.

The Committee will be constituted as follows:—

The Right Hon. Eugene Wason, M.P. (Chairman), Mr. C. M. Douglas, LL.D., Mr. J. F. Duncan, Mr. J. M. Hannah, Mr. Harry Hope, M.P., Professor W. Somerville, F.L.S., &c., Mr. D. Wilson, D.Sc., and Sir Robert P. Wright.

The Secretary of the Committee will be Mr. W. Barber, of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, 29, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh, to whom all communications should be sent.

*Government Notices affecting Trade.***COMMITTEE ON PRODUCTION OF FOOD IN IRELAND.**

The Irish Department of Agriculture has appointed a Departmental Committee to consider and report what steps should be taken by legislation or otherwise for the sole purpose of maintaining, and if possible, increasing the present production of food in Ireland on the assumption that the war may be prolonged beyond the harvest of 1916. Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., will be Chairman of the Committee, which consists of seventeen other members, among them being Sir Horace Plunkett, President of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society.

NAVAL PRIZES.**Names of Vessels Detained or Captured.**

With reference to the notice on p. 881 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to Naval Prizes, it is notified that the "London Gazette" of 25th June contains a further list of vessels detained or captured at sea by His Majesty's Armed Forces, and vessels whose cargoes, or part of them, have been detained.

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

Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions.

With reference to the notice on p. 808 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th June relative to Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions, the "London Gazette" of 29th June notifies that proceedings have been instituted in the Supreme Court of the Falkland Islands in respect of the vessel "Pax," and in the Commercial Court of Malta in respect of the vessels "Aghios Nicolaos" and "Elleni."

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACTS.**New Denomination of Length.**

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 25th day of June, 1915.

PRESENT, The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by Section 8 of "The Weights and Measures Act, 1878," it is provided that the Board of Trade shall, from time to time, cause such new Denominations of Standards, being either equivalent to or multiples or aliquot parts of the Imperial Weights and Measures ascertained by the said Act as appear to them to be required, in addition to those mentioned in the Second Schedule to the said Act, to be made and duly verified, and that those new Denominations of Standards, when approved by His Majesty in Council, shall be Board of Trade Standards in like manner as if they were mentioned in the said Schedule:

Government Notices affecting Trade.

And whereas by "The Weights and Measures (Metric System) Act, 1897," it is provided that the Board of Trade Standards which may be made under Section 8 of the Weights and Measures Act, 1878, shall include Metric Standards derived from the *iridio-platinum* linear standard Metre deposited with the Board of Trade, and numbered 16 :

And whereas it has been made to appear to the Board of Trade that a new Denomination of Standard Measure of Length of $1\frac{1}{4}$ or 1.25 Metres derived from the Standard Metre aforesaid is required, and they have caused the same to be made and duly verified :

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue of the power vested in Him by the said Acts, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to approve of the Measure of Length of $1\frac{1}{4}$ or 1.25 Metres as a new Denomination of Standard, and doth direct that the same shall be a Board of Trade Standard in like manner as if it were mentioned in the Second Schedule to "The Weights and Measures Act, 1878."

ALMERIC FITZROY.

**PARCEL POST TO BENADIR, ERITHREA
AND LIBYA.**

The Postmaster-General announces that the parcel post to Benadir, Erithrea and Libya has been resumed.

PARCELS FOR PLACES ABROAD.**Despatch Notes and Customs Declarations required.**

The Postmaster-General announces that owing to present circumstances it is found necessary to require that a separate Despatch Note and set of Customs Declarations should be made out by the sender in respect of each parcel, whether insured or uninsured, for all countries for which non-adhesive forms of Customs Declarations are used. The regulation came into force on 30th June.

NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS.

The Board of Trade National System of Labour Exchanges have on their books, at the present time, particulars with regard to skilled and unskilled workpeople who are seeking employment.

They have instituted recently a special register of women who are anxious to undertake work during the war in order to replace men who are eligible for military service. More than 60,000 have already entered their names on this register. All occupations are represented among the women on the register, and many of them have very satisfactory qualifications for the work they seek.

Employers desiring workpeople should notify their vacancies to the nearest Labour Exchange.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

CONTRABAND OF WAR : RUSSIAN DECREE.

H.M. Ambassador at Petrograd has forwarded the following Memorandum, prepared by the Commercial Attaché to His Majesty's Embassy, in continuation of the Memorandum which appeared on p. 449 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 13th May:—

The official "Bulletin of Laws" of 19th May/1st June publishes an Imperial Decree of 10th/23rd May revising the contraband list annexed to the Imperial Decree of 8th/21st December, 1914 (see "Journal" reference above). In the Russian absolute contraband list, as now revised, Nos. 1 to 29 are exactly identical with Nos. 1 to 29 of the absolute contraband list given in the King's Proclamation of 23rd December, 1914 (see "Board of Trade Journal" of 31st December, 1914, pp. 887-9), with the exception that No. 28 in the Russian list is so worded "Mineral oils, benzine and other liquid fuel for internal combustion engines, except lubricating oils"; while the same number of the English list is worded as follows: "Mineral oils and motor spirit, except lubricating oils."

Nos. 30 to 37 of the new Russian list are exactly identical with the additional list of absolute contraband in the King's Proclamation of 11th March, 1915 (see "Board of Trade Journal" of 18th March, 1915, p. 743).

With the slight exceptions mentioned below, the Russian conditional contraband list, as now revised, is exactly identical with the list in Schedule II. of the King's Proclamation of 23rd December, 1914, and with the supplementary list of conditional contraband in the King's Proclamation of 11th March, 1915 (see references above), including the explanation as to the meaning of "foodstuffs" and "feeding stuffs for animals." The exceptions are:—

No. 8 of the Russian list is thus worded: "Fuel, other than mineral oils, benzine, and other liquid fuel for internal combustion engines"; whereas No. 8 of the English list in the King's Proclamation of 23rd December, 1914, is worded "Fuel, other than mineral oils. Lubricants."

No. 12 (hides of all kinds, &c.) in the conditional contraband list in the King's Proclamation of 23rd December, 1914, is not given in the Russian conditional contraband list at all, as now revised, possibly because these articles (hides, skins and leather) are in the King's Proclamation of 11th March, 1915, placed in the absolute contraband list, and are so placed in the Russian list, now revised.

(C.I.B. 33,982.)

EXTENSION OF MORATORIUM IN FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

With reference to the notice on pp. 217-18 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 22nd April and to previous notices relative to special financial measures taken in France to meet the situation created by the war, the "Journal Officiel" (Paris) of 25th June publishes a

Foreign Government Notices affecting Trade.

Decree, dated 24th June, prolonging for a further period of 90 days the Moratorium on negotiable securities originally proclaimed by the Decree of 29th August, 1914. The benefits of this Decree cover negotiable securities which come to maturity before 1st November, 1915, provided that they were endorsed before 4th August, 1914.

The holder of a bill benefiting for the first time by the Moratorium must, within one month from the normal date of its expiry, advise the debtor that the bill is in his possession and that payment can be made to him. Should the bearer fail to give this notice then he will forfeit the 5 per cent. interest allowed under the Moratorium.

The provisions of the Decrees of 29th August, 27th September, 27th October and 15th December, 1914, and 25th February and 15th April, 1915, are maintained in so far as they are not contrary to the present Decree, which applies also to Algeria.

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

In the foreword accompanying this Decree the Ministers state that debtors have made earnest attempts to liquidate their liabilities as is evidenced by the fact that, since 1st April last, commercial bills the date of expiry of which had been previously extended had been paid off to an average value of 45,000,000 frs. (£1,800,000) weekly.

Under these circumstances it was not deemed advisable to make any great changes in the Moratorium in order to hasten the process of liquidation.

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

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

PARCELS FOR THE FRENCH ARMY.

The French Post Office has intimated that it is unable to effect the delivery of parcels containing tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes addressed to French troops, because it is impossible to collect from the addressees the French Customs charges, to which all such parcels are now liable. The Postmaster-General gives notice therefore that parcels containing such articles will not be accepted for transmission by post.

TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

Egypt (Alexandria).—*Parcel post imports.*—The following information is from the report by H.M. Vice-Consul at Alexandria (Mr. A. B. Geary) on the trade of that district in 1914, which will shortly be issued :—

The number of cash-on-delivery parcels despatched from Alexandria to the United Kingdom in 1914 decreased by 206 and the number received at Alexandria from the United Kingdom decreased by 2,140. Up to the end of July, however, increases of 11.9 and 21.1 per cent., respectively, were recorded in this branch of the service. It is hoped that British exporters are fully alive to the present opportunity afforded them of securing a representative share of this trade. Much might be accomplished by judicious advertising of specialities in the local press. When dealing with reputable firms, the service offers many facilities to purchasers with a minimum of risk.

(A.R. 48.)

* * * * *

Bulgaria.—The following information is from the report by H.M. Vice-Consul at Sofia (Mr. L. H. Hurst) on the trade of Bulgaria in 1914, which will shortly be issued :—

The value of the imports into Bulgaria for the first four months of 1914 exceeded those for the same period in 1912* by £1,376,000, an increase of 49 per cent. The largest increases are observable in the figures for Germany and Austria-Hungary. Imports from the United Kingdom did not keep pace with this general improvement, the figures up to the end of April, 1914, exceeding those for 1912 by the relatively small amount of £65,400. As usual, the principal imports from the United Kingdom have been textiles, coal, metals, machinery and chemicals.

Speaking generally, Bulgarian merchants prefer British goods to any others. They often state, however, that the German and Austro-Hungarian firms know the market better, and offer more acceptable conditions. This is especially the case as regards credit. Buyers expect from three to six or even nine months' credit, according to the class of article and the size of the order. The Bulgarian is generally honest, and it is but seldom that a firm fails to meet its obligations.

Catalogues intended for Bulgaria should give prices in *lew* (francs) and weights and measures in the metric system. German is the language most generally understood in commercial circles.

The imperative necessity of making no error in the customs declaration, and the advisability of sending a sample previously to the Customs Department of the Ministry of Finance, should there be any doubt about the legal description of the goods or the duty to which they are liable, have been pointed out in previous reports.

The desirability of founding a British bank in Sofia still continues.

As a consequence of what precedes, and for several other reasons (such as the unfavourable rate of exchange now prevailing and the inability of the local banks to effect transfers to London), the present time cannot be considered as very favourable for extending British

* It must be borne in mind that the last normal year for Bulgarian trade was 1911. In 1912 during the last quarter trade was disturbed, and in 1913 was paralyzed by war.

Trade Conditions Abroad.

commerce with Bulgaria. It is to be hoped, however, that such British firms as already have relations with Bulgaria will at least maintain them through this period, and that British commerce generally will now prepare the ground against the arrival of a more normal time by making its wares, prices and conditions known as widely as possible; when access to Bulgaria again becomes easier, there should be a great opportunity for British trade. (A.R. 60.)

* * * * *

China (Hangchow).—The Acting British Consul at Hangchow (Mr. H. H. Bristow) reports that trade catalogues would be of considerable use in China if drawn up in accordance with local requirements, and he suggests a few points which United Kingdom manufacturers would do well to bear in mind when preparing catalogues for the Chinese market. For general use catalogues should be printed in English and Chinese. Prices should always be given, with a full description of the goods and particulars regarding shipment. The name of the Shanghai agent who holds samples and will take orders is quite necessary if any business is to result. The brand, trade mark, or other method of distinguishing the make of goods should always be given a prominent place, as this is what the Chinese go by.

Mr. Bristow adds that one sample is worth any amount of written description. (C.I.B. 33,266.)

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Portugal (Madeira).—The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul in Madeira (Captain J. Boyle, M.V.O.) on the trade of that island in 1914, which will shortly be issued:—

The United States are very much alive to the opportunities offered by the war for introducing their goods into Portugal and Madeira. Trade journals and catalogues are being freely sent to merchants and shopkeepers in Madeira and are printed in Portuguese, very well drawn up and profusely illustrated, and are certainly well fitted to tempt purchasers to make a trial of American goods to replace those usually imported from Germany.

The increasing demand for *cement* and *rough ironwork* opens out a large and profitable market.

The unfavourable rate of exchange handicaps the importer considerably, whilst the factories in Portugal, started and built up under the protection of the very high customs tariff, are able to produce and sell low class goods at a lower rate than it is possible to import them from abroad. British *groceries* and *provisions*, however, will always be preferred in Madeira despite the heavy duties on them.

Stationery and *fancy goods*, which have been coming mainly from Germany for the last few years, would, if offered at low prices, command a ready sale, and equally so would *electric light fittings* and *appliances*.

If British manufacturers would make a study of the conditions of the market in Madeira, H.M. Consul feels sure that trade between that island and the United Kingdom would increase considerably.

(A. R. 51.)

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Trade Conditions Abroad.

Portuguese East Africa (Lourenço Marques).—H.M. Consul-General at Lourenço Marques (Mr. E. MacDonell) reports, under date 20th May, that the principal business of that port, *i.e.* the importation of goods in transit to the Transvaal, is very much reduced, and owing to the shortage of rolling stock from the Union of South Africa the coaling and bunkering trade has suffered. In fact the commercial situation is considered critical.

The uncertainty of the rate of exchange is another factor that adds to the difficulties of merchants. Practically all transactions, house rents and commodities, with the exception of fresh foodstuffs, are paid for in British sterling. The recent fall in exchange has therefore severely affected all persons paid in Portuguese currency. The "Banco Nacional Ultramarino" has recently issued paper notes for 50 centavos and 20 centavos (equivalent approximately to 1s. 6d. and 7d., respectively, at the present rate of exchange). (C. 20,366.)

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. 438-9 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 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.

CUSTOMS MEMORANDA.

Import Duties and Regulations.

Customs Memoranda have been issued by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade relating to the industries which have been dealt with in the Exchange Meetings of manufacturers and buyers recently held at the Foreign Samples Section of the Branch, 32, Cheapside, London, E.C. The industries referred to were:—

Customs Memoranda.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| (1) Toys. | (6) Jewellery and haberdashery. |
| (2) Earthenware, china and glassware. | (7) Electrical apparatus. |
| (3) Fancy goods. | (8) Cotton piece goods. |
| (4) Electro-plate, cutlery and clocks. | (9) Paper and stationery. |
| (5) Household utensils of metal and wood, including brushes. | (10) Hardware. |
| | (11) Hand and edge tools. |

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

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

GRAIN CROP ESTIMATES IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have received from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, the following estimates of the crops of 1915 in the countries mentioned:—

Italy—Wheat 108,264,000 cwts., rye 2,362,000 cwts., barley 3,937,000 cwts., and oats 8,858,000 cwts.

Japan—Wheat 12,681,000 cwts., and barley 41,790,000 cwts.

United States—Wheat 508,942,000 cwts., barley 84,428,000 cwts., and oats 368,004,000 cwts.

Argentina.—According to a new estimate, the production of wheat in 1914-15 amounts to 90,226,000 cwts., or 47·9 per cent. above that in 1913-14; of oats, to 16,353,000 cwts., or 12·3 per cent. increase; and of linseed, to 22,148,000 cwts., or 13·1 per cent. increase.

In Bulgaria, France, Roumania, Canada, although forecasts of the crops are not given, conditions are generally favourable for the coming harvest. More especially is to be noted the great increase this year, compared with 1914, in the area sown with wheat in Canada, viz., 12,890,000 acres against 10,288,000 acres in 1914, or 25·3 per cent. above last year.

COAL FIELDS AND RESOURCES OF CANADA.

The following information is extracted from a Memoir on the coal fields and coal resources of Canada recently published by the Canadian Department of Mines:—

Canada has large supplies of bituminous and sub-bituminous coals situated for the most part in the western interior, but there are also important fields on both coasts.

On the Atlantic seaboard bituminous coals are extensively mined, and are used in general power production, for manufacturing and

Coal Fields and Resources of Canada.

railway and marine transportation, as well as in the reduction of iron ore. On the Pacific coast the bituminous coals are mined for power production and for export.

The interior fields supply coals of various grades, the coals of the mountainous region of eastern British Columbia and western Alberta being the most important and of the highest grade.

In Manitoba and southern Saskatchewan the coal fields supply coals, lignitic in character, that are well adapted to domestic use. The extensive coal fields of Alberta, which contain coals of a wide range of character, form Canada's greatest coal reserve. The interior portion of British Columbia has many coal areas that will be of value in providing coking coal for the smelting of the ores for which the Province is famous. The fuels of the Arctic Islands may, probably, be mined in the future, like the Spitzbergen coals, which lie in about the same latitude.

The following tables contain summarised estimates of the coal, resources of Canada:—

Seams of 1 ft. or over to a depth of 4,000 ft.				
District.	Actual Reserve (Calculation based on actual thickness and extent).		Probable Reserves (Approximate Estimate).	
	Area in Square Miles.	Thousand Metric Tons.	Area in Square Miles.	Thousand Metric Tons.
Nova Scotia	174.31	2,188,151	273.5	4,891,817
New Brunswick	—	—	121.0	151,000
Ontario	—	—	10.0	25,000
Manitoba	—	—	48.0	160,000
Saskatchewan	306.00	2,412,000	13,100.0	57,400,000
Alberta	25,300.00	386,392,800	56,375.0	673,554,600
British Columbia	439.00	23,831,242	5,595.0	50,043,700
Yukon	—	—	2,840.0	4,940,000
North West Territories	—	—	300.0	4,800,000
Arctic Islands	—	—	6,000.0	6,000,000
Totals	26,219.31	414,804,193*	84,662.5	801,966,117

* An amount of 20,000,000 metric tons has been deducted for coal already extracted in Alberta.

Seams of 2 Feet and over at Depths between 4,000 and 6,000 Feet.			
District.	Probable Reserves (Approximate Estimates).		
	Area in Square Miles.	Thousand Metric Tons.	
Nova Scotia (marine areas, 3 to 5 mile limit)	73	2,639,000	
Alberta	203	12,700,000	
British Columbia	11	2,160,000	
Totals	287	17,499,000	

The Memoir referred to may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC IN 1914.

A special issue of "Le Canal de Suez," the official organ of the Canal Administration, publishes an account of the 61st Annual General Meeting held in Paris on 14th June. In their report the Directors state that the results of the working during the first seven months of 1914 were fully up to expectations. From the outbreak of war to the end of the year, however, the receipts from merchant tonnage fell nearly 40 per cent., though this loss was partly balanced by the great increase in the number of transports and other military vessels using the Canal. The net result was that the total receipts for 1914 amounted to 125,121,237 frs., a decrease of 4,804,711 frs. on the receipts for the previous year. The total expenses, including 3,000,000 frs. for the sinking fund, amounted to 32,940,674 frs.

During the year under review 4,802 vessels, with a total net tonnage of 19,409,495 tons, passed through the Canal, as compared with 5,085 vessels and 20,033,884 tons in the previous year. The number of merchant vessels which passed through the Canal during 1914 was 4,196 with a total net tonnage of 16,890,163 tons, representing a decrease of 784 vessels and 2,842,576 tons as compared with the previous year. Owing, however, to the number of war vessels, transports, &c. making use of the Canal increasing by 501 vessels and 2,218,187 tons, the net loss of traffic was reduced to 283 vessels and 624,389 tons. The tonnage of German and Austrian merchant vessels using the Canal in 1914 was 2,750,000 tons, a decrease of 1,460,000 tons as compared with the previous year. Dutch, Greek and Italian vessels all made an increased use of the Canal.

As a result of successive improvements the depth of the Canal has been increased to a minimum of 10 metres and in some places 12 metres. The transfer of the workshops and stores on the Asiatic side has naturally been retarded, but the works are well advanced and the new buildings will be ready to receive their equipment as soon as normal conditions again prevail.

With regard to 1915, although the receipts from the transit of war material and from vessels in ballast show considerable increase, yet, up to the date of the report, it was estimated that there had been a fall of nearly 35 per cent. in the receipts as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

25 francs = £1 (about).

ECONOMIC SITUATION IN ARGENTINA IN 1914.

Agriculture, and Railway and Harbour Developments.

The Message of the President at the opening of the Argentine Congress on 10th May contains the following information on the economic condition of Argentina in 1914:—

After reviewing the unsettled state of affairs in the Republic previous to the outbreak of the European war, the President went on to say that this unexpected crisis created a complexity of difficulties which required immediate steps to be taken in order to counteract as

Economic Situation in Argentina in 1914.

far as possible the serious effects they would otherwise have had on Argentine finance and credit, and business in general. He then outlined the various moratoriums and other financial measures which were promulgated in order to meet the situation (notices regarding which have appeared from time to time in the "Board of Trade Journal").

Speaking of the commercial movement of the country, the President said that the total trade of the Republic in 1914 amounted to only 621,072,041 pesos gold, as against some 905,000,000 pesos gold in 1913. Imports accounted for 271,817,900 pesos as against 421,000,000 in 1913, and exports for 349,254,141 pesos, as against 484,000,000 pesos in 1913. This enormous difference of 284,000,000 pesos in the trade of the Republic as compared with the previous year was due partly to the decrease in imports on account of the economic situation and the restrictions imposed by the war, and partly to the decrease in exports arising out of the deficient harvest of 1913-14.

The falling off in imports continued in the first quarter of the current year, but a marked increase is shown in the export trade. The total trade during the quarter amounted to 206,569,646 pesos, or 10,531,649 pesos less than the corresponding quarter of 1914; imports represented 49,304,322 pesos, a decrease of 45,847,857 pesos on the figures for January-March, 1914, while the exports amounted to 157,265,324 pesos. Comparing the figures for the period January-March, 1915, with those of the last quarter of 1914 the imports show an increase of 4,743,680 pesos, while the exports show an increase of 77,257,613 pesos.

Thus, these figures reveal in a satisfactory manner the re-action in the trade of the country and justify the opinion that a decided improvement in the economic situation is taking place.

Agriculture and Cattle Breeding.—These industries are of exceptional importance to the Republic at the present time.

The total area of land under cultivation is 24,500,000 hectares. The continuous rains and the consequent floods of the autumn of 1914 impeded further sowings and helped to account for the fact that the magnificent harvest of the 1914-15 season was 10.9 per cent. below the estimate. The out-turn of the principal crops was as follows:—Wheat, 4,850,437 tons; flax, 1,242,415 tons; oats, 920,139 tons. The sowing of maize has been considerably extended, and its production is calculated at 8,591,645 tons, an increase of 28 per cent. on the previous season.

The abundance and good quality of the harvest, in conjunction with the circumstances created by the European war, have given the Republic a prominent place amongst wheat exporting countries. The restriction in the cultivation of this cereal imposed by the war on the European nations has caused importing markets to look to Argentina for their supplies. In consequence of the exceptional demand prices without precedent in previous years have been obtained.

The enormous extension of the zone cultivated, the necessity for preserving the harvests at all costs, and at the same time of being economical in expenditure on agricultural defence works, have been

Economic Situation in Argentina in 1914.

difficulties which have presented themselves in the year 1914-15, and the good results obtained are evidence that these difficulties have been met efficiently. The invasion of locusts which began in June, 1914, was the largest experienced since 1910, affecting an area of 1,000,000 square kiloms. The combined action of the national and provincial Governments and individual agriculturists, however, succeeded in reducing its effects to a percentage of loss almost insignificant. In view of the possibility of an even greater invasion in the current year the Government has arranged for the purchase of a large quantity of metallic barriers from the United States, which will be retailed at cost price or hired out to those who ask for them. The Government has also taken steps for the provision of naphtha, employed with so much success against the mosquito. Great damage has been done to the fruit trees by the terrible "diaspis pentágona," but measures against this pest are proving successful.

The cattle industry is in a prosperous state, and the production has satisfied both the home consumption and the increasing demand from abroad, not only as regards meat and other cattle products, but also as regards selected cattle for breeding purposes, the demand for which in the neighbouring countries is constantly increasing.

Those interested in the pig-breeding industry, which is of recent origin, are investigating the most efficacious methods for its working. The Government favours its extension and has proposed to grant concessions for the erection of cold stores, provided that a sufficient number of animals can be dealt with.

The increase in price of beef and mutton, owing to the increasing demand for these products throughout the world, has resulted in a shortage and a small decrease in consumption.

Railway Development.—An extension of more than 900 kiloms. of line has been accomplished during the year, making the total length of national, provincial and industrial lines in the Republic 36,735 kiloms.

Constructional work, representing a total of 100 kiloms. of line laid, has been carried out during the year on the four lines Formosa to Embarcacion, San Antonio to Nahuel Huapé, Comodoro Rivadavia to Colonia Sarmiento, and Puerto Deseado to Lake Buenos Aires. The working of the lines in the Chaco Territory and in Patagonia has been taken over in part by the State Railways Administration. The regular working of the first 200 kiloms. of the Comodoro Rivadavia-Colonia Sarmiento line and the first 284 kiloms. of the Puerto Deseado-Lake Buenos Aires line has commenced.

The State Railways increased by 322 kiloms., making a total of 5,165 kiloms., of which 4,680 kiloms. are of narrow gauge and 485 kiloms. of wide gauge. The construction of the lines between Pichinal and Orán, between Talapampa and Estacion Alemania, and between Catamarca and Santa Cruz has been proceeded with. The Rapelli—Pozo Betbeder line has been completed.

Floods in Sante Fé during the past year occasioned serious damage to the State railway lines, impeding the normal services and necessitating considerable expenditure.

Economic situation in Argentina in 1914.

The majority of the private railway companies have suspended extension work in order to compensate for the diminution in their receipts; notwithstanding this, however, active work has been done on the construction of new stations on the Central Argentine Railway, the extension of the line from Rojas to Villa Maria belonging to the Central Buenos Aires Railway, &c.

Harbour Works.—In the new port of Buenos Aires, the third and last inclosure has been finished, the outer breakwater is now more than half of its total extension, while the bridge and 500 metres of filling-in work have been accomplished. The south arm which, together with the outer breakwater, forms the entrance to the new port, is almost completed. Dredging work and the construction of warehouses are being carried on, the total value of the works contracted for up to the present being 5,561,528 pesos gold.

The works and installations of the port of Rosario have been amplified considerably. In Puerto Militar, where extension work is also going on, the large careening dock, with a capacity for the new war vessels, "Moreno" and "Rivadavia," has been completed. As regards the ports of Mar del Plata and Quequen, and the dredging and conservation of the navigation routes, the approved scheme of works has been strictly carried out; the improvements in connection with the bar of Punta de Indio, the canals of access to the port of Buenos Aires and the rivers Uruguay and Paraná, and the navigation of the Bermejo, are especially notable.

Oil Deposits.—The richness of the Comodoro Rivadavia deposits cannot be doubted, and if the supply of oil does not come up to the demand it is only on account of the lack of the necessary plant for its production. The output in February, 1914, was only 2,368 tons, whereas now it is 5,600 tons monthly, and, unless unforeseen difficulties arise, an output of 20,000 tons per month is looked for by the end of this year. Fourteen boring machines of large power are being used and four others are on their way from Europe.

The Commission controlling the deposits has appointed a technical committee in the United States for the purchase of other machinery, pipes, &c., required for increasing the production.

A copy of the full text of the President's Message (in Spanish), which has been forwarded by H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires, may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.
(C. 19,923.)

Peso gold=4s. 2d. Hectare = 2.47 acres. Kilom. = .621 mile.

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

With reference to previous Notices which have appeared in the "Board of Trade Journal"* respecting the proposed Customs Tariff of the Commonwealth of Australia, which came into operation on the 3rd December last, the Board of Trade have now been informed by the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia in London that a cablegram has been received intimating that the following articles are being admitted free of duty into the Commonwealth, pending permanent ratification by Parliament:—

No. of Tariff Heading.	Articles.
57	Oats and wheat.
58	Bran and pollard.
59	Hay and chaff.
99	Straw.

(C. 20,557.)

* See the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 21st January, 1915, and p. 249 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 28th January, 1915.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Board of Trade have received, from their Imperial Trade Correspondent at St. John's, copy of certain Resolutions submitted to a Committee of the whole house on Ways and Means which amend the "Revenue Act, 1905," respecting the rates of duty leviable on various articles on importation into Newfoundland.

Under these Resolutions, which came into force on the date of introduction in the Newfoundland Parliament (*viz.*, the 21st May last), it is proposed that the following articles shall be removed from the free list and made dutiable at the rate of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*:—

Admiralty charts.

Agricultural implements and machinery, n.e.s.; and hay-binders, bone crushers, hay and feed cutters, air motors, churns, cream separators and incubators; wire fencing, and fasteners for the same; gates for wire fences, when the gates are made chiefly of wire.

Animals, imported by Agricultural Societies, or by private persons, under the approval of the Governor in Council, for improvement of stock, and poultry when imported for breeding purposes.

Bark, extract of bark, cutch, bichromate of potash, logwood.

Boiler and ship's plates, when of the thickness of one-quarter of an inch or over that thickness.

Proposed Tariff Changes.

NEWFOUNDLAND—*continued.*

- Books, printed and not to be written or drawn upon, and supplements for periodicals specially imported for the *bona fide* use of incorporated institutes; official reports, newspapers, and monthly and semi-monthly magazines; weekly library papers unbound, and Christmas annuals; blackboards, specimens, medals and wall diagrams, illustrative of natural history and imported for colleges, schools and public libraries; kindergarten requisites, and catalogues and price lists of persons, firms and companies domiciled elsewhere, and not personally doing business here.
- Chair cane or reed of withrod, when imported in an unmanufactured state.
- Engravers' plates of steel, polished, for engraving thereupon; photo-engraving machinery, viz.:—router, bevelling and squaring machines, screen-holders, cross-line screens, chemicals, for use in engraving, wood for blocking, graving tools and process plates.
- Hoop iron or hoop steel, splayed, punched or nosed, and cut in lengths not to exceed sixty-eight inches, to be used in making herring barrels.
- Indian corn.
- Junk, old iron, old copper, and old composition metal.
- Machinery of all kinds to be used in the actual breaking of coal or ore bodies underground or in the open pit, viz.:—rock drills, coal cutters; pumping engines of all kinds, to be used in transferring water from the underground, or open pit-workings, to the surface; hoisting engines or other machinery to be used as a motive power to lift ores or coal from the underground, or from an open pit, to the surface; crushers, or other machinery, to be used in the actual breaking of ores, so as to facilitate refining or transportation; special machinery of all kinds, to be used for the washing, concentration, reduction, or the refining of any ore or coal, or for the manufacture of brick; prospecting drills of all kinds, to be used for the proving the extent or existence underground of coal, oil or ore bodies; cranes and derricks, when used for the actual handling of coal or ore from the working to the surface; compressors to be used for the operation of any of the above machines; fire clay and fire brick, to be used in the construction of any ore reduction or smelting plant; dynamite, detonators, blasting powder, fuses of all kinds; blasting batteries, battery wire and drill steel, when used for mining purposes; wrought iron or other pipes, to be used in transmitting steam, compressed air or water through the underground or open pit workings, and from the point of accumulation to the point of exit; hoisting and hauling cables, to be used in the lifting and transporting of coal or ore from the working face to the point of shipment; machinery, or other equipment to be used in conveying coal or ore from the mine or from the workings to the surface; Pro-

*Proposed Tariff Changes.***NEWFOUNDLAND**—*continued.*

vided: that should any of the foregoing mentioned articles in this section be used for any other purpose than that for which they are here set forth, they shall be dealt with as smuggled goods, to be subject to all the provisions in such cases provided under the Customs Acts, 1898 to 1905. The word "machinery" in this item is not to include or relate to steam boilers or parts thereof.

Motor engines, other than steam, when imported for agricultural purposes, and to be used in vessels owned in this Colony and employed in its fisheries.

Manures and fertilisers of all kinds, and sulphuric acid, when imported to be used in the manufacture of manures.

Material for sheathing the bottoms of vessels, such as zinc, copper, and composition metal, together with nails and paper for felt, which may be used for or under such sheathing when used for sheathing vessels, under regulations to be made by the Governor in Council; casings or copings and lockings for timber of dories; and lignum vitae.

Boards and planks of hardwood over eighteen feet in length, when imported for shipbuilding; mast pieces of pitch pine, Oregon pine, or similar hardwood; timber of hardwood when imported for shipbuilding; galvanized iron bars and bolts, galvanized nails, pressed or wrought, spikes and windlasses, when imported for the construction of new ships, upon such certificate as may be required by the Minister of Finance and Customs.

Molasses, produced in the West India Islands, in the process of the manufacture of sugar from the juice of sugar cane, and the package in which it is imported.

Music, written.

Oil cake, oil cake meal, cotton seed cake, cotton seed meal, pease meal, bran and other preparations for cattle and chicken feed.

Ores, to be used as flux.

Paper, known as selling paper, and papers to be used by manufacturers in enclosing their manufactures; tin, in sheets and blocks and solder; printed and lithographed labels when imported by persons engaged in the manufacture of fish tins or packages or in the preserving of fish for market, provided that the labels cannot be manufactured in this Colony; ammonia, when imported for refrigerating purposes; and mineral and lubricating oils when imported by cold storage company for use in connection with their machinery; lead sheets, steel and wood boxes and labels when imported by tea dealers, to be used by them in packing tea in small packages.

Shooks, tins, and other coverings with labels, when imported by manufacturers for their use in the manufacture of tobacco.

Plants, trees and shrubs; also seeds for agricultural purposes, n.e.s., and florists' seeds.

*Proposed Tariff Changes.***NEWFOUNDLAND**—*continued.*

Printing paper, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink and printers' office furniture, when imported by *bona fide* printers for use in their business.

Rice, uncleaned or refuse rice.

Sand and fire clay; sausage skins or casings.

Scrap-iron and scrap-steel (old), and fit only to be manufactured, being part of or recovered from any vessel wrecked in waters subject to the jurisdiction of Newfoundland.

Steel shafting, when imported for use in steam vessels.

Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids for almanacs, calendars, illustrated pamphlets, newspapers, advertisements or engravings, and all other like work for commercial, trade or other purposes, and matrices or copper shells for the same.

Material for installing wireless telegraphy on board ships engaged in the trade and fisheries of the Colony.

Wheat, whole, not ground or crushed.

Works of art, viz.:—Paintings in oil or water colours, by artists of well-known merit, or copies of the old masters by such artists; and paintings in oil and water colours, the production of Newfoundland artists, under regulations prescribed by the Governor in Council, and engravings, when produced by the Art Union Society of London.

The surtax of 10 per cent. provided for under Act No. 25 of 1914 is

Continuation of Surtax on all applicable to the duties leviable
Dutiable Articles (except Coal). on each of the above-mentioned

all articles imposed by any Act amending the "Revenue Act, 1905," articles, as well as to the duties on at present in force.

It is further proposed to repeal certain sections of Acts Nos. 31 of 1911 and No. 12 of 1914 with the effect that the rebates of duty allowed on gasoline or other motor spirits imported for fishery purposes and on kerosene oil imported for use in motor fishing boats are withdrawn.

Rebates of Duty on Gasolene and Kerosene Oil imported for certain purposes withdrawn.

(C. 20,449.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 113-4 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 14th January last respecting the requirement of Declarations of Ultimate Destination for exports to certain countries from British India under Notification No. 1670W. of the 9th December, 1914, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Notification (No. 7050W.),

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

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

dated 22nd May, 1915, which supersedes the above-mentioned Notification No. 1670W., and, at the same time, lays down, in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 19 of the Sea Customs Act No. 8 of 1878, as amended by Act No. 12 of 1914, certain amended regulations regarding the Declarations of Ultimate Destination required for goods exported from British India.

Under the present Notification it is provided that no goods shall be 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, unless Declarations of Ultimate Destination, in prescribed form, and signed by the actual exporter or by some responsible representative of the actual exporter (or in the case of a limited company by a director, secretary, manager or other responsible officer having a personal and first-hand knowledge of the enquiries made and of the facts stated in the Declaration) are presented to the Customs Collector at the port of export in respect of such goods.

A single Declaration may, however, be used to cover any number of consignments by the same exporter from the same port by the same ship at the same time.

The Notification is not to apply to—

- (a) Goods exported under a general or a special licence 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; and
- (b) Goods in respect of which shipping bills have been accepted before the 15th December, 1914.

The form of Declaration is the same as that shown on page 114 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 14th January last. (C. 20,614.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

With reference to the Notices which have appeared in recent issues of the "Board of Trade Journal"* regarding the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from Newfoundland under various Proclamations, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a further Proclamation, dated the 18th May, 1915, which amends the previous Proclamations respecting prohibited exports by prohibiting the exportation of the under-mentioned articles from the Colony, as follows:—

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

Oils, all vegetable, and fats, (not including essential oils).

[In lieu of "oils, all vegetable, and fats (other than linseed oil, boiled and un-boiled, unmixed with other oil and not including essential oils)."]

(B)—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:—

Binder twine.

[This is a new item.]

(C. 20,894.)

* See the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 22nd April (pp. 230-6), the 20th May (p. 544), and the 27th May, 1915 (pp. 607-8).

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

The "New Zealand Gazette Extraordinary" for the 3rd May last contains an Order-in-Council, dated 3rd May, 1915, prohibiting, under the provisions of Sec. 47 of the "Customs Act, 1913," and Sec. 24 of the "Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914," the exportation of butter from the Dominion of New Zealand to any destination, except with the consent of the Minister of Customs.

Such consent is to be granted only on the making by the exporter, or by a responsible agent, servant, or representative of the exporter, of a statutory declaration as to the ultimate destination of the consignment so to be exported. (C. 20,599.)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Customs Notice (No. 8), dated 26th May, 1915, giving Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on certain articles on importation into the Union of South Africa.

The following are the principal decisions given:—

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.	Rebate upon goods the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Possessions.
Anæsthetists' table and stools	193	20 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
Articulators (dentists' appliances)	114 (a)	3 % "	Whole duty.
Auramine (dye for match heads)	167	Free	—
Lantern slides (glass) containing advertising matter	179	Free	—
Liquid dryers	193	20 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
Printed silk linings for hats	193	20 % "	3 % "
Rangoon oil	34	3d. per Imp. gall.	—
Surgeon's dressing scissors	188 (a)	Free	—
Surgical boots, with fittings	188 (a)	Free	—
Water bed (for hospital use)	193	20 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>

(C. 20,842.)

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The "Official Gazette" for the Province of the Cape of Good Hope for the 28th May last contains the text of an Ordinance, which was assented to on the 14th May, 1915, and which amends the law relating to importers' licences as well as to licences for the sale of patent or proprietary medicines in the Cape of Good Hope.

Under this Ordinance it is provided that, for the purpose of calculating the amount of licence duty payable by an importer under

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***CAPE OF GOOD HOPE**—*continued.*

the provisions of Sec. 1 of Act No. 39 of 1908, the value of the following goods shall not be taken into account :—

- (a) the value of goods imported into the Province in transit to any place beyond the borders of the Province;
- (b) the value of goods which, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Union of South Africa, are imported into the Province from any other Province of the Union;
- (c) the value of goods which, *not* being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Union of South Africa, are imported into the Province from any other Province of the Union, provided that the said goods have been purchased by the importer from a person resident in that other Province.

[*Note.*—Provision was made under Section 1 of Act No. 39 of 1908 for the payment of certain licence fees (in addition to a licence as a general dealer, &c.) by importers in respect of goods imported to various amounts exceeding £1,200, provided that for the purpose of calculating the amount payable the value of goods imported in transit to any place beyond the borders of the Colony should not be taken into account.]

For the purpose of calculating the said licence duty the value of the goods shall be valued as ascertained for Customs purposes, and every importer shall pay the licence duty immediately the value of his importations reaches any of the tariff amounts prescribed in Section 1 of the Act No. 39 of 1908.

The licence duty shall be payable to the Receiver of Revenue of the district in which the importer has his principal place of business, and the importer shall on each occasion that he becomes liable for licence duty supply to the Receiver of Revenue a declaration as to the value of his importations in such form as the Commissioner of Inland Revenue may prescribe.

The sub-section (c) of section 4 of Act No. 39 of 1908 is repealed and the following substituted :—

For selling, except under an apothecaries', chemists' or druggists' licence, patent or proprietary medicines, but not including the so-called Dutch medicines, it shall be necessary to obtain a special licence, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Yearly licence—1st Jan. to 31st Dec. ...	1	0	0
Half-yearly licence- 1st July to 31st Dec.	0	10	0

and the said special licence shall only be issued to a duly licensed general dealer.

The Ordinance shall have effect as from the 1st January, 1915, and shall be deemed to refer to all goods imported after that date, provided that any licence duty already paid for the year 1915 shall be deemed to have been paid under the provisions of this Ordinance.

(C. 20,907.)

Proposed Tariff Changes.

NEWFOUNDLAND—*continued.*

Printing paper, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink and printers' office furniture, when imported by *bona fide* printers for use in their business.

Rice, uncleaned or refuse rice.

Sand and fire clay; sausage skins or casings.

Scrap-iron and scrap-steel (old), and fit only to be manufactured, being part of or recovered from any vessel wrecked in waters subject to the jurisdiction of Newfoundland.

Steel shafting, when imported for use in steam vessels.

Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids for almanacs, calendars, illustrated pamphlets, newspapers, advertisements or engravings, and all other like work for commercial, trade or other purposes, and matrices or copper shells for the same.

Material for installing wireless telegraphy on board ships engaged in the trade and fisheries of the Colony.

Wheat, whole, not ground or crushed.

Works of art, viz.:—Paintings in oil or water colours, by artists of well-known merit, or copies of the old masters by such artists; and paintings in oil and water colours, the production of Newfoundland artists, under regulations prescribed by the Governor in Council, and engravings, when produced by the Art Union Society of London.

The surtax of 10 per cent. provided for under Act No. 25 of 1914 is

<p>Continuation of Surtax on all Dutiable Articles (except Coal).</p>	<p>applicable to the duties leviable on each of the above-mentioned articles, as well as to the duties on all articles imposed by any Act amending the "Revenue Act, 1905," at present in force.</p>
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<p>It is further proposed to</p> <p>Rebates of Duty on Gasolene and Kerosene Oil imported for certain purposes withdrawn.</p>	<p>repeal certain sections of Acts Nos. 31 of 1911 and No. 12 of 1914 with the effect that the rebates of duty allowed on gasolene or other motor spirits imported for fishery purposes and on kerosene oil imported for use in motor fishing boats are withdrawn.</p>
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(C. 20,449.)

**TARIFF CHANGES
AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.**

BRITISH INDIA.

<p>With reference to the</p> <p>Amended Regulations respecting Declarations of Ultimate Destination for Exports to certain Foreign Countries.</p>	<p>Notice which appeared on pp. 113-4 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 14th January last respecting the requirement of Declarations of Ultimate Destination for exports to certain countries from British India under Notification No. 1670W. of the 9th December, 1914, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Notification (No. 7050W.),</p>
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*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***BRITISH INDIA**—*continued.*

dated 22nd May, 1915, which supersedes the above-mentioned Notification No. 1670W., and, at the same time, lays down, in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 19 of the Sea Customs Act No. 8 of 1878, as amended by Act No. 12 of 1914, certain amended regulations regarding the Declarations of Ultimate Destination required for goods exported from British India.

Under the present Notification it is provided that no goods shall be 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, unless Declarations of Ultimate Destination, in prescribed form, and signed by the actual exporter or by some responsible representative of the actual exporter (or in the case of a limited company by a director, secretary, manager or other responsible officer having a personal and first-hand knowledge of the enquiries made and of the facts stated in the Declaration) are presented to the Customs Collector at the port of export in respect of such goods.

A single Declaration may, however, be used to cover any number of consignments by the same exporter from the same port by the same ship at the same time.

The Notification is not to apply to—

- (a) Goods exported under a general or a special licence 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; and
- (b) Goods in respect of which shipping bills have been accepted before the 15th December, 1914.

The form of Declaration is the same as that shown on page 114 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 14th January last. (C. 20,614.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

With reference to the Notices which have appeared in recent issues of the "Board of Trade Journal"* regarding the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from Newfoundland under various Proclamations, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a further Proclamation, dated the 18th May, 1915, which amends the previous Proclamations respecting prohibited exports by prohibiting the exportation of the under-mentioned articles from the Colony, as follows:—

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

Oils, all vegetable, and fats, (not including essential oils).

[In lieu of "oils, all vegetable, and fats (other than linseed oil, boiled and un-boiled, unmixed with other oil and not including essential oils)."]

(B)—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:—

Binder twine.

[This is a new item.]

(C. 20,894.)

* See the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 22nd April (pp. 230-6), the 20th May (p. 544), and the 27th May, 1915 (pp. 607-8).

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

The "New Zealand Gazette Extraordinary" for the 3rd May last contains an Order-in-Council, dated 3rd May, 1915, prohibiting, under the provisions of Sec. 47 of the "Customs Act, 1913," and Sec. 24 of the "Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914," the exportation of butter from the Dominion of New Zealand to any destination, except with the consent of the Minister of Customs.

Such consent is to be granted only on the making by the exporter, or by a responsible agent, servant, or representative of the exporter, of a statutory declaration as to the ultimate destination of the consignment so to be exported. (C. 20,599.)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Customs Notice (No. 8), dated 26th May, 1915, giving Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on certain articles on importation into the Union of South Africa.

The following are the principal decisions given:—

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.	Rebate upon goods the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Possessions.
Anæsthetists' table and stools	193	20 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
Articulators (dentists' appliances)	114 (a)	3 % "	Whole duty.
Auramine (dye for match heads)	167	Free	—
Lantern slides (glass) containing advertising matter	179	Free	—
Liquid dryers	193	20 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
Printed silk linings for hats	193	20 % "	3 % "
Rangoon oil	34	3d. per imp. gall.	—
Surgeon's dressing scissors	188 (a)	Free	—
Surgical boots, with fittings	188 (a)	Free	—
Water bed (for hospital use)	193	20 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>

(C. 20,842.)

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The "Official Gazette" for the Province of the Cape of Good Hope for the 28th May last contains the text of an Ordinance, which was assented to on the 14th May, 1915, and which amends the law relating to importers' licences as well as to licences for the sale of patent or proprietary medicines in the Cape of Good Hope.

Under this Ordinance it is provided that, for the purpose of calculating the amount of licence duty payable by an importer under

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***CAPE OF GOOD HOPE**—*continued.*

the provisions of Sec. 1 of Act No. 39 of 1908, the value of the following goods shall not be taken into account :—

- (a) the value of goods imported into the Province in transit to any place beyond the borders of the Province;
- (b) the value of goods which, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Union of South Africa, are imported into the Province from any other Province of the Union;
- (c) the value of goods which, *not* being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Union of South Africa, are imported into the Province from any other Province of the Union, provided that the said goods have been purchased by the importer from a person resident in that other Province.

[*Note.*—Provision was made under Section 1 of Act No. 39 of 1908 for the payment of certain licence fees (in addition to a licence as a general dealer, &c.) by importers in respect of goods imported to various amounts exceeding £1,200, provided that for the purpose of calculating the amount payable the value of goods imported in transit to any place beyond the borders of the Colony should not be taken into account.]

For the purpose of calculating the said licence duty the value of the goods shall be valued as ascertained for Customs purposes, and every importer shall pay the licence duty immediately the value of his importations reaches any of the tariff amounts prescribed in Section 1 of the Act No. 39 of 1908.

The licence duty shall be payable to the Receiver of Revenue of the district in which the importer has his principal place of business, and the importer shall on each occasion that he becomes liable for licence duty supply to the Receiver of Revenue a declaration as to the value of his importations in such form as the Commissioner of Inland Revenue may prescribe.

The sub-section (c) of section 4 of Act No. 39 of 1908 is repealed and the following substituted :—

For selling, except under an apothecaries', chemists' or druggists' licence, patent or proprietary medicines, but not including the so-called Dutch medicines, it shall be necessary to obtain a special licence, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Yearly licence—1st Jan. to 31st Dec. ...	1	0	0
Half-yearly licence—1st July to 31st Dec.	0	10	0

and the said special licence shall only be issued to a duly licensed general dealer.

The Ordinance shall have effect as from the 1st January, 1915, and shall be deemed to refer to all goods imported after that date, provided that any licence duty already paid for the year 1915 shall be deemed to have been paid under the provisions of this Ordinance.

(C. 20,907.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

RHODESIA.

With reference to the Notices which have appeared in recent issues of the "Board of Trade Journal"* respecting the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from Southern Rhodesia under Proclamation No. 10 of 1915, as subsequently amended by certain Government Notices, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation (No. 15 of 1915), dated 7th May, which amends the above-mentioned Proclamation No. 10 of 1915 by providing that—

"Notwithstanding anything in Proclamation No. 10 of 1915 contained, the Administrator may, subject to such instructions as he may from time to time receive from the High Commissioner, authorise the exportation of any article mentioned in Schedule I. to the said Proclamation to any foreign territory (not being enemy territory) adjoining Southern or Northern Rhodesia for *bonâ fide* use or consumption therein or in transit to the United Kingdom or any British Possession or Protectorate."

[*Note.*—The various articles specified in Schedule I. were prohibited to be exported to all destinations, other than destinations in the United Kingdom, any British Possession or British Protectorate.]

(C. 20,900.)

UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 478 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th May last, relative to the prohibition of the exportation from the Protectorate of various articles to certain countries, under Government Notice No. 121 of 1915, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Government Notice (No. 200 of 1915), dated 10th May, which cancels the above-mentioned Government Notice, No. 121 of 1915, and which, at the same time, provides for the prohibition of the exportation of various articles, as follows:—

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

The list of articles specified under this heading is mainly identical with that given under heading (B) of the notice for Cyprus on pp. 155-163 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 15th April last.

The following *additional* articles, however, appear under this heading in the present Uganda Notice, viz.:—

- Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound;
- Ammonia liquor;
- Aniline and its compounds;
- Copper iodide;
- Urea and its compounds;
- Lubricants;

* See the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th May (p. 477), the 20th May (p. 550) and the 10th June, 1915 (p. 751).

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE—*continued.*

(A)—*continued* :—

Tin, chloride of tin, and tin ore ;
Oil, castor ;
Paraffin wax ;
Skins of calves, pigs, sheep, goats and deer.

The following items have been revised, as shown below :—

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

[In lieu of "tanning, extracts for use in."]

Wool, raw (*sheep and lambs*).

(The italicised words have been deleted.)

(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 specified under this heading is the same as that shown under heading (C) of the Cyprus Notice referred to above, with the exception that the item "Goat skins, undressed" does not appear under this heading in the present Notice, and the following item has been modified, as shown in italics :—

Food stuffs 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 "namely") castor beans, coconuts, copra, cotton seed, ground nuts (arachides), linseed, palm kernels, rape seed, sesame seed, soya beans.

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

Tin plates : including tin boxes and tin canisters for packing. (C. 20,600.)

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

The "Official Gazette" of the East Africa Protectorate for the 19th May last, contains the text of an Ordinance (No. 20 of 1915), dated 18th May, which amends the "Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1909,"* by providing for the free importation of certain electrical apparatus into the East Africa Protectorate as follows :—

"Electric cable or wire, the posts for carrying the same and all other material required for the purpose of generating, storing or distributing electric energy, whether for power or lighting, on satisfactory proof to the Chief of Customs that such articles and materials have been imported solely for such purposes."

Such exemption is not to include lamps and their fittings or material, other than industrial machinery, required for the purpose of using electric energy.

[*Note.*—The above item replaces the following item in the free list, which is now repealed :—

"Apparatus and appliances used in connection with the generating and storing of electricity, but not including electric cable or wire or the parts for carrying the same, and not including lamp posts or lamps or their fittings."]

(C. 20,613.)

* For which, see the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 17th February, 1910 (pp. 351-3).

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

EGYPT.

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" for the 7th June last contains revised **Tariff Valuations (No. 1)** for use in assessing duties on cotton manufactures imported into Egypt, with effect from the 4th June, 1915, to the 3rd October, 1915, or until denunciation, as follows:—

Articles.	Valuation per kilogramme (2·2046 lbs.).
White longcloths (soft or hard finish)	<i>Millièmes.*</i> 77
Victoria lawns, common qualities	<i>ad valorem</i>
Dorichs (hard finish)	<i>ad valorem</i>
Grey T and longcloths, domestic and cablot	83
Grey shirtings; grey twills, grey cambrics and grey tanjibs	106
Arabian stripes and cotton scrims	<i>ad valorem</i>
Fine Victoria lawns	<i>ad valorem</i>
Fine mulls	<i>ad valorem</i>
White tanjibs, soft finish; white doriahs, soft finish; white cambrics, soft finish; grey mulls, white mulls; grey doriahs	141
Crapes, dice checks, herring-bones, sateen stripes, bleached or grey, all common qualities	126
White shirtings; white croydons; white twills [fine light shirtings (batiste) are excluded]	116
Prints for dressing	164
Tanjibs (hard finish)	<i>ad valorem</i>
Fancy cloth, red, coloured or sateen stripes (Bazin)	141
Sheetings... ..	150
Grey dhooties	121
White dhooties	161
Plain dyed cloths, sateens, black drills, Turkey red common brocades (excluding printed sateens, mercerised sateens, jaconets, linings, and fine brocades)	133
Prints, "satiné," for furniture	<i>ad valorem</i>
Cambrics (hard finish)... ..	81
Swiss checks, bleached or grey	107
Drills, grand drills and ceteraries	90
Cotton flannelettes and printed flannelettes	141
Oxfords, current qualities	125
Nainsook and similar cloths, white, black or coloured	<i>ad valorem</i>
Cambrics, y. 12 and y. 24	<i>ad valorem</i>
Zephyrs	<i>ad valorem</i>
Jaconets, crimps, crepons, heavy lappets, heavy lenos, common punjees and light prints, plain, coloured or printed	<i>ad valorem</i>
Fine brocades, plain, figured or printed	<i>ad valorem</i>
Plain cotton crepon, white, black or coloured	<i>ad valorem</i>
Embroidery cambrics	<i>ad valorem</i>

Note.—The tare allowance for bales is fixed at 3 per cent.

Duty is leviable on the valuations shown at the rate of 8 per cent.

* 1,000 *millièmes* = £ E1 = £1 0s. 6d.

(C. 20,712.)

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" of the 7th June last also contains a Ministerial Decision, dated 1st June, 1915, authorising the exportation of wheat from Egypt without limit or restriction.

Record, however, is to be kept of the quantities of wheat exported, with a view to the prevention of any ultimate shortage in the country.

(C. 20,738.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

EGYPT—*continued.*

The same issue of the "Journal Officiel" contains a Notice giving the following revised Tariff Valuations (No. 3) for use in assessing duties on certain metals imported into Egypt, which came into force on the 1st June, 1915, and are to remain in operation until the 31st July, 1915, or until denunciation:—

Kind of Metal.	Valuation per kilogramme. (2·2046 lbs.)
	<i>Millièmes.*</i>
Copper and brass sheets, round and bottoms	99
Copper sheets, plain	96
Copper sheets in rolls, bars, round and flat	96
Copper ingots	93
Copper wire	<i>ad valorem.</i>
Brass wire	"
Brass sheets, plain, 24 by 28, 8 lbs. to 5 lbs.	"
Tin ingots and bars	165
Lead sheets	25
Lead shot	26
Lead pipe	25
Lead, pig	25
Zinc sheets	82
Zinc ingots	82
Phosphor bronze	125
Antimony	112
Quicksilver	270

Note.—Duty is leviable on the valuations shown at the rate of 8 per cent.
* 1,000 *millièmes* = £E1 = £1 0s. 6d.

(C. 20,711.)

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 322 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 17th June last, respecting the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from the Federated Malay States under Notification No. 935 of 1915, the Board of Trade have now received copy of the "Federated Malay States Government Gazette Extraordinary" for the 17th May, 1915, which contains a further Notification (No. 1222 of 1915) rescinding the previous Notification No. 935 of 1915, and, at the same time, prohibiting the exportation of various articles from the several Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang.

The list of articles included in the present Notification, and the extent to which their exportation is prohibited, are identical with those specified in the Notification now rescinded, with the exception of the following items which have been modified, as indicated below:—

Prohibited Exports:
Amended List.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES—continued.

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

- Salicylic acid, salicylate of soda *and methyl salicylate* ;
(The italicised words are new.)
- Thorium oxide*, thorium nitrate, *and other salts of thorium* ;
(The italicised words are new.)
- Oil, all animal oils and fats ;
(In lieu of "oleo oil, Premier jus, and animal tallow.")
- Oil, neat's foot ;
(This is a new item.)
- Rubber (including raw, waste and reclaimed rubber, *solutions containing rubber, jellies containing rubber, or any other preparations containing rubber*) and goods made wholly of rubber, including tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres ;
(The italicised words are new.)
- Skins of calves, sheep, goats and deer, *dressed and undressed* ;
(The italicised words are new.)
- Sheep gnt ;
(This is a new item.)
- Sheepskins, whether woolled or not ;
(In lieu of "sheepskins, woolled, *i.e.*, with the wool left on.")
- Vessels, boats and craft of all kinds ; floating docks and their distinctive component parts ;
(In lieu of "vessels, boats and craft of all kinds (including floating docks) and their distinctive component parts.") (C. 20,629.)

FEDERATED MALAY STATES: PERAK.

The Federated Malay States "Government Gazette" for the 21st May last contains a Notification (No. 1.255), issued under "The Customs Regulations Enactment, 1907," notifying that Becha Deredap, in the district of Upper Perak, has been added to the places of importation of dutiable liquors and of tobacco.

(C. 20,770.)

BRITISH HONDURAS.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 388-9 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 6th May last relative to the prohibition of the exportation from British Honduras of various articles to certain countries under a Proclamation dated 23rd March, 1915, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a further Proclamation, dated 4th May last, which amends the above-mentioned Proclamation by prohibiting the exportation of the following articles, as follows:—

**Prohibited
Exports:
Amended List.**

(A)—To all destinations, whether by land or sea or the carriage coastwise within the Colony, unless a licence has been obtained under the conditions specified in the Proclamation of the 23rd March, 1915:—

- Tin, chloride of tin, tin ore ;
Castor oil ;
Paraffin wax ;
Copper icicide ;

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***BRITISH HONDURAS**—*continued.***(A)**—*continued* :—

Lubricants, including mineral oils, jellies, or greases of all kinds, pure or compounded; graphite, natural or artificial; vegetable lubricating oils and fats of all kinds, and resin greases and their mixtures; all animal oils and fats for use as lubricants, and their mixtures; whale oil (train, blubber, sperm), seal or shark oil, and fish oil generally; and mixtures or compounds of any of the foregoing;

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

[The above are new items.]

The following items have been amended :—

Wool, raw (*sheep's and lambs'*).

[The italicised words have been deleted.]

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

[In lieu of "tanning, extracts for use in,"]

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

Foodstuffs and feeding stuffs and the raw materials thereof, including all *animal and vegetable oils and fats* (other than linseed oil, boiled and unboiled, unmixed with other oil, and not including essential 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.]

(C. 20,361.)

GIBRALTAR.

With reference to the Notices which have appeared in recent issues of the "Board of Trade Journal"* relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from Gibraltar to certain countries under Proclamations, dated 19th March and 10th April, 1915, the Board of Trade have now received copies of two further Proclamations, dated 17th and 21st May last, respectively, which amend the previous Proclamations by prohibiting the exportation of various articles from Gibraltar, as follows :—

**Prohibited
Exports :
Amended List.**

PROCLAMATION, DATED 17TH MAY, 1915.

(A)—**To all destinations, except to the United Kingdom, British Possessions, or British Protectorates** :—

Lubricants;

[In lieu of "Oil, mineral lubricating (including mineral lubricating grease and lubricating oil composed of mineral and other oils)."]

Oil, whale (train, blubber, sperm), seal oil, shark oil, fish oil generally, and mixture or compounds of any of the foregoing;

[In lieu of "oil, whale, namely train, blubber, sperm, or head matter, and seal oil, shark oil and Japan fish oil."]

Alunite;

Toluol and mixtures containing toluol.

[These are new items.]

Cotton waste of all descriptions; *including linters.*

[The italicised words are new.]

(B)—**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** :—

* See the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 15th April (p. 163) and the 6th May, 1915 (pp. 392-3).

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

GIBRALTAR—*continued.*

(B)—*continued* :—

Binder twine ;

Cotton, raw ;

Lacs of all kinds, including shellac, gum lac, seed lac, stick lac, and other forms of lac, but not including lac-dye :

Metal working machinery ;

[The above are new items.]

Oils, all vegetable and fats (not including essential oils).

[In lieu of "Oils, all vegetable, and fats (other than linseed oil, boiled and unboiled, unmixed with other oil and not including essential oils.")]

It is also stated in this Proclamation that the list of foreign countries to which the exportation of the various articles included under this heading is permitted under previous Proclamations, has been amended by the omission of Belgium.

PROCLAMATION, DATED 21ST MAY, 1915.

The exportation of the following articles is prohibited :—

To all destinations other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates, and Allied countries :—

Coal (including anthracite and steam, gas, household, and all other kinds of coal) and coke.

[*Note.*—"Anthracite" was added to the list of articles included under heading B by the above-mentioned Proclamation of the 17th May last, but has been removed therefrom by the present Proclamation of the 21st May, 1915, and included as above stated.]

(C. 20,370.)

RUSSIA.

With reference to the notice which appeared at page 514 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 19th November, 1914, respecting the importation of celluloid manufactures into Russia, through the post, the Board of Trade are informed by the General Post Office that the Russian Customs Circular referred to in that notice forbids the importation of celluloid manufactures in open packets, *i.e.*, packets of printed matter, commercial papers, and samples, which are sent in the letter mails and are made up in such a way that the contents are open to inspection.

It is understood that celluloid manufactures may be imported into Russia by *parcel* post, provided that the goods are packed in wooden boxes.

(C. 19,557.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that Decrees published in the Russian "Bulletin of Laws" of the 26th June contain the following provisions respecting the prohibition of the exportation of certain goods from Russia :—

Prohibition of Exportation of certain Articles.

Flax and hemp seed from the Trans-Baikal Governorship and Irkutsk and Pri-Amur territories : exportation prohibited *via* all ports of the Empire.

Platinum, linen sail cloth and tent khaki : exportation prohibited by all frontiers of the Empire.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

RUSSIA—*continued.*

Dairy products and muslin (lint): exportation prohibited by overland frontiers and all ports of European Russia.

It is understood that exceptions to the above prohibitions may be allowed in favour of consignments destined for allied or friendly countries.

SWEDEN.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the exportation of the following articles from Sweden has been prohibited as

from the 23rd June :—

- Cotton waste, including unpicked cotton (*trassel*);
- Dyewood, and other plants or parts of plants for use in dyeing, not specially mentioned in the Swedish Customs Tariff; also extracts of vegetable dyestuffs, liquid or solid;
- Galvanic batteries;
- Graphite, unworked, ground or washed;
- Manganese;
- Potassium chloride;
- Potassium chlorate and potassium perchlorate;
- Potassium hydrate (caustic potash);
- Potassium nitrate (saltpetre);
- Shellac;
- Stassfurt salts.

The "Svensk Författningssamling" for the 2nd June contains a Swedish Royal Order, dated the 1st June, which prohibits the exportation of *binders twine* from Sweden as from the 3rd June.

[*Note.*—For a list compiled from information received in the Board of Trade up to the 23rd June of the articles the exportation of which from Sweden is prohibited, see the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 24th June, pages 900-908. The articles specified above should be added to this list.]

(C. 20,881.)

DENMARK.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at Copenhagen, to the effect that the exportation of the following articles from Denmark has been prohibited, viz., maize, starch, rice starch, potato starch, sago starch, wheat starch, tallow (both beef and mutton tallow), premier jus, oleo stock, oleo oil, oleo and oleomargarine, oleo stearine, and edible onions.

NETHERLANDS.

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

**Measures Affecting
Prohibition of
Exportation of
Certain Articles.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NETHERLANDS—*continued.*

A Royal Decree of the 24th June prohibits the exportation of *molasses* from the Netherlands.

Three Royal Decrees of the 25th June prohibit the exportation of (1) all *soaps* which are not in the form of powder, bars or pieces; (2) *steel wire* and articles manufactured therefrom; and (3) *zinc*, whether as a raw material or manufactured, unless used as part of any manufactured articles of which zinc does not constitute a main component part. The Minister of Finance is to decide, if necessary, whether zinc constitutes a "main component part" of any manufactured article.

The prohibition of the exportation of *flax waste* suitable for tow-yarn spinning mills, imposed by Royal Decree of the 17th February (and noted at page 549 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 25th February), has been temporarily withdrawn.

FRANCE.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the French Government have decided, as an exception to the general prohibition of the export of oilcake, to authorise the exportation from France to the United Kingdom of arachides (ground nut) oilcake and of Indian colza oilcake.

(C. 20,914.)

FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the French Government have authorised the exportation to the United Kingdom of one-half of the quantity of tanning extracts produced in Corsica, the other half being reserved for France. In addition, at the end of each period of four months, any quantities belonging to the second half which have not been sent to France may be exported to the United Kingdom.

As regards exports from France, the quantity of tanning extracts allowed to be exported to the United Kingdom during each month will depend upon the monthly requirements of the French tanneries.

General authorisation is accorded for the exportation of the total production of Algerian cork oak bark and half the production of Algerian green oak bark to the United Kingdom and Italy.

(C. 21,326)

FRANCE (ALGERIA).

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 24th June contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 23rd June, which prohibits the exportation of coal and coke (carbonised coal) from Algeria, and also the re-exportation of these articles in process of *entrepôt*, transit and transhipment, as from the 30th June.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRENCH COLONIES.

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 24th June contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 20th June, which renders applicable in the French Colonies and Protectorates (other than Tunis and Morocco) the Decree of the 26th May which prohibited the exportation of caseine, alimentary vegetable fats, olein, and rough and decorticated rattans from France.

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

PORTUGAL.

With reference to the notice at page 911 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the exportation of onions from Portugal, the "Diario do Governo" for the 17th June contains a Decree of the same date which provides that, up to the 31st July, onions may be exported from Portugal when the retail prices in Lisbon and Oporto do not exceed 3 centavos per kilogramme; and that, should the retail prices in those cities exceed that figure, the prohibition of exportation shall immediately be re-enforced. The Decree further provides that onions exported from Portugal in virtue of this authorisation are to be subject to the payment of a surtax (leviable in addition to the export duty) of 0.5 centavo per kilogramme.

(C. 20,426.)

Duty-free Admission of certain Hotel Material and Equipment. See the notice on p. 11.

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, Basin-hall Street, London, E.C.

Firms making written application for 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 p. 26.

EGYPT.

Suez Canal Traffic in 1914. See article on p. 35.

*Shipping and Transport.***PORTUGUESE INDIA.**

With reference to the notice on p. 604 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 27th May, relative to arrangements for the release of British cargo in enemy vessels sheltering in neutral ports, the London Chamber of Commerce notifies that arrangements have been made with the owners of the S.s. "Vorwaerts," sheltering at Marmagao, that the captain will give delivery on presentation of bills of lading and 4 per cent. of the c.i.f. value in cash. Cargo owners should instruct the present holders of the bills of lading and invoices to post same to Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., Bombay, with instructions as to destination of cargo. They should assign cargo to Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., and remit them (if not already paid in London) 8 per cent. to account of expenses, plus the amount of any unpaid freight. If preferred, documents may be lodged and payments made to Messrs. Grahams & Co., 5, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 34,682.)

SPAIN (FERNANDO PO).

The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul-General at Fernando Po (Mr. H. Hall Hall) on the trade of the Spanish Possessions in the Gulf of Guinea in 1914, which will shortly be issued:—

Since 1913 a rack railway has connected the harbour and the town of Santa Isabel, which stands on a cliff about 100 feet high. A light railway is being constructed which should ultimately run round the west side of the island as far as San Carlos. At present, construction is impeded by the lack of bridge building materials which are supposed to have been detained in German vessels since the outbreak of war. A short light railway running inland from the capital to, or near to, Basile, is also to be undertaken as soon as the materials arrive. A railway was built most of the way to Basile some time ago, but it is considered that the old gradients were too steep for safety and a new line of approach is now to be utilised.

The local steamship service was interrupted during 1914 by the outbreak of war, in consequence of which all the steamers formerly employed ceased to run. A new local mail service has been inaugurated to the ports of Campo, Bata, Benito and Elobey *viâ* Concepcion, and to San Thomé (connecting with the Portuguese mails) *viâ* San Carlos, calling once a month at Principe and Annobon. Monthly services to Calabar and Duala are also scheduled, but are not running at present. A launch service to call at small stations round the island is shortly to be introduced.

In connection with the parcel post service from Spain, parcels can be sent at special rates to the ports visited by the local steamers.

(A. R. 45.)

MINERALS, METALS, AND MACHINERY.**CANADA.**

Coal Fields and Resources of Canada. See article on p. 33.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul at Portland, Oregon (Mr. T. E. Erskine) has forwarded a copy of a Report by the Oregon Bureau of Mines and Geology on the minerals and mineral industries of that district. Among the more important minerals whose occurrence and development are reported upon are:—copper, platinum, quicksilver, nickel, molybdenum, antimony, cobalt, gypsum, diatomaceous earth, borax, potash and sodium salts. The Report may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 19,938.)

The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul-General at Philadelphia (Mr. W. Powell) on the trade of that district in 1914, which will shortly be issued:—

The growth of the motor vehicle industry in the United States is shown by the increased number of registered motor vehicles during the year, which was 1,253,875 as compared with 1,010,483 during 1913, an increase of 243,392.

The factory output for 1914 was 450,000 motor vehicles, or, at 300 working days to the year, an average daily output of 1,500 vehicles. The increase shown over 1913 was 71,739, the output in that year having been 378,261. Allowing 300 working days to a year, the average daily output of motor vehicles would amount to 1,500.

The exports of motor vehicles of all kinds from the United States for the year 1914 amounted approximately to a total value of 28,000,000 dols. (about £5,600,000).

The four leading States as regards the number of motor vehicles in use during 1914 are:—New York, 122,411; Illinois, 94,656; Ohio, 86,054; and Pennsylvania, 76,178.

(A.R. 47.)

JAPAN.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) has forwarded a Memorandum showing the number and tonnage of merchant vessels which have been ordered from the leading shipbuilding yards in Japan in the present year. In all 45 steamers having a gross tonnage of 64,700 tons have been ordered. In addition, there are under construction a pump dredger (capacity 600 tons), a bucket dredger (capacity 500 tons), a steel tug boat and three concrete block carrying pontoons.

(C.I.B. 33,411.)

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 26th June, 1915, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	52s. 0d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	34s. 4d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	31s. 9d.

For further particulars see p. 67.

A statement is published on p. 68 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 26th June, 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 24th June, 1915, was 55,807 (including 76 bales British West African, and 280 bales British East African), and the number imported during the twenty-five weeks ended 24th June, 1915, was 3,628,451 (including 2,128 bales British West Indian, 574 bales British West African, 11,780 bales British East African, and 922 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 24th June, 1915, was 12,354, and during the twenty-five weeks 364,657.

For further details see p. 67.

**Returns of Produce of Crops in
England and Wales in 1914.** See notice on p. 63.

BRITISH INDIA.

The official "Indian Trade Journal" of 27th May publishes the final general memorandum on the Indian wheat crop of 1914-15, in which it is stated that the total area reported under wheat in India is 32,230,000 acres as compared with 28,475,000 acres, the revised final estimate of the area under wheat cultivation in the previous year. The present figure, therefore, shows an increase of 3,755,000 acres, or 13 per cent., as compared with the final estimate of 1913-14.

The total yield is estimated at 10,269,000 tons (or 47,922,000 quarters of 480 lbs.) as compared with 8,358,000 tons (or 39,004,000 quarters), the revised final estimate of the previous year, or an increase of nearly 23 per cent. The total yield now estimated is a record one, and on this estimate the out-turn per acre works out at 714 lbs. (or approximately 12 bushels), as against 657 lbs. in 1913-14.

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***BELGIAN CONGO.**

The following information is from the report by H.M. Vice-Consul at Katanga (Mr. F. W. Manners) on the trade of that district in 1914, which will shortly be issued:—

At the end of the year under review the Government breeding station at Katentania, on the Bianco plateau, had a total of 1,737 head of cattle, of which 24 were bulls. This plateau is very favourable for cattle raising as there is no tsetse fly and pasturage is abundant for nearly the whole of the year. On the basis of births and deaths in previous years there should be an increase in the herd of 600 during the year 1915. The greater part of the losses are due to lions. The Administration of Northern Rhodesia has authorised the export to the Katanga of 1,500 breeding cows, of which 734 have been accepted and are now at Katentania. These are in good condition, and seem to be acclimatised. The Department of Agriculture considers this plateau entirely suitable for the raising of sheep, and that the presence of several thousand would not interfere in any way with the cattle. There are none at present. (A.R. 46)

BRAZIL. PERU. BOLIVIA.

H.M. Consul at Pará (Mr. G. B. Michell) reports that the quantity of rubber exported from Pará, Manáos, Iquitos, and Itacoatiara, *viá* Pará, during the month of May, 1914 and 1915, was as follows:—

—	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.	Caucho.	Total.
May, 1914—	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.
To United States	674,407	98,548	568,872	567,411	1,909,238
To Europe	664,536	48,987	143,041	676,031	1,532,595
Total	1,338,943	147,535	711,913	1,243,442	3,441,833
May, 1915—					
To United States	461,467	43,004	348,492	433,271	1,286,234
To Europe	682,972	82,105	72,070	602,174	1,439,321
Total	1,144,439	125,109	420,562	1,035,445	2,725,555

Kilog. = 2·2046 lbs.

(C.I.B. 34,321.)

CHINA.

The following information is from the report by the Acting British Consul at Têngyüeh (Mr. A. E. Eastes) on the trade of that district in 1914, which will shortly be issued:—

The Consular district of Têngyüeh is almost entirely agricultural, the staple product being rice, which is grown in enormous quantities, increasingly larger areas being continually brought under cultivation. The prohibition of the cultivation of opium, fairly strictly enforced, save in the more outlying country, has also

**Agricultural
Products of
Têngyüeh District.**

Agricultural and Forest Products.

CHINA—*continued.*

resulted in an increase of the production of silk and cotton. The rice, the export of which is prohibited, is more than sufficient for local consumption, and it is an undoubted fact that a considerable quantity finds its way into Burma across the frontier. Local silk, the production of which is being officially encouraged, has already been put on the market in India. The cotton produced in the district, not entirely without success, is not, however, of a sufficiently good quality to be likely seriously to affect the growing demands for the superior foreign product and articles manufactured therefrom. (A.R. 40.)

The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul-General at Yunnan-fu (Mr. H. Goffe, C.M.G.) on the trade of Mengtsu in 1914, which will shortly be issued:—

<p>The experiments made in 1914 in the cultivation of foreign tobacco were not very successful. Tobacco grown from American seed was a decided failure; it was found that the tobacco would cost as much delivered in Shanghai as American tobacco of superior quality, and all the samples sent down were damaged in transit. Better results were obtained with Turkish seed, and further experiments will possibly be made.</p>	<p>(A.R. 41.)</p>
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MISCELLANEOUS.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa reports that, according to information received from the Commissioner of Customs and Excise at Pretoria, a new sugar mill, which will be the largest in South Africa when completed, is now in course of erection at Isezela, in Natal. It is hoped that the mill will be ready for crushing at the end of August. A sufficiency of water has been assured by the construction of a 35,000,000 gallon reservoir on the Isezela River, about three miles from the factory. (C.I.B. 33,636.)

FRANCE (PACIFIC ISLANDS).

H.M. Consul at Tahiti (Mr. H. A. Richards) reports that the total import trade of the French Possessions in the Pacific in 1913 amounted to £361,218, and of this total the direct import trade of Germany amounted to about 2½ per cent. Competent merchants, however, estimate that a further 20 or 25 per cent. should be added for goods of German origin which were entered as French, British or American imports.

The German trade was principally supported by one large and two smaller German firms and was mainly in goods which are almost exclusively German. With the exception of machinery, all were of small value. In 1913 the principal imports from Germany

*Miscellaneous.***FRANCE (PACIFIC ISLANDS)**—*continued.*

were:—Foodstuffs, £121; tulle, £132; blankets, £176; lace, £193; ironmongery, £176; cigars, £212; linseed oil, £308; paints, £1,320; and industrial machinery, £3,253.

German goods succeeded in these islands because in most cases they were better "got up," or perhaps more showy than are British goods; they were cheaper also, probably because the large German firm in Tahiti dealt directly with its headquarters in Germany, whereas the two British firms have their headquarters in New Zealand and agents in the United Kingdom, an arrangement which must in some cases result in increasing the prices of British goods.

Little or nothing has been done by British merchants to capture the trade heretofore done by Germany, other than what has been practically forced into their hands by the removal of their competitors.

(C.I.B. 32,631.)

CHINA.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul at Kiukiang (Mr. H. F. King) on the trade of that district in 1914, which will shortly be issued:—

In connection with the porcelain factories at Kingtehchen, the following particulars taken from a recent issue of the "Central China Post," a Hankow newspaper, may be of interest:—

Revival of Porcelain Industry.

As part of the movement for the promotion of home industry, the Government has proposed the revival of the porcelain trade carried on at Kingtehchen in Kiangsi, which is famous for the high grade of goods it produces. At that porcelain town there is a Government porcelain factory which was under the patronage of the Emperors Kang Hsi and Kien Lung, of the late Ching dynasty. The factory lost its high standing during the Taiping rebellion, when the workmen scattered to other provinces, and later on the privately owned porcelain factories were also adversely affected because of the growing taste of the well-to-do class of the Chinese people for foreign-made porcelain.

The Government now intends to start afresh the Government porcelain factory, and help it to recover its former standing by manufacturing high grade goods. A memorial has been submitted to the President by the Ministries of Finance and Agriculture. The Ministries stated that formerly the Government factory at Kingtehchen attained good results because it was constantly under official superintendence. During the late Ching dynasty, the Taotai of Kiukiang was also the Superintendent of Porcelain Affairs of Kingtehchen, but this latter post has not been filled since the inauguration of the Republican régime. There is a danger of losing all the models stored in the Government factory if the authorities do not take control of the matter. Therefore they requested that the post of Superintendent of Porcelain Affairs be revived and that the factory be started again, which action will assuredly serve as an inspiration to the porcelain trade in general.

(A.R. 55.)

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

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

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

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORT.

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

No. 5,426. Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Bengasi in 1913. Price 1½d.

Shipping.

Map.

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

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

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Agricultural Statistics, 1914. Vol. XLIX., Part II. Returns of Produce of Crops in England and Wales, with Summaries for the United Kingdom. [Cd. 7,954.] Price 3½d.

This return shows the total produce and yield per acre of the principal crops in each county of England and Wales during 1914, with summaries for the United Kingdom. Statistics relating to the weather conditions of the year in England and Wales, compiled from the reports of the Meteorological Office, are also included.

The total production of the principal crops in the United Kingdom in each of the past three years is shown in the following table:—

Crops.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Wheat	1,538,000	1,576,000	1,744,000
Barley	1,351,000	1,580,000	1,540,000
Oats	2,818,000	2,930,000	2,937,000
Beans	209,000	204,000	240,000
Peas	105,000	91,000	80,000
Potatoes	5,726,000	7,605,000	7,476,000
Turnips and swedes	24,062,000	25,314,000	24,196,000
Mangolds	10,138,000	9,276,000	9,523,000
Hay (all kinds)	14,024,000	15,395,000	12,403,000
Hops	19,000	13,000	25,000

British South Africa Company. Supplemental Charter to the British South Africa Company, dated 13th March, 1915. [Cd. 7,970.] Price ½d.

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, 1914.*

Uganda—Handbook, 1913.

* Unofficial.

*Government Publications.***FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.**

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

The titles of the Miscellaneous Series are printed in italics.

No.	Place.	Price.	No.	Place.	Price.
EUROPE—					
France and Colonies :					
5444	Algeria, 1913	4d.	5431	Tunis, 1913	3d.
5435	Nice, 1913	1d.	ASIA—		
5439	Rouen, 1913	4d.	China :		
5442	Saigon, 1913... ..	2d.	5424	China, 1913	3d.
Germany and Colonies :					
5441	German East Africa, 1912-13	3½d.	Persia :		
5417	Togoland, 1913	½d.	5433	Bahrein Islands, 1913-14 ...	2½d.
Greece :					
5429	Thessaly, 1913	1½d.	5425	Bunder Abbas, 1913-14 ...	2d.
Italy and Colonies :					
5426	Bengasi, 1913	1½d.	5430	Bushire, 1913-14	3½d.
5438	Milan, 1913	3d.	5419	Kermanshah, 1913-14 ...	1d.
Portugal and Colonies :					
5418	Portuguese Guinea, 1913 ...	1d.	Siam :		
Russia :					
5415	Moscow, 1913	4½d.	5428	Bangkok, 1913-14	2½d.
5432	Riga	3½d.	NORTH AMERICA—		
5436	Odessa, 1913... ..	5d.	United States :		
Spain :					
5440	Spain, 1913	3d.	5434	Galveston, 1913	3d.
AFRICA—					
Abyssinia :					
5422	Abyssinia, 1913	2½d.	5443	New Orleans, 1913	3d.
5421	Gambela, 1913	1d.	SOUTH AMERICA—		
5420	Harrar, 1913... ..	1d.	Bolivia.		
Colombia.					
5416 Bolivia, 1913 3d.					
Colombia.					
5437 Bogotá, 1909-13 3d.					
Nicaragua :					
5427 Nicaragua, 1911-13... .. 1½d.					

TREATY SERIES.

The following numbers of the Treaty Series, issued by the Foreign Office since 1st January, 1915, may also be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications (see list on Cover) :—

No.		Price.
France.		
2	Convention between the United Kingdom and France relating to Prizes captured during the present European War	1d.
Switzerland.		
3	Convention between the United Kingdom and Switzerland providing for the Settlement by Arbitration of certain classes of question which may arise between the two Governments	½d.
Russia.		
4	Accession of Russia to the Convention of 9th November, 1914, between the United Kingdom and France relating to Prizes captured during the present European War	½d.

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.

Crops in India.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta),
27th May.

Citrus Crop in Sicily.
"Commerce Reports" (Washington),
1st June.

Milling Industry in Northern France.
"Die Mühle" (Leipzig), 4th June.

Crops in Burma.
"Rangoon Gazette," 24th May.

Agricultural Progress in India (continued).
"Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 28th
May.

Crop Outlook in Saskatchewan.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 4th
June.

Sericulture in Egypt
"L'Egypte Contemporaine" (Cairo).
May.

Sugar Industry in the Philippines.
"Commerce Reports" (Washington),
2nd June.

Wheat Forecast in India.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta),
3rd June

Rice Market in Rangoon.
"Rangoon Gazette," 21th May.

Butter Trade of Finland in 1914.
"Mercator" (Helsingfors), No. 4,
1915.

Sugar Market in Kiev, 1913-14.
"Vyesnik Finansov" (Petrograd),
30th May.

Machinery, Hardware and Engineering.

Hardware Industry in Upper Silesia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 27th
May.

Irrigation in India.
"Indian Engineer" (Calcutta), 15th
May.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

Platinum in California.
"Engineering and Mining Journal"
(New York), 12th June.

Petroleum Industry in Roumania.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 9th June.

Steel Production in Germany in April.
"Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 10th
June.

Pyrites Production in United States in
1914.
"Engineering and Mining Journal"
(New York), 12th June.

Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued.

Coal Mining in Chile.
"Commerce Reports" (Washington),
3rd June.

Steel and Wire Production in the United
States in 1914
"Iron Age" (New York), 10th June.

Gold Resources of South Africa.
"South African Mining Journal"
(Johannesburg), 8th May.

Tube Iron Market in Germany
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 9th June.

High Alloy Steels (continued).
"Indian Engineering" (Calcutta),
22nd May.

Mineral Production of British Guiana in
1914.
"Engineering and Mining Journal"
(New York), 12th June.

Bar Iron Market in Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 8th June.

Lead Situation in the United States.
"Engineering and Mining Journal"
(New York), 12th June.

Pig Iron Production in United States in
May.
"Iron Age" (New York), 10th June.

Potash Industry in Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 6th June.

Iron Industry in Upper Silesia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 11th
June.

Fuller's Earth Production in United
States in 1914.
"Engineering and Mining Journal"
(New York), 12th June.

Gold Mining in the Philippines.
"Commerce Reports" (Washington),
4th June.

Tungsten Situation in the United States.
"Iron Age" (New York), 10th June.

Coal Market in the Ruhr District.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 8th June.

Gold Mining in Nicaragua.
"Commerce Reports" (Washington),
2nd June.

Copper Syndicate Operations in Russia.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 10th June.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

Shipping on the Rhine.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 8th June.

Shipbuilding in the United States.
"Bradstreets" (New York), 5th
June.

Shipping of Finland.
"Mercator" (Helsingfors), No. 4,
1915.

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

- Cotton Market in Bombay.
 "Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 28th May.
- Wool Supply in Canada.
 "Canadian Textile Journal" (Montreal), June.
- Jute Trade of Bengal.
 "Times of India" (Bombay), 22nd May.
- Fibre Production in Central Europe
(continued).
 "Textil Zeitung" (Berlin), 1st June.
- Cotton Industry in Germany.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 11th June.
- Hemp and Tow Trade through Baltic Ports (before the War).
 "Vyestnik Finansov" (Petrograd) 6th June.
- Cotton Market in United States.
 "Canadian Textile Journal" (Montreal), June.
- Cotton Cultivation in Turkey.
 "Textil Zeitung" (Berlin), 1st June.
- Cotton Market in Germany.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 10th June.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

- Switzerland: Financial, Economic, &c. Condition.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 12th June.
- China: Resources of the Chengtu District.
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 2nd June.
- United States: Business Failures in May.
 "Bradstreets" (New York), 5th June.
- Siberia: Commercial Conditions at Vladivostok.
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 8th June.

Commercial, Financial and Economic—cont.

- Algeria: Trade and Commerce.
 "Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris), 15th June.
- Chile: Financial and Commercial Conditions at Iquique.
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 8th June.
- United States: Bank Clearings in May.
 "Bradstreets" (New York), 5th June.
- Japan: Commerce of Formosa in 1914.
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 1st June.
- Canada: Bank Statement for April.
 "Monetary Times" (Toronto), 4th June.
- China: Trade and Commerce of Manchuria.
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 2nd June.
- Germany: Labour Market in April.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 26th May
- France: Trade of Marseilles in 1914.
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 7th June.

Miscellaneous.

- Fishing Industry of New South Wales.
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 5th June.
- Natural Dyes: Revival of Use.
 "Canadian Textile Journal" (Montreal), June.
- Dyeing Materials (Indigenous) of India.
 "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 3rd June.
- Fishing Industry of British Columbia.
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 9th June.
- Pulp Wood Consumption in 1914.
 "Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Montreal), 1st June.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.**British India—**

- Agricultural Statistics of India, 1912-13. Vol. I.
 Bengal Chamber of Commerce Report, 1914. Vol. I.

Canada—

- Railway Statistics, 1913-14.
 Department of Mines: Report on Coal Fields and Coal Resources of Canada.
 Mining Industry in Northern Ontario: Report for 1914.
 Quebec Statistical Year Book, 1914.
 Fisheries Investigations in Hudson and James Bays: Report for 1914.
 Canal Statistics for the Season of Navigation, 1914.

East Africa Protectorate—Blue Book, 1913-14.**Jamaica—Hand Book, 1915.****Southern Rhodesia—Controller of Customs' Report for 1914.****Zanzibar—Blue Book, 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 25 weeks ended 24th June, 1915 :—

	Week ended 24th June, 1915.	25 Weeks ended 24th June, 1915.	Week ended 24th June, 1915.	25 Weeks ended 24th June, 1915.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	42,693	3,028,945	6,730	172,596
Brazilian	—	16,880	75	790
East Indian	7,197	141,374	50	40,811
Egyptian	3,978	380,785	5,467	149,526
Miscellaneous	1,939*	60,467†	32	934
Total	55,807	3,628,451	12,354	364,657

* Including 76 bales British West African, and 280 bales British East African.

† Including 2,128 bales British West Indian, 574 bales British West African, 11,780 bales British East African, and 922 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 26th June, 1915, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
Week ended 26th June, 1915	<i>s. d.</i> 52 0	<i>s. d.</i> 34 4	<i>s. d.</i> 31 9
Corresponding Week in—			
1908	30 11	23 11	18 7
1909	42 9	27 2	21 9
1910	29 9	19 11	17 7
1911	31 10	24 5	19 9
1912	37 10	30 2	23 11
1913	32 8	24 3	19 1
1914	34 3	25 4	20 0

* 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 26th June, 1915, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 26th June, 1915.	Correspond- ing week in 1914.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	78	19
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	212	151
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Cwts.	117,851	194,879
Mutton " " " " " " " " " "	"	80,187	112,012
Pork " " " " " " " " " "	"	1,160	5,585
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	9,688	11,616
Salted or pressed meat :—			
Bacon	Cwts.	125,546	94,068
Beef	"	774	506
Hams	"	41,167	23,336
Pork	"	343	487
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	1,712	3,334
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	41,232	6,892
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Cwts.	91,315	79,667
Margarine	"	42,865	23,342
Cheese	"	81,771	44,006
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	276	449
" condensed	"	34,581	20,623
" preserved, other kinds... ..	"	99	58
Eggs	Grt. Hundr.	166,380	575,603
Poultry	Value £	1,437	5,324
Game	"	—	29
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	2,116	346
Lard	"	123,763	37,858
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Cwts.	2,332,800	2,667,000
Wheat-meal and flour... ..	"	129,000	169,200
Barley	"	44,400	574,200
Oats	"	136,100	182,600
Peas	"	9,010	27,526
Beans	"	6,380	770
Maize or Indian corn	"	267,600	1,000,600
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Cwts.	26,592	13,765
Apricots and peaches	"	31	446
Bananas	Bunches	182,435	186,713
Cherries	Cwts.	6,119	19,750
Currants	"	6,359	38,937
Gooseberries	"	1,870	4,158
Grapes	"	86	341
Lemons	"	10,684	11,246
Oranges... ..	"	101,898	13,500
Pears	"	803	630
Plums	"	120	3,305
Strawberries	"	520	719
Unenumerated	"	955	3,929
Hay	Tons	4	184
Straw	"	15	5
Moss Litter	"	1,965	1,025
Hops	Cwts.	3,334	598
Lucist beans	"	43,200	740
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	363,602	103,093
Potatoes... ..	Cwts.	353,725	322,484
Tomatoes	"	35,069	30,307
Unenumerated	Value £	9,911	10,181
Vegetables, dried... ..	Cwts.	6,359	5,087
" preserved by canning	"	11,008	4,605

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. 15.

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. 14.

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.**

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

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 DOMINIIONS.

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

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

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

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACTS, 1911 to 1915.**UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.****Decisions by the Umpire.**

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

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

1515. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the construction of tar boilers or asphalte cauldrons. (Application 331.)

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.

