

THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. XC.]

September 16, 1915.

[No. 981

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

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

32, Cheapside, London, E.C.

(British Industries Fair and Foreign Samples Section.)

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

The objects and work of the Branch are described on p. 863.

Attention is called to the forthcoming exhibition of samples of "enemy" goods, formerly sold in British and in certain other markets abroad, which will take place at the Newarke Secondary School, Leicester, from 27th September to 2nd October, both dates inclusive. See Notice on pp. 813-14.

The following samples are on view at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. :—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Carnauba Wax from Brazil	12th Aug., 1915	426
Brass Knockers, Locks and Screws—Milan enquiry	22nd July, "	225
Heavy Cotton Suiting—Montreal enquiry	15th " "	144
Lucerne and Worm Seed— <i>Market sought</i>	" " "	148
Bottles—Sydney enquiry	8th " "	76
Shoemakers' thread—Alexandria enquiry	" " "	79
Preserved Ferns— <i>Market sought</i>	24th June "	861
Cigars—Sydney (N.S.W.) enquiry	10th " "	709
Diatomaceous Earth— <i>Market sought</i>	" " "	719

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	812
List of British Chambers of Commerce in Foreign Countries	864
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications, &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	857

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 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.

*Openings for British Trade.***UNITED KINGDOM**—*continued.*

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 United Kingdom manufacturers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from Germany and Austria-Hungary, or with purchasers of British goods which may previously have been sold to enemy countries.

Lists of articles for manufacturers or producers of which enquiries have been received by the Commercial Intelligence Branch are printed weekly, and may be obtained on application by United Kingdom manufacturers.

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| Aluminium sulphate, 18 per cent. | A. Mirror glass, convex. |
| Bags, Hangchow. | Oil silk. |
| Barytes. | Photograph frames, aluminium. |
| Buckram, millinery. | Safety razors, cheap. |
| Cardboard tubes for cigarette holders, to fit with quill mouthpieces. | Sparterie, for making ladies' hats. |
| Casein, sulphuric or lactic, medium ground. | Spraying apparatus, for common gilding. |
| Hardwood hoops for trunks. | Taffeta ribbons, in black and colours. |
| Jewish praying scarves. | Waterproof silk. |
| | Wigs and glass eyes for dolls. |
| | B. |
| Cloth for carpet slippers, as previously made in Germany. | pen holders, fountain-pen nibs, and steel nibs. |
| Musical instrument fittings, such as strings, pegs (bone, ivory and metal), bridges, &c. | Motors for gramophones. |
| Machinery for making fountain- | Paper for apple-packing. |
| | Papier-mâché, and papier-mâché goods. |
| | Sodium bichromate. |

The following is a selection from a list of articles which United Kingdom manufacturers have notified the Commercial Intelligence Branch that they are in a position to supply. Some of these, it is

*Openings for British Trade.***UNITED KINGDOM**—*continued.*

understood, are the products of new industries established in the United Kingdom:—

Artificial pumice stone or rubbing-down block.	Porcelain cleats and insulators for electrical purposes.
Brass rose bowls and fern pots, in any colour finish, to retail from 6d. each.	Purse rims and locks (cheap).
Enamelled watch and clock dials.	"Seger" cones (for furnace work) as previously made in Germany.*
Gramophones of various kinds.	Spirit stoves similar to German patterns.
Iron garden and café furniture.	Sulphate of baryta.
Light tapestry (substitute for German article).	Violins (cheap).
Picture post-cards (cheap).	Wire gauze tea and coffee strainers.

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

NOTE.—In reading the following notices of possible openings for United Kingdom goods abroad, regard should be had to the Royal Proclamation relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from the United Kingdom, which appears on pp. 291–303 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th July, to the Orders of Council which appear on pp. 362–64 of the issue of 5th August, and pp. 511–13 of the issue of 19th August.

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

Coal and coke, pp. 445–6, 13th May; pp. 666–7, 3rd June; pp. 363–4 and 366, 5th August; and p. 430, 12th August.

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

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

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

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

Rough diamonds, p. 366, 5th August; and pp. 747–48, 9th September.

Rubber, p. 22, 1st April.

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

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

* 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, up to noon on 21st September, for the supply of (1) *canvas, bunting, &c*; (2) *lamps, lamp fittings and miscellaneous glass*; and (3) *red and white lead*. 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.

**Canvas ; Bunting ;
Lamps ; Lamp
Fittings ; Glass ;
Red and White
Lead.**

CANADA.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada reports the receipt of the following enquiries :—

A Montreal firm, which claims to cover the whole of the Dominion as well as Newfoundland, wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *house furnishings, i.e.* such articles as could be sold together with linoleum, floorecloth, cretonnes, quilts, &c. See *Note† below*. (C.I.B. 44,385.)

**House
Furnishings.**

An agent in Montreal desires to obtain the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *heavy iron and steel products*. See *Note† below*. (C.I.B. 44,387.)

Heavy Iron and Steel Products.

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

* * * * *

The following enquiry has 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. 45,161.)

A Montreal wholesale firm would be pleased to receive enquiries from United Kingdom firms desirous of obtaining supplies of timber of all kinds, including white or red pine, spruce, hemlock, and various kinds of hardwoods, and also dimension timber.

**Market sought for
Timber.**

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that he has received the following enquiries from **Melbourne** firms :—

An importer of mining material and machinery wishes to act as agent for United Kingdom manufacturers of *rock breakers, rock drills, steel drills, packings, belting, air compressors, and modern mining machinery and specialities generally*. See *Note† on next page*. (C.I.B. 44,253.)

**Mining Machinery and
Specialities, including Rock
Breakers and Drills, Packings,
Belting, and Air Compressors.**

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

An indentor and manufacturers' agent wishes to obtain the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *stationery sundries, writing paper, pencils, &c., fancy goods, pocket knives, razors, fancy bottles, brass and copper ware, brushware, cigars, pipes, smokers' sundries, hosiery, and mercery.*

**Stationery ; Fancy Goods ;
Pocket Knives ; Razors ; Brass
and Copper Ware ;
Brushware ; Tobacconists'
Supplies ; Hosiery ; Mercery.**

See Note† below. (C.I.B. 44,256.)

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

* * * *

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia also reports that he has received the following enquiries from firms in **Sydney**:—

A firm desires to represent, in New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria, United Kingdom manufacturers of *cashmere, cotton and lisle hosiery, fabric gloves of all kinds, and woollen and merino underwear.*

**Hosiery ; Fabric Gloves ;
Underwear.**

See Note† below. (C.I.B. 44,245a.)

An agent wishes to secure the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *paints (dry and mixed), varnishes and enamels, brushware and wall papers.*

**Paints ; Varnishes ; Enamels ;
Brushware ; Wall Papers.**

See Note† below. (C.I.B. 44,245b.)

Enquiry is made by an agent for the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *confectionery, crackers and toys.*

Confectionery ; Crackers ; Toys.

See Note† below. (C.I.B. 44,245c.)

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

* * * *

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia further reports that a firm in Sydney with offices in London desires to receive samples and prices *at its London offices* from United Kingdom manufacturers of *boots, shoes, slippers, etc.*

**Boots ; Shoes ;
Slippers ; &c.**

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned should apply to the Commercial Intelligence Department of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the name and address of the London offices of the enquirer. (C.I.B. 44,242.)

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

With reference to the notice on p. 500 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 19th August, relative to a call for

Machine Tools. tenders by the Commonwealth Department of Defence (Navy Office) for the supply and delivery of *machine tools* for the Commonwealth Naval Dockyard, Cockatoo Island, Sydney, N.S.W., H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) has cabled to the effect that *the time for the receipt of tenders has been extended from 27th October until 30th November* next and that prices should be quoted free alongside ship Cockatoo Island.*

Copies of the specification and form of tender may be *obtained* from the Director of Navy Contracts, Navy Office, Melbourne, to whom tenders should be addressed.

A copy of the specification and form of tender may be *consulted* by United Kingdom manufacturers of machine tools at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 40,115.)

* * * * *

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia reports that sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received by the Victorian Railway Commissioners, Spencer Street, Melbourne, as follows:—

- (1). Up to 11 a.m. on 29th September,* for the supply and delivery of about 56 tons of *mild steel obtuse angles* for trucks. (Contract No. 29,342.)
(C.I.B. 44,968.)
- (2). Up to 11 a.m. on 27th October,* for the supply and delivery of 2,000 yards of *linen fabric* for indicator rolls for electric cars. (Contract No. 29,352.)
(C.I.B. 44,251.)

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

Tenders must be accompanied by a preliminary deposit of ½ per cent. of the amount of the offer in each case. Local representation is necessary.

A copy of each of the specifications and forms of tender, &c., may be *consulted* by United Kingdom manufacturers of the articles mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia also reports that tenders will be received by the New South Wales Department of Public Works, up to 2 p.m. on 29th November*, for the supply and delivery of *machinery for the manufacture of locking-bar pipes* at the Government Dockyard, Newcastle, N.S.W., including *manyles, plate-bending presses, hydraulic presses, vertical rolls, and plate edge planers*; also a set of *shears, a guillotine, and a 10 cwt. special hammer.*

* 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 the Commonwealth who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

Copies of the specification and form of tender may be obtained from the New South Wales Department of Public Works, Sydney. *Tenders for amounts between £500 and £1,000 must be accompanied by a deposit of £10, whilst for tenders amounting to £1,000 and over the deposit is to be 1 per cent. of the total amount (maximum deposit £500).*

A copy of the specification, conditions of tender, &c., may be inspected by United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned machinery at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 44,246.)

* * * * *

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

(1) Up to 3 p.m. on 22nd September,* for the supply and delivery of about 13 miles of *lead-covered, paper-insulated telephone cable.* (Schedule No. 468, W.A.)

(2) Up to 3 p.m. on 29th September,* for the supply and delivery of 2,288 yds. of *lead-covered, paper-insulated telephone cable.* (Schedule No. 479, W.A.)

Copies of the specifications, conditions, and form of tender may be obtained from the office of the Postmaster-General, Perth, W.A. Preliminary deposits may be paid at the offices of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

A deposit of 2 per cent. on the first £500, and of 1 per cent. on the amount above that sum, is required with each tender; minimum deposit £2. The tenderer, if not resident in Australia, or if a company registered outside the Commonwealth, must name an agent in Australia to receive notifications of acceptance and other notices under the contract.

A copy of each of the specifications, &c. may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of telephone cable at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 44,995.)

* * * * *

Material for Small Arms Factory Construction at Canberra. See Notice on p. 850.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa notifies that tenders are invited by the South African Railways

Baltic Timber. Administration for the supply and delivery, c.i.f., of red Swedish *deals and ceiling and flooring boards* at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Durban (Contract No. 648). An alternative tender permits the tenderer to quote free on rail at the ports and other stations from local stocks held by tenderer against periodic requirements of the Administration.

* 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 the Commonwealth who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

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 18th October.*

Copies of the conditions and forms of tender may be obtained from the Secretary to the Tender Board, at the above address.

Copies of the conditions and forms of tender, &c. may be consulted by United Kingdom timber exporters at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 44,690.)

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that tenders are invited by the Johannesburg Municipal Council for the supply and delivery of from 265 to 1,450 tons of *tar* and/or *tar substitute*. (Contract No. 15.) See Note on p. 801.

Copies of the specification, conditions of contract, and form of tender, may be obtained from the Controller of Stores, Municipal Offices, Plein Square, Johannesburg, and sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received by the Town Clerk at that address up to noon on 2nd November.*

A copy of the specification, form of tender, &c. may be consulted by United Kingdom producers of *tar* or *tar substitute* at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 44,687.)

With reference to the notice on p. 738 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to a new scheme for the disposal of sewage in the Cape Town suburbs, the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa has now forwarded a copy of the Report of the City Engineer of Cape Town, which gives details of the scheme, and is illustrated by diagrams and plates.

The proposal is, broadly stated, to convey 74 per cent. of the sewage of Woodstock and 11½ per cent. of that of Mowbray to the present outfall at Three Anchor Bay, and to deal with the sewage of the remaining suburbs at the Corporation farm at Mowbray. The cost of the undertaking is estimated at £489,000.

A detailed summary of the estimated cost of the scheme includes the following items:—*Main and subsidiary sewers*, £316,850; *purification works and approach road*, £31,500; *precipitation tanks for tanning waste*, £1,000; *stand-by storm-water tanks*, £3,300; *main pumping station (including building, motors, pumps, rising main, and approach road)*, £13,000; *sub-pumping stations (including underground chambers, motors, pumps, and rising mains)*, £12,500; and *extension of sea outfall*, £12,000.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner adds that there is little doubt that the scheme will in due course receive approval.

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

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

United Kingdom firms interested may consult the above-mentioned copy of the Report at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 44,693.)

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa has forwarded an extract from the local press to the effect that the Union Steel Corporation of South Africa at Vereeniging has decided to acquire further plant and machinery. The works of the Corporation have been in operation for over 12 months, and the output of steel has reached about 400 tons per month. The contemplated additions to the plant include a 15 in. mill, a 22 in. cogging mill, and new melting and re-heating furnaces. At present the capacity of the plant is kept down by the sluggish working of the hydraulic press used for pressing and cutting the ingots into bars, but when the large cogging mill is in operation these delays will cease. A ready market has been obtained for the output, which has consisted of bars of all sections, fencing standards, and light rails up to 20 lb. size. With the new plant it is hoped to roll rails up to 35 lbs., and produce about 10,000 tons annually.

(C.I.B. 44,684.)

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner has forwarded a further extract from the local press stating that new turbine plant installed at Pietermaritzburg for the production of electric power for that town, which has now been working for some sixteen months, has enabled the authorities to deal with a greatly increased demand for current, while at the same time effecting a considerable economy in the cost of generation. With this increasing output the question of putting down additional plant will shortly have to be considered,

(C.I.B. 44,683.)

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.

FRANCE.

H.M. Consul-General in Paris (Mr. W. R. Hearn) reports that an agent at Tours desires to secure the travelling agency in France of United Kingdom iron founders.

United Kingdom iron founders should apply to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the name and address of the enquirer.

(C.I.B. 43,945.)

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

H.M. Consul at Lyons (Mr. E. R. E. Vicars) reports that a business man in that city desires to secure the agency for the whole of France of United Kingdom steel makers capable of exporting after the war large quantities of *steel* to France. The enquirer states that he is prepared to invest considerable sums in the creation of depôts of British-made steel in different parts of France.

Steel. United Kingdom steel makers should apply to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the name and address of the enquirer.

(C.I.B. 44,543.)

The issue of the "Bulletin" of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, dated 8th September, announces that a French firm is in the market for *curling irons* (G.W. 1283).

Curling Irons. Communications relating to the foregoing should be addressed to the Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce, 9, Rue des Pyramides, Paris. The reference number should be quoted.

FRANCE (ALGERIA).

With reference to the notice on p. 505 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 19th August relative to the sale of corkwood which it is proposed to cut from certain areas in the State Forests in the Province of Constantine, H.M. Consul-General at Algiers (Mr. B. Cave, C.B.) has now forwarded a further Notice giving the amounts of the different kinds of cork available in the various forests and the conditions of sale. The date of the sale has not yet been announced.

Firms desirous of taking part in the sale should communicate with the "Conservateur des Eaux et Forêts," Constantine.

The notice (in French) above 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.

(C.I.B. 44,997.)

PORTUGAL.

The "Diario" do Governo (Lisbon), of 4th September, publishes a Law authorising the Government to raise a loan of 5,000,000 escudos for the execution of *port improvement works* at Lisbon as follows:—Modification of the Alcantara dock and construction of the west breakwater of the Santos dock, 1,000,000 escudos; construction of the east breakwater of Santos dock; construction of the third section (Santa Apolónia to

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

the Poco do Bispo), 1,300,000 escudos; Custom House, warehouses, &c., 1,100,000 escudos.

Escudo = about 3s. at current rate of exchange.

Railway Material, Bridge Work, &c. See notice on p. 852.

SPAIN.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 4th September notifies that tenders will be received at the "Registro de la Dirección-
Telephone Exchange General de Telégrafos," Madrid, up to noon on
Equipment. 30th September, for the construction and working, for a maximum period of 20 years, of a *central telephone exchange* at each of the following towns:—Huesca (Province of Huesca); Lorca (Province of Murcia); Orihuela (Province of Alicante); Borjas Blancas (Province of Lérida); and Aguilas (Province of Murcia).

The above-mentioned issue of the "Gaceta," containing particulars (in Spanish) regarding the installation of the necessary plant and material, may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of telephone exchange equipment at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. *See Note† on next page.*

The same issue of the "Gaceta" also notifies that tenders will be opened at the "Dirección-General de Correos y
Office Furniture Telégrafos," Madrid, on 25th September, for the
and Fittings. supply and installation of *furniture* (including *wooden and glass partitions, presses, shelving, bank counters, tables, chairs, &c.*) required for the Central Post Office Savings Bank at Madrid. The estimated value of the contract is 117,652 pesetas (about £4,700).

The "Gaceta," containing detailed particulars (in Spanish) regarding the type and dimensions of the various articles of furniture and fittings required, may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. *See Note† on next page.*

The "Gaceta" of 4th September further notifies that tenders will be opened by the Municipal Authorities at Valencia,
Building and at 11 a.m. on 16th October, for the construction
Furnishing of a building to be used as a *post and telegraph*
Material. *office.* The cost of the work is estimated at 1,574,919 pesetas (about £63,000). A period of 30 months from the date of the award of the contract will be allowed for the completion of the works.

The "Gaceta," containing the conditions of contract and detailed particulars (in Spanish) regarding the stone, lime, cement, metals, woodwork, glass, paints, &c. to be employed, may be consulted by

Openings for British Trade.

SPAIN—*continued.*

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. See *Note† below.*

The "Gaceta" of 8th September notifies that tenders will be opened at the "Dirección-General de Obras Públicas," Madrid, on 12th November, for the construction and working, for a period of 99 years, of a *secondary railway* from Manacor to Artá, in the island of Majorca. The cost of construction is estimated at 4,491,265 pesetas (about £179,650), on which interest not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum will be guaranteed by the State. The minimum rolling stock required to work the line will be 4 locomotives, 13 passenger coaches, 5 brake vans, and 27 goods wagons. An option on the concession is held by Don Rafael Blanes Tolosa. Construction work must be begun within six months from the date of the award of the concession, and completed within a period of two years. See *Note† below.*

Note†.—Although the foregoing contracts will probably be awarded to Spanish firms, nevertheless the carrying out of the works may involve the purchase of materials outside Spain.

With reference to the notice on p. 150 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th July last relative to a call for tenders for the construction of a *railway station* at Canfranc, on the line from Zuera to Olorón, the "Gaceta de Madrid" of 7th September notifies that the contract has been awarded to Don Vicente Riestra, of Pontevedra, at the price of 2,084,000 pesetas (about £83,360).

ITALY.

Articles to replace German and Austrian Goods.

See article on pp. 826-28.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul at Los Angeles, California (Mr. C. W. Mortimer) reports that it is probable that a departmental store in that town would be willing to import *cutlery*, including *nail scissors*, of United Kingdom manufacture, provided that prices compared favourably with those charged for similar goods not of British manufacture. It is stated that, as a rule, British goods are too good, and therefore too costly, to sell well in Los Angeles.

The name and address of the stores referred to may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers of cutlery at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 43,214.)

Openings for British Trade.

BRAZIL.

The "Diario Official" (Rio de Janeiro) of 21st August publishes a **Railway Material; Decree (No. 11,680) approving revised plans and specifications presented by the "Companhia Mogyana de Estradas de Ferro e Navegação"** **Bridgework.** in connection with the construction of the railway from Igarapava to Uberaba, involving the erection of a bridge over the Rio Grande. The estimated cost of the works to be carried out has been increased from 4,166,000 milreis to 4,493,537 milreis (*i.e.* from about £214,800 to £231,700, at current rate of exchange).

The same issue of the "Diario" publishes a further Decree (No. 11,683) authorising, on the recommendation of the Ministry of Communications and Public Works, a revision of the contract entered into with the Theresopolis Railway Company in 1911 (see p. 231 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st February, 1912). Under the revised contract, the works to be undertaken are as follows:—The construction of an extension of the Theresopolis line to Sebastiana, in the State of Rio de Janeiro; the re-construction of the existing line to Theresopolis and its equipment with improved rolling stock; and the improvement of railway facilities in the harbour of Piedade, the starting point of the line to Theresopolis. The company is authorised to import from abroad material for the construction and equipment of the line, but such material will not be exempt from import duty. Plans of all the works to be undertaken must be presented to the Government for approval within six months, and the line must be completed within a period of five years from the date of the approval of the plans.

SIAM.

With reference to the notice on p. 22 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 7th January last relative to a call for tenders by the Siamese Royal Railway Department (Broad Gauge) for the supply and delivery of **Bogies and Frames; Contract Awarded.** *bogies and frames for rolling stock*, the Acting British Consul-General at Bangkok (Mr. J. Crosby) now reports that the contract in question has been awarded to an American firm, whose name, together with the price quoted and other particulars, may be *obtained* by United Kingdom contractors for railway supplies at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 44,672.)

JAPAN.

Electrical and other Machinery. See notice on p. 820.

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

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

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

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

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

BOARD OF TRADE EXHIBITIONS.

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

The samples of goods of German and Austrian manufacture, collected in British and foreign markets abroad, which have been exhibited at the Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, London, E.C., will be exhibited at Newarke Secondary School, Leicester, from Monday, 27th September, until Saturday, 2nd October. The exhibition will be open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. each day and admission will be by invitation.

Invitations to the exhibition will be issued by the Board of Trade working in conjunction with the Leicester Chamber of Commerce, and manufacturers and exporters desirous of visiting the exhibition who do not receive invitations by 27th September should make application to the Leicester Chamber of Commerce.

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

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

Textiles.	Leather and leather goods.
Woollens.	Glass.
Haberdashery.	Chairs.
Silks.	Yarn.
Velvet.	Wire.
Laces, trimmings, and edgings.	Mirrors.
Hosiery.	Fancy goods.
Men's caps and hats.	Cheap jewellery.
Cottons and fancy threads.	Beads and bangles.
Blankets and shawls.	Nursery and toilet preparations and specialities.
Men's and women's underwear.	Table waters.
Wools.	Stationery and paper.
Gloves.	Domestic and household requisites.
Buttons.	Cigarette papers.
Suitings and coatings.	Tobacco pipes.
Cotton blouses.	Needles and pins.
Prints.	Machetes.
Shoes, &c.	Perfume and fancy soaps.
Tools.	Concertinas.
Cutlery.	Toys.
Hardware.	Picture mouldings.
Glassware.	Ornaments.
Enamel ware.	Dyes.
Aluminium ware.	Sewing machines.
Crockery.	
Lamps and lanterns.	

Board of Trade Exhibitions.

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 the following British Dominions, Possessions, Protectorates, &c.:—

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, East Africa Protectorate (Mombasa), Fiji, Wei-hai-wei, and Zanzibar.

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

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

EXHIBITION OF GERMAN CATALOGUES.

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

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

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.**BRITISH INDIA.**

The "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta) of 6th August publishes an announcement by the Indian Department of Commerce and Industry regarding the establishment of a permanent State Commercial Museum in Calcutta for the benefit of Indian produce and industry.

The Museum will be attached to, and form part of, the Department

Other Exhibitions.

of Commercial Intelligence. The collection of samples and exhibits will naturally take time, and the development of the Museum must necessarily be gradual.

It is intended that the Museum should contain samples of the principal manufactures imported into India from all foreign countries with which there is any existing or prospective Indian competition, and also representative samples of the corresponding Indian manufactures. It will also contain samples of goods marketed in foreign countries which India might be in a position to supply. It is further intended to exhibit representative samples of raw materials exported to foreign countries to be re-imported in manufactured form, as also of raw materials which occur in India but are not at present worked up there, although products manufactured from similar materials are imported in considerable quantities.

Pending the selection of a permanent building, the Museum will be temporarily located in the Commerce and Industry Department Building, No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, and arrangements are now being made to prepare the accommodation required.

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that an exhibition of samples of German and Austrian goods was opened at the Sydney Chamber of Commerce on 19th July. A considerable amount of interest seems to have been taken in the display of goods, which included cotton hosiery, lace, gloves, haberdashery, ladies' shoes for evening wear, paper, stationery, chinaware, glassware, earthenware, chemicals, drugs, perfumery, fancy goods, cutlery, tools, gas and electrical appliances, brushware, &c. The total attendance in the six days during which the goods were exhibited was about 1,300.

It was proposed to hold, early in September, a further exhibition at the Chamber illustrative of the goods made in Australia and other parts of the British Empire, as well as of manufactures of Allied Countries.

(C.I.B. 44,248.)

ROYAL PROCLAMATION AND GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

Declaration regarding the expression "Enemy."

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

RELATING TO TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS doubts have arisen as respects the position under the Proclamations for the time being in force relating to Trading with the Enemy of incorporated companies or bodies of persons which, though not incorporated in any enemy country or in territory in hostile occupation, carry on business in any such country or territory:

And whereas it is expedient that the position of those companies or bodies for the purposes of those Proclamations should be defined:

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:—

For the purposes of the Proclamations for the time being in force relating to Trading with the Enemy, the expression "enemy," notwithstanding anything in the said Proclamations, is hereby declared to include, and to have included, any incorporated company or body of persons (wherever incorporated) carrying on business in an enemy country or in any territory for the time being in hostile occupation.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Fourteenth day of September, 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 11th March, 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.

Royal Proclamation and Government Notices affecting Trade.

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 *bona-fides* of particular consignees, business should be suspended pending reference to the Chairman, Trade Clearing House, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S.W.* 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.

VICE-CONSULATE AT CUYABÁ (BRAZIL) CLOSED.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the Foreign Office that it has been decided to close the British Vice-Consulate at Cuyabá, Brazil. (C. 29,817.)

TELEGRAPH MONEY ORDERS FOR EGYPT.

The Postmaster-General announces that on and after 16th September, and for the period of the war, the telegrams of advice of telegraph money orders payable in Egypt will be accepted for transmission at the deferred rate for the telegrams of advice if the orders are intended for payment to soldiers, sailors, doctors or nurses serving with His Majesty's Forces.

It should be borne in mind that telegrams for members of the Forces in Egypt must in all cases bear the number, rank and regiment of the addressee, even though they may be addressed to a hospital.

EXTENSION OF CASH-ON-DELIVERY SERVICE TO BRITISH GUIANA.

The Postmaster-General announces that arrangements have been made for the extension of the Post Office Cash-on-Delivery Service to British Guiana. Packets and parcels will be accepted at any Post Office in the United Kingdom for transmission by the new service on and after 1st October next.

* This modifies the notice which appeared on pp. 592-3 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th August, advising traders to apply to the *War Trade Department* as to the *bona-fides* of consignees.

Royal Proclamation and Government Notices affecting Trade.

PARCEL MAILS FOR MEXICO.

The Postmaster-General announces that as no opportunity for the despatch of parcel mails to Mexico is likely to occur for some time, parcels for that country will not be accepted until further notice.

BRITISH SAILORS INTERNED IN NORWAY.

The Postmaster-General announces that letters, postcards, parcels and money orders may be sent free of all postal charges to officers and men of His Majesty's Fleet interned in Norway. They should be marked "Krig-fangepost" or "Prisoner of War," and be addressed:— "C/o Ostplanden Infanteriregiment, Nr. oberst Holtan, Hamar, Norway; c/o General Post Office, Mount Pleasant, London, E.C."

NAVAL PRIZES.

Names of Vessels Detained or Captured.

With reference to the notice on p. 749 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to Naval Prizes, it is notified that the "London Gazette" of 10th September contains a further list of vessels detained or captured at sea by His Majesty's Armed Forces, and ships whose cargoes, or part of them, have been detained.

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

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

Bechuanaland, Swaziland and Southern Rhodesia Proclamations.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is in receipt of a copy of the "Official Gazette" of the High Commissioner of South Africa, dated 13th August, which contains Proclamations of the High Commissioner, dated 4th August, amending the Bechuanaland, Swaziland, and Southern Rhodesia, "Trading with the Enemy Proclamations (1914)." By these new Proclamations it is declared that, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the proviso to section *five* of the original Proclamations, transactions between parties in the above-mentioned Territories in respect of (1) banking business with a branch situated outside British territory in South Africa of an enemy firm or company, or (2) any description of business with a branch situated outside British territory in South Africa of an enemy bank, shall be considered as transactions with an enemy.

A proviso is added that these Proclamations shall not be construed as prohibiting *bonâ fide* commercial transactions if such operations comply with certain specified conditions.

The "Gazette" containing the above-mentioned Proclamations may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

PORTUGUESE DECREE PROHIBITING SALE OF STEAM FISHING VESSELS TO FOREIGNERS.

The "Diario do Governo" (Lisbon) of 7th September publishes a Decree prohibiting any person or enterprise from transferring, even temporarily, to foreigners any steam vessel able to be used for fishing. This step has been rendered advisable in view of the increasing importance of fish as an article of diet and owing to the fact that certain shipowners, taking advantage of the opportunity to obtain high prices for their vessels, have sold or leased them to foreigners.

The Decree also empowers the Government to requisition any vessel which may be able to be utilised for fishing. A Committee (consisting of two representatives of the fishers, a delegate of the Portuguese Customs and two representatives of the Ministry of Marine) is to be formed to consider the best means to protect the interests of the fishing industry.

JAPANESE REGULATIONS REGARDING TRADE WITH ENEMY FIRMS IN CHINA.

The Board of Trade have received information through the Foreign Office that the Japanese Government have not prohibited trading with enemy subjects in neutral or allied countries. Instructions have, however, been issued to Japanese ships not to take on board cargo shipped by or consigned to an enemy subject in China subsequent to the 26th July, on which date the Trading with the Enemy (China, Siam, Persia, and Morocco) Proclamation came into force in this country.

(C. 30,185 ; C. 28,548.)

TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

Mongolia.—A recent issue of the "North China Herald" (Shanghai) states that special expeditions of exploration and research have been organised by persons interested in the commercial possibilities of Mongolia, and it is not difficult to foretell that new outlets and routes for trade will be opened up. The possibilities that this immense expanse of territory offers cannot be over-estimated, and it is likely that a great deal of the caravan trade hitherto carried on between the Chinese and the Mongols will be diverted northwards and north-eastwards to points along the Chinese Eastern Railway. This has actually been taking place for some considerable time, but will probably assume larger proportions after the expeditions have completed their work.

Shipping on the Sungari shows signs of activity and there is a great deal of freight offering; large cargoes of grain are being shipped down the river. A regular service of passenger steamers is being maintained on the Sungari and Amur.

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Trade Conditions Abroad.

Japan (Shimonoseki).—H.M. Consul at Shimonoseki (Mr. E. H. Holmes) reports that, generally speaking, the present time is not a favourable one for British exporters to ship direct to Moji, the principal port of the consular district of Shimonoseki. An exception to this statement, however, must be made in regard to *machinery*, for which there should be good prospects in view of the cessation of German activities. The district has undoubtedly a great industrial future, and includes many towns which even now are of considerable manufacturing importance, while the rapid extension of electrical enterprise throughout the country implies a steady demand for electrical plant and machinery.

It is also to be noted that approximately 70 per cent. of the constructional steel and other metal work for building, imported into Moji, has been of German origin; the total imports of these materials in 1913 amounted to £81,439 and in 1914 to £14,931. It would seem that there should be an opening for British manufacturers, if capably and energetically represented. It cannot, however, be too strongly emphasised that business cannot be done by correspondence; to obtain a footing it is essential to appoint local representatives who would be willing to expend time and trouble in order to obtain business. Such representatives should be given the fullest powers possible with regard to the offering of trade discounts and other inducements to prospective customers. (A.R. 84.)

TRADE ENQUIRIES REGARDING MARKETS ABROAD.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade invites applications from manufacturers and exporters of United Kingdom goods who are desirous of extending their trade in markets abroad. Such applications should specify the countries for which information is desired, and indicate—

- (a) The precise kind of goods about which the enquirer desires information, and
- (b) The particular points in regard to which he especially wants to be informed.

Attention is directed to this matter because, if applicants would make their enquiries *more precise*, they would benefit by receiving more precise information. It would also be in their interest to state whether they have already succeeded in obtaining any trade in the countries in question, whether they are represented by agents there, and if so by whom, and whether they are satisfied with their representation.

Applicants for information may apply direct to H.M. Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the Dominions, the correspondents of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade in other parts of the Empire, and to H.M. Consular Officers in foreign countries, but it is generally desirable that they should apply, *in the first instance*, to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., because by the adoption of this course much delay may be avoided in those cases in which the Branch is already in possession of the required information.

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1915.

Acreage Under Crops, and Livestock.

The preliminary statements of areas under crops and number of live stock on agricultural holdings as returned in June, 1915, issued by the Agricultural Departments for England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, respectively, have enabled the following summary for the United Kingdom, with the comparative figures for 1914, to be compiled at the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. The returns for the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man are not included.

—	1914.	1915.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—).	
Crops—				
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Wheat	1,904,930	2,334,090	+ 429,160	+ 22·5
Barley	1,871,170	1,523,980	— 347,190	— 18·6
Oats	3,877,960	4,148,050	+ 270,090	+ 7·0
Potatoes	1,197,010	1,202,520	+ 5,510	+ 0·5
Turnips and swedes	1,752,570	1,617,460	— 135,110	— 7·7
Mangolds	515,860	500,490	— 15,370	— 3·0
Clover, sainfoin, &c., for hay ...	2,902,900	2,839,920	— 62,980	— 2·2
Permanent grass for hay... ..	6,489,880	6,420,360	— 69,520	— 1·1
Livestock—				
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	
Horses used for agricultural purposes (including mares kept for breeding)	1,320,470	1,214,290	— 106,180	— 8·0
Unbroken horses (including stallions)—				
1 year old and above... ..	350,360	318,870	— 31,490	— 9·0
Under 1 year	171,730	166,480	— 5,250	— 3·1
Total of horses	1,842,560	1,699,640	— 142,920	— 7·8
Cows and heifers in milk or in calf	4,576,850	4,476,470	— 100,380	— 2·2
Other cattle—				
2 years old and above	2,326,580	2,217,760	— 108,820	— 4·7
1 year old and under 2	2,587,550	2,655,570	+ 67,720	+ 2·6
Under 1 year	2,653,280	2,781,570	+ 128,290	+ 4·8
Total of cattle	12,144,560	12,131,370	— 13,190	— 0·1
Ewes kept for breeding	11,921,600	11,304,730	+ 83,130	+ 0·7
Other sheep—				
1 year old and above	5,037,910	5,390,930	+ 353,020	+ 7·0
Under 1 year	11,626,580	11,485,880	— 140,700	— 1·2
Total of sheep	27,886,090	28,181,540	+ 295,450	+ 1·1
Sows kept for breeding	492,980	427,810	— 55,170	— 11·2
Other pigs... ..	3,446,910	3,345,970	— 100,940	— 2·9
Total of pigs	3,939,890	3,783,780	— 156,110	— 4·0

TRANS-FRONTIER TRADE OF BURMA IN 1914-15.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has received a copy of an official report on the trans-frontier trade of Burma for the year ended 31st March, 1915, from which the following particulars are extracted:—

The total value of the trade during the year was 7,67,61,215 rupees, an increase over the preceding year of 12,41,376 rupees, or nearly 2 per cent. The value of the imports, including treasure, was 3,90,55,906 rupees, as compared with 3,98,15,740 rupees in 1913-14, and of exports 3,77,05,309 rupees, as compared with 3,57,04,099 rupees in the previous year, showing a decrease of 2 per cent. on the value of imports, and an increase of 6 per cent. on the value of exports.

The following table shows the values of the total imports and exports (including treasure) into and from Burma, by land, during 1914-15, the figures for 1913-14 being added for purposes of comparison:—

Districts to or from which Registered at Burmese Stations.	Imports into Burma.		Exports from Burma.	
	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western China	60,96,137	73,10,552	66,82,698	57,71,064
Unadministered Kachin Country	3,79,349	6,32,419	5,93,999	8,02,433
Northern Shan States	1,35,62,586	1,45,86,615	1,24,75,104	1,51,40,066
Southern Shan States	1,00,63,153	77,80,411	99,53,392	1,05,06,473
Siam (Southern)	14,03,951	20,40,880	9,08,049	12,52,376
.. (Northern)	43,26,063	39,64,049	34,02,287	31,31,641
Karenni	39,84,501	27,41,280	16,88,570	11,01,256
Total	3,98,15,740	3,90,55,906	3,57,04,099	3,77,05,309

1,00,000 rupees = about £6,660 at par rate of exchange.

As compared with 1913-14, exports to Western China decreased by 13.6 per cent., but imports from the district increased by almost 20 per cent. The chief decreases in exports were mainly under the heads of cotton twist and yarns and piece goods. The increase in imports was mainly under the head of silver.

In 1914-15, both imports from and exports to the Unadministered Kachin Country increased considerably over the preceding year; the former by 67 per cent. and the latter by 35 per cent. The opening up of the new Putao District naturally affected trade in this area; but the increases shown are also partly due to the better registration which resulted from the opening of a new office at Mogaung.

The total trade with the Northern Shan States amounted to 2,97,26,681 rupees in 1914-15, an increase of 14 per cent. over the previous year. This result was almost entirely due to the activity of the Burma Mines Company. Imports of lead showed an increase of 12,75,000 rupees over the value in 1913-14. Exports of coal and coke increased by 2,27,000 rupees, and of iron by 23,58,000 rupees. One of the principal products of the Northern Shan States is oranges, the imports of which were valued at some 1,74,000 rupees more than the imports in 1913-14. The tea trade was not so flourishing; prices were poor, and producers held up their stocks. European twist and

Trans-Frontier Trade of Burma in 1914-15.

yarn showed a revival, and exports of these goods increased by 3,13,100 rupees. Japanese goods have replaced German articles in the important bazaar of Nankham.

Imports into Burma from the Southern Shan States showed a decrease of 22,82,000 rupees as compared with 1913-14, mainly under the heads of cattle, teak, elephants and silver. Exports from Burma of European cotton piece-goods showed a decrease of 4,24,000 rupees, which, however, was counterbalanced by a revival of trade in manufactured piece-goods of silk and wool. The influence of the opening of the railway as far as Aungban (Kalaw) has not yet made itself felt on all the trade routes, but this is only a matter of time. In the Myelat area it is of great importance already.

With Northern Siam there was a decrease in trade of 5,76,000 rupees as compared with the 1913-14 figures, due to the poor market for cattle in Burma, and also to a scarcity of money. There was an advance in the value of Indian twists and yarns exported from Burma. The imports of silk piece goods from Southern Siam declined, but the value of imports of elephants and cattle increased.

The Karenni area appears to have felt the stagnation of trade very considerably and imports and exports show decreases of 31 and 35 per cent. respectively, as compared with 1913-14. The decrease took place mainly in the value of imports of teak into Burma.

ADVERTISING IN RUSSIA.

The following information regarding advertising in Russia has been extracted from a foreign Consular Report, written in 1913, dealing with trade in Petrograd:—

Advertising in Russia is not so universal or well organised as in the countries of Western Europe, and the various methods of advertising usual in the latter are not in general use in Russia. The commonest of all advertisements are those in newspapers and periodicals; next come posters and notice boards; then printed leaflets, which are enclosed with newspapers, or delivered from house to house, or given away in the streets. In the largest towns, flash-light advertisements appear. In country districts advertising is practised but little, and in small towns it plays no important part.

Advertisements in newspapers in Russia do not obtain a very wide publicity, because the circle of readers is limited. The number of newspapers and periodicals has indeed much increased in the last few years, but the number of subscribers and readers is still small as compared with western countries.

Altogether there are published in Russia about 2,000 periodicals, of which about 850 are political, 225 religious, 130 medical, 186 agricultural, and 140 deal with trade and industry.

About 1,585 periodicals are published in Russian, 234 in Polish, 65 in German, 47 in Lettish, 45 in Esthonian, 31 in Hebrew, 6 in French, and others in Chinese, Mongol, &c. German, French and English occur occasionally in the polyglot periodicals.

Advertising in Russia.

The largest number of periodicals are published in Petrograd, namely, 531. Then follow Moscow with 208, Warsaw 204, Kiev 69, Riga 59, Odessa 58, and Tiflis 44. The circulation of the separate papers cannot be stated with accuracy, but it may be assumed that the more widely read have not, necessarily, the largest circulation. Circulations of 30,000 copies count as large.

The contents of the advertisements are very varied. Places of amusement head the list, followed by advertisements of exhibitions, philanthropic establishments, hotels, shipping lines, banks, factories, merchants, and traders of all sorts, &c. Advertisements of foreign firms seldom appear in the daily press; very rarely the advertisement of a toilet article or of a chocolate factory appears. The most widely read papers have from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pages of advertisements. The trade papers also have advertisements, but not a great number. The covers of these papers are generally printed with advertisements, and also two pages at the end, and, as a rule, there are only a few advertisements which take up a proportionately large space. It is in these trade papers, rather than in the daily press, that foreign firms advertise.

Advertisements occur more frequently in the official railway time table. On a few sheets at the beginning are advertisements of works, baths, banks, hotels, &c., and at the end of the book are 38 pages of advertisements of hotels of all grades. Some insurance companies also advertise in the time table. The Petrograd Directory has an even greater proportion of advertisements.

The charges for advertisements vary considerably. In the daily papers from 20 copecks (5d.) to 2 roubles (4s. 2d.) are paid for a line of brevier type. The prices of advertisements in trade journals are sometimes higher than these.

Placard advertisements are of all shapes and sizes, and for the most part are made of paper, but wood and tin plate are also used for durable placards. This method of advertising is employed chiefly by theatres, places of amusement, exhibitions, &c., and also by trading firms. Placards are found on railway stations, quays and hotels, and on house walls in Petrograd. Equally common is advertising on buildings and hoardings.

In railway carriages and tramcars there are no advertising placards.

The erection of wooden hoardings in proximity to railways occurs in the neighbourhood of large towns, especially Petrograd, but to a lesser extent than in other countries.

The sending of advertising leaflets through the post, or distributing them in the streets, or the carrying of placards in the streets does take place in Petrograd to a moderate extent, as in other Russian towns, but these methods of advertising mainly concern places of entertainment. The methods of advertising by announcements enclosed with newspapers or leaflets sent to houses by post are hardly ever used by foreign firms.

Advertisements on theatre curtains, either printed on the curtain or produced by means of the magic lantern, are made use of in Petrograd and in some other Russian towns. This method, however, is followed exclusively by local Russian firms. Flashlight signs are beginning to be used as an advertising medium, as is also the cinematograph.

TRADE OF THE SUDAN.

Statistics for the Year 1914 and First Quarter of 1915.

According to the Report for 1914 of the Directors of the Sudan Central Economic Board, the value of the imports into the Sudan in 1914, inclusive of Government stores, amounted to £E. 1,891,464, as compared with £E. 2,109,776 in 1913. In the first quarter of the current year the value of the import trade was £E. 342,901, as compared with £E. 519,109 during January—March, 1914.

The following table shows the values of the imports of some of the principal articles in the years 1913 and 1914 and in the first quarter of each of the years 1914 and 1915:—

	Calendar Year.		Jan.—March,	
	1913.	1914.	1914.	1915.
	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.
Dura and maize	58,193	214,197	46,118	386
Rice	25,049	29,805	4,921	500
Wheat flour	86,168	102,352	27,988	12,354
Sugar	258,750	239,076	70,002	52,933
Coffee	67,545	57,319	7,305	6,019
Tea... ..	39,114	36,502	6,786	4,492
Tobacco, tobac, cigars and cigarettes..	47,303	43,880	11,961	10,292
Coal	108,037	76,222	25,426	10,093
Soap	28,536	24,498	7,541	6,014
Cotton fabrics	503,616	343,222	110,421	95,431
Machinery (electrical, agricultural, &c.) and parts	32,526	47,325	21,246	2,810
Empty sacks	29,815	14,097	7,139	11,474

The value of the exports during the year 1914 amounted to £E. 1,020,260, as against £E. 1,185,186 in 1913. In spite of the war exports increased, every effort being made to get produce out of the country while opportunity offered.

The values of some of the principal articles exported in 1913 and 1914 and in the first quarter of each of the years 1914 and 1915 are shown in the following table:—

	Calendar Year.		Jan.—March.	
	1913.	1914.	1914.	1915.
	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.
Cattle	74,664	99,868	40,069	27,347
Sheep and goats	97,059	85,975	32,456	20,296
Hides, untanned	22,821	49,080	14,217	20,478
Skins, untanned	31,906	38,427	15,905	6,400
Ivory	113,236	84,605	23,568	6,099
Dura	21,716	4,429	2,701	44,293
Cotton seed	21,097	12,509	3,862	32
Sesame	104,939	52,899	34,739	24,262
Dates	31,872	29,372	8,127	4,074
Gum	371,528	314,919	84,838	39,824
Cotton, ginned	152,110	98,555	33,266	7,885
Gold	43,802	68,146	10,267	18,041

Trade of the Sudan.

The Report states that the country has emerged not unsuccessfully from a time of great economic strain, during which agriculture has been more or less at a standstill in some of the most productive districts of the Sudan, with the consequence that many of the people have been in great want. Trade, however, has maintained a fair level, and substantial progress has been made towards recovery owing to the excellent harvest reaped in 1914.

£E. = £1 0s. 6½d.

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE IN ITALY.

In view of the interest which has recently been manifested in the possibility of finding openings for British-made goods in Italian markets, the following information from H.M. Consular Officers in Italy may be of service to United Kingdom manufacturers:—

H.M. Consul-General at *Turin* (Major W. P. Chapman), as the result of enquiries as to the probable demand for certain goods in Piedmont, has forwarded the subjoined data, obtained in some cases from leading local firms.

Pig iron and steel, &c.—The most important article of import hitherto obtained chiefly from Germany is pig iron, both white and grey. The yearly consumption of pig iron in Piedmont may be estimated at 6,000 or 7,000 tons of white pig iron, known locally as “*fonte de Suède*.” The consumption of pig iron known as grey, *viz.*, Hematite, Clarence, Cleveland, &c., is said to be about 30,000 tons per annum. Other metal goods in demand are steel sheets for motor bodies and steel tubes for motor cars (for which there is an approximate demand of £40,000), white metals for bearings, and tubes for radiators, the demand in the case of the last-mentioned amounting, it is said, to about £10,000 per annum.

Machine tools.—Germany supplied four-fifths of the machine tools imported, a few specialities coming from the United States. It is estimated that some £400,000 worth of business could be done in Piedmont in this line. This class of goods should include all specialities for working metals and wood, tubes, plates, &c., *i.e.*, lathes, shapers, drilling, milling, planing, and boring machines, &c.

Machinery.—Besides machine tools for working wood and metals, in which, notwithstanding American competition, good business could be done, special attention is drawn to the trade in electrical machinery and appliances. The market for these goods has been entirely in the hands of German firms. This class of goods includes equipment for electric tramways, dynamos, transformers, accumulators, controllers, insulators, starting switches, speed regulators, safety fuses, lightning conductors, electric lamps, &c., and all other kinds of electrical appliances. Other machinery for which there is a demand includes the following:—Oil motors of the Diesel type, light locomotives for steam tramways, printing, weaving and spinning machinery,

Openings for British Trade in Italy.

machinery for tanning plants and leather factories, polishing machines, freezing plant, and controllers, clocks and accessories for steam engines, &c.

Hardware.—Tools and implements for arts and trades, locks and padlocks, furniture fittings of all kinds, fittings and clasps for bags, trunks, purses, &c., hitherto largely imported from Germany, will be required. In the opinion of one of the leading firms, the value of the annual consumption of these goods in Piedmont may be estimated at £200,000 or more.

Colours and varnishes, medicinal goods, resins, perfumery and essences would probably find a ready sale. *See note on p. 801.*

Belting is to some extent manufactured locally, but the British-made article would probably find a market. The kinds of belting most in demand are leather-bordered and triple-braided, raw-hide for dynamos and electric motors, and camel hair (*See note on p. 801*). H.M. Consul-General is informed that belting sold by weight does not meet the wishes of local buyers who prefer to buy by measure. This wish should be complied with by British firms desiring to introduce their goods into the Italian market.

Miscellaneous.—Amongst other goods hitherto imported from Germany, mention may also be made of scientific, optical and mathematical instruments, pianos, pianolas, harmoniums, china, majolica and glassware, waterproof felts for roofs, carpets, linoleum, wall paper, needles and pins, enamelled hollow ware, toys and games, buttons, studs, &c.

* * * * *

H.M. Consul at Rome (Mr. C. C. Morgan) reports that the values of the principal articles imported into Rome from Germany in 1913, with which goods of United Kingdom manufacture competed, were as shown in the following table:—

Imports into Rome.

—	From United Kingdom.	From Germany.
	£	£
Cotton goods	4,137	6,936
Woollen goods	21,518	24,656
Woollen carpets	3,944	4,616
Silk goods	2,658	783
Furniture	5,950	2,172
Books	1,236	2,643
Machinery	1,303	13,923
Silver plate	3,404	1,932
Optical and other instruments	19,978	63,742
Haberashers' goods and toys	2,275	19,374
Tobacco	3,932	4,777

* * * * *

Openings for British Trade in Italy.

The British Vice-Consul at *Taranto* (Mr. F. Watson) reports that there is little inducement for United Kingdom firms to open up direct relations with dealers in *Taranto*, and that the better method would be to deal through large firms established at the more important industrial centres. Having secured such a connection they might find it worth while to arrange for the despatch of circulars to possible small buyers in such places as *Taranto*, informing them where British-made goods can be obtained and adding some description in Italian, with prices in Italian currency and weights and measures in the metric system. By such a course the risk and trouble of dealing with weak local firms would be avoided and customers obtained without much outlay. Among articles which might find a ready sale are: electric light fittings and accessories, stoves and heating apparatus (gas and electric), cutlery, tools, paper of all kinds (including wall papers), and clothing of all descriptions.

* * * * *

H.M. Consul at *Palermo* (Mr. R. G. Macbean, M.V.O.) reports that many of the goods imported into *Palermo* are purchased from firms in the north of Italy, and that the figures of some of the chief imports into that port of German and British goods in 1913, given in the sub-joined table, do not therefore adequately represent the total value of the merchandise imported:—

Imports into Palermo.

—	From United Kingdom.	From Germany.
	£	£
Metal manufactures... ..	5,561	22,373
Machinery and apparatus	8,566	21,592
Chrome-tanned calf leather	758	14,324
Toys and small wares	1,534	10,867
Pianofortes	28	10,074
Scientific instruments	389	8,409
Porcelain, glass and crystal wares	125	4,012
Patent leather	—	3,273
Caustic potash	4,868	2,809
Electric wires and cables	143	2,668

The principal imports together with the values thereof from Austria-Hungary in 1913 were as follows:—stones, earth, &c. (£15,829); dried pulse (£9,454); chrome-tanned calf leather (£7,754); paraffin (£5,073); common pasteboard (£3,317); and leaf tobacco (£3,123).

(C.I.B. 34,374.)

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

URUGUAY.

The Uruguayan "Diario Oficial" for the 4th August contains the text of a Bill which has been submitted by the Executive to the Uruguayan General Assembly proposing to establish new (reduced) rates of Customs duty on goods of silk and of silk mixed with other materials, also on certain tissues of wool, cotton, &c. included in the "*Tupicoria*" section of the Tariff, imported into Uruguay. The Bill contains a provision, however, that the Executive shall be empowered to increase the new duties to a level not exceeding the present rates should they find such a course advisable in the national interests.

Appended to the Bill is a statement giving a comparison between the rates of duty at present leviable on the goods affected and those proposed in the Bill, and the complete document (in Spanish) may be seen by British traders interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 30,149.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 246-7 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 22nd July last relative to amended regulations requiring Certificates of Origin for certain goods imported into British India from various European Countries under Notification No. 9175 W, the Board of Trade are now in receipt of copy of a further Customs Notification (No. 13467 W), dated 14th August last, with regard to the procedure to be adopted in respect of certain goods imported from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Italy into the United Kingdom and subsequently re-exported therefrom to British India.

The present Notification provides that, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act 1878 (No. 8 of 1878), as amended by Act No. 12 of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of all goods, wares or merchandise from the United Kingdom which had previously been imported into that country from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Italy, unless copies of the "Specification for Foreign and Colonial Merchandise" (Form 30) or the Shipping Bill (Form 64), as the case may be, in the forms prescribed by the Board of Trade duly certified by the Customs Authorities in

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRITISH INDIA—*continued.*

the United Kingdom, are presented to the Customs Collector at the port of import in respect of such goods, wares and merchandise:

Provided that nothing in the Notification shall apply to:—

- (a) Goods imported under a general or 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;
- (b) Goods shipped for India before the 7th July, 1915;
- (c) The *bonâ fide* personal and household effects of persons entering the country;
- (d) Goods imported from an allied country by way of a neutral country on a through Bill of Lading or by through postal parcel, or in respect of goods of enemy origin imported under licence; and
- (e) Imports of alabaster, carbide of calcium, cod liver oil, curb-stone, cyanide of calcium, flax, flax seed, foodstuffs (other than sugar), granite, granite setts for paving, ice, iron ore, marble, pavement slates, paving slates, paving stones, sienna earth, slatestone, strawboard, tar, timber of any kind (including pit props), mechanical wood pulp (excluding cellulose).

Provided also that the Collector of Customs may, at his discretion, and if he sees no reason for suspecting that the goods have emanated from an enemy territory, allow delivery of any goods, wares, or merchandise exported from the United Kingdom, after having been imported into that country from the other European Countries specified above, even if unaccompanied by certified copies of the documents above prescribed, and not covered by the first proviso to the Notification, on the importer furnishing him with a deposit or bond to the amount of three times the value of the goods to ensure the production of the necessary documents within a prescribed period.

(C. 30,365.)

The "Indian Trade Journal" for the 20th August last contains copy of a Notification (No. 13461 W.), dated the 14th August, 1915, issued by the Department of Commerce and Industry, prohibiting the export of monazite sand from British India to all ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Russia (except the Baltic Ports), Spain and Portugal.

The provisions of the above Notification are not applicable to goods shipped by, or for the use of, the Crown.

(C. 30,182.)

·CEYLON.

With reference to previous Notices which have appeared in recent issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from Ceylon under various Proclamations, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation dated 29th July, 1915, which prohibits the

**Prohibited
Exports:
Amended List.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

CEYLON—*continued.*

exportation of the undermentioned articles from the Colony, as follows:—

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

Bone ash;
Capsicum and oleo-resin of capsicum;
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, &c.:—
 Caffeine and its salts;
 Cobalt, oxides and salts of;
 Hydrochloric acid;
 Magnesium chloride;
 Nickel, oxides and salts of;
 Oxalic acid;
 Paraldehyde;
 Phosphorus;
 Theobromine—sodium salicylate;
 Tungsten, oxides and salts of;

Coal tar, crude;

Guanos;

Lubricants—

Fish, including whale oil (train, blubber, sperm), seal or shark oil, and fish oil generally; mixtures and compounds of any of the foregoing; and *soft soap*;

(The italicised words are new.)

Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent, or within the area of the the military operations, on a scale of four inches to the mile or on any larger scale, or reproductions on any scale by photography or otherwise of such maps or plans;

Phosphates of metals, manufactured;

Phosphate rock, viz.—

Apatites;

Phosphate of lime and alumina;

Phosphides;

Phosphoric acids and oxides;

Rubber (including raw, waste and reclaimed rubber, solutions containing rubber, jellies containing rubber, or any other preparations containing rubber) and goods made wholly or partly 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, and *balata and gutta-percha, and the following varieties of rubber, viz.—*

Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong, Palembang, Pontianac, and all other substances containing caoutchouc;

(The italicised words are new.)

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

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

(The italicised word is new.)

Chemicals, drugs, &c.;

Arsenic and its compounds;

Cotton yarn and thread;

Gums, resins, balsams, and resinous substances of all kinds, except such as contain caoutchouc;

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

Lignum vitæ;

Rice and rice flour;

[The items "india-rubber sheet vulcanised" and "resin" previously specified under this heading are now deleted.]

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

(The italicised word is new.)

Terne plates.

(C. 29,889.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 460-476 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th May last, relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from the Dominion of Canada under an Order-in-Council dated 27th April last, the Board of Trade have now received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada copy of a further Order-in-Council, dated 12th August, 1915, prohibiting, from the 16th August, 1915, the exportation of various articles, as follows:—

(A) To Bulgaria:—

All goods.

(B) To all destinations other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates, France, Italy, Russia (except Baltic Ports), Japan, United States when for consumption in United States only, or shipped to specified consignees in United Kingdom *via* United States, or exported *via* United States under license or dispensation from Canada, viz.:—

Raw cotton;

Phosphate rock, viz.:—Apatites, and phosphate of lime.

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

Coal tar, crude;

Capsicum and oleo-resin or capsicum;

Chemicals, drugs, &c.:—

Caffeine and its salts;

Hydrochloric acid;

Magnesium chloride;

Oxides and salts of tungsten;

 " " cobalt;

Oxalic acid;

Phosphorus;

Paraldehyde;

Theobromine—Sodium salicylate;

Jute yarns, jute piece goods, and bags and sacks made of jute;

Manufactures of aluminium;

Mineral and vegetable wax;

Poppy seed;

Sunflower seed;

Tungsten filaments for electric lamps;

Wulfenite;

Bone ash;

Guano;

Phosphate of metals manufactured;

Phosphides;

Phosphoric acids and oxides;

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

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

Arsenic and its compounds;

Cotton yarn and thread;

Gums, resins, balsams, and resinous substances of all kinds;

Hair, animal of all kinds;

Lignum vitæ;

Metal working machinery;

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

Rattans ;
 Cassava powder and tapioca flour ;
 Mandoica or tapioca flour ;
 Molasses for feeding cattle ;
 Onions ;
 Potatoes ;
 Rice and rice flour ;
 Rye, rye flour and meal ;
 Sago and sago meal and flour ;
 Sunflower seed cake and meal.

(E) To ports in Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden :—

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

(C. 30,363.)

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Proclamation, dated 7th July, 1915, issued under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1901-14, which prohibits the exportation from the Commonwealth, except with the consent in writing of the Minister for Trade and Customs, of

Exportation of Fodder prohibited, except with consent of Minister of Trade and Customs.

Fodder, *viz.*:—Hay, straw, chaff, compressed fodder, oats, maize, bran and pollard. (C. 29,913.)

The Board of Trade have also received copy of a Proclamation, dated 7th July, 1915, issued under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1901-1914, which prohibits the importation into the Commonwealth of eggs (not in shell) in liquid form, whites and yolks combined, and whites and yolks separately, when imported for use in articles of food, except when they are accompanied by a certificate from the Health Authority of the district in which the material is prepared that the eggs used are clean and sound, and that the material is prepared and packed under such conditions as to premises and methods as may be considered hygienically satisfactory, and that such material is free from preservative. (C. 29,911.)

Copy of a Proclamation, dated 14th July, 1915, has also been received, which prohibits the exportation of gold specie or bullion from the Commonwealth, except with the consent in writing of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth. (C. 29,898.)

Exportation of Gold Specie or Bullion, except with Treasurer's consent, prohibited.

The Board of Trade are also in receipt, through the Colonial Office, of copy of a telegram from the Governor-General of the Commonwealth stating that a Proclamation, dated 4th September, 1915, has been issued prohibiting the exportation of metals, alloys and minerals from the Commonwealth, except with consent of the Minister of Trade and Customs. (C. 29,867.)

Exportation of Metals, Alloys and Minerals prohibited, except with consent of Minister of Trade and Customs.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.**

With reference to the Notices which have appeared in recent issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from the Union of South Africa under various Proclamations, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation (No. 83 of 1915), dated 29th July, which amends previous Proclamations with the following effect:—

The exportation of the following articles is prohibited:—

(A) To all destinations, except with the permission of the Collectors of Customs to destinations in the British Empire and Countries of Allies and neutrals:—

Coal tar, crude:

Zinc (including zinc ashes, spelter, spelter dross, and zinc sheets); zinc ore.

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

Manufactures of aluminium:

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

Chemicals, drugs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations—

Magnesium chloride;

Hydrochloric acid;

Oxides and salts of cobalt;

Oxides and salts of nickel;

Oxides and salts of tungsten;

Oxalic acid;

Phosphorus;

Metals and ores,—

Wulfenite;

Mineral and vegetable wax:

Tungsten filaments for electric lamps.

With regard to the exportation of coal (including anthracite and steam, gas, household, and all other kinds of coal) and coke (excluding coal in reasonable quantities for bunkering purposes) which is prohibited under Proclamation 66 of 1915, except to the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates, the present Proclamation provides that the Commissioner of Customs and Excise may, subject to such conditions as he may impose, issue permits for the exportation of coal and coke to other destinations.

The exportation of diamonds is prohibited to all destinations other

Exportation of Diamonds, except to the United Kingdom, prohibited. than the United Kingdom.

It is also provided under the present Proclamation that the Commissioner of Customs and Excise may grant permits for the export of goods (except munitions of war and military equipment) to the Belgian Congo.

(C.I.B. 43,612.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt of copy of a Customs Notice (No. 10), dated 11th August, 1915, giving Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on certain articles on importation into the Union of South Africa.

**Customs
Decisions.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

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.
Buckles and belt fittings for Sam Browne belts	193	20 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
Chains for driving the water-spreading discs on watering carts	193	20 % "	3 % ..
Hangers for wicket gates (imported separately)	193	20 % "	3 % ..
Harness compound oil (dressing for leather belting)	193	20 % "	3 % "
Truck hoist for lifting casks	193	20 % "	3 % "
Walnut crystals	167	Free.	Free.

(C. 29,900.)

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 541 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 19th August last regarding the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from the Federated Malay States under Notification No. 1491, dated the 4th June, the

Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Notification (No. 2168), dated 9th August, 1915, which cancels previous Notifications and, at the same time, prohibits the exportation of certain articles from the various Federated Malay States.

The list of articles included in the present Notification, and the extent to which their exportation is prohibited, are identical with those specified in Notification No. 1491 above referred to, with the exception of the following modifications in the lists of prohibitions and the alterations shown in the headings to Groups (B), (C) and (D), viz. :—

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

- Capsicum and oleo-resin of capsicum ;
- Chemicals, drugs, dyes and dye-stuffs, &c. :—
- Aniline and its compounds ;*
- (The italicised words are now deleted.)

- Bone ash ;
- Caffeine and its salts ;
- Hydrochloric acid ;
- Magnesium chloride ;
- Nickel, oxides and salts of ;
- Oxalic acid ;
- Oxides and salts of cobalt ;
- Paraldehyde ;
- Phosphates of metal. manufactured ;
- Phosphides ;
- Phosphoric acids and oxides ;
- Phosphorus ;
- Theobromine-sodium salicylate ;

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

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES—continued.

- Coal tar, crude ;
- Coke ;
- Guanos ;
- India-rubber, sheet, vulcanized ;
- Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent, or within the area of military operations, on a scale of four miles to one inch or on any larger scale, or reproductions on any scale by photography or otherwise of such maps or plans ;
- Metals and ores :—
 - Aluminium, manufactures of :
 - Phosphates rock, viz. :—
 - Apatites ;
 - Phosphates of lime and alumina :
 - Steel containing tungsten or molybdenum or both, and any tools or other articles made from such steel ;
 - Wulfenite ;
- Rubber (including raw, waste and reclaimed rubber, solutions containing rubber, jellies containing rubber, or any other preparations containing rubber, and including *bulata* and *gutta-percha*, and the following varieties of rubber, viz., *Borneo*, *Gauyule*, *Jelalong*, *Palembang*, *Pontianac*, and all other substances containing caoutchouc) and goods made wholly or partly 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.)
- Tungsten filaments for electric lamps :
- Wax, mineral and vegetable.

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

(The italicised word is new.)

- Anthracite ;
(This item is now transferred to "Group A." See under "Coal, &c.")
- Chemicals, drugs, viz. :—
 - Arsenic and its compounds ;
- Cotton yarn and thread ;
- Foodstuffs and feeding stuffs and the raw materials thereof (including all animal and vegetable oils and fats (not including essential oils), and all oleaginous nuts, seeds, kernels, and products, including castor beans, coconuts, copra, cotton seed, ground nuts (*Arachides*), linseed, palm kernels, rape seed, sesame seed, soya beans.
(The italicised words have been deleted and transferred to Group D.)
- Gums, resins, balsams, and resinous substances of all kinds, except such as contain caoutchouc (for the export of substances containing caoutchouc see "Group A" above.)
- India-rubber, sheet, vulcanized.
(This item is now transferred to "Group A.")
- Hair, animal, of all kinds : and tops, noils, and yarns of animal hair ;
- Lignum vitæ ;
- Rice and rice-flour.

(C) To all ports in Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden.

(The italicised word is new.)

Terne plates.

(D) To all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia, except Baltic ports, Belgium, Italy and Portugal.

[This is a new heading—Spain having been deleted from the list of exempted countries.]

- Oleaginous nuts, seeds, kernels and products, including castor beans, coconuts, copra, cotton seed, ground nuts (*arachides*), linseed, palm kernels, rape seed, sesame seed, soya beans.
- Vegetable oils and fats (not including essential oils).

(C. 30,470.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRITISH GUIANA.

With reference to the Notice on pp. 389-390 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 6th May last respecting the rates of duty leviable upon certain articles imported into British Guiana under Ordinance No. 14 of 1915, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Ordinance (No. 25 of 1915), dated 16th August, 1915, which amends the rates of duty leviable on certain kinds of spirits on importation into the Colony.

The following table, in which the old rates have been inserted for the purpose of comparison, shows the changes which have been effected:—

	Rates of Import Duty.			
	Old Rates.		New Rates.	
	Under the British Preferential Tariff.*	Under the General Tariff.*	Under the British Preferential Tariff.*	Under the General Tariff.*
	Dols. cts.	Dols. cts.	Dols. cts.	Dols. cts.
Brandy, gin, whisky ... Per proof gall.	3 50	3 50	3 55	3 55
Unenumerated spirits—				
Sweetened	3 50	3 50	3 55	3 55
(Including liqueurs, cordials, mixtures, and other preparations containing spirits; if tested).				
Not sweetened ... Per proof gall.	3 50	3 50	3 55	3 55
(Including liqueurs, cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing spirits: provided such spirits are both unenumerated and unsweetened, if tested)				
Liqueurs, cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing spirits in bottle, entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.				
Per liquid gall.	4 50	4 50	4 55	4 55

* With an additional charge of 5 per cent. on the amount of duty leviable at the rate given.

The Ordinance also provides for the imposition of the following export duties, in addition to those already in operation, viz. :—

Articles.	Rate of Export Duty.
Rum Per proof gall.	1 cent.
Rice Per 100 lbs.	3½ cents.

With regard to the duty on rice, it is stated that the calculation of the weight or quantity of every shipment is to be based upon a sworn declaration of the shipper or his agent. (C. 14,783.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

RUSSIA.

No. 80 of the Russian Customs Tariff provides for the levy of Customs duty at the rate of $9\frac{9}{10}$ copecks per pound (gross) on "tar and pitch of all kinds, not specially mentioned"* imported into Russia, and No. 83 (3) provides for an import duty of 33 copecks per pound on "coal tar pitch (*gudron*), bituminous mastic, and all kinds of fusible asphalts."*

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Petrograd reports that, according to an explanation which has been furnished by the Director of the Russian Customs Department, only the entire liquid product derived from the dry distillation of coal, not subjected to any further process whatsoever, and therefore containing in its composition ammoniacal water and benzol, is assessed for duty as coal pitch or coal tar under No. 80 of the Tariff. The product differing from coal tar by the absence of this ammoniacal water and benzol is regarded for Tariff purposes as coal tar pitch (*gudron*), and is subject to the higher duty prescribed by Tariff No. 83 (3), unless it is imported for the manufacture of briquettes, in which case it is admitted free of Customs duty in virtue of a special Law. (C. 29,207.)

NORWAY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at Christiania to the effect that the exportation of *firewood* and *cheese* from Norway has been prohibited.

SWEDEN.

The "Svensk Författningssamling" for the 28th August contains a Swedish Royal Decree, dated the 27th August, which provides that *wheat* and *wheat flour* and *rye* and *rye flour* shall continue to be admitted into Sweden free of Customs duty during the month of September.

[The import duties on the articles referred to were originally suspended on the 28th December, 1914, and the suspension was to continue in force until the 31st May, 1915 (see the notice at page 122 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 14th January, 1915). The period for duty-free admission was subsequently extended to the 31st July (see the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 24th June, page 899) and then to the 31st August (see the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 19th August, page 545)]. (C. 30,127.)

* It will be observed that the text of the headings quoted above does not agree with the text as printed in the translation of the New Temporary Russian Customs Tariff recently issued by the Board of Trade as a Parliamentary Paper [Cd. 7854, price 7d.]. It appears, however, from explanations of the original *Russian* text furnished by the Russian Customs Department that the headings as quoted in the Bluebook—which were translated from the official *French* version—are misleading; the correct versions are as quoted above.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SWEDEN—continued.

With reference to the notice at page 23 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 3rd April, 1913, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a Swedish Royal Decree, dated the 11th June, and published in the "Svensk-Författningssamling" for the 12th August, providing that, as from the 1st January, 1916, the Customs duties on sugar imported into Sweden shall be levied at the rates shown in the following statement. The rates of import duty at present leviable are given in the statement for purposes of comparison:—

Tariff No.	Classification.	Rates of Import Duty.	
		Present.	From 1st Jan., 1916.
		Kr. öre. <i>Per kilog.</i>	Kr. öre. <i>Per kilog.</i>
158	Refined sugar of all kinds, <i>e.g.</i> , in the form of loaves, candy, and cakes; also crushed or pulverised	0 11*	0 10.5*
	Unrefined sugar—		
159	Not darker in colour than No. 18 of the Dutch standard, which is generally recognised in commerce	0 11*	0 10.5*
160	Of a colour darker than the same standard number, even if imported in solution or in a liquid state	0 08*	0 07.5*

* In addition to these Customs duties, excise duty at the rate of 16 öre per kilog. is levied on all sugar, whether of Swedish production or imported.

The same Decree reduces from 8½ to 8 öre per kilogramme, as from the 1st January next, the drawback payable on the exportation by sea from a Swedish staple town of refined sugar in the form of loaves, candy, or cake, when manufactured in Sweden from foreign raw sugar. (C. 29,893.)

DENMARK.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a Notice issued by the Danish Ministry of Justice on the 25th August, which prohibited the exportation of *cheese* from Denmark as from the 26th August. The Notice states, however, that a standing dispensation has been granted to cheese-producing dairies to export a quantity of cheese equal to one-quarter of their future production, and that the quantity of cheese which may be exported under this dispensation may be taken from stocks already in hand. (C. 30,357.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRANCE.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a French Presidential Decree, dated the 3rd September, and published in the "Journal Officiel" for the 7th September, which prohibits the exportation and re-exportation (after warehousing, transit, or transhipment) of *coal* and *coke* (carbonised coal).

Exemptions from this prohibition may, however, be accorded under conditions to be laid down by the Minister of Finance. (C. 30,233.)

The Board of Trade are also in receipt, through the same channel, of copy of a French Ministerial Decree, dated the 4th September, and published in the "Journal Officiel" for the 5th September, which abrogates the provision of the Decree of the 12th February, 1915, in virtue of which glycerine was allowed to be exported from France without special permission when consigned to the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, and certain other countries.

(C. 30,206.)

FRENCH COLONIES.

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 8th September contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 3rd September, which renders applicable in the French Colonies and Protectorates (other than Tunis and Morocco) the Decree of the 25th August, which prohibited the exportation and re-exportation from France, under any Customs régime, of *silver coins*.

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

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese "Diario do Governo" for the 4th September contains a Law, of the same date, which prohibits the exportation of *eggs* from Portugal, as from the 1st September.

[*Note.*—The exportation of eggs was formerly permitted subject to the payment of a special surtax in addition to the ordinary export duty—*see* the notice at page 320 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 29th April last.]

(C. 30,145.)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of an Argentine Presidential Decree, dated the 28th July, which establishes rules respecting the Customs classification of iron or steel beams and shapes (*perfiles*) under Nos. 1150, 1152 and 1153 of the Argentine Valuation Tariff.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—*continued.*

The provisions of these three Tariff Nos. are as follows:—

1150. Iron in sheets, hoops, L, I, U and Z iron, rods, and other shaped iron (<i>perfiles</i>) in various forms, not worked, including striped sheets	}	Valuation : 4 centavos per kilog. Duty : 5 % on valuation.
Iron beams (<i>tirantes de hierro macizos</i>) ...	}	Valuation : 4 centavos per kilog. Duty : 27 % on valuation.
152. Iron wrought into columns, posts, window-lights, frames, bridges	}	Valuation : 8 centavos per kilog. Duty : 27 % on valuation.
1153. Wrought iron, not specified elsewhere ...	}	Valuation : 10 centavos per kilog. Duty : 27 % on valuation.

The present Decree provides that shaped pieces of iron of the form **I**, perforated or not, the maximum thickness of which is over 7 centimetres, are to be regarded as “*tirantes de hierro macizos*,” and are to pay the duty set out above under No. 1150. Girders formed of joists joined together (*vigas armadas*), or “coupled shapes,” forming a double **T**, are to be classified under No. 1153, as are also shaped pieces which have been worked in any way after rolling (*e.g.*, cut, planed, bent, trimmed, drilled, &c.), unless they are imported as “knocked down” parts of the articles specified under No. 1152 (columns, posts, &c.), in which case they shall be assessed for duty under that heading. (C. 30,047.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a translation of ‘an Argentine Presidential Decree, dated the 21st July, stating that by the expression “*military arms*” is meant arms imported by the Nation for national defence, and those adopted by foreign nations for the use of their armies; by the expression “*munitions of war*” is meant projectiles of all kinds (which are neither explosive nor expanding) intended for such arms; and by “*war material*” is meant all implements and apparatus necessary for transporting and using arms and munitions of war.

[*Note.*—The Decree referred to above modifies Article 1 of the Decree of the 4th May, 1914, which formed the subject of a notice at page 770 of the “Board of Trade Journal” for the 25th June, 1914.

Article 48 of the Customs Tariff Law provides that arms and munitions of war may only be imported into the Argentine Republic by special permission of the Ministry concerned, and the same Law (Article 9) provides for duty-free admission in respect of war material for the nation, and ammunition for military guns.] (C. 28,315.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

UNITED KINGDOM.

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

Attention is called to a recent Board of Trade publication entitled **Merchant Shipping Regulations, &c.** "List of the Principal Acts of Parliament, Regulations, Orders, Instructions, and Notices relating to Merchant Shipping, which are now in force (August, 1915)," copies of which may be obtained, price 3½d. post free, from the usual sale agents for Government publications in the United Kingdom.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified that a new steamship service from Newcastle-on-Tyne, Middlesbrough and Hull to Bilbao, Santander, Gijon and Oporto has been inaugurated by Messrs. Armstrong, Lord & Co. The present intention is to have sailings at intervals of about three weeks. The steamer "Nytaar" is being used for this service and an additional vessel will be employed if conditions warrant it. (C.I.B. 44,902; 39,994.)

The Commercial Intelligence Branch is also notified that the following new steamship services have been inaugurated by Messrs. Leopold Walford (London), Limited:—(1) A fortnightly service between Manchester and Marseilles; (2) a weekly service from Middlesbrough and London to Genoa; (3) a service between Liverpool and the Canary Islands, calling at Las Palmas, Teneriffe and Madeira.

The agents of Messrs. Walford at Marseilles are Messrs. L. T. & G. Bidd, 8, Rue Beauvau, Marseilles; and at Genoa, Mr. Paolo Scerni, Piazza Fossatello 8, Genoa. (C.I.B. 45,254-6.)

GUATEMALA.

H.M. Minister in Guatemala has forwarded copies of two publications issued by the International Railways of Central America showing (1) the revised tariff in force as from 1st June, 1915, in respect of goods transported from the Atlantic coast to the Capital, and (2) the revised tariff in force as from 6th July, 1915, in respect of goods carried from the Pacific coast to the Capital.

The above-mentioned publications, together with a statement showing the increase in the rates on the principal articles imported into Guatemala, 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. 27,134.)

Shipping and Transport.

CHINA (MANCHURIA).

H.M. Consul at Dairen (Mr. H. G. Parlett) writes that there are three natural gateways into South Manchuria—Antung, Dairen, and Newchwang—each a seaport and each on the South Manchuria Railway, which is the most important channel of communication in those regions.

From various causes Antung has never, until recently, been a serious competitor in the Manchurian carrying trade. Such rivalry as existed has been between Newchwang, long established but handicapped by various disadvantages artificial and natural, and Dairen, newly founded, but possessing a good harbour situated at a railhead. In 1913 a heavy blow at the future prosperity of the latter port was threatened in the probable extension of a system of reduced freights for the benefit of goods passing beyond Antung into Manchuria along the Antung-Mukden-Changchun section of the South Manchuria Railway Company's line. As a result of negotiations, however, the three ports were placed on a basis of equality as regards freight rates.

The rates at present in force on certain articles are shown in the subjoined tables:—

Through rates on specific goods imported into Manchuria from Japan via the ports of Antung (from Fusan), Dairen and Newchwang:—

	To Mukden.	To Tieling.	To Changchun.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen
Rice per ton car load	3.63	4.38	6.65
Fresh fruit, seaweed, salted } per picul of (	0.24	0.29	0.44
and dried fish, earthenware } 133½ lbs. }			
Cotton, cotton tissues, beer, lamps, &c. }	0.32	0.38	0.59
Hats and caps }	0.41	0.49	0.75

Rates on local traffic forwarded from Antung, Dairen and Newchwang to the towns named below:—

	To Mukden.	To Tieling.	To Changchun.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Rice per ton car load	—	7.06	—
Fresh fruit, seaweed, salted } per picul of (	0.298	0.340	0.561
and dried fish, earthenware } 133½ lbs. }			
Cotton, cotton tissues, beer, lamps, &c. }	0.400	0.451	0.765
Hats and caps }	0.510	0.587	0.960

NOTE.—Newchwang does not benefit by these rates till the goods in question pass beyond Mukden.

The specific through rates did not at first apply to any goods but those coming from Japan, and in that respect were in the nature of a discriminatory tariff against like articles of foreign origin; but in October, 1914, this final barrier to ostensible equality of opportunity

Shipping and Transport.

CHINA (MANCHURIA)—*continued.*

was removed, and the rates were made applicable also to goods coming from ports on the following lines:—Formosa-Dairen line of the Osaka Chosen Kaisha; Tientsin, Bombay, American, Australian and European lines of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha; and the Shanghai-Dairen line of the South Manchuria Railway Company.

It is further understood that this principle is to be extended and that foreign steamship companies will be allowed to benefit in the same manner as Japanese companies do, provided that they enter into special arrangements with the South Manchuria Railway Company, but the form these arrangements may take is not yet known.

It would appear from what has been written above as if all competitors were now on a basis of equality. The Cotton Exporters Association of Japan is, however, believed to enjoy in connection with its shipments a special reduction of 1 yen (about 2s.) per ton allowed by the three transport companies which carry the Association's goods and a special rebate of 1 yen 50 sen (about 3s.) per ton granted by the Imperial Railway Bureau.

(A.R. 77.)

Yen = 2s. 0½d.

JAPAN (COREA).

With reference to the notice on p. 182 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th October, 1914, relative to railway development in Corea, H.M. Consul-General at Seoul (Mr. A. H. Lay) reports that that portion of the projected Gensan-Yung Heung railway from Gensan to Bunsen, a distance of nearly 13 miles, was opened to traffic on 1st August. The railway system in Corea has now been extended to over 1,000 miles, the total mileage open to traffic being 1,006 miles.

(C. 29,622.)

TEXTILES AND TEXTILE MATERIALS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 9th September, 1915, was

Cotton Statistics. 28,560 (including 379 bales British West Indian), and the number imported during the thirty-six weeks ended 9th September, 1915, was 3,984,573 (including 4,371 bales British West Indian, 3,149 bales British West African, 16,888 bales British East African, and 1,472 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 9th September, 1915, was 7,777, and during the thirty-six weeks 493,923.

For further details see p. 860.

A return showing the number of bales of cotton imported and exported, forwarded from ports to inland towns, and returned to ports, during the month and eight months ended August, 1915, will be found on p. 859.

*Textiles and Textile Materials.***BRITISH INDIA.**

Indigo Cultivation in Bihar. See notice on p. 846.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

According to the "Nene Freie Presse" (Vienna) of 26th August the cotton industry and, to a certain extent, the woollen industry in Austria-Hungary have made good progress. Market conditions show an upward tendency. Dealers expect a brisk demand for textile goods on the part of farmers who have profited by the excellent harvest and high prices, and who will therefore be good customers. The cessation of imports from the United Kingdom has also given an impetus to manufacturers, while a demand for cotton sacks has been created by the exclusion of imports of jute from abroad. Most important of all, the needs of the army have provided work in many ways.

On the other hand, the industries have had to cope with difficulties, the chief of which is the increased cost of production, prices of raw materials having trebled. The lack of supplies of cotton will limit farther development.

CHINA.

The Acting British Consul at Chefoo (Mr. G. A. Combe) reports that, as regards imports of cotton goods into that port, British cottons generally held their own in 1914. The advance in Japanese sheetings and drills at the expense of similar American goods was even more marked than in 1913, and the imports of Chinese sheetings also showed a large increase, the figures for the latter article being 38,500, 33,544 and 56,280 pieces in 1912, 1913 and 1914 respectively. The great bulk of the yarn imported is Japanese, in which there was a further advance of 23,000 cwts. on the 1913 figures.

The Acting Consul also reports that when the hand-made lace industry was established in Chefoo, silk thread was the only material used, but now each season witnesses a diminution in the use of silk and an increase in the amount of lace made from cotton thread, for which there is an excellent demand. The change is due partly to the difficulty of keeping silk thread clean and the risk of spoiling the fabric in the making, and partly to the fact that business in silk laces appears to be much more subject to changes of fashion than is the case with cotton or linen laces. Practically all the cotton thread used is imported from the United Kingdom. Until recently the industry has been heavily handicapped by taxation, the thread paying import duty, inland dues when sent for manufacture, and again export duty. However, from 1st March, 1915, Chinese drawn work, thread work and lace have been exempted from export duty (see "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st April last, p. 45), and the business may now look forward to a prosperous future.

(A.R. 106.)

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 11th September, 1915, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	43s. 0d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	37s. 11d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	26s. 8d.

For further particulars see p. 860.

A statement is published on p. 861 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 11th September, 1915, as well as of imports during the corresponding week of 1914.

Imports of Agricultural Produce.

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

BRITISH INDIA.

The "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta) of 20th August, quoting from a report by the Chief Collector of Customs at Rangoon, states that the total exports of rice from Burma for the year ended 31st March, 1915, amounted to 2,348,400 tons. Although this was a decrease of 395,836 tons on the record figure of the previous year, it was an increase of 20,410 tons as compared with the export of 1912-13 and of 173,812 tons as compared with that of 1911-12.

On the outbreak of war, owing to the closing down of the German and Austro-Hungarian markets and the partial restrictions of shipments to neutral countries, difficulties in the disposal of the Burma crop were anticipated. These fears were not realised, for as soon as matters were more settled, it was seen that the difficulty which the trade had to face was a scarcity of shipping facilities and not a decline in demand. Indeed, had this difficulty not existed, it is likely that the record figures of 1913-14 would have been exceeded.

Certain foreign markets which formerly obtained their supplies of rice from the Continental markets now go to Burma direct. This was particularly noticeable in the case of Cuba, which took 27,328 tons as against 5,238 tons in 1913-14; Denmark also, after a lapse of three years, again dealt direct with Burma. New customers were found in Portugal and Greece. The Netherlands East Indies also bought larger quantities. Burma's share of the total foreign trade in rice of the whole of India was 72 per cent. in quantity and 62 per cent. in value.

The Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa (Bengal) has recently issued two Bulletins (Nos. 51 and 54) which contain respectively the first and second report on the improvement of indigo in Bihar. The first report deals with the growth of Java indigo for seed and the general improvement in the yield of indigo; the second

Indigo Cultivation in Bihar.

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***BRITISH INDIA**—*continued.*

with the progress made in establishing the seed supply, in improving the yield of indigo, and in finding a more valuable cover-crop for the Java plant.

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

CEYLON.

The following statistics of the exports of rubber of domestic production from Ceylon during the month of June, and the six months ended June, 1914 and 1915, have been extracted from official returns issued by the Ceylon Government:—

To	June, 1914.	June, 1915.	Jan.-June, 1914.	Jan.-June, 1915.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
United Kingdom	1,280,091	802,636	7,848,138	14,147,562
United States	652,802	1,391,857	3,972,618	6,476,501
Other countries	465,275	74,002	3,294,804	1,293,787
Total exports of rubber of domestic production ...	2,398,168	2,268,495	15,115,560	21,917,850

CANADA.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) has furnished the following statistics (published by the Ontario Bureau of Industries), showing the acreage under the principal crops in Ontario and the estimated yield in 1915 as compared with the acreage and yield in 1914:—

Crops.	1914.		1915.	
	Area under Cultivation.	Estimated Yield.	Area under Cultivation.	Estimated Yield.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Wheat :				
Autumn wheat	685,692	14,333,548	811,185	23,344,435
Spring wheat	118,607	2,169,425	162,142	3,410,197
Barley	579,473	18,096,754	552,318	18,505,355
Oats	2,776,883	103,564,322	2,871,755	119,816,987
Rye	138,913	2,315,532	173,736	3,396,892
Peas	177,856	2,609,585	126,943	2,502,100
Beans	51,149	835,895	62,863	1,097,673
		Tons.		Tons.
Hay and clover	3,251,799	3,469,795	3,066,468	3,825,026

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

The Ontario Department of Agriculture states that the harvest season this year has been one of the most trying ever experienced in Ontario, and it is a matter for encouragement that the hay and grain crops have come through the unpropitious season as well as they have done. All the grains as a rule were splendidly headed, promising unusually large yields, and it is likely that even with a considerable percentage of loss by sprouting or shelling in the stooks, the net yields in most cases will be well up to the mark, acre for acre. While the straw is generally reported to be of good length, much of it has been so long exposed in the field that probably it will not be up to standard quality. (C.I.B. 44,308.)

SWEDEN.

H.M. Minister at Stockholm reports that, according to the local press of 3rd July, the prospects of the harvest of wheat, rye, barley, peas and beans in the various districts of the west of Sweden are for average crops. Oats, potatoes, and fodder crops are above the average, while hay is considerably below the normal. (C. 29,989.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

The "Diario Oficial" (Rio de Janeiro) of 5th August states that, according to a report by the Chamber of Commerce at Santo Domingo, the total area under sugar cane in the Dominican Republic is 24,182 hectares. In the Province of San Pedro de Macoris there are 7 mills with a total of 16,604 hectares under cultivation; in the Province of Santo Domingo, 3 mills with 4,044 hectares; in the Province of Puerto Plata, 3 mills with 643 hectares; and in the Province of Azua, 4 mills with 1,314 hectares.

The production of sugar is perhaps the most important industry of the Republic, being principally carried on in the Province of San Pedro de Macoris, in which region the cultivation of the sugar cane is most advanced. From the 1913-14 harvest 106,427,594 kilogs. of sugar were manufactured, and of this amount 10,997,936 kilogs. were kept for home consumption. Of the exports the greater part was sent to the United States, the remainder going to Canada and Europe.

Hectare = 2.47 acres.

Kilogs. = 2.2046 lbs.

CHILE.

According to official statistics recently issued by the Chilean Government, the areas sown and quantities harvested in respect of the principal crops in Chile during the 1913-14 season were as follows:—

Agricultural and Forest Products.

CHILE—*continued.*

—	Area Sown.	Quantity Harvested.
	Hectares	Metric Quintals.
Wheat	412,117	4,464,229
Rye	2,501	40,799
Barley	61,764	1,212,168
Oats	49,215	644,050
Maize	23,718	382,418
Potatoes... ..	32,900	2,495,464
Alfalfa ... ..	...	2,888,234

As regards fruit production, the output of the principal crops resulted as follows:—Olives, 3,712 metric quintals; almonds, 687 metric quintals; dried plums, 1,799 metric quintals; dried peaches without stones, 4,436 metric quintals; dried cherries, 1,010 metric quintals; figs, 13,630 metric quintals; dried peaches with stones, 7,900 metric quintals; apples, 97,450 metric quintals; nuts, 25,994 metric quintals; dried raisins, 6,966 metric quintals; other fruits, 13,852 metric quintals.

Hectare = 2.47 acres.

Metric quintal 220.46 lbs.

BRAZIL. PERU. BOLIVIA.

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

Exports of Rubber from the Amazon Basin, *viá* Pará, in July, 1915.

—	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.	Caucho.	Total.
	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.
To United States	485,862	112,702	446,900	518,046	1,563,510
To Europe	299,004	29,603	16,499	20,876	365,982
Total	784,866	142,305	463,399	538,922	1,929,492

Kilog. = 2.2046 lbs.

(C.I.B. 44,234.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

A statement showing the number of receiving orders and of administration orders (Deceased Debtors' Estates) gazetted in England and Wales during the month and eight months ended August, 1915, will be found on p. 862.

Bankruptcy Statistics.

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) has forwarded a copy of the Report of the Commonwealth Public Works Committee on the proposed extension of the buildings and plant of the Lithgow Small Arms Factory. The decision arrived at by the Committee is that it is desirable to transfer the factory from Lithgow to Canberra, and that a building of double the capacity of the present factory should be erected as soon as practicable in the Federal Capital area.

The Committee also recommends that the machinery which is now on order should, on arrival, be installed in the new factory, the machinery at present at Lithgow being removed as soon as possible thereafter. Owing to the distance of the proposed site from any settled centres of population, the Committee considers that some system of establishing workers' homes must of necessity be taken in hand in connection with the erection of the new factory.

RUSSIA.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Petrograd (Mr. H. Cooke) reports that until recently there was no direct prohibition of imports of enemy goods into Russia, but such goods were subject to the payment of double Customs duties. Certificates of origin have been enforced, and all goods unaccompanied by these certificates are also subject to double Customs duties, with the exception of goods reaching Russia direct from allied countries and of certain articles specifically exempted.

The Russian official monthly customs returns show that from 1st August to 31st December, 1914, the total value of German goods imported into Russia amounted to 26,065,000 roubles, of which 615,000 roubles' worth were imported *via* Finland. From 1st January to 31st May, 1915, the total value of imports into Russia from Germany amounted to 10,455,000 roubles, of which goods to the value of 4,048,000 roubles were imported *via* Finland. In this connection, however, it should be noted that in Russia imports are not registered at the date of arrival from abroad, but on release from the Russian Customs' establishments; the returns for each month thus include goods imported previous to that month. Mr. Cooke is informed that goods can be kept at Russian Customs' establishments for three years.

With regard to exports from Russia to Germany, the Customs returns for the first five months of 1915 show none, and no data are

*Miscellaneous.***RUSSIA—continued.**

available to indicate what goods may have reached Germany from Russia *via* neutral countries. In the last five months of 1914, 6,064,000 roubles' worth of goods were exported from Russia to Germany, but it is pointed out that the returns for each month include figures of certain goods exported previous to that month.

The following table shows the value for each month of the trade between Russia and Germany during the 10 months ended 31st May, 1915:—

1914—	Imports	Exports	1915—	Imports	Exports
	into Russia from Germany.	from Russia to Germany.		into Russia from Germany.	from Russia to Germany.
	Roubles.	Roubles.		Roubles.	Roubles.
August ...	9,125,000	3,826,000	January ...	1,636,000	—
September...	4,290,000	128,000	February ...	1,971,000	—
October ...	4,581,000	321,000	March ...	1,581,000	—
November ...	4,850,000	900,000	April ...	2,718,000	—
December ...	3,219,000	889,000	May ...	2,549,000	—
Total ...	26,065,000	6,064,000		10,465,000	—

The classes and values of the principal imports from Germany, to which the foregoing statistics relate, were as follows:—Spirits and wines, 301,000 roubles; hides and skins, dressed, 375,000 roubles; peltries, 399,000 roubles; chemical materials, 707,000 roubles; dyeing substances, 143,000 roubles; steel, 198,000 roubles; zinc, 866,000 roubles; raw silk, 208,000 roubles; copper and alloys and manufactures of iron and steel, 367,000 roubles; machinery, 359,000 roubles; mathematical, physical, electrical, &c. instruments, 799,000 roubles; paper manufactures, 453,000 roubles; knitted wares, 696,000 roubles; woollen manufactures, 189,000 roubles. (C. 29,878.)

Rouble = 2s. 1½d. at par rate of exchange.

FRANCE (SOCIETY ISLANDS.)

H.M. Consul at Tahiti (Mr. H. A. Richards) reports that the total value of the imports into the Society Islands in 1914 was £337,078, as compared with £361,218 in 1913, and of the exports £340,718, as against £462,180 in 1913. The principal decreases in imports were under the headings of lumber, coal, industrial machinery, tinned salmon, and cotton prints. The importation of motor cars increased in value from £8,147 in 1913 to £11,320 in 1914. As regards exports, the principal decreases were in vanilla and copra.

There is very little doubt, remarks H.M. Consul, that irrespective of the war, which was responsible for large decreases in the last quarter, the year 1914 would have shown a falling-off in the trade of the Colony compared with that of 1913. The copra market began to fall towards the end of the first quarter, that for vanilla from the beginning of the year, with very little signs of recovery, and the mother-of-pearl

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

shell market had dropped considerably towards the end of 1913 but showed slight signs of recovery just before the war. Therefore, with the depreciation of the value of the three products which are the mainstay of the prosperity of these islands, the imports would have decreased in the natural course of events; as it was some merchants found themselves with larger stocks on hand than is usual at the commencement of the year.

(A.R. 104.)

PORTUGAL.

The "Diario do Governo" (Lisbon) of 4th September publishes a Law approving the Portuguese Estimates for the financial year ended 30th June, 1916. The **Budget for 1915-16:** The total receipts are estimated at 78,043,630 escudos and the expenditure at 88,645,951 escudos.

Special Credit opened. A special credit of 30,000,000 escudos has been opened at the Ministry of Finance to meet expenses arising out of the European and Colonial war. The chief items of estimated expenditure in respect of the undermentioned State Departments are as follows:—

Ministry of War.—*Extension of military arsenals; acquisition of new machinery; purchase of materials of all kinds for military purposes,* 16,000,000 escudos.

Ministry of Marine.—*Naval arsenal construction,* 1,200,000 escudos; *purchase of two new submarines,* 1,050,000 escudos; *munitions of war, &c.* 350,000 escudos; *fuel, lubricants, &c. for naval services,* 250,000 escudos; *vessels for fishery inspection service,* 400,000 escudos.

Ministry of Fomento.—*Construction of railways and bridges,* 340,000 escudos; *repair of railways,* 300,000 escudos. A sum of 200,000 escudos is allotted to this Ministry in respect of any unforeseen emergency works arising out of the war.

(N. 249.)

Escudo = about 3s. at current rate of exchange.

GREECE (CYCLADES).

The following particulars regarding the trade of the Cyclades in 1914 have been received from H.M. Consul at Syra (Mr. H. F. Hastings):—

The Cyclades include the islands of Syra, Zea, Santorin, Chio, Mitylene, and Samos, and the total value of the trade of these islands (with the exception of Mitylene, for which no figures have been obtained) for the year 1914 amounted to £1,739,915.

Of the total import trade of **Syra** during 1914, valued at £305,535, the United Kingdom supplied £142,009 worth, or nearly half, and thus continues to hold the first position. Imports of coal amounted to 58,311 tons in 1914, as against 74,883 tons in 1913. Other goods imported from the United Kingdom in 1914 included cotton and woollen goods, iron and other metals, chemicals, herrings and other salted and dried fish, all of which showed a decline. With regard to the island of **Samos**, the imports consisted chiefly of manufac-

*Miscellaneous.***GREECE (CYCLADES)**—*continued.*

tured goods, colonial produce and flour, and amounted in value to about £280,000. The exports, chiefly wine, tobacco, cigarettes, leather and olive oil, amounted in value to about £265,000. Until recently the major portion of manufactured cotton and woollen goods were obtained from the United Kingdom. The travellers from Germany and Italy who have visited the Island regularly have, by affording greater facilities for payment, gradually secured a considerable portion of the trade.

The principal imports into **Santorin** from the United Kingdom were herrings, cod, rice, and cotton yarns and fabrics.

The value of the imports into **Zea** in 1914 was £12,240, as against £10,320 in 1913, and consisted chiefly of food stuffs and provisions.

Chio prefers British goods, which have been imported in large quantities, and the import of these would be still larger if greater facilities in respect of payment were afforded by United Kingdom firms. A first and successful attempt to ship oranges and mandarines, the staple exports of Chio, to London was made in 1914, but the disorganisation of shipping prevented the full development of this scheme.

As regards **Mitylene**, business in cotton goods of United Kingdom manufacture was done on a restricted basis. Merchants complain of high freights, and that British exporters do not closely follow the wishes of their clients. (A.R. 101.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

According to preliminary statistics recently issued by the United States Department of Commerce at Washington, the imports of merchandise into the United States in the year ended 30th June, 1915, decreased in

value by 219,756,000 dols. as compared with the corresponding period in 1913-14. Comparing the same two periods, exports of merchandise in 1914-15 increased in value by 404,010,000 dols.

The following table gives the value of the import and export trade of the United States in the years ended 30th June, 1913, 1914 and 1915:—

	Twelve months ended June.			Increase + or decrease — as compared with 1913-14.
	1913.	1914.	1915.	
Imports—	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
Free of duty ...	987,524,000	1,127,503,000	1,033,527,000	— 93,976,000
Dutiable ...	825,484,000	766,423,000	640,643,000	— 125,780,000
Total ...	1,813,008,000	1,893,926,000	1,674,170,000	— 219,756,000
Exports—				
Domestic ...	2,423,506,000	2,329,634,000	2,716,178,000	+ 386,494,000
Foreign ...	37,378,000	34,895,000	52,411,000	+ 17,516,000
Total ...	2,465,884,000	2,364,579,000	2,768,589,000	+ 404,010,000

Dollar = 4s. 1½d. at par rate of exchange.

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

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to the United States Geological Survey, the brick and tile industries in the United States produced material to the value of 129,588,822 dols. in 1914. This was a considerable decrease as compared with the value of the output in 1913 which was 143,296,757 dols.

The principal clay product in point of value was common brick, the value of which was more than one-third of that of all brick and tile products in 1914. The value of the output of common brick in 1914 was 43,769,524 dols., a decrease of 6,365,233 dols. as compared with 1913.

Dollar = 4s. 1½d. at par.

(C. 28,654).

VENEZUELA.

The "Gaceta Oficial" (Caracas) of 4th August publishes a Decree regulating pearl fishing in the waters of the Republic. Licences for fishing will be issued under the authority of the Administrator of Pearl Fisheries, the cost being 300 bolivars (£12) for licences for fishing by diving and 30 bolivars (£1 4s.) for licences for fishing with drag nets. These licences will be valid for a month. Mother-of-pearl fishing may only be carried on from 15th September to the 15th of the following May. Pearl fishing in the zone comprised between the Morro Moreno and Mosquito Point in the Isle of Margarita is prohibited.

The text (in Spanish) of the regulations 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.

(X. 426.)

CHINA.

The Acting British Consul at Chefoo (Mr. G. A. Combe) reports that the year 1914 saw the trade of Chefoo reach what is probably its low-water mark, the net value being 25,783,277 Haikwan taels (£3,518,343). During the first half of the year, while silver exchange was normal, trade was moderately active, a good harvest having provided the farmers with plenty of money. Trade was hit very hard, however, by a combination of circumstances in the last six months, the chief of these being the outbreak of war in Europe and the military operations against Tsingtao. The latter were conducted across the peninsula from Lungkow and caused considerable interruption of communications between Chefoo and its supplying districts in the west. Brigandage, as usual, contributed to the unfavourable conditions, Liu t'an, in the Ch'ang Yi district, one of the principal pongee producing centres, being especially affected. Against these disturbing factors should be set the temporary elimination of the competition of Tsingtao, which has served to revive the import trade and has resulted in the reappearance in the export list of native goods which had long been diverted from Chefoo.

(A.R. 106.) 2

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

Attention is further called to the fact that the first volume of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1914 has been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 9d. (post free 6s. 3d.). This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1909-1913, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country. The second volume will contain details as to Customs revenue, transshipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom. The third volume (supplement) will contain a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

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

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the September issue:—State of the Labour Market in the United Kingdom for August; Retail Food Prices in the United Kingdom, Berlin, and Vienna; Industrial Co-operative Societies in the United Kingdom in 1914; Membership of Trade Unions in 1914; Labour in the Dominions; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Report by the Departmental Committee appointed to enquire into the Question 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. Price 2d.

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

Government Publications.

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.
5457	Corsica, 1914... ..	½d.	5455	Nanking, 1914	2d.
Germany and Colonies:					
5441	German East Africa, 1912-13	3½d.	Japan:		
5417	Togoland, 1913	½d.	5445	Nagasaki, 1913	2d.
Greece:					
5449	Salonica, 1913	2d.	Persia:		
5429	Thessaly, 1913	1½d.	5450	Arabistan, 1913-14	2d.
Italy and Colonies:					
5426	Bengasi, 1913	1½d.	5433	Bahrein Islands, 1913-14	2½d.
5448	Finances of Italy, 1914	2d.	5425	Bunder Abbas, 1913-14	2d.
5438	Milan, 1913	3d.	5430	Bushire, 1913-14	3½d.
Netherlands and Colonies:					
5456	Surinam, 1913	1d.	5419	Kermanshah, 1913-14	1d.
Portugal and Colonies:					
5418	Portuguese Guinea, 1913	1d.	Siam:		
Russia:					
5454	Batoum, 1914	3d.	5428	Bangkok, 1913-14	2½d.
5415	Moscow, 1913	4½d.	5446	Chiengmai, 1913	2d.
5432	Riga	3½d.	5447	Senggora, 1913-14	2d.
5436	Odessa, 1913	5d.	NORTH AMERICA—		
Spain and Colonies:					
5440	Spain, 1913	3d.	United States:		
5453	Canary Islands, 1914	2d.	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.		
			5416	Bolivia, 1913	3d.
			Brazil.		
			5451	Brazil, 1912-13	2½d.
			Chile.		
			5452	Coquimbo, 1914	1½d.
			Colombia.		
			5437	Bogotá, 1909-13	3d.
			Nicaragua:		
			5427	Nicaragua, 1911-13... ..	1½d.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

- Crop Reports for the Panjab.
"Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 21st August.
- Crop Prospects in the Netherlands.
"Weekly Bulletin of Department of Trade and Commerce" (Ottawa), 23rd August.
- Crop Reports and Wheat Supply of the World.
"Canadian Miller and Cerealist" (Montreal), Sept.
- Agricultural Production in Tasmania.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 24th August.
- Sugar Industry in the Central Provinces of India.
"Agricultural Journal of India" (Calcutta), July.
- Crop Prospects in India.
"Gazette of India" (Simla), 4th August.
- Fruit Crop Prospects in Canada.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 24th August.
- Sugar and Sugarcane: World's Production and Trade.
"Agricultural Journal of India" (Calcutta), July.
- Cotton Cultivation in the Madras Presidency.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 20th August.
- Wheat Crop Outlook of the World.
"Bradstreets" (New York), 28th August.
- Banana Rot.
"Agricultural Journal of India" (Calcutta), July.
- Quinine Production in India.
"Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 21st August.
- Sugar Market in Germany.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 4th Sept.
- Crop Report for United Provinces of India.
"Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 21st August.
- Jute Crop Forecast and Estimate of World's Consumption.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 23rd August.
- Crop Reports for Burma.
"Rangoon Gazette," 16th August.

Machinery and Engineering.

- Grain Elevator Installation in Argentina.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 24th August.
- Sugar and Rubber Machinery: Scarcity in Netherlands East Indies
Commerce Reports (Washington), 23rd August.
- Reinforced Concrete: Repair of Defects.
"Engineering News" (New York), 29th July.
- River and Harbour Improvements at Nantes.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 21st August.
- Sawmilling and Woodworking Machinery: Trade in Russia.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 19th August.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- Diamond Fields of "German" South-West Africa.
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 7th August.
- Precious Metal Resources of India.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 23rd August.
- Platinum Production in United States in 1914
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 28th August.
- Aluminium Alloy (New).
"Iron Age" (New York), 23th August.
- Magnesite Discovery in British Columbia.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 4th Sept.
- Alum Production in Australia.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 25th August.
- Iron Ore Smelting by Electricity in Scandinavia.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 28th August.
- Nickel-Tantalum Alloy.
"Iron Age" (New York), 26th August.
- Radium Springs in Japan.
"Hong Kong Weekly Press," 7th August.
- Iron Ore Deposits in Surigas, Philippines.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 19th August.
- Bar Iron Market in Germany.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 4th Sept.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued

- Mining Enterprises in Manchuria
Commerce Reports (Washington),
19th August.
- Iron and Steel Production in Canada, 1914.
"Engineering and Mining Journal"
(New York), 1th Sept.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

- Railroad Gross Earnings in the United
States during First Half of 1915,
"Commercial and Financial Chronicle"
(New York), 14th August.

- Shipping Conditions at Archangel.
Commerce Reports (Washington),
23rd August.

- Shipping at Vladivostok in 1914.
"Vyestnik Finansov" (Petrograd),
16th August.

- Shipping Changes in America during the
War.
Commerce Reports (Washington),
19th August.

- Railway Enterprises in Manchuria.
Commerce Reports (Washington),
19th August.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

- Wool Sales in Australia.
Commerce Reports (Washington),
23rd August.
- Indigo Trade and Production.
"Capital" (Calcutta), 20th August.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

- Austria: End of Moratorium
"Neue Freie Presse" (Vienna), 29th
August.
- China: German Methods of Trade.
"Hong Kong Weekly Press," 7th
August.

Commercial, Financial and Economic—cont.

- China: Native Banks.
Commerce Reports (Washington),
25th August.

- Belgium: Extension of Moratorium.
"Neue Freie Presse" (Vienna), 29th
August.

- Colombia: Trade and Industries.
Supplement to Commerce Reports
(Washington), 29th August.

- Chile: Commerce, &c., 1914.
Supplement to Commerce Reports
(Washington), 19th August.

- Sweden: Trade and Industries.
Supplement to Commerce Reports
(Washington), 16th August.

- Italy: Trade and Industries of Catania,
Palermo, and Rome.
Supplement to Commerce Reports
(Washington), 18th August.

- Spain: Conditions in the Province of
Huelva
Commerce Reports (Washington), 20th
August.

- Russia: Trade Conditions in Petrograd.
Supplement to Commerce Reports
(Washington), 21st August.

- Russia: Import Trade of Odessa in 1914
"Vyestnik Finansov" (Petrograd),
16th August.

Miscellaneous.

- Leather Market in France, before and since
the War.
"L'Economiste Français" (Paris), 4th
Sept.
- Binder Twine: Scarcity in Russia.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 25th
August.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- Australia.—Report on Uniform Standards for Foods and Drugs in Victoria.
- British India.—Inland Trade (Rail and River-borne), 1913-14; Trade by Land, 1914-15.
- British West Indies.—Department of Agriculture in Barbados: Pamphlet on Canadian Trade with the West Indies, &c.
- Canada—Ottawa City Directory, 1915.
- South Africa.—Union Handbook, with Map, 1915.
- Chile.—Agricultural Statistics, 1913-14 (in Spanish).
- Denmark.—Directory of Exporters, 1914-15 (in Danish).
- United States of America.—New York Directory, 1915.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

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

	MONTH OF AUGUST.		EIGHT MONTHS ENDED AUGUST.	
	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.
IMPORTS.				
American	50,042	47,750	1,807,975	3,219,939
Brazilian	4,532	1,270	202,900	20,422
East Indian	56,102	12,217	217,449	182,947
Egyptian	10,209	20,349	335,334	435,887
Miscellaneous... ..	49,119	17,699*	174,789	93,911†
Total	170,304	99,285	2,738,537	3,953,106
EXPORTS.				
American	2,172	30,145	104,238	247,617
Brazilian	200	—	14,063	790
East Indian	7,581	2,756	46,716	52,957
Egyptian	6,265	15,319	107,774	187,458
Miscellaneous... ..	183	238	10,229	1,307
Total	16,401	48,458	283,020	490,129
FORWARDED from PORTS to INLAND TOWNS.				
American	47,937	224,822	1,647,130	2,122,314
Brazilian	3,186	4,869	124,479	48,792
East Indian	2,359	5,206	61,065	60,398
Egyptian	3,334	17,319	214,408	197,852
Miscellaneous	3,535	13,328	89,130	78,084
Total	60,351	265,544	2,136,812	2,507,440
FORWARDED from INLAND TOWNS to PORTS.				
American	40	129	1,791	1,489
Brazilian	—	—	16	12
East Indian	50	—	64	27
Egyptian	46	—	405	50
Miscellaneous... ..	—	338	20	1,273
Total	136	467	2,296	2,851

* Including 1,144 bales British West Indian, 766 bales British West African, 4,189 bales British East African, and 726 bales foreign East African.

† Including 3,992 bales British West Indian, 2,496 bales British West African, 16,888 bales British East African, and 1,472 bales foreign East African.

Cotton Returns—*continued.*

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 36 weeks ended 9th September, 1915 :—

	Week ended	36 Weeks	Week ended	36 Weeks
	9th Sept.,	ended	9th Sept.,	ended
	1915.	9th Sept.,	1915.	9th Sept.,
		1915.		1915.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	13,204	3,233,143	3,276	251,260
Brazilian	—	20,422	—	790
East Indian	2,385	187,536	464	53,421
Egyptian	11,540	447,427	3,975	192,083
Miscellaneous	1,431*	96,045†	62	1,369
Total	28,560	3,984,573	7,777	498,923

* Including 379 bales British West Indian.

† Including 4,371 bales British West Indian, 3,149 bales British West African, 16,888 bales British East African, and 1,472 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 11th September, 1915, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
Week ended 11th September, 1915	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> 43 0	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> 37 11	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> 26 8
Corresponding Week in—			
1908	31 7	26 0	17 3
1909	33 6	26 5	17 9
1910	30 11	24 3	16 6
1911	32 0	29 0	18 5
1912	33 5	29 0	20 5
1913	31 9	31 5	18 0
1914	37 10	29 11	23 11

* 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 11th September, 1915, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 11th Sept., 1915.	Correspond- ing week in 1914.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	87	—
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	211	4
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Cwts.	347,278*	139,513
Mutton " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	182,337*	31,129
Pork " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	991	17,085
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	28,646	15,297
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Cwts.	105,017	94,393
Beef	"	591	832
Hams	"	26,956	11,493
Pork	"	184	5,103
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	1,356	2,770
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	54,433	6,647
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Cwts.	99,818	59,324
Margarine	"	39,883	24,963
Cheese	"	101,297	77,309
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	25,490	11,812
" condensed	"	7	490
" preserved, other kinds... ..	"	—	—
Eggs	Grt. Hundr.	236,298	133,315
Poultry	Value £	520	193
Game	"	60	187
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	7,082	38,983
Lard	"	21,277	27,572
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Cwts.	2,274,900	3,007,700
Wheat-meal and flour... ..	"	130,300	172,900
Barley	"	450,100	729,400
Oats	"	80,300	170,300
Peas	"	26,402	10,710
Beans	"	39,880	100
Maize or Indian corn	"	729,600	649,800
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Cwts.	9,183	8,740
Apricots and peaches	"	37	3
Bananas	Bunches	176,933	178,787
Cherries	Cwts.	5	—
Currants	"	30	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	19,803	18,040
Lemons	"	704	6,305
Oranges	"	708	396
Pears	"	10,136	5,926
Plums	"	1,001	253
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unenumerated	"	6,212	2,516
Hay	Tons	18	—
Straw	"	—	—
Moss Litter	"	818	1,106
Hops	Cwts.	1,411	40
Locust beans	"	27,200	—
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	122,120	208,626
Potatoes... ..	Cwts.	357	514
Tomatoes	"	35,191	62,126
Unenumerated	Value £	2,985	1,639
Vegetables, dried... ..	Cwts.	26,841	2,180
" preserved by canning	"	20,352	5,024

* Including certain importations made in previous weeks particulars of which could not be given at the time.

Bankruptcy.—England and Wales.

Number of Receiving Orders and Administration Orders (Deceased Debtors' Estates) gazetted in the under-mentioned Principal Trades and Occupations during the periods indicated :—

	August.		Eight months ended August.	
	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.
	No. 125	No. 175	No. 2,193	No. 1,763
Total gazetted				
Number gazetted in principal trades and occupations :—				
Agents, commission and general	1	2	27	18
Auctioneers, estate and house agents	3	—	23	18
Bakers	5	13	61	91
Bicycle dealers and manufacturers	1	3	18	15
Blacksmiths, farriers, &c	2	—	16	9
Boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers	2	3	41	41
Builders	8	6	86	66
Butchers and meat salesmen	10	4	72	68
Cab, omnibus and fly proprietors, &c.	—	1	9	12
Cabinet makers and upholsterers	1	1	19	14
Carpenters and joiners... ..	—	—	16	13
Carriers, carmen, lightermen, and hauliers	1	2	23	15
Chemists, druggists, and chemical manufacturers... ..	1	—	11	9
Clothiers, outfitters, &c.	2	2	19	12
Coal and coke merchants and dealers	2	1	40	29
Colliers, miners, &c.	—	2	19	12
Confectioners and pastry cooks	1	3	27	22
Corn, flour, seed, hay and straw merchants	—	2	19	12
Dairymen, cowkeepers, &c.	—	—	14	12
Decorators, painters, plumbers, glaziers, &c.	2	5	46	40
Drapers, haberdashers, &c.	4	5	65	45
Electricians and electrical engineers	—	1	8	8
Engineers and founders	—	1	17	14
Farmers and graziers	4	4	95	66
Fishmongers, poulterers, &c.	—	4	33	19
Furniture dealers and makers	2	—	19	22
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen and market gardeners	—	1	15	11
Greengrocers, fruiterers, &c.	3	—	53	34
Grocers	6	14	112	121
Hairdressers	1	1	8	9
Ironmongers	1	1	11	6
Jewellers, watchmakers, silversmiths	2	—	25	11
Merchants, general	1	—	26	11
Milliners, dressmakers, &c.	—	3	12	16
Printers, booksellers and publishers... ..	2	1	12	23
Provision merchants	1	—	9	9
Publicans and hotel keepers, &c.	8	10	75	60
Stationers	—	—	11	12
Tailors	4	5	57	48
Tobacconists, &c.	—	1	21	16
Travellers, commercial, &c.	—	—	26	7
Woolen merchants and manufacturers	—	—	9	5

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.

The 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, have been withdrawn from exhibition at the Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C., but will shortly be exhibited at Leicester and various other industrial centres. *See Notice on pp. 813-14.*

In view of the representations made by the exhibitors and buyers at the British Industries Fair, organised by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and held at the Royal Agricultural Hall (see "Board of Trade Journal" of 3rd June last, p. 658), the Board of Trade have decided to hold another Fair early next year. Further particulars will be announced in due course.

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. Pousonby, 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. 812.

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 British Industries Fair or the Samples of German and Austrian goods referred to above, 32, Cheapside, E.C.*

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The following is a list of Chambers of Commerce established in certain foreign countries in the interest of British trade:—

- Argentina** ... British Chamber of Commerce for the Argentine Republic, Calle Sarmiento 643, Buenos Aires.
(Agent in London—Mr. D. Begg, 793, Salisbury House, E.C.)
- Balkan States** *See* under Greece, Bulgaria, and Roumania.
- Belgium** ... British Chamber of Commerce in Belgium (Incorp.). During the war the address will be: *c/o* London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C.
- Bulgaria** ... Branch of the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States, 51, Boulevard Maria-Louisa, Sofia.
- China** ... British Chamber of Commerce, British Municipal Council Buildings, Hankow.
British Chamber of Commerce, Canton.
British Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai.
- Egypt** ... British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, 6, Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria, and Savoy Chambers, Cairo.
(Agents in Suez and London—Messrs. Baek & Manson, Egypt House, 36, New Broad Street, E.C.)
- France** ... British Chamber of Commerce, Paris (Incorp.), 9, Rue des Pyramides, Paris.
(Correspondents in all the principal towns of France. Commercial Representative in France of the Commonwealth of Australia.)
British Chamber of Commerce for the French Riviera and Principality of Monaco, 4, Avenue Massena, Nice.
- Greece** ... British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States (Incorp.). *Temporary Office*, 7, Place St. Theodore, Athens.
(Correspondent at Salonica)
- Italy** ... British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 1, Via Innocenzo Frugoni Genoa.
Branches—75, Via Delle Terme, Rome.
18, Via Andegari, Milan.
Scali d'Azeglio 3 p. p., Leghorn.
(Delegates at Rome, Naples, &c.)
- Persia** ... British Chamber of Commerce, Bushire.
- Portugal** ... British Chamber of Commerce in Portugal, 4, Rua Victor Gordon, Lisbon.
- Roumania** ... Branch of the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States, 1, Strada Academiei, Bucharest.
- Russia** ... Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, 4, Gorochovaia, Petrograd.
Branch in Odessa. Agency in Kiev.
- Spain** ... British Chamber of Commerce for Spain, 9, Plaza de Cataluña, Barcelona.
Branch—41, Martin de los Heros, Madrid.
(Delegates at Cartagena, Valencia and Canary Islands.)
- Tunis** ... British Chamber of Commerce, Rue Es-Sadikia, 35, Tunis.

N.B.—The majority of these Chambers issue periodically a Journal or annual report, which can be *seen* at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

