

# THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. XC.]

September 2, 1915.

[No. 979

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

*The objects and work of the Branch are described on p. 729.*

Attention is called to the collection of samples of "enemy" goods, formerly sold in British and in certain other markets abroad, on view at the Foreign Samples Section (see notice on p. 662), and also to the following samples which are on view at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. :—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Writing, Printing and other Papers required to be manufactured in Australia ... ..	12th Aug., 1915	417
Carnauba Wax from Brazil ... ..	" " "	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
Upholstering Materials—Bergen enquiry ... ..	3rd .. "	653

**Attention is also called to the following notices :—**  
**Register of firms in the United Kingdom who may desire to receive Confidential Information** relative to openings for trade ... .. 661  
**List of Trade Enquiry Offices** in London of the Self-Governing Dominions ... 731  
**List of the more important Articles** on trade subjects contained in **Foreign and Colonial Publications, &c.** received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch 725

## 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)

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

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:—*

**A.**

Barytes.	Paper twine.
Bentwood for bands around canvas trunks.	Phenol.
Calcium chloride, 90-95 per cent.	Pianos, cheap, as previously made in Germany.
Chloroform.	Steel barrels, light corrugated.
Croton oil.	Steel sheets, common and warranted, 10 to 19 W.G.
Iodoform.	Tins for night lights, small.
Machines for grinding cochineal.	Underclothing, cotton, as previously obtained from Germany.
Magnesium ribbon.	
Metallic packing for pistons.	

**B.**

Belts, leather and camel hair.	Hat-leather, imitation.
Brushes for spinning and weaving mills.	Leather roller skins.
China-clay.	Machines for colour crushing.
Coating machines, for preparing carbon paper.	Paper, all kinds.
Farina.	Pearl catches for jewellery cases.
Finishes and sizes for textiles.	Steel thimbles, open tops.
	Trinidad bitumen, refined.

*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).
Crochet buttons.	"Seger" cones (for furnace work) as previously made in Germany.*
Enamelled watch and clock dials.	Spirit stoves similar to German patterns.
Gramophones of various kinds.	Sulphate of baryta.
Iron garden and café furniture.	Violins (cheap).
Light tapestry (substitute for German article).	Wire gauze tea and coffee strainers.
Picture post-cards (cheap).	

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.*

*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.

#### CANADA.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada reports that an agent in Montreal wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of general *piece goods*, including *silks, tweeds, worsteds, cotton linings, and Italian cloths*; *articles of apparel and attire, such as underwear, women's and children's hosiery and handkerchiefs*; and *household goods, such as cotton quilts, sheetings and towels.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned should apply to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the name and address of the enquirer. (C.I.B. 42,567.)

\* \* \* \* \*

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. 43,428.)

A manufacturing company in British Columbia which is in the market for *brush fibres, bristles, horse hair, &c.* invites samples and prices from United Kingdom firms who can supply those commodities.

#### NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) reports that an agent in Christchurch, N.Z., who has hitherto been chiefly interested in Japanese, American and German goods, wishes to secure the representation in New Zealand of United Kingdom manufacturers of *buttons (bone, celluloid, covered, horn, ivory, imitation ivory, metal, porcelain, vest, and vulcanite), haberdashery small wares, hooks and eyes, and bone and ivory studs.* See Note† below.

(C.I.B. 41,955a : 39,342a.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that a business man with works at Maitaia and at the Bluff, who claims to have been engaged in the trade for 10 years, wishes to act as buying agent for a United Kingdom firm dealing in *wool, frozen meat and rabbits, cheese, hides and tallow.* See Note† below.

(C.I.B. 41,955b.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers of haberdashery goods and importers of New Zealand produce 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 further reports that one of the New Zealand Government Departments makes enquiry for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *electrically-driven letter sealing machines.* The device at present being used is of foreign manu-

**Electrically-driven Letter Sealing Machine.**

### Openings for British Trade.

#### NEW ZEALAND—continued.

facture, is self-feeding and is stated to work much more rapidly than any hand or treadle machine. At the same time it is apparently not so durable as could be wished, and no spare parts are obtainable.

Communications from United Kingdom manufacturers of such machines should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand, P.O. Box 369, Wellington, New Zealand. (C.I.B. 39,348b.)

**Shortage of Supplies of Drapery, Ironmongery, Groceries, &c.** See notice on pp. 671-72.

#### SOUTH AFRICA.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa reports that tenders are invited by the Johannesburg Municipal Council, as follows:—

(1) For the supply and delivery of *spare parts for stone crushers*.  
**Spare Parts for Stone Crushers.** (Contract No. 20.)

(2) For the supply and delivery of 1,000 sets of single-pole 25 amp. *iron clad house service cut-outs*.  
**House Service Cut-Outs.** (Contract No. 21.)

(3) For the supply and delivery of 500 *corrugated aluminium sheets for roofing, 27½ in. wide and 22 gauge*.  
**Corrugated Aluminium Sheets.** (Contract No. 24.)

Copies of the specifications, conditions of contract, and forms of tender, may be obtained from the Controller of Stores, Municipal Offices, Plein Square, Johannesburg, and sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received by the Town Clerk at that address up to noon on 28th September.\*

A copy of each of the specifications, 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. (C.I.B. 42,571.)

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

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

*Openings for British Trade.*

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. HONG KONG.**

A London firm, which is shortly sending a traveller to Penang, Hong Kong and other Far Eastern ports, is desirous of **Enamelled Ware.** securing the sole agency of a United Kingdom manufacturer of *enamelled ware*.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Secretary, Statistical and Information Department, London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C. (C.I.B. 42,088.)

**RUSSIA.**

The British Vice-Consul at Mariupol (Mr. W. S. Walton) reports as follows on possible openings for goods of United Kingdom manufacture in that district:—

A large business could be done in *haberdashery, buttons, hooks and eyes, needles, hair pins, safety and ordinary pins, tapes, elastics, fancy combs, handkerchiefs, and ladies', gentlemen's and children's hosiery.* Prior to the war all these articles were received almost exclusively from Germany and Austria-Hungary. *Cotton handkerchiefs,* though very often of British manufacture, were supplied by commission agents established in Berlin. British *cloth* also was supplied through merchants in Berlin. Gentlemen's *hats,* although bearing English inscriptions and very often even a coat of arms, were mostly manufactured in Austria-Hungary. British *boots* are seldom seen, but American, German and Austro-Hungarian footwear could be bought in most of the Russian towns.

In *hardware* there is a large field for goods of United Kingdom manufacture. Most of the articles imported have been of German and American make, but preference will generally be given to British tools and instruments if these are obtainable at reasonable prices. The same remarks apply to *cutlery, spades, shovels, coke forks, locks, &c. Scythes and sickles,* for which there is a very large demand in Russia, were received almost exclusively from Austria-Hungary.

*Motor cars* have been principally of German, American or Italian make, but British motor cars are also met with and appear to give satisfaction, notwithstanding the very bad condition of the Russian roads. The number of *cycles* and *motor cycles* in use increases annually, and the United Kingdom ought to have a larger share of this trade.

Cheap *sewing machines* are in great demand and this branch of trade was almost exclusively in the hands of Germany.

**Sewing Machines.**

### Openings for British Trade.

#### RUSSIA—continued.

One or two German firms appear to have had the monopoly in *stationery*, especially as regards *ink, pencils, pencil and pen holders, indiarubber, notepaper and envelopes, drawing pins, paper fasteners, drawing instruments, fancy goods, &c.* The notepaper is sold in fancy and attractive boxes and fetches very good prices.

Chemists and druggists were large buyers of German and Anstro-Hungarian wares such as *patent Patent Medicines; Drugs; Mineral Waters; Perfumery; Toilet Requisites.* *medicines, various drugs made up in tablets, mineral waters, &c.* and one German-make of *soap, perfumes and toilet waters* was to be met with everywhere. Of late British soap has been more widely introduced, and some of the best makes can be bought in most Russian towns. See Note on p. 655.

At present most of the trade is being carried on on the c.o.d. basis, but in normal times dealers are accustomed to credit of three to nine months after receipt of goods. There is, of course, a certain risk attached to this mode of business, and great care is necessary in choosing buyers. (A.R. 98.)

#### FRANCE.

H.M. Consul at Lyons (Mr. E. R. E. Vicars) reports that he has received the following enquiries from local firms:—

An agent, who can correspond in English wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *leather goods of all kinds, including fancy leather goods, and also office requisites.* See Note† below, and also Note on p. 655. (C.I.B. 42,420.)

An agent wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *woollen cloth and flannel.* See Note† below, and also Note on p. 655. (C.I.B. 42,886.)

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. Vice-Consul at St. Malo (Hon. E. Henniker Major) reports that an agent in Rennes (Ille et Vilaine) wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *cardboard and paper used for printing, articles for office use, industrial oils and grease, and cotton belts.* See Note on p. 655.

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned should apply to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the name and address of the enquirer. (C.I.B. 41,649; 39,246.)

### Openings for British Trade.

#### FRANCE (INDO-CHINA).

The Acting British Consul at Saigon (Mr. F. G. Gorton) reports that among the principal articles imported into Saigon from Germany in 1914 were *agricultural machinery*, principally *rice-milling machinery*; *manufactures of copper*; *toys*; *porcelain*; and *general machinery*. (A.R. 102.)

#### Railway Construction.

The "Diario do Governo" (Lisbon) of 20th August publishes a Bill authorising the Municipality of Mourão to contract a loan to the amount of 500,000 escudos (about £75,000 at current rate of exchange) which will be put at the disposal of the Snel e Sneste Railways Administration for the construction of a section between Reguengos and Mourão of the Guadiana Railway. After the construction of this section has been completed the remainder of the loan will be devoted to the Evora-Reguengos section of the same line.

#### PORTUGAL.

#### PORTUGAL (ANGOLA).

H.M. Consul-General at Loanda (Mr. H. Hall Hall) reports that some of the goods that find ready acceptance in Angola are *cloths, clothing and haberdashery* of all kinds, *hardware, cement and stationery*.

H.M. Consul-General adds that the absence of German competitors in Angolan markets during the latter half of 1914 naturally led to increased trade with the United Kingdom and other countries, and in many cases the necessities of the time compelled importers in Angola to accede more than usual to the general British system of payment against documents. But it is beyond question that they greatly prefer long credit, even though they are quite aware that in this way they pay in reality a higher price for their goods; and there can be no doubt that should the easier method of payment be offered to them at any time in the future as freely as it was in the past, they will be irresistibly attracted by it and will transfer their custom to merchants who can supply them on those terms. Importers desirous of buying British goods have been additionally hampered for some time past by the absence of travellers and suggest that if travellers cannot be sent arrangements might be made for a showroom of United Kingdom manufactures. (A.R. 85.)

#### MOROCCO.

H.M. Consul at Fez (Mr. J. MacLeod, C.M.G.) reports that a French subject in that city wishes to purchase from United Kingdom manufacturers men's, women's, and children's *woollen undergarments, including hosiery*; also *linen and cotton goods*, especially all articles termed in French "fil d'Ecosse" (*i.e.*, cotton thread). See Note on p. 655.



### *Openings for British Trade.*

#### **MOROCCO**—*continued.*

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

(C.I.B. 42,422.)

#### **SIAM.**

With reference to the notice on p. 589 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the list of names of foreign (*i.e.* non-British) firms which had submitted tenders for the supply and erection of a steel bridge over the Meh Wang, on the Northern Line of the Siamese Royal Railway Department (Broad Gauge), the Acting British Consul-General at Bangkok (Mr. J. Crosby) now reports that the contract in question has been awarded to a Dutch firm, whose name, together with particulars of the price quoted, weight of bridge, &c., may be *obtained* by United Kingdom bridge builders at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 43,050.)

*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,"*

## OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

*Confidential Information—continued.*

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.

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## BOARD OF TRADE EXHIBITIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

*Board of Trade Exhibitions.*

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

The samples have been received from:—

Canada, 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 are also on view which have been received from:—

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

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

### EXHIBITION OF GERMAN CATALOGUES.

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

In order that British manufacturers may have an opportunity of inspecting catalogues of German origin, the Board of Trade have collected over 2,000 specimens, illustrating a great variety of industries, and these may be inspected at the Foreign Samples Section of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, 32, Cheapside, London, E.C. A complete index of the catalogues has been prepared, rendering ready identification of any particular catalogue a simple matter. In a number of instances goods similar to those illustrated in the catalogues are on view in the adjoining sample rooms.

## GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

### 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.

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, 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.

### EXPORT LICENCES.

#### Method of Procedure.

The attention of the War Trade Department has been called to statements recently made in the Press that delays occur in considering applications for licences for the export of prohibited and restricted goods. The Director of the War Trade Department feels sure that these statements are due to a misunderstanding of the working of the Department, and he therefore thinks it advisable to explain the mode in which the applications are dealt with and the different circumstances which lead to delay in the issue of licences which in some cases is quite unavoidable.

Applications for licences are, upon receipt, immediately registered, and are then sent to a section of the Department known as the Trade Clearing House, for a report as to whether anything is known in that section against either the consignor or the consignee.

\* 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.

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*Government Notices affecting Trade.*

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As soon as this report is received, the application is sent, in the case of coal, cotton, rubber, or tin, to one of the Committees appointed by the Board of Trade to advise upon the grant or refusal of these applications; and in the case of some other goods, to a Sub-Committee of the War Trade Department, of which there are three dealing with applications specially relating to the Admiralty, Board of Trade, or Board of Agriculture, and certain goods in which the War Office are materially interested. Other applications are sent to the departments immediately concerned. Thus, cases relating to medicines for human beings are referred to the National Health Insurance Commission, and cases relating to materials needed for high explosives and other munitions of war are referred to the Ministry of Munitions, where they are examined by expert committees or advisers. No licence is granted except upon the recommendation of the Committee or the Department to whom the applications are referred.

These references necessarily entail more or less time before the applications can be finally dealt with in the Department itself, but in the case of ordinary applications where no difficulty arises, a licence is speedily granted, usually within 7 days of the receipt of the application and often in considerably less time.

Where materially longer time is taken it is due to circumstances, such as the following:—

In some cases additional time is taken up from the necessity for enquiry of Advisory Committees representing trades as to whether goods come within a class which it is considered desirable not to export or are in fact prohibited, *e.g.*, applications for woollen goods are considered by the Bradford Conditioning House; for high speed steel, by the Cutlers' Company at Sheffield or the Chambers of Commerce at Birmingham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Glasgow; and for jute goods, by a special officer at Dundee. Certificates in respect of these goods are granted either before or after the receipt of the application by this Department.

It will be readily understood that in present circumstances many questions must also arise as to whether, from scarcity in this country, or from the special aptitude of some goods for the preparations of munitions of war, or from reasons of policy, it may be undesirable to allow certain descriptions or quantities of goods to be exported either entirely or to countries where there is a possibility of their reaching the enemy. Where scarcity is the main factor to be considered circumstances change from week to week, so that it may be possible to grant a licence in one week which, if a final decision were given in the previous week, would be refused. In such cases, where there is a reasonable prospect of a change, the applications are often held up. Exports to Holland are by Royal Proclamation required to be consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust and the consent of that Body must be produced to the Department before a licence is granted.

The delays due to the above circumstances and also to obtaining guarantees when required are unavoidable and inherent by reference to the present position of this country.

There are also delays in a great number of cases which could be avoided by the applicants themselves. The forms for applications for

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*Government Notices affecting Trade.*

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licences have been prepared with great care for the purpose of eliciting at the time of application as full information as possible to enable the applications to be dealt with speedily and without correspondence with applicants, but in many cases these forms are filled up in such a way as not to convey the information required for departmental use. These forms may be regarded by some persons as being of an inquisitorial nature, but this is not really the case.

Many persons, however, fail to give any answer to some of the enquiries, and this leads either to correspondence or occasionally to a refusal of the licence, which, if the information subsequently obtained by way of appeal from refusal had been given on the form would have led to the grant of the licence.

Reference may be made to one of the enquiries on the form—"Any special reasons for the grant of the privilege to export prohibited goods." The importance of this enquiry has reference mainly to neutral countries in Europe, because it is there that the danger of goods reaching the enemy occurs. Yet the enquiry is frequently ignored in filling up the form, whilst in other cases statements are made which afford no assistance to the Department, *e.g.*, "None, except that a licence is required to continue business," or, "Because the export of the goods is prohibited."

The Director is quite aware that mistakes do occasionally occur which, with the enormous volume of the business, must be expected, but they are few in number, and every possible care is taken to prevent them and also to prevent delay.

It will assist him very materially in satisfactorily dealing with the work of the Department if applicants for licences will pay strict attention to the directions for filling up the forms of application, and if there are special circumstances which should, in the opinion of the applicant, satisfy the Department that a licence may reasonably be granted, a statement should be sent to that effect with the application setting out fully the facts to be considered. (C.I.B. 42,555.)

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**EXPORTS OF BELGIAN GOODS TO BRITISH PORTS OVERSEA.**

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 83 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 8th July last, drawing the attention of traders to certain arrangements respecting the treatment of goods from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Italy and Switzerland destined for British oversea ports, the Board of Trade have now been informed by the Colonial Office that such arrangements are also applicable to goods of Belgian origin.

British traders are, therefore, notified that, under these arrangements, at all such ports (excepting those in Canada, Newfoundland and Egypt) a British Consular Certificate of non-enemy origin is required by the Customs Authorities in respect of Belgian goods arriving, either direct from Holland or after transshipment under Customs regulations at any port in the United Kingdom.

In the case of Belgian goods which have been imported into the United Kingdom and subsequently re-exported therefrom a Certificate

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*Government Notices affecting Trade.*

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of Origin will not be required in the oversea port, but in lieu thereof the importer at that port should produce a duplicate of the "Specification for Foreign and Colonial Merchandise" (Form 30), or the "Shipping Bill" (Form 64), as the case requires, which exporters are called upon to lodge with the Customs Authorities in this country in connection with the re-exportation of such goods from the United Kingdom.

The proper Officers of Customs in the United Kingdom are authorised by the Board of Customs and Excise to sign and stamp complete duplications of the "Specification" or "Shipping Bill" or extracts therefrom, free of charge, provided the duplicate or extract is presented at the same time as the original. When the goods described on the "Specification" or "Shipping Bill" are intended for two or more consignees, exporters may have extracts signed and stamped for transmission to each consignee.

It is to be understood, however, that goods of Belgian origin can be imported into the United Kingdom only when a licence has been obtained from the Board of Trade or other competent authority.

Further, before any goods of Belgian origin can be shipped either direct from Holland or *via* the United Kingdom as transshipments (*i.e.*, other than re-exported goods) to British oversea ports a similar licence has to be obtained. Such licence will be issued only on the conditions:—

- (1) that payment is deferred until the enemy occupation of Belgium has ceased, or that payment is made into an account in a bank in this country, and an undertaking is obtained from the bank that the money cannot be withdrawn, except under licence; and
- (2) that the goods are either sent direct from Holland or if sent *via* the United Kingdom, are sent on through Bill of Lading and entered on arrival in the United Kingdom for immediate exportation under the Transshipment Regulations.

With regard to shipments of Belgian goods to Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, authority should be first obtained from the respective High Commissioners for those Dominions, Victoria Street, London, S.W., to whom application should be made for full particulars as to the procedure to be adopted.\*

In the case of shipments to other British oversea ports (except Canada, Newfoundland and Egypt) it will be necessary, before the importer can take delivery of any particular consignment, for the local Customs Authorities to be furnished with:—

- (a) The Authority of the Local Government to make the importation;
- (b) An undertaking by the applicants for the licence that the above conditions as regards payment will be duly observed;
- (c) An undertaking by the importer that no payment for the goods will be made except to the applicants for the licence;

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\* The regulations regarding the importation of Belgian goods into Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa were published in the "Board of Trade Journal" for 15th July (pp. 182-3), 8th July (p. 117) and 22nd July (pp. 248-9) respectively.

*Government Notices affecting Trade.*

(d) A Certificate granted by a British Consular Officer to the effect that he is satisfied from documentary evidence that has been put before him that the goods are in fact of Belgian origin; and

(e) A copy of the Authority to the applicants.

It is to be observed that in those cases in which Certificates of origin are not required for goods imported from Holland they will not be required for goods of Belgian origin. (C. 27,311).

**ABSOLUTE AND CONDITIONAL CONTRABAND  
OF WAR.**

**Decisions by German Prize Court at Hamburg.**

The following announcement has been issued by the Foreign Office:—

Judgments have recently been delivered by the German Prize Court at Hamburg in the cases of the steamships 'Maria' and 'Batavier V.'

"The 'Maria,' a Dutch vessel, was carrying a cargo of wheat, shipped at Portland (Oregon) to Belfast and Dublin. She was captured and sunk by the German war-ship 'Karlsruhe' in the Atlantic on 21st September, 1914. The 'Batavier V,' a Dutch vessel bound for London, was captured in the North Sea on 18th March last, and taken to Zeebrugge on suspicion of carrying contraband."

"The sinking of the 'Maria' was justified by the German Prize Court on the ground that, having regard to the place of capture, the commander of the 'Karlsruhe' was unable to take the vessel into a German port or the port of an allied Power, and so acted pursuant to Article 113 of the German Naval Prize Regulations. This was said not to require any further explanation, and payment of indemnity to the owner was refused."

"The judgments show that in considering the question of the destination of conditional contraband the German Prize Court held that it is to be guided by a communication of the Chief of the General Staff of the Navy addressed to the Court on 17th August, 1914, concerning the ports to be regarded as fortified places, or as bases of operations and supply for British armed forces in Great Britain issued 'by supreme command.' As the Court has in other cases held that such places as Ipswich, Poole, Borrowstoness, and Grangemouth are bases or fortified places, it may be inferred that these also are included in the list referred to."

"In order to rebut the presumption thus set up that conditional contraband destined for such places is intended for military and not civil use, the Court held that the counterproof must satisfy the most rigorous conditions, and that it would only be possible to furnish it in rare cases. With regard to the cargo of wheat on board the 'Maria,' they held there was no means of ascertaining with the least certainty what use the wheat would have been put to at the arrival of the vessel at Belfast, and whether the British Government would not have come upon the scene as purchaser."

"The effect of these decisions appears to be to abolish in practice the distinction between absolute and conditional contraband of war."



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*Government Notices affecting Trade.*

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**SUPPLY OF HOUSEHOLD COAL IN LONDON.**

The Board of Trade have recently issued a circular to London Coal Merchants pointing out that, in order to keep the pits fully at work now, and to reduce the demands on railway and cartage facilities as much as possible during the coming winter, every effort should be made to increase their stocks of coal to the maximum.

It is equally necessary that householders should make full use of all their available storage accommodation.

In normal years the retail price of coal rises in the winter, and there is therefore an inducement to lay in coal during the summer. This year conditions have been altered by the Price of Coal (Limitation) Act, but it is hoped that the public will nevertheless realise that it is in the general interest that they should take their supplies as early as possible.

Those who can store coal should do so now in order that, later on, the available resources may be used to supply those who have no storage space at their disposal.

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**PRIZE CLAIMS COMMITTEE.**

The "London Gazette" of 31st August publishes the following notice relative to prize claims:--

Whereas a Committee has been instituted to receive and consider claims made by British, Allied or neutral Third Parties against ships or cargoes which have been condemned or detained by orders of Prize Courts, and to recommend to what extent, in what manner, and on what terms, such claims should be met or provided for.

This is to give notice to all British, Allied or neutral persons having any such claims against cargoes which have been or may be condemned or ordered to be detained by a Prize Court in the United Kingdom, Egypt, India, or in any of the Colonies and Protectorates, that any such claims should be sent, with all necessary particulars, to the Secretary of the Committee, Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W., within three months of this date if the cargo has already been condemned or detained by an order of a Prize Court. If the cargo has not yet been dealt with by a Prize Court such application must be made within three months of the date of any order for condemnation or detention.

Dated 31st day of August, 1915.

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

With reference to the notice on p. 597 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to Naval Prizes, it is notified that the "London Gazette" of 27th August 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.

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*Government Notices affecting Trade.***PROCLAMATION OF COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT REGARDING TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.**

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, of a copy of a Proclamation under the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914, published in the "Commonwealth of Australia Gazette" of 7th July, 1915.

The Proclamation provides that any transaction with or for the benefit of a company to which the Proclamation applies is declared to be trading with the enemy and is prohibited. The Proclamation applies to any company, whether incorporated in an enemy country or not (a) the shares of which are owned wholly or mainly by persons of enemy nationality, or resident or carrying on business in an enemy country, or (b) which the Attorney-General for the Commonwealth, by notice published in the "Gazette," declares to be, in his opinion, "enemy" companies. The Proclamation contains a clause permitting trade under licence granted by the Government.

(C.I.B. 43,298.)

**SHIP LETTER MAILS FOR ARCHANGEL.**

The Postmaster-General desires to inform shippers of goods to Archangel that letters for that place containing bills of lading, &c. can now be marked for despatch by a particular ship if that ship is sailing direct to Archangel. The address should bear the following indication, plainly written:—

" Per Ss.....sailing from.....(port of departure) for Archangel direct."

**PARCEL POST WITH FANNING ISLAND.**

The Postmaster-General announces that a new and quicker Parcel Post to Fanning Island *via* Canada is now in operation in place of the service hitherto maintained *via* New Zealand. The rates of postage are now:—

For a parcel not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight	...	s.	d.
" " over 3 lbs. but not over 7 lbs.	...	2	8
" " " 7 lbs. " " 11 lbs.	...	4	0

Parcels for Fanning Island will be despatched by the new service on 10th September and about every fourth week thereafter.

## TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

**New Zealand.**—H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) reports that, according to the local press, there is a growing shortage in the supply of various imported articles in the Dominion owing to conditions arising out of the European war, such as the cutting-off of Continental supplies, the limitation of British manufactures owing to the preferential demands of the War Office upon factories in the United Kingdom, the shortage of ships for transport of goods, and the congestion in the British and American docks. Natural results of these handicaps on trade are lengthy delays in delivery of New Zealand orders and rising prices both for goods and packing cases. The chief shortages in supplies exist in *drapery and soft goods, ironmongery and hardware, groceries, boots and leather goods, and drugs*. Drapers, ironmongers and grocers are the worst sufferers.

The latest figures available, namely, for 1913, show that the value of New Zealand's imports of *drapery* amounted in that year to about £4,250,000, including apparel, hosiery and silks. There is now a serious falling-off in these figures. Before the outbreak of hostilities importers were accustomed to supplement shortages by Dominion supplies, but now the New Zealand factories are so glutted with work, partly for the military authorities, that wholesale drapers have to take a second place in the demand for supplies. Imports of the goods named from Germany and Austria consisted, prior to the war, of *gloves, cotton hosiery, fancy leather goods, lace, and costume buttons*. Great difficulty is being experienced in securing *serges and tweeds, ready-made garments, men's clothing, and overcoats*, and the scarcity of dyes is also being keenly felt by New Zealand manufacturers. Shortages also exist in imported *blankets and rugs, knitted socks, woollen underwear and shirts*. On the other hand mercery has not been seriously affected, neither is there much difficulty as regards cotton manufactures. Orders for hosiery are being placed twelve months ahead. Retailers state that one of the principal lines cut off is German lower-grade *woven underwear*, which now has to be replaced by better quality goods against which it formerly competed; the shortage is almost wholly in woollen underwear.

Certain grades of *jingering and wheeling wools* used for knitting socks, mufflers and caps are now stated to be quite unprocurable, while supplies even in other grades and colours are rapidly diminishing. Notwithstanding this scarcity of knitting wool, however, there is an ample supply of the raw material in the Dominion, the past season having been an exceptionally good one. The solution which naturally suggests itself is, therefore, increased plant and labour, but it is stated that there is difficulty in obtaining the necessary machinery.

*Tinned fish* is scarce owing to the North Sea blockade, which means there will be no Scotch herrings or bloaters for tinning this season. Considering that New Zealand's annual imports of tinned fish reach an average value of £25,000, this leaves a considerable food deficit to be made up. It is probable that, under the circumstances, the

*Trade Conditions Abroad.*

demand will be diverted to the cheaper grades of salmon from Canada and the United States. *Sardines* are also in very short supply. Amongst other groceries which are running short in Auckland are certain brands of *safety matches, soap, household salt, corn flour, mustard, tea, coffee essence, and bottled castor oil*. In certain lines the effect of present conditions on prices is very considerable. Tartaric and citric acid, cream of tartar, dates, currants, almonds, whiting, and bluestone have advanced up to 100 per cent, since the war began, partly owing to increased freight rates. One effect of Italy joining in the hostilities has been to shorten supplies of sweet almonds, oil of lemon, cream of tartar, and fresh lemons, and to make these dearer.

According to Auckland wholesale merchants, the difficulties in obtaining guarantees of delivery dates can hardly be exaggerated. It is stated that the shortage in supplies is not due to any lack of activity on the part of local buyers. So long as supplies were available a trade equal to that of the previous year was being done, and at present the only indication of trade falling off is due to the lack of supplies and not to a want of buyers. (C.I.B. 41,956; 41,215.)

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**Ecuador.**—The Report for 1915 of the Ecuadorian Minister of Finance contains a review of the economic situation of the Republic, from which the following particulars have been translated:—

Trade in general has so far maintained a fairly normal course; at any rate there has not been the commercial crisis that was feared. On the other hand, the situation of the State banks has grown more serious day by day with the diminution of receipts and the increased demand upon their resources, until a crisis has been reached.

At the beginning of August, 1914, when the European war broke out, there was fortunately a large quantity of imported merchandise in the warehouses of the principal firms of the Republic. Consequently, the impossibility of obtaining new supplies was compensated for by the provision previously made by importers of foreign goods, and these stocks, together with the small amount which has been imported since, have been sufficient to supply the wants of the country.

Again, agricultural conditions were exceptionally favourable in 1914, and although in the first months of the war there were difficulties in connection with the export of produce, these are gradually disappearing in consequence of the needs of the belligerent nations. The rich cocoa harvest of last year, therefore, found a good and ready outlet; it was sold at high prices and in large quantities. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said in regard to other articles of export, particularly tagua nuts. Partly on account of the lack of demand for that produce, but more especially because the principal centres of the tagua industry have suffered from the civil war, the trade in tagua nuts has been practically at a standstill.

The situation brought about by the civil war of the past two years in the Provinces of Esmeraldas, Manabí and Los Ríos is very lament-

### *Trade Conditions Abroad.*

able. In Esmeraldas agriculture has totally disappeared and the cattle industry has died out; machinery has been destroyed and establishments have been abandoned by their owners. The Provinces of Manabí, Los Ríos, and Carchi have suffered almost as much. Not only is the export of tagua nuts affected but also the export of straw for hats, mangrove bark and even cocoa. The straw hat industry has practically ceased to exist in the Province of Manabí.

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**Russia.**—H.M. Consul-General at **Odessa** (Mr. J. F. Roberts, C.M.G.) reports that before the war the share of the United Kingdom in the principal imports into Russia was only some 13 per cent., whereas Germany was represented by about 50 per cent. There is, consequently, a large volume of German business to be replaced, but it must be borne in mind that now during the war is the time to capture this market, not after the war; it will then be too late in most cases.

The British Vice-Consul at **Nicolaiev** (Mr. J. P. Bagge) reports that it is essential for those wishing to profit by the present exceptional and favourable circumstances to secure a business connection with, and maintain a firm hold on, the Russian market, to bear in mind the following observations on local market customs:—

The personal factor plays a great part. British firms should be locally represented either by resident agents or by travellers.\* These representatives must be conversant with the Russian language.

The very usual method of attempting to open up a connection by correspondence only is of small avail and, as a general rule, can be said to be a sheer waste of time and trouble. Correspondence should be conducted, and catalogues and circulars printed, in the Russian language. Prices should be given in roubles and should be quoted c.i.f. at the buyer's port or railway station. Weights and measures given should be Russian.

When quoting, if the goods are not sold c.i.f. with all customs duties paid, then the seller should give the buyer an approximate estimate of the customs duties payable on the goods, so that the buyer knows what the exact cost will be to him into his warehouse. In order to do this, British firms should study on the spot the customs tariff for their special goods. German firms gave this facility and Russian merchants are well accustomed to it.

Goods should be nicely got up for sale, and manufacturers should endeavour to suit Russian tastes.

As regards payment, the usual British condition of cash against documents is an effective bar to business. Credit of from four to six months must be given. If care is taken in selecting clients, the risk attached to this method of trading is comparatively small. Also, British firms should not pay so much attention to the financial resources of the individual or firm in question as to his or its reputation for commercial morality and straight dealing. This remark applies with equal, if not more, force to the selection of agents. There could be found men who have small, if any, financial resources but who, on account of their honesty and business activity, would be

\* Better still, by both.

*Trade Conditions Abroad.*

far preferable to many of the apparently richer agents. In order to enable British manufacturers to cope with the extra financial strain thrown upon them by the credits they must give, the closer co-operation of British banks is necessary. The German exporter has always received powerful backing from his banks, and to this support is due in a very large measure the success of Germany in its export trade to Russia.

The Acting British Vice-Consul at **Berdiansk** (Mr. Graham) reports that most firms in that district have suffered very much and some have had to suspend business. United Kingdom firms should make all endeavours to get into touch with Russian buyers, who seem to prefer and praise British goods, but are not pleased with the business methods of United Kingdom manufacturers. Mr. Graham also emphasises the fact that all correspondence should be in Russian, and terms should be quoted *c.i.f.* or even *franco domicile*, so as to enable a buyer to know what the goods will finally cost him. The most difficult question to be considered is that of granting credit. Credit must be given to large and solid firms but not to others without thorough enquiry. Many of the smaller firms are, through the present crisis, either deeply in debt or bankrupt, but still carry on trade.

The British Vice-Consul at **Kertch** (Mr. M. N. Megalos) reports that, as regards trade with the United Kingdom in that district, there have been no new developments, and articles of British manufacture required are usually obtained through Russian central markets. For years past, and before the war broke out, goods of German manufacture were pushed with satisfactory results, by expert commercial travellers. The town is seldom or never visited by British commercial travellers. British trade would be greatly benefited if manufacturers or shipping firms would either have their price lists printed in the language, measures, weights and currency of the country, or would send out expert commercial travellers (which is the better plan) who speak the Russian language and who should carry suitable patterns of a good selection of cheap articles. Credit should be given for from three to six months, as required.

The Vice-Consul is of opinion that it would not pay a firm manufacturing one single class of goods to send out a commercial traveller, because at Kertch there are no wholesale commercial firms which could place for a single article an order large enough to satisfy the manufacturer and enable the commercial traveller to cover his travelling and other expenses. The acceptance of small orders for various articles leads, however, to a remunerative business, and this has been the secret of the success of the German commercial traveller in small markets.

The British Vice-Consul at **Rostov-on-Don** reports, with reference to opportunities for the extension of British trade in his district, that there is only one way to set about business in order to procure really satisfactory results, *i.e.*, to step entirely into the shoes of the German and Austro-Hungarian trader and to continue working on his conditions and terms. Half measures will only give poor results. The Russian importer, used to the adaptability of German firms, will buy

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### Trade Conditions Abroad.

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in the market where he can get the easiest terms. It must be conceded, however, that the system of giving credit to buyers about whom practically nothing may be known, entails no little courage and enterprise, but German traders have had long enough experience of this to have thoroughly estimated, tested and discounted the risk, while British merchants do not need to question whether the risks of such enterprise are commensurate with the chances of increased sales, as results are in front of them. Firstly, then, to do any considerable trade the question of credit has got to be faced, but of course only to creditable firms. When export conditions are normal, travellers must be sent out, if possible, equipped with representative samples. Advertising may be resorted to with advantage in the local press. In normal times prices must be quoted c.i.f. Russian port. Correspondence should be in Russian.

Until the existing laws regarding bankruptcies are amended there is always a certain risk in running up heavy accounts with small uncredited firms. Fraudulent bankruptcies, however, are not common occurrences in the Rostov district, although there are a number of small commission agents who possibly would not be very particular from whom they took orders, so long as they thought there would be a chance of getting payments in by the time allowed. Naturally the chief precaution to be taken is to deal only with reliable firms.

(A R. 98.)

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#### 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.

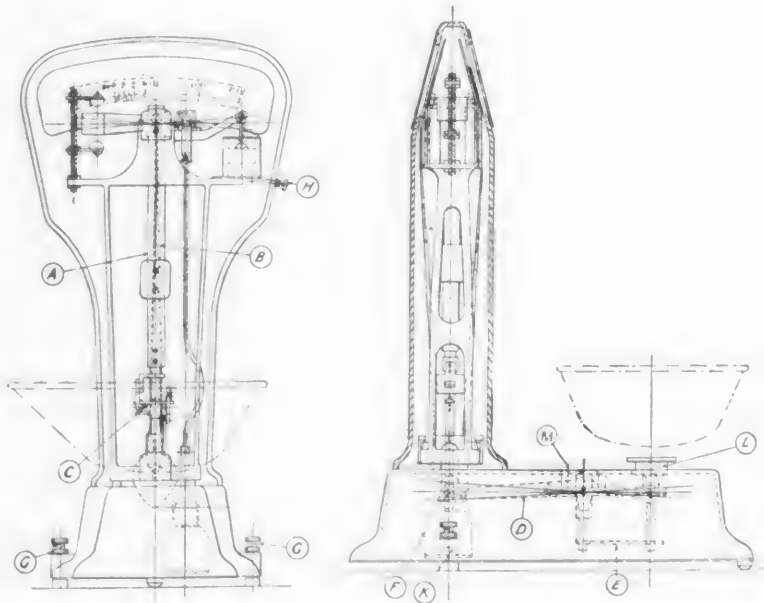
Applicants for information may apply direct to H.M. Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the Dominions, the correspondents of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade in other parts of the Empire, and to H.M. Consular Officers in foreign countries, but it is generally 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.

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NOTICE UNDER THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES  
ACT, 1904.

The following is a copy of a Notice (No. 153) giving the results of the examination and testing of a weighing machine, for use in trade, that has been submitted to the Board of Trade under the provisions of Section 6 of the Weights and Measures Act, 1904:—

(153.)



- A—Pendulum.
- B—Pointer.
- C—Connecting Stay.
- D—Unequal armed Beam.
- E—Stay.
- F—Counter Weight fitted with adjusting chamber (K).
- G—Levelling Screws.
- H—Dash-pot Regulator.
- L—Balancing Box firmly secured against readjustment.
- M—Stamping Plug inserted in top of frame.

The Board of Trade have examined and tested a pattern of a self-indicating weighing machine (similar in principle of construction to the one referred to in Notice 114, dated March, 1912,\* but of a capacity of 1 lb. by  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz.) of the form herewith shown, submitted to the Department under the provisions of Section 6 of the above Act, and have issued a Certificate (No. 114) that the pattern is not such as to facilitate the perpetration of fraud.

\* See "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th May, 1912, p. 342 A.



### BOARD OF TRADE CORRESPONDENT FOR WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified that communications for the Board of Trade Correspondent for Western Australia are in some cases delayed through being erroneously addressed. Correspondents in the United Kingdom are therefore requested to address such correspondence to the Acting Imperial Trade Correspondent for Western Australia, 17-20, South British Chambers, Perth, W.A. (C.I.B. 41,915.)

### NOTICE TO BRITISH TRADERS (PANAMA).

Information having been received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, from a trustworthy source, which may be of interest to British exporters to Panama, certain particulars will be communicated to such firms on personal application at the offices of the Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., at the discretion of the Director. (C.I.B. 42,481.)

### WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM IN 1914.

The "Iron Age" (New York) of 5th August publishes the following statistics of the world's production of petroleum in 1914, taken from a return compiled by the United States Geological Survey:—

The quantity of petroleum entering the markets of the world in 1914 amounted to 400,483,489 barrels (of 42 gallons). Of this record output the United States is credited with 66.36 per cent. The following table shows the marketed production of petroleum in the world in 1914, and for purposes of comparison the marketed production in 1913:—

Country.	1913.	1914.
	Barrels of 42 gallons.	Barrels of 42 gallons.
United States ... ..	248,446,230	265,762,535
Russia ... ..	62,834,356	67,020,522
Mexico ... ..	25,902,439*	21,188,427
Roumania ... ..	13,554,768	12,826,579
Dutch East Indies... ..	11,966,857	12,705,208
British India ... ..	7,930,149	8,000,000*
Galicia ... ..	7,818,130	5,033,350*
Japan ... ..	1,942,009	2,738,378
Peru ... ..	2,133,261	1,917,802
Germany ... ..	995,764*	995,764*
Egypt ... ..	94,635	777,038
Trinidad ... ..	503,616	643,533
Canada ... ..	228,080	214,805
Italy... ..	47,256	39,548
Other countries ... ..	270,000	620,000
Total ... ..	384,667,550	400,483,489

\* Estimated.

## TRADE OF THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES IN 1914.

According to information received from the Malay States Government Agency in London, it appears that the total import and export trade of the Federated Malay States in 1914 amounted to £22,762,000 as compared with £27,104,620 in the preceding year. Of this total, imports were represented by £8,416,334 as compared with £9,817,917 in 1913, while exports were valued at £14,345,675 as against the previous year's total of £17,286,703. The falling-off both in imports and exports is due generally to the war, but more particularly to the decline in values of tin and rubber—the principal products of the country.

The value of the imports of the principal manufactured articles during 1914 is given below, the figures for 1913 being added for purposes of comparison:—

	1913.	1914.
	£	£
Tramway and railway materials... ..	324,882	461,009
Tobacco and cigars ... ..	433,244	424,952
Ironware ... ..	363,517	383,196
Machinery ... ..	340,113	349,627
Petroleum and benzine ... ..	306,701	304,243
Cotton piece-goods ... ..	322,593	213,788
Spirits ... ..	200,073	154,369
Cycles, motor cars and accessories ... ..	237,610	129,816
Provisions (including tinned goods) ... ..	134,521	119,549
Apparel, hosiery and millinery ... ..	211,667	97,212

With regard to exports the amount of rubber exported was 30,697 tons, valued at £6,426,232, as compared with 23,465 tons valued at £6,610,795 in 1913.

The other chief exports were valued as follows:—

	1913.	1914.
	£	£
Tin and tin ore ... ..	9,758,422	7,087,448
Copra ... ..	211,039	288,748
Rice ... ..	120,302	93,293
Tapiooca ... ..	23,232	24,023

Rice appeared both as an import and an export, and in 1914 the value of imported rice amounted to £1,947,140, against £2,214,680 in 1913.

The direct import trade of the Federated Malay States with the United Kingdom *via* Port Swettenham (in Selangor), was 21.99 per cent. of the total imports, and the direct exports to the United Kingdom formed 18.41 per cent. of the total exports.

## POSSIBILITIES OF THE EXPORT TRADE OF CHANGSHA.

H.M. Consul at Changsha (Mr. V. L. Savage) reports that the net value of the trade of Changsha in 1914, as recorded by the Chinese Maritime Customs, was 24,570,562 Hk. taels\* (£3,351,325), as compared with 23,719,762 Hk. taels (£3,582,672) in 1913, and 22,038,368 Hk. taels (£3,363,147) in 1912. The value of the total foreign import trade in 1914 amounted to £1,730,141 and the foreign export trade to £1,338,209.

Writing in regard to the possibilities of the export trade, H.M. Consul states that it is a well-known fact that, within the last 20 years, German houses have worked up a large and profitable trade in various kinds of Chinese produce, whereas the British merchant has refused to take serious interest in what is described as "truck." It may be objected, perhaps, that the quality of Chinese produce, with the exception of a few staple articles such as wool in the north and tea and silk in the south, is often not equal to the requirements of the British market; and that it is not worth while for the British merchant to waste his energies on exporting inferior commodities, and take the risk of claims. But even granting that this objection may apply in the case of certain goods, it does not follow that it applies to others. There are certain classes of commodities derived from China which are either indigenous to the soil and climate or, in the very nature of things, are as good as, or better than, those of a similar nature produced elsewhere.

In raw materials, the quality of which can scarcely be affected by inferior or dishonest native methods, a whole range of metals takes a leading place, the production of which would be undoubtedly stimulated had the demand been created earlier and pushed with some vigour. Native prejudices and vested interests have, no doubt, raised great difficulties in the past in the way of the successful exploitation of the vast mineral wealth of China. Yet these same difficulties have been overcome in some measure, and the export of certain ores and metals is now a principal feature of the trade of Changsha. This result is due almost entirely to the efforts of German firms.

The port of Changsha enjoys an excellent geographical situation for the purposes of trade. It taps a large hinterland particularly rich in minerals and admirably supplied with natural waterways which greatly facilitate the transport of merchandise. It is also the capital of the Province of Hunan and a political centre of much importance.

Agreements have already been signed for the construction, under British control or supervision, of three important railways all traversing the Province of Hunan. These railways will either pass through Changsha or connect with it by short branch lines. One of these railways is the great trunk line from Hankow to Canton, which will pass through Changsha and link up the port with those two great trade marts; this line is already under construction. [In this connection reference may be made to the article on pp. 433-6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 13th August, 1914, relative to railway development in China.]

\* The average value of the Haikwan tael in 1913 was 3s. 0½d. and in 1914, 2s. 8½d.

*Possibilities of the Export Trade of Changsha.*

Changsha has been opened as a treaty port for 12 years, and the published statistics of its trade show that that portion of it which is best entitled to be called the foreign trade of the port, has quadrupled itself in that period. With such a past record and such present prospects what, it may be useful to enquire, is the extent to which British trade is represented at Changsha? The answer is that, besides two shipping companies, there are two British firms having European agents at Changsha; seven more, including two non-European insurance companies, are more or less inadequately served by native agents.

As against that, eleven German firms, represented by fourteen German, one British and two Chinese agents were, until recently, established in Changsha. Owing to trade depression and the war, four of these firms have now closed down and only four Europeans remain to represent the more important houses. But it must be noted, on the other hand, that the mineral trade of the Province is still predominantly in German hands, as well as its trade in other products, the main outlet of which is the neighbouring port of Changteh. Branches of several German exporting firms are already established there, but no British firms are represented except by native agents.

Two British mining engineers who have lately been travelling in the interior of Hunan report that, at almost every place where the prospect of mineral produce shows especial promise, German firms have already entered into relations with the mine owners and established some sort of a hold.

In addition to the German firms there are also at Changsha agencies of five important Japanese firms and about a dozen smaller ones. From this it will be seen that the wide-awake and enterprising commercial rivals of British interests are taking advantage of good opportunities for the expansion of their trade which, while equally open to the British merchant, are not receiving from him the attention which they should command. The real fact of the matter is that there is plenty of room for more British firms than now exist in China.

As regards Changsha a warning is needed. The place has a great future before it, but space for residential and business quarters is very limited. The value of land is already high and tends to increase rapidly. In a few years' time costs of installation will be such as to require a very considerable outlay. The first in the field will score heavily in this respect.

The most interesting feature of the trade of Changsha during the year 1914 was the prominence given to the trade in antimony as a result of the war. Up to the outbreak of the war in Europe the export of antimony had proceeded on normal lines. When, however, it became known to all the Chinese interested in the trade that an urgent demand for antimony had arisen in Japan, Russia, America and the United Kingdom, and that, with the exception of one or two minor sources of production, the one important producing area available was Hunan, the Chinese seized their opportunity, held up supplies for a time, and cornered the market.

*Possibilities of the Export Trade of Changsha.*

The following table shows the amount of antimony exported from Changsha during the last four years:—

	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Antimony—	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Regulus ... ..	1,566	2,012	2,106	2,735
Crude ... ..	7,245	5,386	6,914	9,816
Ore ... ..	501	680	4,169	4,672
Ash ... ..	1	1	6,283	2,553

Among other metals, the export of which is making steady progress year by year, are lead and zinc. These metals are exported in the form of ore, the output of lead in 1914 being close on 4,000 tons and that of zinc 12,597 tons. The producing sources are the Shui K'ou Shan lead and zinc mines, the output of which is controlled by three German firms, while the machinery used is either of German or local make. For it is the fact, however remarkable, that a foreign-trained Chinese mechanical engineer, assisted by a staff of foreign-trained Chinese fitters and mechanics, turns out on the spot, in a remote district of Central China, a number of articles of modern machinery which serve their purpose excellently. As mentioned in the Changsha trade reports for 1912 and 1913, the output of the Shui K'ou Shan mines was pledged for six years to a German firm, in return for an advance of 1,000,000 taels (about £150,000) without interest.

The principal articles of produce exported from Changsha are beans, rice, wheat, coal, hemp, and paper. The Yochow Customs returns, however, include such commodities as hides, nutgall, wood oil, ramie fibre, sesamum seed and vegetable tallow in more important quantities than appear in the Changsha trade statistics, the reason being that the Yochow Customs supervises a portion of the trade of the Yüan and Tzû Rivers, the outlet of which is at Changteh. As far as Changsha is concerned beans and rice are staple articles of export which serve to re-adjust the balance of trade.

Although the broad bean crop in 1914 was a good deal affected by floods, yet some 292,000 cwts. were shipped from the port by steamer.

With regard to rice, a trade controlled by a ring of influential Chinese merchants, an excellent crop resulted in the export of 714,400 cwts. in 1914. The usual prohibition of the export of rice was in force during the greater part of the year and was removed, as usual, at the time when steamship navigation was expected shortly to come to an end for the season, *i.e.*, on 20th October, although the total amount then allowed to be exported was fixed at the liberal figure of 3,570,000 cwts.

It happened, however, that rice crops in other parts of China had also been good, and the profits made by the local rice merchants did

*Possibilities of the Export Trade of Changsha.*

not come up to their expectations. On the other hand, the steamship companies which had not been expecting much from the Changsha run in the late autumn, reaped the benefit of useful freights.

Coal and coke, of which much of the former and all of the latter represent the output of the Ping Hsiang coal mine, were exported to the extent of 218,000 and 209,000 tons respectively. Both are of excellent quality, the coke being destined solely for the blast furnaces of the Hanyang ironworks. The remaining exports call for no special comment, except that they provide a useful field for commercial enterprise, hitherto quite unexplored by British merchants.

With regard to produce in general it should be noted that the port of Changteh, which is likely to be opened to foreign trade and residence very soon, taps the great producing districts of Western Hunan. As there is also much mineral wealth which, if opened up, would find its way down the Yüan and Tzu Rivers to Changteh for shipment, the commercial future of that place appears to be very promising, although its location was selected in the past with characteristic disregard of facilities for trade.

(A.R. 80.)

SILK CONDITIONED AT EUROPEAN SILK CENTRES.

H.M. Consul at Milan (Mr. J. H. Towsey) has forwarded the following return of the silk conditioned at Milan and other European silk centres during the year 1914, compared with the preceding year, as published by the "Bollettino di Sericoltura" (Milan):—

Silk Centres.	Organzine.		Tram.		Raw.		Other.		Total.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
	<i>Kilogs.</i>	Kilogs.	<i>Kilogs.</i>	Kilogs.	<i>Kilogs.</i>	Kilogs.	<i>Kilogs.</i>	Kilogs.	<i>Kilogs.</i>	Kilogs.
Milan .....	1,491,075	1,267,545	1,264,840	864,960	6,614,150	4,732,255	135,900	127,950	9,496,985	6,992,710
Turin .....	231,720	172,100	9,766	5,584	276,799	160,985	3,312	1,944	521,527	340,613
Lyon .....	1,009,161	719,335	1,062,519	589,788	6,040,025	3,632,156	223,975	82,345	8,335,480	5,023,622
St. Etienne .....	655,377	334,120	271,574	143,013	579,521	291,291	1,836	4,859	1,568,368	773,283
Crefeld .....	274,226	194,349	112,617	77,941	172,420	97,781	11,169	18,683	570,432	388,744
Elberfeld .....	265,557	166,559	133,077	72,536	214,486	137,396	13,069	9,448	626,169	385,939
Zurich .....	446,142	244,696	227,150	148,148	144,522	92,886	1,406	1,070	819,520	536,800
Basle .....	577,728	525,924	469,224	393,020	365,584	252,791	—	—	1,412,536	1,168,735

Kilog. = 2.2046 lbs.

(C. 26,798.)

## TRADE OF JAPAN DURING JANUARY-MARCH, 1915.

## Influence of the War.

The following information relative to the effect of the war on the trade of Japan has been received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade:—

The adverse influence of the war on Japanese trade during the first three months of the current year is beginning to diminish. The export trade, in consequence of large war orders, shows a considerable increase, but in spite of this, it is to be feared that the export trade of Japan will suffer considerably in consequence of the effects of the European war. Not only the exports but, above all the imports, for January-March show a considerable diminution. In ordinary times these were the months in which the import figures were usually much higher than the export figures, but this year it is exactly the opposite. This is shown by the following statement of the import and export figures for the first three months of the last three years:—

						Imports.	Exports.
						Yen.	Yen.
<b>1913—</b>							
January	...	...	...	...	...	54,033,270	46,074,347
February	...	...	...	...	...	67,508,674	44,555,937
March	...	...	...	...	...	68,932,704	47,802,419
Total	...	...	...	...	...	190,474,648	138,432,703
<b>1914—</b>							
January	...	...	...	...	...	60,229,181	51,609,390
February	...	...	...	...	...	63,262,937	51,272,449
March	...	...	...	...	...	75,481,599	51,375,376
Total	...	...	...	...	...	198,973,717	154,257,215
<b>1915—</b>							
January	...	...	...	...	...	40,950,364	40,986,569
February	...	...	...	...	...	40,599,343	49,007,414
March	...	...	...	...	...	45,688,255	50,689,064
Total	...	...	...	...	...	127,237,962	140,683,047

Yen = 2s. 0½d.

In 1913 the import trade was exceptionally active in consequence of the loan policy of the Government. Last year also imports in the first three months showed a considerable balance over the figures of the export trade, in spite of the great increase of export business; for the first three months of 1914 the excess of imports amounted to over 44,000,000 yen.

In 1915 the excess of exports over imports in the first three months exceeded 13,000,000 yen. This was due mainly to the diminution of imports as compared with those of the previous year, which was not less than 71,000,000 yen. The decline in the importation of all the raw materials and goods which Japan formerly obtained from Germany is, of course, marked; among these may be mentioned ammonium sulphate, phosphates, aniline colours, woollen goods, raw iron, iron plates, iron tubes, paper, locomotives, and machines. The greatest diminution, however, is in raw cotton hitherto practically

*Trade of Japan during January-March, 1915.*

all obtained from British firms. It may confidently be expected that after the war a great increase in imports will take place. It is noteworthy, however, that exports, in spite of the unnatural, because irregular, large war deliveries, have diminished by some 13,000,000 yen. This falling off is not spread generally over all goods, but, on the contrary, certain goods show a conspicuous increase, while others show a larger diminution.

The following tables show the values of the principal classes of imports into and exports from Japan during the first three months of each of the years 1913, 1914 and 1915:—

**Imports.**

	January to March		
	1913.	1914.	1915.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Rice ... ..	7,855,000	9,258,000	1,601,000
Wheat ... ..	2,730,000	4,060,000	387,000
Wool ... ..	4,716,000	3,810,000	5,982,000
Petroleum ... ..	3,124,000	2,148,000	2,217,000
Beans ... ..	3,482,000	4,161,000	3,105,000
Sugar ... ..	9,108,000	6,159,000	4,199,000
Ammonium sulphate ... ..	3,236,000	4,740,000	1,328,000
Raw cotton ... ..	71,125,000	83,994,000	56,646,000
Phosphorite ... ..	1,454,000	2,613,000	891,000
Oil cake ... ..	10,112,000	9,618,000	9,548,000
Aniline colours ... ..	846,000	768,000	152,000
Woollen tissues... ..	3,099,000	2,516,000	1,111,000
Raw iron ... ..	2,349,000	2,052,000	967,000
Iron bars, rods and plates ... ..	7,642,000	8,044,000	2,708,000
Iron tubes ... ..	1,542,000	1,514,000	484,000
Paper ... ..	1,818,000	1,851,000	460,000
Locomotives and carriages ... ..	2,556,000	571,000	224,000
Machines ... ..	7,682,000	8,642,000	2,276,000

**Exports.**

Rice ... ..	975,000	1,168,000	3,315,000
Fish oil ... ..	614,000	519,000	1,096,000
Copper ... ..	6,728,000	7,937,000	9,983,000
Matches ... ..	2,842,000	2,843,000	3,472,000
Habutaï (silk) ... ..	6,131,000	8,502,000	9,499,000
Cotton piece-goods ... ..	7,427,000	9,111,000	8,691,000
Silk refuse ... ..	3,408,600	2,791,000	810,000
Coal ... ..	5,442,000	6,785,000	4,788,000
Raw silk... ..	35,537,000	39,692,000	23,018,000
Cotton yarn ... ..	18,442,000	24,862,000	15,977,000
Straw plait for hats ... ..	3,113,000	3,726,000	3,561,000
Silk pocket handkerchiefs ... ..	1,045,000	581,000	436,000
Towels ... ..	620,000	788,000	528,000
Cotton underclothing .. ..	1,326,000	1,807,000	1,308,000
Hats ... ..	1,646,000	1,169,000	843,000
Porcelain ... ..	1,392,000	1,420,000	1,223,000
Mats ... ..	1,263,000	1,090,000	742,000

(C. 29,402.)



## PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

### ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Argentine Executive have submitted to the Congress a proposal that headings Nos. 45, 194, 2791, 3183, and 3270 in the Argentine Valuation Tariff should be amended to read as follows:—

Tariff No.	Article.	Proposed Rate of Duty.
45	Natural or crude petroleum ... ..	Pesos cts. Free
194	Petroleum or common petroleum—density 0.78 to 0.83 at 15 deg. C.—distillation 150 to 300 degrees—flash point 40 degrees (Abel) ... ..	Litre 0 02½
2791	Mineral oils, not specially mentioned, but only those derived from petroleum of a density of 0.83 to 0.90 at 15 deg. C., which distil from 10 to 20 per cent. of their volume at 300 degrees, and the viscosity of which is less than 6 (Engler) ... ..	25 % <i>ad val.</i>
3183	Ligroin and the like, unrectified benzines and other products of petroleum not specially mentioned under other headings ... ..	Kilog. 0 02
3270	Impure petroleum residues, having a density greater than 0.90, which distil at more than 300 degrees, and the viscosity of which is more than 6 (Engler) ... ..	25 % <i>ad val.</i>

The present text of the headings in question, the official valuations of, and the rates of duty leviable on the articles classified thereunder, are as follows:—

Tariff No.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
45	Naphtha or impure petroleum and carburine ... ..	Free
194	Kerosene ... ..	Valuation, 3 cts. per litre. Specific duty, 3 cts per litre.
2791	Mineral oils, not specified ... ..	Valuation, 10 cts. per kilog. Duty, 25 % of valuation.
3183	Ligroin and the like, unrectified benzines, up to 120° C boiling point ... ..	Valuation, 10 cts. per kilog. Duty, 25 % of valuation.
3270	Impure petroleum residues ... ..	Valuation, 3 cts. per kilog. gross. Duty, 25 % of valuation.

In addition, a surtax of 2 per cent. of the Tariff valuation is levied on all articles dutiable at a higher rate than 10 per cent. (C. 28,145.)

## TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS. UNITED KINGDOM.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have issued an Order (*"Liverpool (Birkenhead) Foreign Animals Wharf Order of 1915"*), dated the 19th August, which provides that, as from the 2nd September, 1915, animals brought from the Dominion of Canada, or from Newfoundland or from Iceland in a vessel which has not—

- (a) within 28 days before, or at any time since, taking the animals on board, had on board an animal exported or carried coastwise from a port in any country except the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, Iceland, and the British Isles; or
- (b) within 21 days before, or at any time since, taking the animals on board, entered or been in a port in any country except the British Isles, the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, Iceland and the United States of America, or entered or been in a port in a State in such last mentioned country in which, or in part of which, special regulations relating to Foot-and-Mouth Disease are for the time being in force;

may be landed for slaughter (within 10 days of landing) at the Foreign Animals Wharf, Birkenhead, which is defined in the Schedule to the Order.

It is provided, however, that animals shall not be landed at the Foreign Animals Wharf unless and until the master of the vessel has on the occasion of their importation delivered to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, or their proper officer, a declaration made and signed that all the animals then imported therein are properly imported according to the provisions of the Order. (C. 28,853.)

The following is the text of an Order (*"Foreign Animals Order of 1915"*) which has been issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, under date of the 24th August, 1915:—

**Landing at Avonmouth and Cardiff  
of Animals (for Slaughter) from  
various Countries.**

1915:—

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1914, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

*Authorisation of Landing of Certain Foreign Animals.*

1.—(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of the Foreign Animals Order of 1910 (hereinafter referred to as *"the principal Order"*), or any Order by which it has been amended, it shall be lawful to land at the Foreign Animals Wharves specified in the First Schedule to this Order, and subject to the conditions prescribed by this Order, cattle or sheep brought from any country specified in the Second Schedule to this Order.

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*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

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**UNITED KINGDOM—continued.**

(2) For the purposes of Articles 6 and 8 of the principal Order, and of the landing of animals authorised by this Article, but for no other purpose, a country specified in the Second Schedule to this Order shall not be deemed to be a scheduled country to which the principal Order applies.

*Veterinary Examination before Shipment.*

2. Animals shall not be landed from a vessel under the authority of this Order unless they are accompanied by a certificate (to be produced for inspection when so required by any officer of the Board) of a veterinary surgeon to the effect that he examined the animals immediately before they were put on board the vessel, and that neither the animals so shipped, nor any other animal brought to the port of shipment for the purpose of being shipped in the vessel, showed symptoms of cattle plague, foot-and-mouth disease, pleuro-pneumonia or sheep-pox.

*Veterinary Examination before Landing.*

3.—(1) Animals shall not be landed or transhipped from a vessel under the authority of this Order until they have been examined by a Veterinary Inspector of the Board.

(2) The master of the vessel shall keep, and produce to the Veterinary Inspector, a record of the illness and death of any animal put on board the vessel.

(3) If the Veterinary Inspector is of opinion that any animal put on board the vessel is, or during the voyage has been, affected with cattle-plague, foot-and-mouth disease, pleuro-pneumonia or sheep-pox, the master of the vessel shall, as soon practicable, and if so required in writing by an Inspector of the Board, before any cargo, other than the animals, is landed from the vessel, carry out such disinfection of the vessel or other measure for the prevention of the introduction of the disease as the Veterinary Inspector may in writing require.

*Provisions as to Slaughter and Disinfection.*

4.—(1) Animals landed under the authority of this Order shall be slaughtered not later than four days after the landing thereof, exclusive of the day of landing, and shall not be moved out of the reception fair in which they are examined in accordance with the provisions of the principal Order, except to a slaughter-house in the Wharf.

(2) The heads, hides and hoofs of the animals shall not be removed from the Foreign Animals Wharf until they have been disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Board.

*Application of the Foreign Animals Order of 1910.*

5. Except so far as the same are expressly varied by this Order, the provisions of the principal Order shall apply to animals landed under the authority of this Order and to the vessel in which they are imported, and the provisions of the

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**UNITED KINGDOM**—*continued.*

principal Order as hereby varied shall apply to any animal which is in a Foreign Animals Wharf specified in the First Schedule to this Order, whether landed under the authority of this Order or not.

*Duration of Order.*

6. This Order shall come into operation on the 21st day of September, 1915, and, subject to any alteration or revocation thereof by Order of the Board, shall remain in operation during the continuance of the present war and for a period of three months thereafter and no longer.

*Short Title.*

7. This Order may be cited as the FOREIGN ANIMALS ORDER OF 1915.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

*Foreign Animals Wharves available for Animals Landed under the Authority of this Order.*

The Foreign Animals Wharf, Avonmouth.

The Foreign Animals Wharf, Cardiff.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

*Countries from which Animals may be Imported under the Authority of this Order.*

Abyssinia.

Argentina Republic.

Australia.

Brazil.

Colombia.

Cuba.

Guatemala.

Honduras (British).

Honduras, Republic of.

Madagascar.

New Zealand.

Nigeria.

Senegal.

Union of South Africa.

United States of America.

Uruguay.

Venezuela.

[NOTE.—Copies of the "Foreign Animals Order of 1910," and of its amending Orders, may be seen by persons interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.] (C. 28,853.)

**COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.**

The Board of Trade have received, from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia, copy of a Proclamation, dated 9th June, 1915, prohibiting, under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1901-1914, the importation into the Commonwealth of essences of whisky, rum, brandy, and cognac. (C. 28,229.)

A further Proclamation, dated 21st June, 1915, has been received, which prohibits, under the provisions of the Quarantine Act, 1908-1912, the importation of citrus plants (except citrus fruits) from any part of the world into Australia. (C. 28,251.)

**Importation of  
Essences of Whisky,  
Rum, Brandy, &c.,  
Prohibited.**

**Importation of  
Citrus Plants (except  
Fruits) Prohibited.**

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—continued.**

The Board of Trade are also in receipt of copies of various By-Laws (Nos. 308, 310 and 315-6) giving Customs Decisions respecting certain Minor Articles and Machine Tools. Customs decisions regarding the rate of duty leviable on certain "minor articles" and "machine tools" on importation into the Commonwealth, as follows:—

As minor articles for use in the manufacture of goods within the Commonwealth:—

*For waxed paper:—*

Paraffin wax.\*

*For rubber goods:—*

Unvulcanized cut sheet rubber.\*

*For motive power boilers:—*

Furnaces or flues, corrugated.

As machine tools and parts thereof (but not the motive power, engine combination or power connections, if any, when not integral parts of the machine):—

*For metal working:—*

Boring machines;

Caulking and chipping tools, pneumatic and electric;

Lathes over 8 in. centre;

Milling machines;

Planing and scarphing, boiler plate, machines (combined);

Planing machines;

Rivetting, hydraulic and pneumatic;

Shaping machines.

The By-Laws of 14th September, 1908, and the 3rd December, 1908, and Nos. 252 of 1912 and 291 of 1914 are cancelled so far as relates to:—

Lathes over 12 in. centre;

Shaping machines of over 12 in. stroke;

Planing machines, "open side," &c.;

Electric hand chipping hammers.

[*Note.*—The above decisions are given under items 166 and 434 of the Customs Tariff 1908-1911, which provides for the free importation of "machine tools" and "minor articles," respectively. The duties for machine tools and minor articles under those items have, however, since been amended by the Customs Tariff Resolution, which became operative on the 3rd December, 1914, and are now as follows:—

Machine tools:—

Under the British Preferential Tariff, free;

„ General Tariff, 10 % *ad valorem*.

Minor articles:—

Under the British Preferential Tariff, free;

„ General Tariff, 5 % *ad valorem*.]

(C. 28,250.)

\* Provided security be given by the owner that it will be used for the above purpose only and evidence of such use be given to the satisfaction of the Collector within six months after delivery by the Customs.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.**

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 342-3 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 4th February last, respecting the requirement of Consular Certificates of Origin and Declarations of Ultimate Destination for certain goods imported into and exported from the Union of South Africa under Government Notice No. 2085 of 1914, the Board of Trade have

**Goods Imported from or Exported to Italy exempt from requirements of Consular Certificates of Origin and Declarations of Ultimate Destination respectively.**

now received copy of a further Government Notice (No. 810 of 1915), dated 28th July, which amends the above-mentioned Notification of 1914, with the effect that Consular Certificates of Origin and Declarations of Ultimate Destination for goods imported from and exported to Italy are not now required.

(C.I.B. 42,572.)

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 546 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 20th May last notifying the regulations respecting the exportation of wool to the United States under Government Notices Nos. 356 and 389 of 1915, the Board of Trade have now received, from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in the Union of South Africa, copy of a further Government Notice (No. 801), dated 22nd July, 1915, which amends the above-mentioned Notices Nos. 356 and 389 of 1915 by extending the arrangements outlined in those Notices for exporting wool to the United States from the Union of South Africa so as to include "haired goatskins."

**Exportation of Haired Goat-Skins to the United States.**

(C.I.B. 42,573.)

**NORTHERN RHODESIA.**

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 542-4 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 25th February last giving the provisions of the Customs Proclamation No. 38 of 1914, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation (No. 13 of 1915) which amends the above-mentioned Proclamation of 1914 by providing for the imposition of revised Customs duties on various articles imported into Northern Rhodesia, with effect from the 1st May, 1915, until the 31st July, 1916, unless otherwise enacted.

**New Customs Duties.**

The changes effected by the present Proclamation are similar to those recently effected in the Customs Tariff of Southern Rhodesia (see pp. 749-750 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 10th June last) except that certain provisions are made regarding the duties leviable on goods imported into the Congo Basin of Northern Rhodesia.

The following is a full statement of the duties leviable on the various articles affected by the Proclamation under Notice:—

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NORTHERN RHODESIA—continued.

No. of Tariff Heading.	Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.			
		Imported into the Zambesi Basin of Northern Rhodesia.			Imported into the Congo Basin of Northern Rhodesia.
		Under the General Tariff.	Under the British Preferential Tariff.		
			On goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Possessions.	On goods the produce or manufacture of any non-reciprocating British Possessions.	
2	Alc, beer, and cider—all kinds of strength exceeding 3 per cent. of proof spirit per Imp. gall.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
9	Cards, playing per pack And in addition ... <i>ad val.</i>	2 6 0 9 15 %	2 0 — 20 %	2 6 — 20 %	2 0 — 10 %
17	Coffee— (a) Raw ... per lb. (b) Roasted or ground „ (c) Mixed ... „	0 1½ 0 3 0 3½	0 0¾ 0 2 0 2	0 0¾ 0 2 0 2	*0 0¾ *0 2 *0 2
35	Oils, mineral—illuminating and burning; having a specific gravity of less than 900 at 60° F. and a flashing point of less than 150° F. per Imp. gall.	0 3	0 3	0 3	*0 3
45	Sugar-- (a) Candy, loaf, eastor, icing and cube per 100 lbs. (b) Other kinds, including golden and maple syrup, molasses, saccharum, glucose and treacle, but excluding saccharine, &c., as described in (c) per 100 lbs	6 0 4 6	5 0 3 6	5 0 3 6	*5 0 *3 6
46	Tea— (a) In packets or tins not exceeding 10 lbs. each in weight ... per lb. (b) In larger packets or in bulk ... per lb.	0 7 0 5	0 6 0 5	0 6 0 5	*0 6 *0 5
52	Boots and shoes ... <i>ad val.</i> With a minimum per pair of— Men's. Women's. Children's	20 % 0 9 0 6 0 3	9 %	9 %	9 %
54	Vehicles— (c) Motor cars and parts thereof not elsewhere enumerated ... <i>ad val.</i> (d) Motor cycles, trailers, sidecars and parts thereof ... <i>ad val.</i> (e) Bicycles, triecycles and parts thereof ... <i>ad val.</i>	20 % 20 % 20 %	17 % 12½ % 12½ %	20 % 12½ % 12½ %	10 % 10 % 10 %

\* Or 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. whichever is the less.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***NORTHERN RHODESIA—continued.**

No. of Tariff Heading.	Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.			
		Imported into the Zambesi Basin of Northern Rhodesia.			Imported into the Congo Basin of Northern Rhodesia.
		Under the General Tariff.	Under the British Preferential Tariff.		
			On goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Possessions.	On goods the produce or manufacture of any non-reciprocating British Possessions.	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
193	All goods, wares, and merchandise not elsewhere charged with duty under "The Northern Rhodesia Customs Proclamation, 1914," and not enumerated in the Free List thereof, and not prohibited to be imported ... .. <i>ad val.</i>	20 %	9 %	9 %	9 %

The Proclamation further provides for the imposition of Excise duties upon beer, sugar and playing cards, as well as corresponding Customs duties on those articles when of South African manufacture, for particulars of which, *see* under "Excise Tariff Charges" in the current issue of this "Journal."

(C. 28,459.)

**ST. LUCIA.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of the "Customs (War Powers) Ordinance, 1915" (No. 7 of 1915), dated 17th July, which amends the Ordinances relating to Customs in St. Lucia during the present war.

The Ordinance provides that where any goods are prohibited to be exported to any named country or place, it shall not be lawful for any person to ship as stores on any vessel any of the goods to which the prohibition extends except such quantity as may reasonably be required for use on board the vessel during the voyage on which it is about to depart.

Where a licence to export any goods, being goods subject to any prohibition or restriction outwards, authorises the exportation thereof to any particular person or place, or to a person at a particular place named on the licence, the name of the person or place, or both, as the case may be, shall be inserted in all invoices, bills of lading, manifests and other documents relating to the goods, and if this requirement is not complied with, as respects any document, the person by whom or on whose behalf the document is made out shall, if he is the exporter of the goods, be deemed to have exported the goods without a licence,



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*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

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**ST. LUCIA**—*continued.*

and, if any other person, be liable on summary conviction to a penalty of £50.

Where, in pursuance of any Order made by the Treasurer, a person in the course of making entry before shipment makes a declaration as to the ultimate destination of any goods then, unless security has been given by bond, the exporter shall, if so required by the Treasurer, produce evidence to his satisfaction that those goods have not reached a destination in any Territory which is or is treated as enemy country, and if he fails to do so he is liable on summary conviction (except under specified conditions) to certain prescribed penalties.

Further, where the Treasurer has reason to suspect that the country of origin of any goods imported into the Colony is an enemy country, the goods may be seized and such goods shall be forfeited and may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Treasurer may direct and the country of origin of such goods shall be deemed to be such an enemy country, unless the contrary is proved. (C. 28,362.)

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**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 621 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," respecting a proclamation dated 10th July, 1915, prohibiting the exportation from the Straits Settlements of various articles to certain countries, the Board of Trade have received information through the Colonial Office that the following list of articles should be substituted for that shown in the above-mentioned Notice, specifying the articles the exportation of which is prohibited under the Proclamation dated 10th July, 1915, as follows:—

**Prohibited  
Exports:  
Amended List.**

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

Balata, gutta-percha, and the following varieties of rubber, viz.:— Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong, Palembang, Pontianac and all other substances containing caoutchouc.

The exportation of certain other varieties of rubber and rubber manufactures was prohibited under a proclamation dated 3rd May, 1915,\* as follows:—

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

Rubber (including raw, waste and reclaimed rubber, solutions containing rubber, jellies containing rubber, or any other preparations containing rubber), and goods made wholly of rubber; including tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres.

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\* See the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 17th June last, pp. 821-822.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***GIBRALTAR.**

With reference to the Notices which have appeared in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal"\* relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from Gibraltar to certain countries under a Proclamation of the 19th March last, as subsequently amended, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a further Proclamation, dated 9th August, 1915, which further amends the above-mentioned Proclamation by prohibiting the export of various articles from Gibraltar, as follows:—

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

- Coal tar, crude;
- Chemicals, drugs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations—
  - Caffeine and its salts;
  - Hydrochloric acid;
  - Magnesium chloride;
  - Oxides and salts of cobalt;
  - "    "    "    nickel;
  - "    "    "    tungsten;
  - Oxalic acid;
  - Paraldehyde;
  - Phosphorus;
  - Theobromine-sodium salicylate;
- 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;
- Forage and food which may be used for animals, viz.:—
  - Beans, including haricot beans, Burma and Rangoon beans;
  - Brewers and distillers grains;
  - Brewers' dried yeast;
  - Cakes and meals the following namely:—
    - Cocoonut or poonac cake;
    - Compound cakes and meals;
    - Cottonseed cake, decorticated and undecorticated, and cottonseed meal;
    - Gluten meal or gluten feed;
    - Linseed cake and meal;
    - Maize germ meal;
    - Maize meal and flour;
  - Hay;
  - Lentils;
  - Maize;
  - Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings;
  - Offals of corn and grain, including—
    - Bran and pollard;
    - Mill dust and screenings of all kinds;
    - Rice meal (or bran) and dust;
    - Sharps and middlings;
  - Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds;
  - Straw;
  - Oats;
  - Wheat and wheat flour and wheat meal;
- Metals and ores, namely—
  - Steel containing tungsten or molybdenum or both, and any tools or other articles made from such steel;
  - Wulfenite;
- Wax, mineral and vegetable;

\* *Viz.*: the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 15th April (p. 163), the 6th May (pp. 392-3), the 1st July (pp. 51-2), and the 26th August, 1915 (p. 622).

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

Oleaginous nuts, seeds and products, the following, namely—

- Ground nuts, earth nuts, or pea nuts (arachides) ;
- Hempseed ;
- Palm nuts and palm kernels ;
- Poppy seed ;
- Rape or colza seed ;
- Sunflower seed ;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely—

- Barley, barley meal, and pearly and pot barley ;
- Oatmeal and rolled oats ;

Tungsten filaments for electric lamps ;

Capsicum and oleo-resin of capsicum ;

Bone ash ;

Guanos ;

Phosphates of metals, manufactured ;

Phosphate rock, viz.—

Apatites ;

Phosphates of lime and alumina ;

Phosphides ;

Phosphoric acids and oxides ;

Jute yarns ;

Jute piece goods and bags and sacks made of jute ;

Rubber (including raw waste and reclaimed rubber, solutions containing rubber, jellies containing rubber, or any other preparations containing rubber, and also including *balata, gutta-percha, and the following varieties of rubber, viz., Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong, 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 only are new.]

[The item "the compounds of aniline, except aniline salt" (which goods are prohibited to be exported under the heading "coal tar products for use in dye manufacture including aniline oil and aniline salt") is deleted].

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

Lignum vitæ ;

Chemicals, drugs, &c.—

Arsenic and its compounds ;

Forage and food which may be used for animals, namely—

Buckwheat ;

Cakes and meals, the following, namely—

Biscuit meal ;

Calf meal ;

Fish meal (including fish guano) and concentrated fish ;

Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal ;

Hempseed cake and meal ;

Husk meal ;

Locust bean meal ;

Meat meal ;

Palm nut cake and meal ;

Poppyseed cake and meal ;

Rape seed or colza seed cake and meal ;

Sesame seed cake and meal ;

Soya bean cake and meal ;

Sunflower seed cake and meal ;

Chick peas, pigeon peas, grain, and dhol ;

Dari ;

Millet ;

Molasses for cattle feeding ;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely—

Cassava powder and tapioca ;

Mandioca or tapioca flour ;

Potatoes ;

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**GIBRALTAR**—*continued.*

- Rice and rice flour ;  
 Rye, rye flour and meal ;  
 Sago and sago meal and flour ;  
 Cotton yarn and thread ;  
 Gums, resins, balsams, and resinous substances of all kinds, except such as contain caoutchouc (the export of substances containing caoutchouc being prohibited to all destinations other than United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates) ;  
 [The item "rosin" has been deleted and the above item substituted.]  
 Hair, animal, of all kinds ; and tops, noils, and yarns of animal hair ;  
 Bags and sacks of all kinds (not including bags and sacks made of jute, the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations except United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates) and not including paper bags ;  
 [In lieu of "bags and sacks of all kinds (not including paper bags)."]  
 Rattans ;  
 Tin plates, including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing.  
 [This item has been transferred from Schedule (C) relating to export prohibitions to Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden.]  
 [The items "Indiarubber sheet vulcanised" and "jute yarns and jute piece goods" have been deleted from this Schedule.]

The exportation or removal of all articles to the Netherlands is prohibited, unless consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust (or in the case of any prohibited or restricted goods which are authorised by licence to be exported, the person named in the licence as consignee.) (C. 28,361.)

**RUSSIA.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the importation, into the Russian Empire, of goods of enemy origin is to be prohibited, in accordance with a decision taken by the Council of Ministers. (C. 28,676.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that, according to a Circular of the Russian Customs Department, dated the 8th/21st July, and published in the official "Messenger of Finance" of Petrograd for the 12th/25th July, knitted gloves with embroidered forsets are in future to be assessed for duty under Tariff No. 208 (1) as a result of the suppression of the "Conventional" Note to Tariff No. 205, consequent upon the cessation of the Commercial Treaty with Germany.

[*Note.*—The "Conventional" Note added by the Russo-German Treaty to Tariff No. 205 provided, *inter alia*, that knitted gloves of cotton, linen, and wool, were to be dutiable under No. 205 (1)c, without surtax, even if they are furnished with forsets in a single row of silk or half-silk. Tariff No. 208 (1), the rates of duty under which are considerably higher than those leviable under No. 205, applies to embroideries, embroidered tissues, and tulle.] (C. 27,420.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**NORWAY.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at Christiania to the effect that the exportation from Norway of *glue containing resin* has been prohibited. (C. 28,824.)

**Prohibition of Exportation of Glue containing Resin.**

**SWEDEN.**

With reference to the notice at page 825 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 17th June respecting the prohibition of the exportation of eggs from Sweden as from the 16th June to the 16th August, the "Svensk Författningssamling" for the 14th August contains a Royal Decree, dated the 12th August, which continues the prohibition in force after the 16th August. (C. 28,857.)

**Prohibition of Exportation of Eggs continued in force.**

The Board of Trade have received, through the Foreign Office, a translation (printed below) of a Proclamation of the Swedish Board of Customs concerning the analysis of syrup and molasses intended for exportation to Sweden, together with a form of declaration to be signed by the manufacturer of such syrup, which can be accepted by the Swedish Customs authorities.

**Analysis of Syrup and Molasses.**

**PROCLAMATION by the Royal Swedish Board of Customs with reference to the examination of Syrup; Stockholm, March 17th, 1915.**

By a gracious letter to the General Board of Customs and the Board of Control, dated the 15th December, 1914, His Majesty the King of Sweden has considered it wise to confirm certain regulations for the examination of syrup which are found to be necessary for the enforcement of the notice issued on the same day by His Royal Majesty with reference to the altered wording of Note 1 under heading 160 [sugar] and of the Note under heading 161 [syrup and molasses] in the Customs Tariff now in force, and has also declared not only that the Government Offices shall have power to give such instructions as they may deem necessary for the carrying out of the examinations in question, but also that the apparatus which shall be used in the said examination shall be one duly approved by the Board of Control.

Since the above-mentioned regulations have now been confirmed the General Board of Customs hereby gives notice that the above-mentioned Note under heading 161 shall also demand that all statements and returns shall have been obtained as the result of the methods of analysis specified below, and to all and whomsoever it may concern we declare as follows:—

DECREE concerning the analysis of syrup.

1. *Determination of solid matter:*

The solid matter consists of the sugar and the salts which are held in solution in the syrup and can be obtained by the evaporation of the syrup until all water has been driven off. Such evaporation, however, is a very slow process owing to the viscous nature of syrup. It is much quicker therefore to determine aerometrically the contents of solid matter in the syrup.

It is true that this method has one fault inasmuch as the solid matter in impure sugar solutions has no regular or fixed combination—as the relation of sugar to the other elements present varies. The variations, however, are so slight that this method may be used without making an error of any importance, and it is therefore best to use an aerometer on which the contents of solid matter may be read direct expressed in the percentage of the weight of the liquid. Such an instrument is Ballings saccharimeter, or another very nearly the same,

## *Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

### SWEDEN—*continued.*

by Brix. For analysis we use a Ballings saccharimeter adjusted in our own country [*i.e.*, Sweden].

To ascertain by this instrument the contents of solid matter in the syrup one proceeds as follows:—A glass beaker in which has been placed a glass rod of suitable length is carefully weighed, after which 200 to 300 grammes of the syrup which has been thoroughly stirred until it is quite homogeneous is introduced and the whole again very carefully weighed. 100 to 200 cubic centimetres of hot distilled water are now added and the contents of the beaker are now carefully stirred with the glass rod until everything is dissolved. The beaker is then placed in cold water until its contents are of the same temperature as that of the room, or, still better, + 15° C., and sufficient distilled water is added to make the total weight of water exactly equal to that of the syrup. The solution is at this stage carefully stirred again and is then transferred to a trial cylinder in which, after the introduction of the saccharimeter, it will rise as nearly as possible to the top. The cylinder must stand perfectly perpendicular so that the saccharimeter after introduction can float freely without touching the sides of the cylinder. The saccharimeter is now placed carefully into the solution and allowed to sink slowly, care being taken that, if possible, it is not wet above the graduation at which it finally comes to rest. The graduated line at which the surface of the liquid intersects the saccharimeter will give the percentage of solid matter in the solution.

The reading on the saccharimeter applies only to the normal temperature for which the instrument was constructed (+ 15° C.), so that, if the actual temperature at the time of reading is different, a correction must be made. With this object a thermometer is attached to the saccharimeter, and this must be read while its bulb is still in the liquid. If the solution is over + 15° C. the graduation above 0° will show how many tenths per cent. must be added to the result read. If, on the other hand, the temperature of the liquid is lower than + 15° C. the lines under 0 will show how many tenths per cent. must be deducted. Only whole tenths are read. Finally, the result after the correction for temperature must be multiplied by 2, as the originally weighed syrup was diluted by an equal weight of water.

#### 2. *Determination of the contents of ash.*

About 3 grammes of syrup carefully weighed in a platinum dish are treated with 1 cubic centimetre of concentrated pure sulphuric acid and placed in a water bath until all swelling has ceased, after which the carbon is burnt off by heating in a muffle at such a low temperature that the ash does not melt. From the ascertained quantity of ash 10 per cent. is deducted.

The percentage of ash so obtained is then calculated again on the quantity of solid matter.

#### 3. *Determination of the percentage of sugar by direct polarisation:*

##### (a) *Determination of the polarisation percentage:*

The apparatus which is used for the polarimetric determination of sugar is called a saccharimeter. The kind to be preferred is the so-called half-shadow apparatus. If 26 grammes, which is the normal weight of chemically pure sugar, are dissolved in water and made up to a bulk of 100 cubic centimetres and examined in such an apparatus through the 200 mm. tube a deflection of 100° will be obtained. Therefore, if in the same way another solution, obtained by dissolving 26 grammes of a sample containing sugar, be made up to 100 cubic centimetres and similarly examined, the deflection will give directly the percentage of sugar expressed as a percentage of its weight. If one half of the sample (or 13 grammes) is dissolved in water and made up to 100 cubic centimetres, and this solution be tested in a 100 mm. tube the deflection must be multiplied by 4 to give the percentage of sugar contents.

Half the normal weight of the syrup (or 13 grammes) is carefully weighed in a suitable dish and then washed into a 100 cubic centimetre flask with hot water. Should the syrup be too thick and slow-flowing a little hot water should previously be placed in the dish. Sufficient distilled water is afterwards added to the flask to convert the syrup into a thin liquid, but without reaching up to the mark. Generally the solution thus obtained will be too dark for direct polarisation, and it must therefore be clarified, which is accomplished by the addition of a few cubic centimetres of thin cream of hydrate of alumina to the flask and afterwards acetate of lead so long as there is any precipitate. After clarification the neck of the flask is rinsed clean and the flask filled to the mark with distilled water, after it has been cooled to a temperature for which the gradua-

### Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

#### SWEDEN—continued.

tion applies. The mouth of the flask is then closed with the finger and the contents well mixed by shaking. Should, on testing in the 100 mm. tube, the liquid be still found too dark, a little purifying carbon may be added (animal charcoal or, still better, blood charcoal).

With regard to the clarification it is important to note:—

(1) that the acetate of lead should never be added in too great an excess (the proper quantity will soon be ascertained by practice):

(2) that the more energetically the flask is shaken after being filled to the mark the better the clarifying re-agents will act.

After the precipitate in the flask has somewhat settled, the contents of the flask are filtered through a dry filter which has been fitted in a funnel. The funnel is then placed in a narrow cylinder perfectly dry inside in which the filtrate is to be collected. As most frequently the first drops of the filtrate are somewhat muddy, these should be allowed to run off before collecting the filtrate in the cylinder. Should the filtrate continue to be muddy it must be passed again through the filter until a perfectly clear and (as far as possible) colourless liquid be obtained, as it is only with such that an accurate polarisation result can be obtained. After a clear solution has been obtained the saccharimeter is filled with it.

As a rule a tube of 200 mm. length is used, but should it be found that with this the picture in the saccharimeter is not light enough, a tube of 100 mm. only may be substituted.

(b) Calculation of the percentage of sugar in the solid matter:

If the percentage of solid matter ascertained as directed in Section 1 be called T, and the polarisation percentage obtained according to Section 3 (a) be called P, it follows that there are contained P parts sugar in T parts solid matter, and the percentage of sugar in the solid matter is therefore  $X = \frac{P \cdot 100}{T}$ .

#### 4. Determination of the quantity of starch syrup (dextrose + dextrin):

A. The di-polarisation method:

26 grammes of the syrup are dissolved in distilled water; the solution is transferred to a measuring flask which when filled to the mark contains 99.72 grammes of water at + 20° (centigrade (= 100 metric cubic centimetres). The flask is filled with water to the mark, care being taken that the solution has a temperature of 20° C., whereupon the requisite quantity of decolourising powder is added (about 2 grammes of blood charcoal). After gently heating and shaking, the solution is cooled to 20° Centigrade and filtered through a dry filter. 50 cubic centimetres of the filtrate are measured off (with a pipette having a capacity of 49.86 grammes of water at 20° Centigrade) and transferred to the before-mentioned measuring flask, which has in the meantime been cleaned, and 6 cubic centimetres of pure concentrated hydrochloric acid are added and the flask filled to the mark 20°.

With this solution a polarisation tube of 200 mm. length provided with a water jacket and thermometer is filled and hot water is passed through the jacket so that the syrup solution in 5 minutes reaches a temperature of 67° to 70° C., which is maintained for a further 5 minutes, whereupon a reading is immediately taken of the temperature (t) and the angle of deflection in Ventzke degrees (Vt). By passing cold water through the jacket the syrup solution is afterwards cooled to 20° C. and the angle of deflection again read (V 20°). The content of starch syrup is calculated according to the following formula:

$$\left( \frac{V t - V 20}{t - 20} \times 63.5 + V 20 \right) \frac{1.024 \times 100}{\% \text{ solid matter}} = \text{The quantity of dextrose + dextrin in percentage of solid matter.}$$

B. The mona-polarisation method:

Proceed as in Section A. with this difference, that the solution after the addition of the hydrochloric acid is immediately inverted in the flask at 67° to 70° C., after which it is cooled and the flask filled to the mark at 20°. The angle of deflection in Ventzke degree is then read at the same temperature (V 20°).

The percentage of starch syrup is then calculated as follows:

$$(V 20 + 11) \frac{1.05 \times 80}{\% \text{ solid matter}} = \text{The quantity of dextrose + dextrin in the percentage of solid matter.}$$

If on polarisation the angle of deflection is found to be more than + 1° V. a second determination as described in A. must be made.

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

The following is the form of declaration to be used by manufacturers of syrups intended to be exported to Sweden:—

We, the makers of.....barrels syrup marked....., shipped per s.s.....about....., bound for Stockholm, hereby declare on our soul and conscience that the ash exceeds 1·3 per cent. of the weight of dry substance, that the percentage of sugar in the dry substance, ascertained by direct polarisation, does not amount to 70 per cent., and that the quantity in the dry substance of dextrose + dextrin does not exceed 15 per cent., all these declarations being in accordance with the Royal Proclamation dated December 15th, 1914, and with the regulations issued in accordance therewith concerning the analysis of syrup.

*Explanatory Note.*

Note 1 to Nos. 158-160 in the Swedish Tariff ("sugar, refined and unrefined"), as amended by the Royal Proclamation of the 15th December, 1914, provides as follows:—

Sugar solutions, syrups, and mixtures of syrup, the dry substance in which contains less than 70 per cent. of sugar ascertained by direct polarisation, not coming under the head of "honey," uncoloured or with an ash content not exceeding 1·3 per cent. of the weight of the dry substance, shall be regarded as refined sugar. Other sugar solutions, syrups, and mixtures of syrup, the dry substance in which contains less than 70 per cent. of sugar ascertained by direct polarisation, shall be regarded as syrup or honey, according to their nature, provided that they are not to be classed as starch syrup in virtue of the Note to No. 161 ("syrup and molasses.")

The Note to Tariff No. 161 ("syrup and molasses"—rate of import duty 5 öre per kilog.), as amended by the Royal Proclamation of the 15th December, 1914, is as follows:—

Sugar solutions, syrups, mixtures of syrup, and molasses, the dry substance in which contains less than 70 per cent. of sugar, ascertained by direct polarisation, not coming under the head of "honey," not colourless, with an ash content exceeding 1·3 per cent. of the weight of the dry substance, and with a content of dextrose + dextrine exceeding 15 per cent. of the weight of the dry substance, shall be regarded as "starch syrup."

On clearance through the Customs, a certificate drawn up by the manufacturer in good faith and belief must be handed in, stating that the ash content exceeds 1·3 per cent. of the weight of the dry substance, that the sugar contained in the dry substance, ascertained by direct polarisation, does not amount to 70 per cent., and that the content of dextrine and dextrose together in the dry substance does not exceed 15 per cent. If such a certificate is not produced, the cost of the necessary examination must be borne by the importer.



*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**SWEDEN**—*continued.*

The rate of import duty leviable on starch syrup under Tariff No. 162 ("grape sugar, glucose and starch syrup") is 23·5 öre per kilog.

The Royal Letter of the 15th December, 1914, approved certain regulations for the determination of solid matter, ash contents, sugar contents and starch syrup (dextrose + dextrine) in syrups, having regard to the provisions of the Notes to Tariff Nos. 158—160 and to Tariff No. 161, as amended by the Royal Proclamation of the same date. The regulations in question are those printed above in small type.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at Stockholm to the effect that an Order was issued on the 30th August in virtue of which the exportation from Sweden of live cattle and of all kinds of meat, fresh or preserved (except pork) was prohibited. Mr. Howard states that the object of the measure is not to prohibit altogether the export of cattle and meat, but to establish a control of meat prices in Sweden. Export licences may therefore be granted to a limited degree.

**DENMARK.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at Copenhagen to the effect that the exportation of the following articles from Denmark has been prohibited:—

- Acids, organic, and their combinations;
- Balsams, gums, and resins;
- Barium, bromine, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, and strontium, together with their combinations;
- Barks, leaves, roots and seeds for medicinal use;
- Combinations of aluminium, of lead, of nickel, and of sulphur;
- Cycles and parts of cycles;
- Medical specialities (*e.g.*, atophan);
- Mustard, ground;
- Oils, volatile;
- Rontgen apparatus and appurtenances. (C. 28,415.)

**FRANCE.**

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 23rd August contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 20th August, which prohibits the exportation and re-exportation (after warehousing, transit, or transhipment) of the following articles:—

- Woods, *viz.*, mahogany, "*okoumé*," plane, beech, birch, lime, ash;
- Iridium;

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**FRANCE**—*continued.*

Osmium ;  
 Rhodium ;  
 Ruthenium ;  
 Wines (*but see below*) ;  
 Receptacles for compressed or liquefied gases, of iron and steel ;  
 Cotton yarns ;  
 Cotton rags ;  
 Tussah silk, raw, woven, or spun.

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

The "Journal Officiel" for the 29th August contains a Ministerial Decree, dated the 28th August, which provides that, as an exception to the general prohibition of export and re-export imposed by the Presidential Decree of the 20th August (*see above*), *wines* may be exported or re-exported from France, without special authorisation, when consigned to the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, Belgium, Japan, Montenegro, Russia, Serbia, or the United States of America.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a French Presidential Decree, dated the 25th August and published in the "Journal Officiel" for the 26th August, which prohibits 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 Ministry of Finance.

With reference to the notice at page 909 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 24th June respecting the exportation of new potatoes from France to the United Kingdom, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that a prohibition of the exportation of new potatoes from France to the United Kingdom came into force on the 1st September.

**Prohibition of  
 Exportation of  
 Silver Coins.**

**Exportation of  
 New Potatoes to  
 the United  
 Kingdom  
 prohibited.**

**FRENCH COLONIES.**

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 22nd August contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 16th August, which renders applicable in the French Colonies and Protectorates (other than Tunis and Morocco) the Decree of the 31st July, which prohibited the exportation of *chicory roots, green or dry*, from France.

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

### *Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

#### PORTUGAL.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a Portuguese Decree (No. 1,800), dated the 31st July, and published in the "Diario do Governo" for the 6th August, which amends No. 569 of the Portuguese Customs Tariff to read as follows:—

Medicaments: pastilles and compressed medicines ( <i>comprimidos</i> ) of any kind (dutiable weight including that of the interior packings) ... ..	Rate of import duty.
... ..	1.20 escudos per kilog.

[*Note.*—The amendment effected by the Decree consists of the addition of the words "and compressed medicines" to the text of the Tariff heading; the rate of duty under Tariff No. 569 is unchanged.] (C. 27,425.)

#### SPAIN.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the exportation of the following articles from Spain has been prohibited by a Royal Order dated the 24th August:—

- Ammonia;
- Beetroot seed;
- Charcoal;
- Fibres:—Aloe fibre, Maurice fibre, Mexican sisal fibre, East African sisal fibre, and henequen (agave) fibre;
- Graphite, manufactured;
- Superphosphates of lime, and other mineral fertilisers;
- Wastes:—Wool waste and cotton waste;
- Wolfram or tungsten.

(C. 28,973.)

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The United States Ambassador in London has forwarded to the Foreign Office a copy of a Notification which the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture contemplates publishing in its Service and Regulatory Announcements, relative to foods and drugs which are offered for entry into the United States, and which may be detained because the labelling thereof does not meet the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act of 30th June, 1906, as amended.

The United States Government desire that this ruling (a copy of which is subjoined) should be brought to the notice of exporters of

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

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

foods and drugs to the United States in advance of its appearance as a decision of the United States Department of Agriculture.

*Notice to Importers.*

“The attention of the Bureau of Chemistry has been called to the fact that certain classes of foods and drugs, misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act, continue to be offered for importation into this country, notwithstanding the fact that previous shipments of identical articles have been detained on arrival, and released to importers only after they have been relabelled so as to cure the false and misleading statements, or other misbranding on the labels.

“Hereafter when misbranded foods or drugs are offered for importation, and it appears that three previous shipments of identical articles, bearing identical labels, and made by the same manufacturer, have been detained and released only upon relabelling, recommendation will be made to Customs officials that the articles be refused admission. This practice will be followed whether or not the importer offering the articles for entry imported any one of the previous shipments which were detained and released after relabelling.”

(C. 28,778.)

**CUBA.**

The Cuban “Gaceta Oficial” for the 7th July contains a Law, dated the 3rd July, which provides that, 60 days after the date of publication of the Law in the “Gaceta Oficial,” *sandals (alpargatas) made without leather* imported through any Cuban port shall be subject to a duty of 15 per cent. *ad valorem* in addition to the duty prescribed under No. 200 of the existing Customs Tariff.

The Law also provides that *cotton tapes* imported for the manufacture of sandals shall be assessed for duty under Tariff No. 128a.

[*Note.*—The rate of duty prescribed for such sandals under Tariff No. 200 is 40 cents per dozen, and, in virtue of a Decree of the 4th June, 1912, there is also a surtax amounting to 30 per cent. of that duty. The rate of duty prescribed under Tariff No. 128a for cotton braids, &c. is 15 cents per kilog., with a surtax of 15 per cent. of that duty.]

(C. 27,812.)

**VENEZUELA.**

With reference to the notices which appeared in the “Board of Trade Journal” for the 5th and 12th August respecting the new Venezuelan Customs Tariff, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a despatch from H.M. Minister at Caracas (Mr. F. D. Harford) in which it is pointed out that British exporters of goods to Venezuela should take care that

**Customs Surtax  
on Sandals;  
Customs  
Treatment of  
Cotton Tapes for  
Sandals.**

**Consular Invoice  
Declaration of  
Goods shipped to  
Venezuela.**

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**VENEZUELA**—*continued.*

the goods are declared on the Consular Invoice strictly in accordance with the denominations employed in the Tariff; otherwise the consignee in Venezuela is liable to a fine.

Nos. 555 and 556 of the new Tariff provide as follows:—

Número.	Designación de las mercancías.	Clase.
555	Telas de algodón, blancas, ó de colores, de tejido llano o labrado, bordadas o caladas, felpudas o nó, <i>no especificadas</i> , cuyo peso exceda de 130 gramos por metro cuadrado ... ..	Quinta
556	Telas clasificadas en el número anterior cuando estén estampadas y su peso esté entre 130 y 140 gramos por metro cuadrado; quedando comprendidas en la Quinta Clase las que excedan de 140 gramos por metro cuadrado ... ..	

Quinta  
 Quinta más  
 25 %  
*especifico*

Mr. Harford states that, according to explanations given verbally by the Venezuelan Minister of Finance to business men, the foregoing Tariff Nos. involve four different declarations of cotton goods, according to the case, for the purpose of Consular Invoices, viz.:—

1. Telas de algodón estampadas cuyo peso está entre 130 y 140 gramos por metro cuadrado.
2. Telas de algodón estampadas cuyo peso excede de 140 gramos por metro cuadrado.
3. Telas blancas de algodón, *no especificadas*, cuyo peso excede de 130 gramos por metro cuadrado.
4. Telas de algodón de color, *no especificadas*, cuyo peso excede de 130 gramos por metro cuadrado.

(C. 28,436.)

**EXCISE TARIFF CHANGES.**

**NORTHERN RHODESIA.**

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 554-5 of the

“Board of Trade Journal” for the 25th

**New Excise Duties.** February last, giving the excise duties leviable on certain articles under Proclama-

tion No. 40 of 1914, the Board of Trade are now in receipt of copy of a further Proclamation (No 13 of 1915) which amends, *inter alia*, the above-mentioned Proclamation of 1914 so far as regards the excise duty leviable on beer, and, at the same time, imposes new excise duties on sugar and playing cards manufactured in Northern Rhodesia. So much of any Excise or Customs duty imposed by that Proclamation as is an increase upon duties imposed by any prior law and all new duties of Excise and Customs imposed by this Proclamation shall be deemed to have come into force upon the 1st May, 1915, and shall lapse on the 31st July, 1916, unless otherwise enacted.

*Excise Tariff Changes.***NORTHERN RHODESIA**—*continued.*

The following statement shows the new Excise duties leviable under the present Proclamation, as well as the rate of duty which was previously leviable on beer brewed in Northern Rhodesia.

Articles.	Rates of Excise Duty.	
	Old Rates.	New Rates.
Beer ... .. <i>per Imp. liquid gall.</i>	s. d. 0 4	s. d. 0 6
Sugar ... .. <i>per 100 lbs.</i>	—	1 0
Cards, playing... <i>per pack, not exceeding 53 cards</i>	—	0 3

The Proclamation further provides for the imposition of corresponding Customs duties on the above-mentioned articles manufactured in any Colony, State or Territory in South or Central Africa, the Government whereof has entered into a Customs Agreement with the Government of Northern Rhodesia, on importation for consumption into the Zambesi Basin of that Territory.

A rebate of the whole of the Excise duties, or the corresponding Customs duties, may be granted by the Controller of Customs in respect of beer, sugar, or playing cards when removed for consumption to any other Territory the Government whereof has not entered into a Customs Agreement with the Government of the Northern Rhodesia, provided that:—

- (1) Such beer, sugar, or playing cards shall only be removed through a Customs port,
- (2) Every person so removing such beer, sugar or playing cards shall produce to the Collector of Customs such evidence of removal or consumption in such other Territory as the Controller of Customs may require; and
- (3) If any beer, sugar or playing cards after being exported, shall be again brought into this Territory, unless the special permission of the Controller of Customs has been first obtained, the person so receiving such beer, sugar or playing cards back into the Territory shall, in addition to any penalty in law provided, pay thereon the Excise duty.

The Administrator is empowered to make regulations applying the provisions of "The Beer and Matches Excise Proclamation, 1914," regarding the manufacture of beer, *mutatis mutandis*, to the manufacture of sugar and playing cards in this Territory.

(C. 28,459.)

## SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

### UNITED KINGDOM.

Information regarding the present steanship 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.

**Steamship  
Services to the  
Continent.**

**Naval Prizes.** See notice on page 669.

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### AUSTRALIA.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Adelaide (Mr. J. K. Samuel) reports that the Governor of South Australia, in his speech to the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the State on 9th July, stated that the work in connection with the railways authorised by Parliament in various parts of the State was being pushed on as rapidly as possible.

Sanction would be asked for the construction of a railway from the Darke's Peak line *via* Campoona to the Hundred of Glynn, as recommended by the Eyre's Peninsula Railways Commission, and for the construction of a line from Long Plains to Port Augusta, as recommended by the Railways Standing Committee.

Resolutions would be submitted to authorise the Railways Standing Committee to consider the advisability of constructing railways (1) from a point in the Far North line to the Queensland border; (2) from Morgan to the New South Wales border; (3) from the Hundred of Glynn to Port Augusta, and a further connection between the Darke's Peak and Minnipa lines; (4) from Cape Thevenard to the Hundred of Wokata or Bice; (5) from points on the Darke's Peak line to Cowell, Tumbly Bay, or Port Neill; (6) from near Burrungul to the Hundred of Kongorang; (7) connection with Sedan; (8) connection with Gumeracha; and (9) the electrification and alteration of the terminals of the Glenelg Railway.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent has forwarded a railway map of South Australia which may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London E.C. (C.I.B. 41,917.)

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### VENEZUELA.

The "Gaceta Oficial" (Caracas) of 31st July publishes the following statistics showing the amount of capital invested in the various railway undertakings in Venezuela and the length of lines constructed at 31st

**Railway  
Development.**

March, 1915:—

## Shipping and Transport.

## VENEZUELA—continued.

	Capital Invested.	Length.
	Bolivars.	Kiloms.
La Guaira-Caracas Railway ... ..	18,180,000	36.6
Great Venezuelan Railway ... ..	78,422,000	179.0
Central Railway ... ..	20,015,000	60.0
Maiquetia-Macuto Railway ... ..	500,000	8.0
Puerto Cabello-Valencia Railway ... ..	20,200,000	54.0
Carenero Railway ... ..	2,678,000	54.4
Coro-La Vela Railway ... ..	1,040,000	13.4
Bolivar Railway ... ..	30,956,000	176.5
Guanta Railway ... ..	5,200,000	40.0
La Ceiba Railway ... ..	8,000,000	81.5
Tachira Railway ... ..	7,000,000	120.0
Santa Bárbara-El Vigía Railway ... ..	3,022,000	37.0
Total ... ..	195,213,000	860.4

Bolivar = 9.61. Kilom. = .621 mile.

The Maiquetia-Macuto line will be 97 kiloms. in length when completed. The contract for the Bolivar Railway provides for a total length of 218 kiloms. and that of the Santa Bárbara-El Vigía Railway for a length of 60 kiloms.

## JAPAN.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) reports that the "Nippon Yusen Kaisha," in order to meet urgent requirements for tonnage from Japan and China to Europe, have been obliged to place several steamers on the berth for Europe as extra services, in addition to their regular fortnightly mail service. This arrangement has been made since the beginning of the year, and is to be followed by other steamers before the year closes. Owing to the scarcity of return cargo from Europe, some of these steamers return by way of New York and Philadelphia *via* the Panama Canal. (C.I.B. 42,430.)

With reference to the notice on p. 572 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th March, 1911, and to previous notices relative to the proposed conversion to standard (*i.e.* broad) gauge of the Tokio-Shimonoseki and other main lines of the Imperial Government Railways, H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) reports, under date 26th July, that a Standing Committee in the Railway Board has been appointed for the pursuance of thorough investigations into the matter. The Japanese press states that the Committee has been instructed to conclude its investigations before the next session of the Diet, but in view of the heavy expense involved, which has been estimated to amount to no less than £20,000,000 for the Tokio-Shimonoseki line alone, the general opinion seems to be that nothing radical will be done in the immediate future, but that it is necessary to come to a definite decision so that repairs and new construction work may be carried out with a view to the change to the broader gauge if it is to be adopted. (C.I.B. 42,444.)



**MINERALS, METALS, AND MACHINERY.****RUSSIA.**

The Acting British Vice-Consul at Rostov-on-Don reports that the production of coal in the Don Territory in 1914 amounted to 304,760,666 pounds of anthracite and 365,660,476 pounds of steam coal, a total increase of 54,916,641 pounds on the output in 1913.

**Coal Production  
in Don Territory  
in 1914.**

The Acting Vice-Consul also reports that 26,284,896 pounds of pig iron were smelted in the Don Territory during 1914. Practically all of this amount was converted on the spot into finished and half-finished iron and steel products. (C. 27,667.)

**Pig Iron Production  
in Don Territory  
in 1914.**

1,000 pounds = 16 tons (about).

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

H.M. Consul-General at Baltimore (Mr. G. Fraser) reports that the quantity of coal exported from Baltimore in 1914 was 945,308 tons valued at 2,645,726 dols. (£543,843) an increase in quantity of about 72,000 tons, and in value of 295,451 dols. (£60,731), as compared with the 1913 figures. About 25 per cent. of the shipments went to France, while Italy, Spain and Cuba took large amounts. In the month of June, 1914, 116,313 tons were shipped, being the largest quantity exported in a single month in the history of the coal trade in Baltimore. (A.R. 92.)

**Coal Exports  
from Baltimore  
in 1914.**

H.M. Consul at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to the United States Geological Survey, the production of phosphate rock in the United States in 1914 was 2,734,043 tons valued at 9,608,041 dols., a decrease of 377,178 tons in quantity, and of 2,188,190 dols. in value from the output of 1913.

**Decreased  
Production of  
Phosphate Rock.**

The total quantity of phosphate rock—hard rock, land pebble and river pebble—marketed in Florida in 1914 was 2,138,891 long tons valued at 7,354,744 dols. Compared with 1913 this was a decrease of 406,385 tons in quantity and of 2,208,340 dols. in value. Soon after the outbreak of the European war the phosphate mining companies of Florida—not only the companies that produce the higher grade rock for export but also those that supply the domestic trade—either curtailed production very materially or suspended mining. The companies doing an export business were more seriously affected than those engaged in a combined export and domestic trade or in domestic trade alone. Of 51 plants operating in Florida in 1914 only 19 were in operation at the close of 1914.

Shipments of phosphate rock to Germany, which hitherto had been a large consumer, have almost entirely ceased, and those to the other European countries have been seriously interrupted. Though foreign shipments were still being made at the end of 1914, business had been greatly retarded by lack of steamers and by increased freight rates, and there seems to be little likelihood of improvement until after peace had been declared. (C. 26,069.)

Dol. = 4s. 1½d.

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—continued.**

According to statistics recently issued by the American Iron and Steel Institute, the total production of all kinds of finished rolled forms of iron and steel in the United States in 1914 was 18,370,196 tons (of 2,240 lbs.), as compared with 24,791,243 tons in 1913 and 24,656,841 tons in 1912. Of the total production in 1914, 4,719,246 tons consisted of plates and sheets, 2,523,631 tons of merchant bars, 1,945,095 tons of rails, and 2,031,124 tons of structural shapes.

**Production of  
Finished Rolled  
Iron and Steel in  
1914.**

**PANAMA.**

H.M. Minister at Panama has forwarded a copy of a pamphlet, which has been published by the Government of Panama, containing the text (in Spanish and English) of extracts from the Panama Mining Laws relating to the procedure to be followed in order to acquire a title to mines in the Republic. This publication 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. 28,542.)

**CHINA.**

The Acting British Consul at Wuchow (Mr. J. B. Affleck), reporting on the trade of that port in 1914, remarks that, as far as metals are concerned, tin is the most important export appearing in the trade returns, the 321 tons exported last year being valued at £36,874.

Antimony does not appear largely in the returns, but there are many valuable mines in the Province of Kwangsi, and most of the trade is in German hands. Shipments are not made *via* Wuchow but from a small river port called Sui Tong in the Tien Pak district of Kwangtung east of Kwangchouwan. It is brought by junks to Canton and Hong Kong. Since the outbreak of the war the Chinese have been taking more interest in their antimony mines and a company has been formed for exploiting them. The difficulties of transport are the great hindrance to the proper development of the mines of the Province.

Coal is also found in large quantities, but it is little worked and the methods are primitive. The wants of the Province are supplied by Japan.

(A.R. 83.)

The Acting British Consul at Wuhu (Mr. H. F. Handley-Derry), reporting on the foreign machinery used in that city, remarks that the Chinese seem to expect that their machinery will run at full load during an indefinite number of years without other care than occasional oiling, and that the economy of a maintenance and refit charge does not apparently appeal to the Chinese mind. The policy of getting quick and large returns with-

**Suggested  
Inspection of  
Machinery sold  
by British Firms.**

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

out making allowances for the inevitably following exhaustion is unfair to manufacturers, for machinery is unjustly blamed when the fault really resides in the Chinese lack of business method.

The Acting British Consul therefore suggests that it would pay United Kingdom manufacturers to allow long credits with a proviso that the supplier of the machinery should have the right to send a competent engineer to inspect it every two or three years. The purchaser would have to pay for the services of the expert, but that could be arranged for in the contract price. In this way British machinery would have a better chance of showing its worth.

(C.I.B. 37,408.)

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

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 26th August, 1915, was **Cotton Statistics.** 30,835 (including 60 bales British West Indian), and the number imported during the thirty-four weeks ended 26th August, 1915, was 3,942,676 (including 3,992 bales British West Indian, 2,309 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 26th August, 1915, was 12,336, and during the thirty-four weeks 483,051.

For further details see p. 727.

**BRITISH INDIA.**

The following statement, showing the quantity of cotton yarn spun, and of cotton woven goods produced, in British India and the Native States during the two months ended May, 1913, 1914, and 1915, has been extracted from a return issued by the Indian

Government:—

	Two months ended May.		
	1913.	1914.	1915.
<b>BRITISH INDIA AND NATIVE STATES.</b>			
Cotton yarn spun ... ..	Lbs. 112,922,066	116,001,010	119,688,227
Grey and bleached piece goods ...	Lbs. 34,640,639	37,345,129	46,594,989
	= Yards 154,134,180	159,367,701	198,612,593
Coloured piece goods ... ..	Lbs. 9,898,841	8,752,434	10,347,964
	= Yards 42,422,932	37,513,956	43,839,335
Grey and coloured goods (other than piece goods) ... ..	Lbs. 283,165	261,766	262,485
Hosiery ... ..	" 47,119	37,722	38,705
Miscellaneous goods ... ..	" 40,130	33,447	73,741
Total of woven goods ... ..	" 44,909,894	46,430,498	57,317,884

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

The Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa has recently issued a Bulletin (No. 44) recommending improved methods for reeling mulberry silk in Bengal and other silk producing districts. It is stated that Bengal silk, if properly reeled, is suited for a few special purposes such as the making of black silk hats and also for sewing purposes, and for these this silk is exclusively used. Although the quantity of silk exported in recent years has not diminished, the value of the exports has diminished very materially.

**Proposed  
Improved  
Methods of  
Silk-Reeling.**

It is not a fact that the Indian reelers cannot reel better thread, but they aim at quantity rather than quality; and it is with a view to improving the quality of the output that the Bulletin recommends the provision of a simple and cheap accessory to the ordinary Bengal type of reeling machine, and suggests other improved methods in the process of silk production.

**RUSSIA.**

H.M. Consul at Batoum (Mr. P. Stevens) reports, under date 19th July, that according to information received by the Imperial Agricultural Society of the Caucasus, prices of cotton are rising and Caucasian cotton in the Moscow Market is quoted at about 1s. 6d. per lb., and Central Asian (Fergana) cotton at about 2s. per lb. (C. 26,858.)

The "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd) of 6th/19th August publishes an article on the subject of this year's cotton crop prospects in the Trans-Caucasus region. According to investigations which have been carried out, it appears that the crop will not be so good as anticipated at one time, principally owing to the bad weather. In many districts during the months of April and May the temperature fell below normal, and there was not very much improvement during the entire spring.

Enquiries carried out among the plantations about the end of June showed that as regards Erivan, Elizavetpol, Baku, Tiflis, and Kutais, about 28 per cent. reported that the cotton crop was good, 52½ per cent. reported medium, and 19½ per cent. reported poor. The area under cotton is considerably less than last year (see notice on p. 474 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th August), being estimated at from 10 to 15 per cent. less in some instances and as much as 50 to 80 per cent. less in others. The following table shows the area of land under cotton in the various regions for 1915, the average area for the four years 1911-1914 inclusive being indicated for purposes of comparison:—

*Textiles and Textile Materials.***RUSSIA**—*continued.*

Region.	Average, 1911-1914.	1915.	Reduced area in 1915.
	Dessiatines.	Dessiatines.	Percentage.
Erivan ... ..	38,725	30,000	25
Elizavetpol ... ..	50,937	36,000	30
Baku ... ..	27,737	24,000	15
Tiflis ... ..	5,242	1,600	70
Kutais ... ..	2,482	650	75
Total ... ..	125,123	92,250	26

Dessiatine = 2.7 acres.

H.M. Consul at Batoum (Mr. F. Stevens) reports, under date 19th July, that the silk cocoon season is at present in full swing in most parts of the **Caucasus**, but especially so in the Government of Kutais. The stocks of mulberry leaves appear to have been adequate this season to feed the worms in their larva stage. The quantities of silkworms reared compare favourably with those of 1914. The larvæ fed in the earlier months of the present year suffered greatly from cold, although at a later period, despite unfavourable weather conditions, the moths matured satisfactorily. The yield of cocoons was, however, somewhat deficient as compared with the cocoon harvest of 1914, and sericulturists, under the impression that cocoons would be unmarketable owing to the war, were not over eager to see the production increased.

Sales of raw cocoons are taking place at Kutais under the control of a specially appointed Commission whose function is to see that no irregularities are permitted. Although a shortage of production is distinctly apparent, prices are lower than they were in 1914, viz.: 14 to 15 roubles (£1 8s. to £1 10s.) per pound of 36 lbs., as against £2 4s. to £2 8s. for the same quantity last year.

The cocoon crop in **Turkestan** is reported to be considerable. Nominal prices for cocoons are similar to those quoted above, although as a rule Turkestan cocoons fetch a higher price than Caucasians in the markets of Europe. No markets for the sale of cocoons being available in Turkestan, it is proposed to send the cocoons to the Caucasus, where the silk will be reeled and subsequently forwarded to the silk weaving centres of Central Russia. (C. 26,858.)

**PORTUGAL (ANGOLA).**

H.M. Consul-General at Loanda (Mr. H. Hall Hall) reports that vegetable fibre is abundant in Angola. The chief **Vegetable Fibres.** fibre producers are the baobab, the agave and the "jife," all of which grow wild in many parts of the country. Some fibre from the "jife" has lately been subjected to tests at Lisbon. It was found to give a resistance inferior to that of Manila hemp but equal to that of the best Riga hemp, and was declared to be good for the manufacture of cables. (A.R. 85.)

## 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 28th August, 1915, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.	Wheat	...	...	...	51s. 11d.
	Barley	...	...	...	38s. 3d.
	Oats	...	...	...	30s. 0d.

For further particulars see p. 727.

A statement is published on p. 728 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 28th August, 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.

### RUSSIA.

H.M. Consul at Batoum (Mr. P. Stevens) reports, under date 19th July, that the Imperial Agricultural Society of the Caucasus has received information to the effect that, on the whole, **wheat** and **barley** and other cereal crops in the Central Provinces of the

Trans-Caucasus are yielding good results; the wet weather, however, is much impeding field operations and causing rivers to inundate adjacent lands. From the same source it would seem that the **hay** crop in most districts of the Trans-Caucasus is good, but the cut hay lying in the fields is prevented from being gathered in by the almost incessant torrential rains, and it is feared that in many parts considerable deterioration will have occurred.

Much damage to cereal crops and vineyards has been done by rain in the country situated along the valley of the river Kura.

The prospects in the western Trans-Caucasus for the yield of **maize**, which ripens later in the season, are very good. Unfortunately, in the early part of July, several cloud-bursts in the districts of Kutais, Ratcha, Letchkum, and throughout Mingrelia filled all the tributaries of the River Rion to such an extent that the areas referred to were completely submerged and cereal crops, vegetables, fruit gardens, vineyards, &c. were much damaged. This calamity, following on a deficient crop of maize in the same locality in the year 1914, has placed the population in a very precarious position.

Fruit gardens and orchards in many parts of the Caucasus suffered more or less from frost bite in the spring. **Apricots** and **nuts** are yielding no crops, while **peaches** and **pears** are very deficient in quality and quantity. The crop of **apples** is much below average.

Fungus diseases on fruit trees are prevalent. The vines in the villages of Ellenendorf and Amnenfeld in the Government of Elizavetpol are reported to be very diseased. On the other hand insect troubles are reported to be few this year.

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

In the Northern Caucasus and the Government of Stavropol some extensive vineyards have been destroyed by torrential rains and hails. The damage done to vines in the affected districts is estimated at over 1,000,000 roubles.

In the Provinces of Kuban and Ter the progress of field operations is likewise being much interrupted, and the soaking condition of the soil is preventing the favourable harvesting of cereal and other crops, which, generally speaking, are satisfactory.

From Kahetia, from Shusha and from various localities in the Government of Baku, reports state that the inclement weather of the last two months has been most prejudicial to the progress of cereal crops and fruit. The heavy rainfall has devastated many fields, and fruit gardens have suffered terribly from inundations caused by the overflowing of the Rivers Kurchai and Toxchai.

In the Provinces of Kars and Batoum, owing to the disappearance of a large proportion of the Moslem natives, little cereal sowing has taken place this year, and all crops will yield scarcely any returns. The **tobacco** crops of these localities have been much damaged by military operations, and this year the crop in the Tchorokh Valley is practically nil.

In Tchernomorja and the district of Soukhom the small quantity of tobacco planted is reported to be lighter than in 1914, but it is progressing satisfactorily towards maturity.

The Government, through the Caucasian section of the Imperial Domains and Department of Agriculture, by means of notices in the newspapers, are now inviting dealers in fruit to purchase the fruit crops in the extensive fruit-growing areas of the Province of Batoum; the arable lands, gardens and orchards have been abandoned by their owners, and the Domains authorities are considering the question of leasing them to outside agriculturists. (C. 26,858.)

The Acting British Vice-Consul at Rostov-on-Don reports that in 1914 the Don Territory comprised 12,353,301 dessiatines of good grain-bearing land, 245,541 dessiatines under timber, and 2,418,954 dessiatines of middling and poor land. The **grain** harvest of the Territory in 1914 was 3.63 per cent. less than that of 1913, the yield of winter grain being over 3,400,000 chetverts, and of spring grain over 19,000,000 chetverts. The **hay** harvest amounted to some 21,345,000 trusses of hay weighing 5 pounds (180 lbs.) per truss, as compared with 21,374,000 trusses in 1913. The **vintage** of 1914 yielded 115,094 vedros (310,750 gallons) of wine. **Vegetables** gave a yield of 1,646,628 chetverts. No **tobacco** was grown in the Territory last year. (C. 27,667)

Dessiatine = 2.7 acres; chetvert = 5.577 bushels; vedro = 2.7 Imperial gallons.

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***RUSSIA (FINLAND).**

H.M. Consul at Helsingfors (Mr. V. Kestell Cornish) reports that, with regard to the timber trade in 1914, the war conditions were felt somewhat acutely. The export opened under fairly good auspices and prices for Finnish wood goods were firm, with a stiffening tendency. During the first month of the year, selling took place on an unusually large scale, but later on the market became rather quieter.

**Timber Trade  
in 1914.**

According to a calculation made by the Saw Mill Owners' Federation the total quantity of sawn wood goods shipped up to the end of September, 1914, approached 333,000 standards, or about 45 per cent. of the estimated production. In consequence, the quantities which remained over the winter in the shippers' yards were probably far above the average. According to particulars published by 76 saw mills, representing about two-thirds of the whole timber export, the quantities available for shipment at the first open water in 1915 were estimated at about 500,000 standards.

According to official statistics the whole export of timber from Finland in 1913 amounted to 851,471 standards. In 1914 the export was estimated at about 763,000 standards. Even in normal circumstances there would have been a decrease as compared with 1913. August shipments in 1914 totalled, according to official reports, 20,834 standards, whilst the September total was only 6,815 standards. In October and November some cargoes were despatched, but their total cannot have amounted to much.

(A.B. 97.)

**FRANCE.**

H.M. Consul at Bordeaux (Mr. A. L. S. Rowley) reports, under date 26th August, that the prospects of the wine crop in France for 1915 are extremely bad, many districts having been completely ruined through black rot, brown rot, mildew, &c., brought on by the very unfavourable weather during the months of June and July, followed by the sudden rise in temperature during August, which in many instances has caused the grapes to fall off in bunches. It is consequently reckoned that the harvest will be considerably less than that of a normal year. This state of affairs is made all the more serious when one takes into account that the Algerian vintage has practically failed, and that the Spanish crop has been anything but good. The only crop which appears to be in a satisfactory state is that in the Champagne district, which up to the time of writing was healthy and plentiful.

This shortage of the wine crop is causing a certain amount of anxiety, at least as regards the ultimate supply of the cheap grade of wine, as the demands of the army will naturally have to be met, and these at the present time are somewhat heavy as each soldier at the front is allowed a pint of wine per day.

It is probably in order to make sure that the supply of these wines in France will not fail, as well as to stop as far as possible a considerable illicit trade which, it appears, has been going on for some time in cheap wines sent to Germany through Switzerland, that the French Government have just promulgated a decree prohibiting the export of wines to certain countries. (See notice on p. 701.) (C.I.B. 43,047.)



*Agricultural and Forest Products.***NICARAGUA.**

H.M. Consul at Managua reports that according to figures supplied by the Collector-General of Nicaraguan Customs, the total export of coffee from Nicaragua during the period January—June, 1915, amounted to 8,638,097 kilogs. Unwashed coffee accounted for 5,010,192 kilogs., washed coffee for 3,113,958 kilogs., and black coffee for 513,947 kilogs. The United States took 2,677,501 kilogs.; France, 2,591,441 kilogs.; the United Kingdom, 1,684,471 kilogs.; and Italy, 1,339,272 kilogs.

H.M. Consul adds that the above figures do not represent the entire crop as a few small shipments were made in December, 1914, and there was still in July, 1915, a little coffee for exportation. The prospects for the new crop (December, 1915—February, 1916) are "very fair."

(C.I.B. 42,417.)

Kilog. = 2.2046 lbs.

**BRAZIL. PERU. BOLIVIA.**

H.M. Consul at Pará (Mr. G. B. Michell) has forwarded the following particulars of the results of the rubber crop year ended 30th June last, and the prospects of the yield of rubber in the Amazon Basin in the present crop year:—

**Rubber Yield of  
the Amazon Basin  
in 1914-15:  
Prospects of  
Coming Crop.**

The total entries for the year ended 30th June amounted to 35,305 tons, as compared with 39,115 tons in 1913-14, a decrease of 3,810 tons or 9.7 per cent. This difference is almost entirely accounted for by the very marked diminution in the output of caucho from all sources, the production (6,238 tons) of this grade alone falling short of that of the preceding crop to the extent of 3,821 tons or 36 per cent.

As regards the prospects for 1915-16, the total Amazon crop is estimated at fully 37,000 tons, or about 5 per cent. in excess of that of the crop year just ended, this figure allowing for an increase of approximately 10 per cent. in up-river and 5 per cent. in Islands, and for a further decrease of 15 per cent. in Caucho. An important element in the production of rubber in the present crop year is the considerable increase of skilled labour available. Further, the development of the cultivation of foodstuffs in the rubber districts and the more economical methods of business in the local markets all justify hopes of a considerable improvement.

H.M. Consul also reports that the export of raw cocoa from the Amazon Basin during the six months ended 30th June last amounted to 1,515,640 kilogs. (about 1,491 tons), as compared with 2,664,848 kilogs. (about 2,622 tons) in the corresponding period of 1914.

The export of Brazil nuts during the first half of 1915 amounted to 143,066 hectols. (about 393,431 bushels) as compared with 329,934 hectols. (about 907,318 bushels) in the six months ended 30th June, 1914.

(C.I.B. 42,290.)

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## UNITED KINGDOM.

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

	Month of July.				Seven Months ended July.			
	1914.		1915.		1914.		1915.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>England and Wales—</b>								
Fish, excluding shell fish ... ..	926,250	650,297	431,839	584,098	5,577,365	4,725,963	3,123,256	3,943,600
Shell fish ... ..	—	2,200	—	21,449	—	181,007	—	162,139
Total value ... ..	—	672,497	—	605,547	—	4,906,970	—	4,105,739
<b>Scotland—</b>								
Fish, excluding shell fish ... ..	1,158,285	506,385	238,250	205,887	5,700,158	2,202,359	1,388,068	1,158,228
Shell fish ... ..	—	5,018	—	4,962	—	42,671	—	34,080
Total value ... ..	—	511,403	—	210,849	—	2,245,030	—	1,192,308
<b>Ireland—</b>								
Fish, excluding shell fish ... ..	63,612	22,509	Not yet available.	—	582,264	156,348	—	Not yet available
Shell fish ... ..	—	4,998	—	—	—	13,185	—	—
Total value ... ..	—	27,507	—	—	—	169,533	—	—

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

## BRITISH INDIA.

The Report of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture for Assam on the trade of Assam with the adjoining foreign tribes and countries in the year ended 31st March, 1915, states that the total value of the import trade was 19,63,396 rupees, as against 18,72,865 rupees in 1913-14, and of the export trade 16,46,659 rupees, as compared with 16,14,949 rupees in the preceding year. The increase of 4·8 per cent. in imports was mainly accounted for under the headings of live animals, dyeing materials, hides and skins, spices, and blankets.

The trans-frontier trade of Assam is carried on with (1) Bhutan, (2) the Towang and Charduar Bhutias, (3) the Aka and Dalla tribes, and (4) the Abor, Mishmi, Naga and Khamti tribes. In the year under review the trade with Bhutan represented 95·9 per cent. of the total trans-frontier trade of Assam.

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

*Miscellaneous.*

**CANADA.**

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) reports that a holding company in which various canning companies of Ontario are to participate has been formed with offices in Toronto. It is understood that this company will act as selling agent for the various canning companies. (C.I.B. 42,292.)

**Formation in Ontario of Holding Company for Canning Firms.**

**RUSSIA (FINLAND).**

H.M. Consul at Helsingfors (Mr. V. Kestell Cornish) reports that the Finnish pulp and paper trades during the first part of 1914 were prosperous. Prices were on the whole satisfactory and the demand normal, nor was any increased competition felt during the first seven months of the year. In the export of mechanical pulp a decided decline was noticeable, principally accounted for by a corresponding increase in the production of mill boards. The shipments of the latter during those seven months indicated an increase of from 30,000 to 33,000 tons.

It is natural enough, adds H.M. Consul, that these industries have not been affected by the war to the same extent as, for instance, the timber trade. The mechanical pulp mills do not usually require any foreign materials. The chemical mills are using some foreign raw stuffs, and the paper factories require only a very few articles from abroad, notably machine felts, which can, nevertheless, in case of need, be manufactured locally. On the other hand, these industries have been selling the bulk of their production to Russia and have thus been able to continue deliveries. (A.R. 97.)

**Paper and Pulp Industries in 1914**

**ITALY.**

H.M. Consul-General at Genoa (Mr. W. Keene, M.V.O.) has forwarded the following statistics showing the quantities of the principal classes of goods imported into Italy in 1914, for home consumption and in transit, and the share of Genoa in that trade, the figures for 1913 being added for purposes of comparison:—

	1913.		1914.	
	Italy.	Port of Genoa.	Italy.	Port of Genoa.
	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.
Coal and coke ... ..	10,810,860	3,243,375	9,758,877	3,218,613
Grain ... ..	2,279,046	738,468	1,170,056	375,327
Timber ... ..	1,367,745	172,618	1,126,058	164,354
Scrap iron ... ..	626,731	248,610	254,858	204,679
Pig-iron ... ..	221,697	111,142	219,995	81,284
Iron and steel (raw and partly worked).	217,004	24,891	210,856	23,856
Phosphates ... ..	529,775	134,083	513,998	113,707
Cotton ... ..	203,623	139,290	192,127	136,977
Mineral oils ... ..	223,922	55,212	218,028	58,980
Oil seeds ... ..	92,634	76,457	94,635	77,271

Metric ton = 2,204 lbs.

(C. 24,590.)

*Miscellaneous.***MOROCCO.**

H.M. Consul-General at Tangier (Mr. H. E. White, C.M.G.) has forwarded an extract from the Cherifian "Bulletin Officiel" of 26th July last containing a Dahir for the establishing of a system of general warehouses ("magasins généraux"), in the French Zone of Morocco. These warehouses are to be used for storing raw materials, manufactured articles, merchandise and produce; at the same time, commerce is to be encouraged by the granting of receipts and warrants on the goods deposited which can be negotiated as dock warrants can in the United Kingdom. These warehouses cannot be opened except by special permission, which will be granted only to persons who have a sufficient capital and from whom deposits of varying amounts will be required.

The text (in French) of the Dahir referred to above 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. 27,790.)

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that according to the United States Geological Survey, although the output of pottery products in the United States in 1914 reached a total value of 35,398,161 dols., the condition of the industry was not up to the high standard of the two preceding years. As compared with 1913 the figures for 1914 show a decrease of 2,594,214 dols. The decrease occurred chiefly in the latter half of the year business having been exceptionally active until summer.

In 1914 only one variety of pottery—red earthenware—increased in value, showing a total of 1,059,904 dols., the increase being 59,375 dols. over 1913. Porcelain electrical supplies, valued at 4,130,270 dols. in 1914, showed the largest decrease, *viz.*, 1,607,471 dols. China, which was valued at 2,384,686 dols., showed the smallest decrease, *viz.*, 39,374 dols.

The value of white ware, including china, was 17,352,765 dols. in 1914, as compared with 17,490,871 dols. in 1913. If the value of sanitary ware and porcelain electrical supplies be added, the total for 1914 was 29,357,304 dols.

The value of the pottery imported into the United States in 1914 was 9,552,529 dols.; this added to the domestic production made a total of 44,950,690 dols. After deducting exports of domestic goods to the value of 526,902 dols., and re-exports of foreign goods to the value of 50,079 dols., the apparent net consumption was valued at 44,373,709 dols. (C. 27,025.)

Dollar = 1s. 1½d.

## 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 July, 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 August issue:—State of the Labour Market in the United Kingdom for July and for the twelve months since the beginning of the war (see pp. 521-2); Employment in Germany in June; Retail Food Prices in the United Kingdom and in Italy; Food Prices in Berlin; Food Prices in Vienna; Compulsory Associations in the German Coal Mining Industry; Labour in the Dominions; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases.

### FOREIGN OFFICE REPORT.

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

No. 5,455. Trade of Nanking (China) in 1914. Price 2d.

Shipping.	Sugar industry.
Imports of cotton and woollen goods.	Railway development.
Cotton and indigo cultivation.	Map.

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

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

*Defence of the Realm Acts and Regulations passed and made to 31st July, 1915. Price 1s.*

This publication contains the text of the Defence of the Realm Acts, as passed, with notes; the Defence of the Realm Regulations, printed in consolidated form, as provided by Order-in-Council, with notes; the Defence of the Realm (Liquor Control) Regulations, 1915, and Orders-in-Council applying the same, as passed, with notes; and an analytical index to the Acts, &c.

*Mines and Quarries: General Report, with Statistics, for 1914, by the Chief Inspector of Mines. Part I. Divisional Statistics. [Cd. 8,035.] Price 7d.*

This return, which forms the first part of the General Report on Mines and Quarries for 1914, contains statistics of the number of persons employed, the output of minerals, and the accidents at mines and quarries in the United Kingdom, arranged according to the inspection districts. The total output of the undermentioned minerals in the United Kingdom in 1914 as compared with 1913 was as follows:—

	1913.	1914.
	Tons.	Tons.
Coal... ..	287,430,473	265,664,393
Iron ore ... ..	15,997,328	14,745,828
Clays and shale ... ..	13,892,807	13,124,361
Limestone (other than chalk) ... ..	12,740,664	12,180,015
Igneous rock ... ..	7,098,493	7,135,243
Chalk ... ..	4,858,126	4,291,170
Sandstone ... ..	3,977,903	3,464,528

*Bankruptcy, 1914. Thirty-second General Annual Report by the Board of Trade. H.C. 313. Price 8d.*

This report shows that in England and Wales in 1914 there were 2,867 receiving and administration orders issued, the total amount of liabilities being estimated at £6,052,648, and the assets at £2,073,031. The number of deeds of arrangement was 1,776, liabilities being estimated at £3,825,540, and assets at £1,719,175. There were decreases in the numbers of failures under bankruptcies and under deeds of arrangement, compared with the figures for the preceding year, of 491 and 635 respectively. Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of bankruptcies there was an increase in the estimated liabilities and loss to creditors; the decrease in the number of deeds of arrangement was also accompanied by an increase in the estimated amount of liabilities and loss to creditors. Taking both classes together, with a decrease of 1,126 in the total number of failures, the estimated loss to creditors was £1,803,051 more than in 1913.

The report contains statistics of bankruptcies and deeds of arrangement, a report by the Inspector-General in Bankruptcy on the general working of the Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 to 1913, and a report

*Government Publications.*

by the Solicitor to the Board of Trade upon legal proceedings conducted by him during the year.

*Return relating to the Railways of the United Kingdom for the Year 1914.* [Cd. 8,039]. Price  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

From this return, which has been prepared in the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade, it appears that the total receipts in respect of railway working in 1914 amounted to £139,098,000, including the estimated amount receivable by the companies under agreement with the Government in respect of the control of British railways during the period from 5th August to 31st December. The total length of line open for traffic was 55,663 miles. A note to the Return states that in consequence of the war no further Returns will be published for the year 1914 regarding the statistics of the railway companies of the United Kingdom.

*Board of Agriculture for Scotland. Agricultural Statistics, 1914, Vol. III., Part II. Returns of Produce of Crops in Scotland, with a Summary for the United Kingdom.* [Cd. 8,073.] Price 4d.

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

The total production of the principal crops in Scotland in the years 1913 and 1914 is shown in the following table :—

Crops.	1913.	1914.
	Quarters.	Quarters.
Wheat ... ..	282,965	320,102
Barley ... ..	920,725	922,925
Oats... ..	4,501,619	4,618,850
	Tons.	Tons.
Potatoes ... ..	970,803	1,077,579
Turnips and swedes ... ..	7,330,203	6,311,483
Mangolds ... ..	36,492	42,080
Hay (all kinds) ... ..	947,057	869,474

*Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Annual Report of the Chief Veterinary Officer for the Year 1914.* [Cd. 8,043.] Price 3d.

*Departmental Committee on the Home Production of Food. Interim Report of the Departmental Committee appointed by the President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to consider the Production of Food in England and Wales.* [Cd. 8,048.] Price 1d.

*Final Report of the Departmental Committee appointed by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to inquire into Swine Fever, with Minutes of Evidence, and Appendix.* [Cd. 8,045.] Price 8d.

*Government Publications.*

*Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. Report of the Departmental Committee on Food Production in Ireland. [Cd. 8,046.] Price 3d.*

*Explosives Act, 1875 (38 Vict. c. 17). Thirty-Ninth Annual Report of His Majesty's Inspectors of Explosives; being their Annual Report for the year 1914. [Cd. 8,029.] Price 1s. 2d.*

This report deals with the work of H.M. Inspectors of Explosives under the Explosives Act of 1875 in connection with the manufacture, storage, packing and conveyance, and importation, &c. of explosives. The appendices to the Report include *inter alia* a list of explosives authorised for manufacture or importation, and details of the importation of explosives during 1914.

*Friendly Societies, &c. Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the Year ending 31st December, 1913. Part B.—Industrial and Provident Societies. H.C. 121—II. Price 2s. 8d.*

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

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

- Australia**—Year Book of the Commonwealth, 1914.  
Handbook for Australia, 1914.
- New South Wales**—Year Book, 1913.
- Victoria**—Year Book, 1913-14.
- British East Africa**—Handbook, 1912.
- British Guiana**—Handbook, 1913.
- Canada**—Year Book, 1913.  
British Columbia—Year Book, 1914.
- Grenada**—Handbook, 1915.\*
- Jamaica**—Handbook, 1915.\*
- Mauritius**—Almanac, 1915.\*
- New Zealand**—Year Book, 1914.
- South Africa**—Year Book, 1914.\*
- Trinidad and Tobago**—Year Book, 1915.\*
- Uganda**—Handbook, 1913.

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\* Unofficial.



## FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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

### NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

#### Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

Crops in Canada: Reports for July.  
 "Monetary Times" (Toronto), 13th August.

Beef Export Trade of South Africa.  
 "Weekly Cape Times" (Cape Town), 2nd July.

Hemp Crop in the Philippines.  
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 6th August.

Fig-Coffee in Algeria.  
 "Bulletin de l'Algérie" (Paris), 1st July.

Cereal Exports from Argentina during January—July, 1915.  
 "Review of the River Plate" (Buenos Aires), 30th July.

Cotton Crop in Texas.  
 "Canadian Textile Journal" (Montreal), August.

Yellow Pine-Grading Rules: Revision.  
 "West Coast Lumberman" (Seattle), 1st August.

Tobacco and Maize Crop Reports for Rhodesia.  
 "Rhodesia Agricultural Journal" (Salisbury), June.

Tea and Jute Crop Reports for British India.  
 "Capital" (Calcutta), 6th August.

Wheat Breeding.  
 "Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales" (Sydney), July.

Sugar Trade of France, 1914—15.  
 "Journal des Fabricants de Sucre" (Paris), 4th and 18th August.

Sugar Crop of Santo Domingo.  
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 12th August.

Date Crop of Bagdad and Basra.  
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 14th August.

#### Machinery, Hardware and Engineering.

Safeguarding Machinery for Making Paper.  
 "Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Montreal), 1st August.

Agricultural Implements in India.  
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 5th August.

#### Machinery, Hardware and Engineering—cont.

Hardware of American Manufacture in the Australian Market.  
 "Australasian Hardware and Machinery" (Melbourne), 1st July.

Motor Cars in China.  
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 13th August.

#### Metals, Mining and Minerals.

Pig Iron Production in the United States during first half of 1915.  
 "Iron Age" (New York), 12th August.

Gold Industry in Trans-Baikal District.  
 "Vestnik Finansov" (Petrograd), 8th August.

Electric Production of Pig Iron or Steel.  
 "Iron Age" (New York), 12th August.

Manganese Ore in Brazil.  
 "Bulletin Officiel du Bureau de Recherches du Brésil" (Paris), 15th August.

Zinc Deposits in Ontario.  
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 7th August.

Petroleum Industry in Austria.  
 "Neue Freie Presse" (Vienna), 4th August.

Coal and Iron Industry in Belgium.  
 "Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 12th August.

Steel Production in United States in 1914.  
 "Iron Age" (New York), 12th August.

Diamond Deposits of Territory hitherto known as German South-West Africa.  
 "South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 24th July.

Metal Loss in Copper Slags.  
 "Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 7th August.

Iron Industry in Luxemburg in 1914.  
 "Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 12th August.

Pig Iron Prices in Germany.  
 "Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 12th August.

*Foreign and Colonial Publications.*

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—*continued.*

**Railways, Shipping and Transport.**

Locomotive Building in New South Wales.  
"Australasian Hardware and Machinery" (Melbourne), 1st July.

Dry Dock at Prince Rupert (B.C.).  
"Industrial Canada" (Toronto), August.

Harbour Improvements at Hawaii.  
"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 5th August.

**Textiles and Textile Materials.**

Wool Manufacture and the United States  
Tariff Question.  
"Bulletin of the National Association  
of Wool Manufacturers" (Boston),  
July.

Artificial Silk Manufacture.  
"Canadian Textile Journal" (Montreal), August.

Yarn Defects.  
"Canadian Textile Journal" (Montreal), August.

Silk Trade in South Africa.  
"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 13th August.

Cotton Yarn Consumption in Brazil.  
"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 6th August.

Cotton Markets in Moscow.  
"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 13th August.

**Commercial, Financial and Economic.**

Mongolia: Trade Development.  
"North China Herald" (Shanghai),  
17th July.

China: Resources of the Sungpan District  
"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 11th  
August.

Cuba: Commerce &c, in 1914.  
"Konsulberetninger" (Christiania),  
July.

Canada: Wholesale Prices in 1914.  
"Industrial Canada" (Toronto),  
(August).

Ecuador: Market Conditions of Guayaquil  
in June.  
"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 14th  
August.

**Miscellaneous.**

Acetylene Gas.  
"Iron Age" (New York), 12th  
August.

Paper Trade in Spain.  
"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 11th  
August.

Alum in the Manufacture of Paper.  
"Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Montreal), 15th August.

Clay in the Manufacture of Paper.  
"Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Montreal), 1st August.

Boot Trade in Cuba.  
"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 14th  
August.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Canada—Ontario Good Roads Association: Proceedings of Annual Meeting held in March, 1915.

Straits Settlements—Marine Department: Report for 1914.

Sudan—Central Economic Board: Report for 1914.

Argentina—Agricultural Statistics, 1913-14.

Ecuador—Report of Minister of Finance, 1915 (in Spanish).

Japan—Directory for 1915.

Russia—Year Book, 1915.

Siam—Foreign Trade and Navigation of Bangkok, 1913-14-15.

Spain—Directory of Spanish Exporters, 1914.

## STATISTICAL TABLES.

### Cotton Returns.

**Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 34 weeks ended 26th August, 1915 :—**

	Week ended 26th August, 1915.	34 Weeks ended 26th August, 1915.	Week ended 26th August, 1915.	34 Weeks ended 26th August, 1915.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American ... ..	9,694	3,216,665	6,896	246,053
Brazilian ... ..	—	20,422	—	790
East Indian ... ..	3,441	182,619	856	52,957
Egyptian ... ..	10,018	432,289	4,580	187,004
Miscellaneous ... ..	7,682*	90,681†	4	1,247
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>30,835</b>	<b>3,942,676</b>	<b>12,336</b>	<b>488,051</b>

\* Including 60 bales British West Indian.

† Including 3,992 bales British West Indian, 2,309 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 28th August, 1915, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.**

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
<b>Week ended 28th August, 1915 ... ..</b>	51 11	38 3	30 0
<b>Corresponding Week in—</b>			
1908 ... ..	30 10	25 5	17 3
1909 ... ..	37 2	26 3	19 6
1910 ... ..	32 2	22 10	17 2
1911 ... ..	31 7	28 4	18 3
1912 ... ..	34 10	28 6	20 8
1913 ... ..	32 7	29 0	17 10
1914 ... ..	36 2	30 3	23 5

\* 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 28th August, 1915, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 28th Aug., 1915.	Correspond- ing week in 1914.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves ... ..	Number	—	—
Sheep and lambs ... ..	"	—	—
Swine ... ..	"	72	—
Horses ... ..	"	887	9
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Cwts.	239,049	155,196
Mutton " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	107,064	47,267
Pork " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	2,390	7,440
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen) ... ..	"	29,014	13,047
Salted or pressed meat :—			
Bacon ... ..	Cwts.	102,951	89,794
Beef ... ..	"	454	311
Hams ... ..	"	20,842	16,044
Pork ... ..	"	1,724	5,202
Meat, unenumerated, salted ... ..	"	1,472	1,185
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and cauned) ... ..	"	54,122	16,021
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter ... ..	Cwts.	52,110	48,348
Margarine ... ..	"	34,712	37,402
Cheese ... ..	"	31,454	69,884
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums ... ..	"	—	—
" cream ... ..	"	211	—
" condensed ... ..	"	42,153	14,461
" preserved, other kinds ... ..	"	5	316
Eggs ... ..	Grt. Hundr.	166,645	55,142
Poultry ... ..	Value £	1,264	1,003
Game ... ..	"	191	48
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen) ... ..	Cwts.	19,733	11,519
Lard ... ..	"	20,885	55,624
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat ... ..	Cwts.	1,987,700	2,339,800
Wheat-meal and flour ... ..	"	123,700	164,300
Barley ... ..	"	199,200	869,100
Oats ... ..	"	123,300	144,300
Peas ... ..	"	17,170	9,860
Beans ... ..	"	9,600	60,810
Maize or Indian corn ... ..	"	1,261,400	1,152,560
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples ... ..	Cwts.	1,020	1,377
Apricots and peaches ... ..	"	21	3
Bananas ... ..	Bunches	232,445	269,241
Cherries ... ..	Cwts.	13	—
Currants ... ..	"	285	13
Gooseberries ... ..	"	—	—
Grapes ... ..	"	10,429	7,690
Lemons ... ..	"	8,092	10,654
Oranges ... ..	"	3,533	4,355
Pears ... ..	"	13,171	17,859
Plums ... ..	"	1,689	2,104
Strawberries ... ..	"	—	—
Unenumerated ... ..	"	2,130	4,957
Hay ... ..	Tons	27	156
Straw ... ..	"	5	2
Moss Litter ... ..	"	1,631	914
Hops ... ..	Cwts.	3,223	910
Locust beans ... ..	"	21	—
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions ... ..	Bushels.	95,366	168,785
Potatoes ... ..	Cwts.	7,347	67
Tomatoes ... ..	"	29,040	55,830
Unenumerated ... ..	Value £	3,256	1,936
Vegetables, dried ... ..	Cwts.	11,469	5,885
" preserved by canning ... ..	"	8,983	1,426

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

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

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

Samples collected since the war began, of goods of German and Austrian manufacture, which are sold in British markets abroad and in certain foreign markets, are on view at the Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C., *See Notice on p. 662.*

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. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C. The price is 3d. per copy or 15s. 2d. per annum, post free in the United Kingdom, the rate for places abroad, inclusive of postage, being 19s. 6d. All applications regarding advertisement rates, &c., should be sent direct to the sole contractors for advertisements, Messrs. Laughton & Co., Ltd., 3, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C.

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

All communications intended for the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade should be addressed to: **The Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.**; 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.*

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

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

**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:—

<b>Argentina</b> ...	British Chamber of Commerce for the Argentine Republic, Calle Sarmiento 643, Buenos Aires. (Agent in London—Mr. D. Begg, 793, Salisbury House, E.C.)
<b>Balkan States</b> ...	<i>See</i> under Greece, Bulgaria, and Roumania.
<b>Belgium</b> ...	British Chamber of Commerce in Belgium (Incorp.). During the war the address will be: <i>c/o</i> London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C.
<b>Bulgaria</b> ...	Branch of the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States, 51, Boulevard Maria-Louisa, Sofia.
<b>China</b> ... ..	British Chamber of Commerce, British Municipal Council Buildings, Hankow. British Chamber of Commerce, Canton. British Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai.
<b>Egypt</b> ...	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.)
<b>France</b> ...	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.
<b>Greece</b> ...	British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States (Incorp.). <i>Temporary Office</i> , 7, Place St. Theodore, Athens. (Correspondent at Salonica)
<b>Italy</b> ... ..	British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 1, Via Innocenzo Frugoni Genoa. <i>Branches</i> —75, Via Delle Terme, Rome. 18, Via Andegari, Milan. Scali d'Azeglio 3 p. p., Leghorn. (Delegates at Rome, Naples, &c.)
<b>Persia</b> ... ..	British Chamber of Commerce, Bushire. British Chamber of Commerce, Mohammerah.
<b>Portugal</b> ...	British Chamber of Commerce in Portugal, 4, Rua Victor Cordon, Lisbon.
<b>Roumania</b> ...	Branch of the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States, 1, Strala Academiei, Bucharest.
<b>Russia</b> ...	Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, 4, Gorochovaia, Petrograd. <i>Branch</i> in Odessa. Agency in Kiev.
<b>Spain</b> ... ..	British Chamber of Commerce for Spain, 9, Plaza de Cataluña, Barcelona. <i>Branch</i> —41, Martin de los Heros, Madrid. (Delegates at Cartagena, Valencia and Canary Islands.)
<b>Tunis</b> ... ..	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.

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

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

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

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

**NATIONAL INSURANCE ACTS, 1911 TO 1915.**

**Part II.—Unemployment.**

**Application to the Umpire.**

In pursuance of Regulations made by the Board of Trade and dated 26th day of March, 1912, Notice is hereby given that the Umpire (Unemployment Insurance) has received application for a decision as to whether contributions are payable or not in respect of the following classes of persons :—

347. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of Lappet Wheels for use in connection with Jacquard Looms.

Any representations with reference to the above application may be made in writing to the Umpire by, or on behalf of, any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and forwarded to the Registrar, Office of the Umpire, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W., on or before 16th September, 1915.

Notice is further given that the Umpire proposes to give his decision on the above application on or after 20th September, 1915.

**EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS.**

3. If before the date specified in the notice any representations with reference to the application are made in writing to the Umpire by or on behalf of any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or the Board of Trade, the Umpire shall take those representations into his consideration, and the Umpire may at any time before the said date require any persons to supply to him such information in writing as he thinks necessary for the purpose of enabling him to give a decision.

All such representations and information shall be open to inspection by any employer or workman appearing to the Umpire to be interested or any persons authorised in that behalf by any such employer or workman or the Board of Trade.

4. Any persons claiming to be interested may apply to the Umpire to be heard by him orally in reference to any application under these Regulations, and the Umpire may, in any case in which he thinks it desirable, require the attendance of any person before him to give oral information on the subject of any application.

*The decisions of the Umpire upon the foregoing will be announced in the "Board of Trade Journal" in due course.*

## NATIONAL INSURANCE ACTS, 1911 TO 1915.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

## Decisions by the Umpire.

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

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

1521. All workmen engaged in the manufacture of fuses (exclusive of filling) for use in connection with artillery ammunition.

This decision is a revised wording of decision A 514 (" Board of Trade Journal " of the 18th July, 1912).

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

1520. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of automatic balances for weighing cartridges.

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

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

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