

*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 which applicants desire to purchase are printed weekly by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, 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.

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| <p>Boxes with aluminium-covered lids (either the boxes complete or the lids only) in various shapes.</p> <p>Clocks (cheap).</p> <p>Clog clasps.</p> <p>Drums and kegs (iron and steel).</p> <p>Felt, or a substitute, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick.</p> <p>Galvanised continuous roofing.</p> <p>Gelatine capsules for holding soup.</p> <p>Glass paper weights coated or decorated at bottom with patriotic emblems.</p> | <p>Glass, plain and incurved, for windows.</p> <p>Horn and tortoiseshell wastes.</p> <p>Kaffir hoes.</p> <p>Lever lid tins, for ready mixed paints.</p> <p>Lithopone.</p> <p>Magnesium ribbon.</p> <p>Self-inflating life-saving waistcoats.</p> <p>Tungsten powder (commercial).</p> <p>Worcester or other webbing, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, capable of standing a stress of 90 lbs., and weighing not less than 3 lbs. per gross yards.</p> |
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B.

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| <p>Beads.</p> <p>Brushes.</p> <p>Children's knitted gaiters.</p> <p>Combs.</p> <p>Confectionery.</p> <p>Cups and saucers, plates, bowls, and dishes.</p> <p>Fancy goods.</p> <p>Gramophones (cheap).</p> | <p>Imitation sole leather.</p> <p>Incandescent mantles.</p> <p>Kitchen cloth (cotton).</p> <p>Leather bags, purses, and belts.</p> <p>Surgical instruments.</p> <p>Tobacco pipes.</p> <p>Tools for carpenters and gardeners.</p> |
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*Openings for British Trade.***UNITED KINGDOM**—*continued.*

A list of articles for which United Kingdom suppliers desire to find purchasers may also be obtained at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. The following is a selection from the articles recorded, some of which, it is understood, are the products of new industries established in the United Kingdom :—

Brass rose bowls and fern pots, in any colour finish, to retail from 6d. each.
 Buckles for shoes, from 3d. per doz. upwards.
 Cigarette cases in brass, tin, steel and aluminium, to retail at 6d., 9d. and 1s. each.
 Crochet buttons.
 Drawing pins.
 Enamelled watch and clock dials.
 Formaldehyde.
 Gramophones of various kinds.
 Light tapestry (substitute for German article).

Picture post-cards (cheap).
 Purse rims and locks (cheap).
 Scientific glassware.
 "Seger" cones (for furnace work) as previously made in Germany.*
 Spirit stoves similar to German pattern.
 Varnish, for coating dried manila paper for insulating tubes.
 Violins (cheap).
 Wire gauze tea and coffee strainers.
 Wools, to take the place of Berlin wools.

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, and to the Orders of Council which appear on pp. 362-64 of the current issue.*

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

Special attention is also called to the notices on p. 21 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st July regarding restrictions on trading in China, Siam, Persia, and Morocco, and on p. 22 of the same issue warning exporters in regard to trading with the enemy.

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

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified that tenders are invited by the War Office for the

Food Supplies. supply of *bread and flour; meat; milk; bacon; butter and cheese; fruit and vegetables; potatoes; groceries; and fish;* for the use of the Duke of York's Royal Military School at Hutton (near Brentwood) during a period not exceeding six months from 1st October, 1915. Tenders, made out on the proper form, are to be delivered at Imperial House, Tothill Street, Westminster, London, S.W., by 10 a.m. on 23rd August.

Applications for forms of tender and conditions of contract, and any enquiries as to the method of delivery, approximate quantities, &c., should be addressed to the Duke of York's Royal Military School, Hutton, near Brentwood.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Secretary of State for India in Council invites tenders for the supply of (1) 5,500 *brass boiler tubes*, and (2) 19,500 *steel or wrought iron boiler tubes*. The conditions of contract may be obtained on application to the Director-General of Stores, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., and tenders are to be delivered at that office by 2 p.m. on 14th September. A copy of each of the specifications, &c. may be inspected by United Kingdom makers of boiler tubes at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 39,149.)

The Directors of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Ltd. are prepared to receive tenders for the supply of about 162 tons of *steel sleepers and keys* in accordance with the specification, which may be consulted at the offices of the Company, 91, York Street, Westminster, London, S.W. The charge for the specification will be £1 1s., which will not be returned. Tenders, marked "Tender for Sleepers," must be sent to the Secretary, at the above address, not later than 2 p.m. on 17th August.

The Directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders up to 11 a.m. on 12th August, for the supply of *steelwork for bridges; mild steel channels for roof sticks of carriages; steel fishbolts, &c.; and internal fittings for carriages*.

Steelwork for Bridges; Steel Channels; Steel Fishbolts, &c.; Carriage Fittings. Specifications and forms of tender may be obtained at the Company's Offices, 48, Cophthall Avenue, London, E.C., on payment of a fee, which will not be returned. Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for Steelwork for Bridges," or as the case may be, should be enclosed in *separate envelopes*, and addressed to the Secretary at the above address.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada reports that the following enquiries have been received from firms in the Dominion:—

A firm in Toronto is desirous of receiving catalogues from United Kingdom manufacturers of *material for cold storage and refrigerating plants.*
Material for Cold Storage and Refrigerating Plants. See Note † below. (C.I.B. 38,396.)

A Toronto agent wishes to secure the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *sheet zinc, sheet aluminium, sheet brass and rods, and sheet copper, also tin mill products, including black plate and enamelling stock.*
Sheet Metals.

The agent desires to make arrangements now so that with the cessation of hostilities it will be possible to commence business operations immediately. See Note † below, and also Note on p. 349. (C.I.B. 38,393.)

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

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The following enquiries have been received at the Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W., whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 38,131.)

FRENCH ENQUIRY.

A London fish salesman having a large market for Canadian frozen salmon, would like to get into touch with exporters in the Dominion.
Canadian Frozen Salmon wanted.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A manufacturers' agent at St. John, N.B., wishing to purchase *phonograph disc records*, asks for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers.
Phonograph Disc Records wanted.

A firm at Montreal asks for the names of United Kingdom makers of *gold leaf.*
Gold Leaf wanted.

Enquiry is made by a firm at Toronto for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *machinery suitable for the crushing, grinding, and preparation of feldspar*, which is used extensively in the pottery, tile and sanitary ware trades.
Feldspar Crushing, &c. Machinery wanted.

A Toronto firm of advertising agents wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom makers of *embossed cards*, and would also like to hear from firms specialising in "cut out" *lithographic display cards.*
Embossed Cards and Lithographic Display Cards wanted.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

A correspondent in British Columbia wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom importers of molybdenite assaying 40 to 50 per cent. molybdenum.
Market sought for Molybdenite.

A Toronto firm desires to correspond with United Kingdom purchasers of crude or crushed feldspar.
Market sought for Feldspar.

A mining engineer in Ontario would like to hear from United Kingdom manufacturers seeking supplies of Canadian minerals of all descriptions.
Market sought for Minerals.

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

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

(C.I.B. 39,530.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A London company, buying minerals, ores, and similar products, asks to be placed in communication with Canadian producers and shippers.
Canadian Minerals wanted.

A London manufacturing firm wishes to be placed in touch with Canadian producers of potash.
Canadian Potash wanted.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Canadian manufacturing company would be pleased to receive samples and quotations from United Kingdom manufacturers of asbestos-cement roofing and "siding" materials.
Asbestos-Cement Roofing and "Siding" Materials.

A Canadian firm which has representatives at the West India sponge fisheries, is desirous of getting into direct communication with United Kingdom buyers of sponges.
Market sought for Sponges.

A Canadian firm in a position to supply large quantities of telegraph poles would be glad to correspond with United Kingdom contractors for Government supplies.
Market sought for Telegraph Poles.

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

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA.

A firm of merchants and importers, with offices in London, Melbourne and Sydney, and branches throughout the Commonwealth, desires to secure the sole agency of United Kingdom manufacturers of cheap *Oxford shirtings, blue serges and ladies' dress materials.*

**Oxford Shirtings ;
Blue Serges ;
Ladies' Dress
Materials.**

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Australia, 72, Victoria Street, London, S.W. (C.I.B. 38,966.)

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The Sydney office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia reports that tenders will be received, up to 1st September, by the Stores Supply Committee at Sydney for the *manufacture, supply and delivery in the State of New South Wales of all writing papers, printing and lithographic papers, and typewriting and blotting papers* required for use in the various Government Departments of the State, during a period of five years commencing 1st July, 1916.

**Paper Mill Plant
and Equipment.**

The successful tenderer must be prepared, during the first two years of the above-mentioned period, to complete the erection and establishment within New South Wales of all machinery and plant requisite for the manufacture of the several descriptions of paper specified in the contract schedules.

The whole of the paper contracted to be supplied must be manufactured within the Commonwealth of Australia, and after the expiration of the first two years of the contract period it must be solely of New South Wales manufacture. (C.I.B. 37,929.)

With reference to the notice on pp. 284-5 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to a call for tenders by the Victorian Railway Commissioners for the supply and delivery, *inter alia*, of about 33,570 tons of 80 lb. *steel rails*, and about 2,111 tons of *steel fishplates* (Contract No. 28,342), it is notified that tenders in this connection will be received by the Agent-General for Victoria, Melbourne Place, Strand, London, W.C., up to noon on 1st September.

**Steel Rails and
Fishplates.**

Copies of the specification and form of tender may be obtained from the offices of the Consulting Engineers to the Victorian State Railways. Messrs. John Coates & Co., Ltd., 115, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Tenders must be accompanied by a preliminary deposit equal to 9d. for each ton of rails and fishplates tendered for.

A copy of the specification and form of tender, &c. may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of rails and fishplates at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 33,747.)

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Acting Imperial Trade Correspondent at Johannesburg reports that an agent in that town wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the following articles:—*Boots and shoes, gentlemen's clothing, stationery, umbrellas, prints and calicoes, hosiery, shawls of all kinds, and*

provisions.

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. 38,553.)

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The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa notifies that tenders are invited by the South African Railways Administration for the supply and delivery of 2,550 gallons of *raw linseed oil*; 2,800 gallons of *double-boiled linseed oil*; 8,750 gallons of *vegetable colza oil*; 1,624 gallons of *lard oil*; and 3,312 gallons of *machine oil* (Contract No. 640).

Sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received by the Secretary to the Tender Board, South African Railway Headquarters, Johannesburg, up to noon on 16th August.*

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

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

A copy of the specification, statement of conditions of tender, &c. may be *inspected* by United Kingdom exporters of the above-mentioned oils at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 39,188.)

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

- (1) Up to noon on 7th September* for the supply and delivery of 300 *cranked axles and Scotch cart axles and 72 spare bushes.* (C.I.B. 38,554.)
- (2) Up to noon on 25th September* for the supply and erection of two 3,000 kilowatt *turbo-alternators, complete with necessary Turbo-Alternators and Accessories.* condensing plants, switchgear, and cable connections. (C.I.B. 38,560.)

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

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

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 the dates mentioned.

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender and blue prints, may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

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

EGYPT.

H.M. Consul at Cairo (Mr. A. D. Alban) reports that tenders are invited by the Egyptian State Railways and Telegraphs Administration for the supply of 15,000 *khaki uniforms* during the three years 1916-18, or, alternatively, 5,000 *uniforms* for 1916 only.

Sealed tenders, on the proper form, will be received, up to 10 a.m. on 25th September, by the General Manager, Egyptian State Railways and Telegraphs, Cairo. Samples, in triplicate, of the cloth and brass buttons it is proposed to supply, must be sent to the Superintendent of Stores, Egyptian State Railways and Telegraphs, Cairo, not later than 18th September, *otherwise the tender may not be considered.* Copies of the specification and form of tender may be obtained from the office of Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, London, S.W., on payment of 2s.

A copy of the specification and form of tender may be inspected by United Kingdom manufacturers of khaki uniforms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 39,223.)

German and Austrian Goods which may possibly be replaced. See article on pp. 378-380.

RUSSIA.

The Acting British Vice-Consul at Rostov-on-Don (Mr. V. Edwards) has forwarded a list of articles, together with particulars as to the quantities of each and the countries from which imported, cleared inwards from Rostov-on-Don custom house by a leading forwarding-agent at that port. Among the more important items in this list imported from Germany and Austria, are:—*Pencils, dry wood pulp, paper goods, cardboard, cardboard-making machines, advertisement pictures, cotton*

German and Austrian Goods Entered through Rostov-on-Don Custom House.

Openings for British Trade.

RUSSIA—continued.

wool, woollen cloth, electric motors and fittings, machine parts and tools, sausage and soap-making machines, printing machines, lithographic stones, tin goods, iron wire, wax (for boot polish, &c.), American resin, boot glue, and large-sized bevelled mirrors.

The complete list may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 38,100.)

FRANCE.

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

An agent wishes to represent a United Kingdom manufacturer of **Haberdashery; Cloth; Corset Cloth; Thread.** *haberdashery, cloth for men's and women's clothing, corset cloth, and thread, including ramie thread. See Note† below.*

(C.I.B. 38,682.)

Enquiry is made by an agent for the names of United Kingdom **Photographic Chemicals.** *manufacturers of chemical products used in photography. See Note† below, and also Note on p. 349.*

(C.I.B. 38,846.)

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

FRANCE (REUNION).

Articles in demand. See notice on p. 372.

SPAIN.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 24th July notifies that tenders will be opened at the "Dirección General de Obras Públicas, Ministerio de Fomento," Madrid, on 21st August, for the execution of port works at Moaña, Province of Pontevedra, at an estimated cost of 398,714 pesetas (about £15,900). A period of four years will be allowed for the completion of the works.

Tenders will also be opened on the same date for the carrying out, within a period of four years, of port improvements at San Vicente de la Barquera, Province of Santander, at an estimated cost of 389,315 pesetas (about £15,600), and for the construction, within a period of two years, of a quay at the port of Médano, Canary Islands, at a cost of 69,774 pesetas (about £2,800). *See Note† on next page.*

The "Gaceta" of 26th July notifies that tenders will also be opened at the "Dirección General de Obras Públicas" on 14th August for the execution of dredging works at Puerto Real, Province of Cadiz, at an estimated cost of 250,957 pesetas (about £10,000). A period of four years will be allowed for the completion of the works. *See Note† on next page.*

Openings for British Trade.

SPAIN—*continued.*

The "Gaceta" of 24th July also notifies that tenders will be received by the municipal authorities of Cullera, Province of Valencia, within a period of thirty days from that date, for the installation of an electric lighting system for that town.

**Electric
Lighting Plant.**

The "Gaceta," containing particulars (in Spanish) regarding the installation, may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of electric lighting plant at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. See *Note†* below.

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

SPANISH PORTS IN NORTH AFRICA.

With reference to the notice on p. 225 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 22nd July relative to the proposed construction of wharves at the port of Melilla, the "Gaceta de Madrid" of 25th July notifies that tenders for the carrying out of that work will be opened at noon on 6th September at the "Dirección General de Obras Públicas, Ministerio de Fomento," Madrid. A period of two years, dating from three months after the award of the contract, will be allowed for the construction and equipment of the wharves, at an estimated cost of 1,462,774 pesetas (about £58,500).

The above-mentioned issue of the "Gaceta," which contains a detailed list and prices of the supplies required (including construction materials, electrical supplies, cranes, rails, &c.), may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Although this contract will probably be awarded to a Spanish firm, nevertheless the carrying out of the works may involve the purchase of some material outside Spain.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul at St. Louis (Mr. C. L. M. Pearson) reports that the accumulated stocks of German and Austrian goods in that city are fast being depleted, and that the scarcity is particularly affecting the numerous so-called "five and ten cent stores," which have hitherto sold a great variety of *small household goods* (including *hardware*). (C.I.B. 37,536.)

Openings for British Trade.

CUBA.

H.M. Minister at Havana reports that a business man in that city desires to receive samples and prices from United Kingdom manufacturers of *cane knives* (i.e., for cutting sugar canes). H.M. Minister adds that practically all the hardware dealers in Havana are buyers of these knives, and that although a large quantity of these have been imported from the United States, a very large proportion of the trade has been done by Germany, which would seem to indicate that there is no difficulty in competing in this article provided that suitable terms, such as extended credits, can be arranged.

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

(C.I.B. 35,463.)

The issues of the "Gaceta Oficial" (Havana) of 8th, 9th, and 10th June announce that the following persons have been granted permission to instal *electric power and lighting plant* in Cuba:—Señor Francisco Diego Madrazo, at Remedios, Province of Santa Clara; Señor Antonio Ramos Valderas, at Pedro Betancourt, Province of Matanzas, and at Báez, Province of Santa Clara; Señores Antonio and Francisco Fernández, at Fomento, Province of Santa Clara; and Señor E. Cuervo, at Viñales and other towns in the Province of Pinar del Río.

The above-mentioned issues of the "Gaceta," which contain particulars regarding the installations to be carried out, may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of electric power and lighting plant at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

The "Gaceta Oficial" of 12th June publishes a Law granting a credit of 100,000 pesos (about £20,500) in favour of the Cuban Ministry of Public Works for the carrying out of a sewerage system at the town of Pinar del Río.

The same issue of the "Gaceta" publishes a further Law granting a credit of 150,000 pesos (about £30,800) for the construction of a building, to be used as Law Courts, in the town of Santa Clara.

BRAZIL.

With reference to the notice on p. 660 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 11th March last relative to supplies of *carnauba wax* available for export from Brazil, the Acting British Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro (Mr. F. E. Drummond-Hay, M.V.O.) has forwarded the name of an exporter of this product in that city together with the name of his principals in the United Kingdom.

**Supply of
Carnauba Wax
Available.**

Openings for British Trade.

BRAZIL—*continued.*

The names and addresses above referred to may be *obtained* by United Kingdom firms interested on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where also samples of carnauba wax in lumps and in powder form may be *inspected*. (C.I.B. 33,675.)

CHINA.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Peking (Mr. W. P. Ker, C.M.G.) reports that the proprietor of a newspaper published in that city, who uses about 500 reams of paper a month, and who also does job printing, desires to get into touch with a United Kingdom firm which would be prepared to act as buying agent for *printing paper and other supplies*.

United Kingdom firms interested should apply to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the name and address of the enquirer. (C.I.B. 35,469.)

Goods in demand. See notices on pp. 370-71.

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.

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information—continued.

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

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

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

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

BOARD OF TRADE EXHIBITIONS.

EXHIBITION OF SAMPLES OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GOODS FROM ABROAD.

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

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

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

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

Board of Trade Exhibitions.

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

The samples have been received from :—

Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, Union of South Africa, Straits Settlements, Malta, Barbados, Ceylon, Trinidad, British Guiana, Bermuda, Dominica, Windward Islands, Cyprus, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Nigeria, 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.

FOREIGN EXHIBITION.

CUBA.

With reference to the notice on p. 798 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th June relative to the establishment at Havana of a permanent State exhibition of products of the soil and manufactured articles both of Cuban and foreign origin, H.M. Minister at Havana reports that the Cuban Sub-Secretary of State has informed him that for the present it is not advisable that foreign exhibits should be sent, and has promised to let him know as soon as accommodation could be provided for them.

**Permanent State
Exhibition at Havana:
Foreign Exhibits
not wanted yet.**

(C.I.B. 38,348.)

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

PROHIBITED EXPORTS.

Amendments in and Additions to List.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 30th day of July, 1915.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Government Notices affecting Trade.

- (1) That the exportation of "copper and brass solid drawn tubes," which is at present prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates, should be prohibited to all destinations.
- (2) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations:—
 Diamonds, rough, suitable for industrial purposes.
- (3) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—
 Charcoal and peat.
 Forage and food which may be used for animals, namely:—
 Green forage.
 Lupin seeds.
 Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely:—
 Bacon, ham and pork;
 Cocoa, raw, of all kinds and all preparations of cocoa, including cocoa husks, cocoa shells, and chocolate;
 Coffee;
 Vegetables, fresh, except peas.

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

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

ALMERIC FITZROY.

PROHIBITED EXPORTS.

Amendment in List.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 3rd day of August, 1915.

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

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

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the

Government Notices affecting Trade.

Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

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

And whereas by an Order of Council, dated the 30th day of July, 1915, the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

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

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915, as amended and added to by the Order of Council, dated the 30th day of July, 1915, should be further amended by making the following amendment in the same:—

That on and after the 13th day of August, 1915, the exportation of "Coal (including anthracite and steam, gas, household and all other kinds of coal) and coke," which is at present permitted to British Possessions and Protectorates and Allied Countries, should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates.

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

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

ALMERIC FITZROY.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.**Committee Appointed.**

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 28th day of July, 1915.

PRESENT,

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

It is this day ordered by His Majesty in Council that the Lord President of the Council, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary for Scotland, the President of the Board of Trade, the President of the Board of Education, and the Chief Secretary for Ireland, respectively, for the time being, the Right Honourable Viscount Haldane of Cloan, K.T., O.M., F.R.S., the Right Honourable Arthur Herbert Dyke Acland, and the Right Honourable Joseph Albert Pease, M.P., be, and they are, hereby appointed a Committee

Government Notices affecting Trade.

to direct, subject to such conditions as the Treasury may from time to time prescribe, the application of any sums of money provided by Parliament for the organisation and development of scientific and industrial research :

It is further ordered that during His Majesty's pleasure the President of the Board of Education shall preside over the said Committee in the absence of the Lord President :

Moreover, it is further ordered that, for the purposes aforesaid, there shall be an Advisory Council (consisting of such number of persons holding office for such term as the Committee shall from time to time determine) to which shall stand referred, for their report and recommendation, proposals—

(i) for instituting specific researches ;

(ii) for establishing or developing special institutions or departments of existing institutions for the scientific study of problems affecting particular industries and trades ; and

(iii) for the establishment and award of Research Studentships and Fellowships.

The said Council may itself initiate such proposals and may advise the Committee on such matters, whether general or particular, relating to the advancement of trade and industry by means of scientific research as the Committee from time to time determine.

And it is ordered that the following shall be among the first Members of the Advisory Council :—

Sir William Symington McCormick, LL.D. (Administrative Chairman) ;

The Right Honourable Lord Rayleigh, O.M., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S. ;

George Thomas Beilby, Esquire, LL.D., F.R.S. ;

William Duddell, Esquire, F.R.S. ;

Professor Bertram Hopkinson, F.R.S. ;

Professor John Alexander McClelland, F.R.S. ;

Professor Raphael Meldola, F.R.S. ; and

Richard Threlfall, Esquire, F.R.S.

And it is ordered that the Committee may, out of funds provided by Parliament or otherwise available for the purpose, pay such remuneration to the Members of the Advisory Council and such salary to the Administrative Chairman thereof as the Treasury authorise, and defray to such an amount as may be sanctioned by the Treasury any other expenses incurred by the Council in or in connection with the performance of its duties, and may enter into any contracts incidental thereto.

And it is ordered that the Committee shall, in every year, cause to be laid before both Houses of Parliament a Report of their proceedings and of the proceedings of the Advisory Council, during the preceding year.

ALMERIC FITZROY

Government Notices affecting Trade.

EXPORTATION OF COAL AND COKE.

The Board of Trade desire to draw attention to the Order of Council of 3rd August (see notice on p. 363) in virtue of which the exportation of Coal and Coke will no longer be permitted freely to Allied countries on and after 13th August and will be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates.

Applications for licences to export these commodities to prohibited destinations should, as hitherto, be addressed on a special form to the War Trade Department, at 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S.W.

IMPORTATION OF DIAMONDS.

By a Royal Proclamation of 28th July (see pp. 303-4 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal") the importation of unset diamonds has been prohibited as from 4th August, 1915, except under licence from H.M. Government.

Notice is hereby given that any diamonds imported by a person not in possession of such a licence will be liable to confiscation.

Application for licences should be made to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office, London, S.W., from whom forms of application may be obtained. Envelopes should be marked "Diamonds, T.E. Department."

EXPORTATION OF ROUGH DIAMONDS.

The Board of Trade desire to draw attention to the Order of Council of the 30th July (see notice on p. 362) by virtue of which the exportation of all rough diamonds suitable for industrial use is prohibited except under licence.

It is open to traders who desire to export diamonds of this description to apply for a licence to the Secretary, War Trade Department, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S.W.

In the absence of evidence that unmounted uncut diamonds are not suitable for industrial purposes all rough diamonds for which a licence has not been obtained are liable to detention. With a view, however, to avoiding needless interference with the legitimate trade in diamonds of other descriptions it has been arranged that all exported diamonds will be allowed to proceed if accompanied by a certificate issued by a Committee appointed by the Board of Trade that the diamonds do not fall within the prohibition. All exporters of diamonds (other than diamonds suitable for industrial use) should therefore apply to this Committee at Nos. 10-12, Union Bank Buildings, Ely Place, London, E.C., for the necessary certificate for each separate parcel they desire to export.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to serve on the Committee:—A. Moseley, Esq., C.M.G., L. Breitmeyer, Esq., and V. A. Litkie, Esq.

*Government Notices affecting Trade.***TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ACT, 1915.**

The Public Trustee, who is the Custodian for England and Wales of Enemy Property, desires to call the attention of Bankers, Traders and others to the provisions of the new Act, which further amends the law relating to trading with the enemy. Special attention is directed to the following requirements:—

1. Dividends and interest payable in respect of *all classes* of securities held for enemies are now payable to the Custodian. Under the provisions of the new Act interest on securities issued by or on behalf of British, Colonial or Foreign Governments or Corporations or Municipal or other Authorities, and monies representing the payment off of the capital of any securities are payable to the Custodian. The duty of making such payments to the Custodian and of furnishing him with the necessary particulars rests with the person, firm or company through whom the payments in the United Kingdom are made.

Accountable parties should apply to the Public Trustee, Trading with the Enemy Department, 2, Clement's Inn, Strand, London, W.C., for Receivable Order "A" upon which the return should be made. No money should accompany the Receivable Order, but a Warrant directing payment will be issued in due course.

N.B.—Where Coupons or Drawn Bonds to Bearer are held for the accounts of enemy persons, the holder should apply to the Office of the Parliamentary Counsel, Whitehall, S.W. for a Licence authorising the presentation for payment of such instruments, and should apply to the Public Trustee for copies of Receivable Order "A," which should be completed and handed to the paying authority upon whom the duty will then fall to account to the Custodian.

2. The obligation to register property with the Public Trustee under Section 3 (1) of the earlier act is now extended to (a) bank balances and deposits; (b) debts to the amount of £50 and upwards.

All persons, firms or companies with whom enemies have bank balances or deposits or who owe £50 or more to enemies (apart from those dividends, &c. payable to the Custodian) should apply to the Public Trustee for Registration Order "F."

N.B.—The Act provides that the liability to disclose property of any nature held for enemies shall apply to companies as well as to persons and firms.

Companies who have not already disclosed property under Section 3 (1) of the old Act should therefore apply to the Public Trustee for Registration Order "B."

The term "enemy" means any person or body of persons of whatever nationality resident or carrying on business in the enemy country but does not include persons of enemy nationality who are neither resident nor carrying on business in the enemy country.

Attention is called to the penalties fixed by the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, for non-compliance with the requirements thereof, and to the fact that such penalties will also apply for non-compliance with the requirements of the present Act.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CENSORSHIP OF TELEGRAMS.**Re-imbusement of Balance of Charges.**

In connection with the censorship of telegrams to places abroad, the Postmaster-General announces that arrangements have been made for the reimbursement of any unexpended balance of the charges remaining in the hands of the Post Office and of the Cable Companies which have been paid for telegrams stopped by the Censors while in course of transmission. The concession is subject to the following conditions:—

(1). Reimbursement will not be made in respect of any telegram on which the unexpended balance is less than 4s.

(2). Every application for reimbursement must be accompanied by a written statement from the addressee that the relative telegram has not been delivered.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

(3). No information can be given as to the method in which the amount reimbursed is arrived at and no enquiry on this point can be entertained.

(4). The arrangement will not apply to telegrams sent prior to 15th June, 1915.

**PARCELS FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN
EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.**

In view of the exceptional conditions of transit, involving several transshipments and exposure to great heat, it is necessary that parcels for the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force should be very carefully packed. The following recommendations are made as the result of the experience of the Army Post Office:—

Small parcels are found to arrive in better condition than large parcels. If a large consignment has to be sent it is better to send two or three small parcels than one large one.

All parcels should be as nearly round as possible, and should be well padded with shavings, crumpled paper or similar protective material.

The outer covering should consist of strong linen, calico or canvas, or other textile material, and should be securely sewn up.

As an alternative parcels may be packed in boxes made of strong double corrugated cardboard or strawboard. It is undesirable to use wooden and metal boxes with square corners for the outer covering, since although such boxes usually form an adequate protection to the contents they are liable to damage other parcels in transit.

Parcels merely wrapped in paper or packed in thin cardboard boxes, such as shoe boxes, cannot be accepted.

No perishable articles may be sent; and anything likely to become soft or sticky, such as chocolate and sweets, should be packed in tins.

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

With reference to the notice on p. 306 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to Naval Prizes, it is notified that the "London Gazette" of 30th July contains a further list of 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.

Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions.

With reference to the notice on p. 233 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 22nd July relative to Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions, the "London Gazette" of 30th July notifies that as a result of proceedings before the Commercial Court of Malta a cargo of wheat *ex* the Greek vessel "Eleftherios K. Venizelos" has been condemned.

TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

Brazil (Para).—H.M. Consul at Pará (Mr. G. B. Michell) reports that he is informed by a large importer at that town that German trade has won its success there through readiness to consult local conditions, not only in the matter of taste in quality and designs, but also in packing and get-up generally. Thus, in some classes of goods, customs duties are payable on the gross weight, in which case cardboard boxes, the cards on which goods such as combs are mounted, &c., are included and pay duty at the same rate as the goods. In many cases British goods which might compete with German articles in both quality and price are packed in heavy receptacles which increase so much both the freight and the customs duties that importers cannot afford to stock the British products. The German goods are packed so as to minimise both freight and duty, and so avoid this loss.

The Consul's informant also states that in many cases he has sent samples of goods to British manufacturers who have refused to make the article on the ground that it would require new machinery. He has then applied to German manufacturers in a small way, who would be glad to start an export trade beginning with shipments of say £500 or £600. In every such case a German bank or manufacturers' association has advanced the amount necessary to lay down the new plant and the orders have been accepted. The cost of the machinery was deducted in instalments from the invoices, and in a short time a prosperous industry was created.

The Germans have made a careful study of the Brazilian Customs tariff, and by adjusting the weight of their packages so as to save their customers as much expense as possible at the other end, in order to leave a margin for a sufficient profit to both importer and retailer, have secured the market.

With regard to travellers, the system employed by German and Italian organisations whereby several firms combine to send a representative at their joint expense, brings them in trade which a single firm could not obtain. Further, by dealing with responsible wholesale importers only they avoid bad debts, while, too often, the British traveller sells to small retailers with little or no capital, at the same prices as to the wholesale agents. The consequence is that the latter refuse to deal with the British traveller again, and they also "boycott" the retailer, who soon goes bankrupt and the Pará market gets a bad name for commercial dishonesty, which the wholesale importers do not deserve.

(C.I.B. 37,306.)

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China (Amoy).—H.M. Consul at Amoy (Mr. H. A. Little) reports that the net value of the trade of that port for the year 1914 was £2,535,000, as against £3,031,000 in 1913. About four-fifths of the decrease is accounted for by lower exchange and diminished importation of Indian opium, the trade in which was totally prohibited early in the year. The outbreak of war doubtless also checked business, although its effect is not very apparent in the statistics, for, with a few exceptions which can be otherwise explained, most articles showed an increase.

The net foreign imports in 1914 were valued at £1,291,000 as

Trade Conditions Abroad.

compared with £1,600,000 in 1913. The decrease is more than covered by the falling-off in opium referred to above. With the exception of yarn, cotton goods generally showed an improvement on the figures for the previous year, and the same may be said of woollens, metals and sundries. There was a heavy decline in the imports of Borneo and Sumatra petroleum owing to the competition of cheap oil from the recently discovered wells in Formosa. Amongst sundries for which there is a demand may be mentioned *foreign clothes, hats, boots, hosiery, enamelled ware, lamps, knitting machines, glass, condensed milk, soap, candles and artificial manures (mainly sulphate of ammonia)*. The imports of these goods were in no case very large, values ranging from about £1,000 to £19,000, but the sale could probably be increased if goods were properly pushed. For instance, the representatives of several firms of druggists secure considerable business by personally visiting the inland towns, and as an indication of the possibilities of the market it may be mentioned that at one place of no great size a single shop sold over a hundred dozen of a certain medicinal food in six months. The farmers of the Amoy district are said to have taken readily to the use of sulphate of ammonia, not only on account of its value as a fertiliser but also because it is so much more easily transported and applied than bean cake. The imports of foreign clothing increased nearly 50 per cent., and in addition a considerable quantity was made locally from imported material. Soap, which is also made locally on a small scale, showed a slight advance and is likely to be in greatly increasing demand in the future. The trade in *toilet requisites* is also capable of development, for Chinese ladies, who are distinguished by some of the same characteristics as their Western sisters, readily buy anything useful for personal adornment and often pay high prices.

A lower rate of exchange accounts to some extent for the fact that the value of the exports was only £388,000 in 1914, as compared with £512,000 in the previous year. There were increases in the exports of bags, beans, grass-cloth, mats, tea and tobacco, whilst those of paper, sugar and hides decreased considerably. The falling-off in the exports of hides is doubtless due to the effects of the cattle plague that raged in the district in 1913 and in some parts destroyed almost all the stock. About four-fifths of the exports go to the Straits Settlements, Dutch Indies and Japan, and the remainder to India, Hong-Kong and the Philippines.

Germany and Austria-Hungary have a considerable share of the trade in sundries, but it is impossible to determine the amount as the customs returns do not show the countries of origin of imports. The following articles are believed to come mainly or largely from these two countries:—*Aniline dyes, clocks, buttons, enamelled ware, bentwood furniture, hosiery, drugs, needles, paper, soap, mirrors, paints, cotton thread, blankets, towels and perfumery*.

The trade of Amoy is not of much direct interest to merchants and manufacturers in the United Kingdom, as imports are bought through wholesale dealers in Hong Kong and exports go to countries in the East. There is scope for development in certain classes of goods

Trade Conditions Abroad.

as indicated above, but not much can be done without special agents. Catalogues are of little use, and before sending them it would be well to ascertain what classes of goods are in demand, as local conditions are such that there is absolutely no opening at present for many articles which are in common use in Western countries. (A.R. 86).

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France (Reunion)—H.M. Consul at Réunion (Mr. J. T. Piat) reports that the general trade of Réunion during the year 1914 amounted to £1,202,750, a decrease of £458,969 as compared with the previous year. The total value of the articles exported during the year amounted to £691,250, as against £663,667 in 1913, whereas the imports reached £511,500, as against £997,597 in 1913. This large decrease in the value of imports was mainly due to the fact that, owing to the unusually large quantity of rice imported in 1913, very little rice was imported in 1914, and also, but to a lesser extent, owing to the present war, during which importations from France have greatly decreased. Practically the whole export trade of Réunion is carried on with France and the French Colonies of Cochin-China and Madagascar.

British trade with the Colony has never been large, and consists principally in the importation of coal, tissues, soap and a few other articles from the United Kingdom, salt fish and coal from South Africa, rice from India, flour from Australia, and the export of a few tons of tobacco to Mauritius. It might safely be said that practically all the local products are exported to France and that the exports to British and other countries are *nil*. However, H.M. Consul is of opinion that the present trade with the United Kingdom could be improved. It would never be a very large item owing to the limited production of the island, but a fair trade could be established in the following commodities:—Imports: *Corrugated sheets, tin sheets, tissues, haberdashery, soap, codfish, dry fish, stationery and metal wares*. Exports: *Vanilla, rum, tapioca, perfume essences, aloe fibre, and vacoa bags*.

German trade with Réunion was never at any time important, consisting mainly of the usual cheap "*camelotte*," such as toys, china and earthenware, clocks and watches, imitation jewellery, &c., amounting to a total import of about £2,000 in 1913. A few bicycles were also imported last year at a net cost per bicycle, c.i.f. Pointe des Galets, of about £3 15s. 0d. (A.R. 88.)

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Portugal—The First Secretary to H.M. Legation at Lisbon (Mr. G. Young) writes that the question of the permanence of the effects of the war on Portuguese trade is a difficult one. As far as the first six months of the war are concerned, it appears that the passage from the phase of general stoppage to that of stimulus or stagnation was rapid, all things considered. The financial deadlock in its effect on the financing of commerce was exceptionally difficult to deal with in Portugal, on account of the economic dependence of the country, and also by reason of the depreciated currency, both of which combined under stress of the crisis to cause an excessive rate of exchange—quoted in currency. This should have stimulated exports, and

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thereby brought its own corrective, but Germany had become a more important outlet for Portuguese exports than the United Kingdom, and direct trade with Germany was, of course, interrupted. The third principal purchaser of Portuguese produce, Brazil, was, by a coincidence of calamity, already crippled by an economic and financial crisis which was completed by the war. Generally speaking, the adjustment of Portuguese exports to war conditions has so far resulted in an increase of the export to North America and to the Netherlands or Scandinavia, the latter increases being, of course, transit trade with Germany. To what extent trade with Germany has been destroyed, and to what extent only diverted, cannot be ascertained pending the publication of detailed statistics. In the meantime there is evidence that British interests are making an effort to recover the ground captured from them of late years by their German rivals, and that they are being seconded in these efforts by the Portuguese.

The question whether the present phase of partial resumption of trade under war conditions will, when peace conditions are restored, be followed by a renewal of trade under conditions more favourable to the United Kingdom, depends for its answer on whether German capital can retain throughout the war its financial predominance in Lisbon. (A.R. 75.)

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Portugal—Southern Angola.—H.M. Vice-Consul at Loanda (Mr. G. B. Beak) reports that Southern Angola would not appear to offer a very attractive field for the enterprising British manufacturer, the present tariff on foreign goods being practically prohibitive and the excessive protection afforded to Portuguese products rendering competition difficult if not impossible. In the view of the late Governor-General, however, easier importation is desirable because it facilitates the opening up of relations with the natives and helps to promote the economic development of the country. Should this view be adopted, and should the present customs tariff and shipping dues be modified, this territory, when worked in conjunction with other parts of the west coast, should form a valuable additional market with considerable possibilities of expansion.

Practically the whole of the local trade in Southern Angola is in the hands of the Portuguese themselves and it appears to rest largely on a somewhat elastic system of credit. The large importers—a list of whom may be obtained by United Kingdom firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.—reside mostly at Benguella and supply goods on credit to the storekeepers in the interior, who make advances to smaller men trading mealies, rubber and other products with the natives.

The stock of the ordinary up-country store in Southern Angola is strictly limited and of the flimsiest description, while the prices demanded appear exorbitant when compared with those obtaining in the same latitude elsewhere. There is undoubtedly an excellent opening in Southern Angola for an enterprising and progressive firm to supply the numerous and varied articles included in the comprehensive term "Kaffir truck." Samples of the articles chiefly in demand may be

Trade Conditions Abroad.

seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. The Angolan natives, to whom distance is no object, are not over critical, and they would welcome and purchase largely from stores which made an honest attempt to meet their requirements.

Portuguese manufacturers have, apparently, failed to profit by the protection afforded by the Tariff Bill of 1892, and their cotton goods are so inferior in quality that, in spite of its being more expensive, the native prefers to buy the foreign article. It may be noted that the value of Portuguese cotton goods imported *via* Lobito and Benguella has rapidly and consistently decreased from £266,712 in 1910 to £99,519 in 1913 and £34,290 in 1914.

(A.R. 65.)

EXTENSION OF MORATORIUM IN POLAND.

With reference to the notice on p. 882 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 24th June, relative to the extension of the Moratorium in Poland, H.M. Embassy at Petrograd reports, under date 30th June, the publication of two Imperial Ukases authorising the extension for a further term of four months from the dates specified in the Ukases of 17th/30th March (*see* "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th May, p. 369), of the Moratorium relating to bills of exchange in Poland and of the exemption from protest or measures for recovery as regards debts arising out of contracts in general.

(C. 24,745.)

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

In connection with the campaign, which the Board of Trade have undertaken, to assist and supplement the efforts of British manufacturers and merchants to profit by the present opportunity for establishing themselves in markets previously held by German and Austrian or Hungarian firms, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has prepared a series of memoranda (for list see pp. 438-9 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 13th May) giving information with regard to possible developments in certain important trades, copies of which may be obtained by British firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Any manufacturer or exporter of United Kingdom goods who desires to be furnished with information as to openings affecting his particular business should address the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above, who will be prepared to give any particulars possible respecting *names of buyers, rates of import duty, &c.*, or at his discretion to make special enquiries through H.M. Trade Commissioners and the Trade Correspondents of the Commercial Intelligence Branch in the British Self-Governing Dominions, India, the Colonies and Protectorates, or through British Consular Officers in foreign countries.

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

GERMAN FIRMS IN BRAZIL.

Warning to British Merchants and Bankers.

H.M. Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro (Mr. D. R. O'Sullivan Beare) reports that certain well-known German merchant firms in that city have been importing goods from the United Kingdom in names of certain of their employees who are of Brazilian nationality. The procedure adopted has been that orders have been placed direct with British export firms by the Brazilian employees; on arrival at Rio de Janeiro the goods have been cleared by the consignees and transferred by them to the German firms in question.*

Further particulars will be communicated in confidence and at the discretion of the Director to firms in the United Kingdom who may be interested, on personal application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 35,457.)

 PROPOSED UNIFORM SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN BRITISH INDIA.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is in receipt of a copy of the Report of the Weights and Measures Committee formed in 1913 to consider the question of a uniform system of weights and measures for India as a whole or for specific Provinces.

In their conclusions, the Committee state that the evidence received shows a general necessity and desire for a uniform system, provided that this does not involve too radical a change from existing practice, and they consider that uniformity subject to this proviso is both advisable and desirable. The great majority of witnesses throughout India, except Madras, have advocated the Bengal or Indian Railway weights as the system to be adopted. The Committee recommend the adoption of this system, the introduction of which involves a more or less considerable change of system in parts of the United Provinces, in practically the whole of Madras, and in parts of the Punjab, Bombay and the North-West Frontier Province. The Indian Railway weights system referred to is as follows:—

8 khaskhas	= 1 cháwal	12 máshas or 4 táńk	= 1 tola*
8 cháwals	= 1 rattí	5 tolas	= 1 chaták
8 rattis	= 1 másha	16 chatáks	= 1 seer
3 máshas	= 1 táńk	40 seers	= 1 maund

* Tola = 180 grains.

It is recommended that as regards Burma the present Burmese system of weights should be kept in force.

The Committee makes the following recommendations regarding measures:—

Length.—The unit for measures of length to be the British yard, but with permission to recognise Indian and Burmese measures standardised so as to bear a direct relation to this unit.

Area.—For measures of area the squares of any authorised measure of length to be used for small areas. The British acre subdivided decimally should be used for agricultural land.

*A notice in regard to similar practices at Pernambuco appeared on p. 533 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 25th February last.

Proposed Uniform System of Weights and Measures in British India.

Capacity.—The chief local measures of dry capacity to be standardised at the most suitable integral multiple of a measure made to hold $1\frac{1}{4}$ seers of water at a temperature of 86° F. or 30° C. In addition there should be such other local measures as may be deemed necessary in proportion thereto.

Liquids to be sold by any authorised measure of dry capacity or by weights, with permission to use measures made to contain definite weights of particular liquids for selling small quantities of those liquids.

The British cubic measure, or the cube of any authorised measure of length, to be the measure of cubic content.

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

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF SIND IN 1914-15.

The following particulars respecting the sea-borne trade of Sind Province during the year ended 31st March, 1915, have been taken from the Annual Report for 1914-15 by the Chief Collector of Customs in Sind:—

The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade of the Province, embracing the trade of the port of Karachi and of the subordinate ports (Keti Bandar and Sirganda), amounted to 44,35,21,000 rupees in 1914-15, as against 56,44,01,000 rupees in 1913-14, and 62,12,67,000 rupees in 1912-13. Of the 1914-15 total, the foreign trade, inclusive of Government stores, accounted for 34,94,22,000 rupees and the coasting trade for 9,40,99,000 rupees.

At the beginning of the year there were already indications of a decline in the world's trade, but the war overshadowed all other features, and a comparison of the figures for 1914-15 with those of former years shows the marked effect of the outbreak of hostilities on the trade of the Province.

In Sind, the inundation of 1914 was very favourable and though damage was done in certain parts owing to breaches in the river bunds and canal banks, the rabi crops are expected to be excellent on the whole. The effect, however, will appear only in the figures for the year 1915-16. The rainfall of the year was normal. In the Punjab also, the inundation canals ran freely and the rainfall was abundant, but conditions were not so favourable in the United Provinces.

In exports, there was a decline under almost every head, the largest decreases being under wheat, rapeseed and barley, due to the partial failure of crops in the United Provinces. Diminished imports have enabled dealers to get rid of some of the large stocks held at the end of March, 1914, and, owing to the rise in prices, importers of sugar and matches have been able to make handsome profits.

The total value of the merchandise (exclusive of Government stores) imported into the port of Karachi in the foreign trade during the year ended 31st March, 1915, was 11,59,30,500 rupees, as against 16,27,71,700 rupees in 1913-14. The following table shows the values of some of the principal items contributing to this trade:—

*Sea-borne Trade of Sind in 1914-15.***Value of Imports (foreign) of Merchandise (excluding Government Stores) into Karachi.**

Articles.	Year ended 31st March	
	1914.	1915.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
Cotton manufactures	7,29,42,000	4,65,91,000
Cotton twist and yarn	20,45,000	19,45,000
Metals and ores	1,06,04,000	79,56,000
Railway plant and rolling stock... ..	28,73,000	28,29,000
Machinery and millwork... ..	21,87,000	18,53,000
Sugar	3,33,25,000	2,59,73,000
Oils	46,16,000	41,49,000
Hardware, excluding cutlery and electro-plated ware..	22,62,000	14,70,000
Instruments, apparatus and appliances	6,83,000	5,87,000
Matches	9,45,000	8,53,000
Provisions and oilman's stores	16,65,000	14,74,000
Liquors, including methylated and perfumed spirits...	22,47,000	20,35,000
Fruit and vegetables	14,34,000	13,42,000
Wool	67,87,000	31,74,000
Apparel, excluding hosiery and boots and shoes ...	11,22,000	7,44,000
Boots and shoes	10,66,000	7,14,000
Haberdashery and millinery	13,05,000	6,05,000
Paper and pasteboard	10,26,000	8,03,000
Motor cars and motor cycles and parts thereof ...	7,55,000	5,45,000
Chemicals and chemical preparations	7,71,000	9,23,000
Soap	6,57,000	7,31,000
Building and engineering materials	5,32,000	8,02,000
Tobacco	11,64,000	8,23,000
Ships, parts of	3,000	8,14,000

The German and Austrian import trade of Karachi showed a decrease of 62 per cent. as compared with the year ended 31st March, 1914. The following table shows the value of the imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary during the two years:—

Imports into Karachi from Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Articles.	Year ended 31st March	
	1914.	1915.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
Glass and glassware	6,68,500	1,88,300
Hardware, including cutlery and electro-plated ware..	8,31,300	2,89,000
Metals and ores	18,48,100	8,19,800
Sugar—16 Dutch standard and above	71,62,800	25,93,000
Cotton manufactures	8,21,400	90,600
Haberdashery and millinery	5,14,700	1,53,800
Woollen goods	27,66,100	9,25,500
All other articles	30,19,200	15,99,500
Total	1,76,32,100	66,59,500

1,00,000 rupees = about £6,660.

BRITISH TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN EGYPT.

Former German and Austrian Import Trade.

A recent Report of the British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt on openings for British trade in that country resulting from the elimination of German and Austro-Hungarian competition, contains the following particulars regarding the possibilities of extending the United Kingdom's share in the import trade of Egypt:—

Textiles.—The textile imports into Egypt amount annually to about £3,000,000, and consist of grey and bleached cotton piece-goods, printed calicoes, plain and fancy dyed cotton goods, cotton single yarns, and cotton doubled yarns. The two first-mentioned classes of goods come mainly from the United Kingdom. Plain and fancy dyed cotton goods, however, came largely from Italy, Austria and Germany through commission agents; the quality is inferior to that produced in the United Kingdom but the low prices appeal to the native buyer. This trade has much increased during the last three or four years and deserves the special attention of British manufacturers, as it is one in which they have been beaten by continental competitors, these goods of continental manufacture having superseded various plain white and grey goods made in Lancashire. The United Kingdom holds her own against continental manufacturers as regards the importation of cotton single yarns. As regards cotton doubled yarns, Italian sewing cottons have entirely taken the place of British; they are inferior in quality and appearance, and cheaper. Native yarn buyers are usually distinct from cloth buyers, and the credit allowed in this trade rarely exceeds three months.

Cotton hosiery.—A considerable and growing demand exists, chiefly in the cheap qualities. The German article was sold at lower prices than the British, but for the cheapest qualities Japan now competes favourably.

Machinery and electrical appliances.—The bulk of the machinery imported is required for agricultural purposes, the greater proportion being supplied by the United Kingdom, but in recent years Germany increased her imports. Other countries sharing in this trade are France, Sweden, Switzerland, and latterly Italy. Electric motors are imported principally from the United Kingdom, but British manufacturers have neglected the market in electrical appliances, the bulk of which, especially metal filament lamps, came from Germany and Austria. Artesian well boring has recently created a large demand for pumping machinery and pipes. Unreasonably long credits have been allowed in recent years, especially by German manufacturers who compete with inferior machinery at lower prices.

Iron and steel.—The imports of iron and steel are considerable. The United Kingdom supplies a considerable share, but Belgium was predominant in iron and steel plates, bar and angle iron and girders; imports from Germany, however, showed annual increases. The girders most in demand are those of continental section and of light and inferior quality for building work, and were principally supplied by Belgium. Wrought and cast iron pipes and galvanised wrought iron pipes are largely imported for Government work and artesian wells.

Hardware.—This trade was largely in the hands of Germany, which flooded the market with very inferior tools, enamelled ware, locks,

British Trade Opportunities in Egypt.

hinges and other ironmongery at prices with which the British manufacturer apparently could not compete. Five or six years ago there were more British-made tools imported than from all the other countries put together.

Paint brushes.—A fairly good line, the demand being for cheapness rather than quality. In the past the trade was almost entirely in the hands of Germany and Italy.

Boots.—Men's boots from the United Kingdom are well known in the market, but ladies' boots were nearly all either of Austrian or Swiss make.

Hats.—Hard felt hats are principally supplied by the United Kingdom, but the demand is not great. In soft felts, for which there is a large demand, Italy competes keenly. Italian straw hats are preferred on account of their light weight and the uniformity in the straw used. Italian prices are also much lower.

Tarbushes or fezzes.—This trade has been hitherto entirely in the hands of an Austrian syndicate. Some are now being made locally and also in Italy; Greece is also considering the question of this trade. There is a remunerative business done in tassels, principally from Italy. British manufacturers have so far found difficulty in competing in price.

Leather.—Box calf was furnished chiefly by Germany in the past and stocks in Egypt are very short at the present time. Smaller quantities have also been received from the United Kingdom, which by the excellence of quality have justified the higher prices.

Fancy leather goods.—German prices in the past in this trade have generally defied competition, but there should now be good openings for British manufacturers.

Ready-made clothing.—This trade was in the hands of Austria largely owing to cheaper labour for making up, most of the cloth originally coming from the United Kingdom on which no duty was paid on entering Austria when for re-export. The Austrian cut also is more to the taste of the Egyptian market. (This is a very important line and should be given every attention. (See article on pp. 741-2 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th June.)

Shawls.—There is a large consumption of shawls made of a mixture of cotton and wool in fancy colours and designs which were principally supplied by Germany; this class of trade has never been catered for by the United Kingdom.

Shirts, collars, &c.—The bulk of the shirt trade was done by Austria, principally on account of the make-up and finish. The collar trade was also practically all in the hands of Austria and this entirely on account of finish.

Furniture.—United Kingdom furniture manufacturers are competing in the Egyptian market; their strongest competitors were Italy and Austria. Cheap bentwood furniture, which was imported in large quantities from Austria, is now unobtainable.

Suggestions to traders.—The Chamber draws the special attention of British manufacturers and merchants desirous of doing successful business in Egypt to the following points:—

In the past sufficient care has not been exercised in the appointment of responsible and competent agents, and, in many cases

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plausible representatives of alien nationality and of no standing have been appointed with disastrous results. British manufacturers are often reluctant to appoint agents abroad, the reason being that they do not wish to compete in any way with the home export and commission firms. They should, however, note that business with the Egyptian market in manufactured goods, with the single important exception of cotton piece-goods, is largely done through the medium of local commission agents, the services of the export firms not being utilised.

Long credits to purchasers are to be deprecated, but terms, which vary so much according to the trade that it is impossible to lay down a general rule, should, to a great extent, be left to the discretion of the local agent.

When prospects of doing business would justify the expense and time it is very advisable for the merchant or manufacturer to pay personal visits to the country.

Travellers should be sent periodically when the magnitude of the business to be done warrants the cost of such visits. The percentage of British travellers visiting Egypt is very small in comparison with those from other countries, and many of those are incapable of speaking any language but their own. Egypt being on the way to India, Australia, the Far East and East Africa, it should be possible in many cases for travellers to break their journey there. Egypt is a centre for visiting the Near East generally, and the markets are in many respects similar.

Parcels Post trade.—A large amount of trade with Egypt is done annually by parcel post; the total value of the imports in 1913 through this medium was £E. 967,284, and in 1912 was £E. 949,869. The principal classes of goods imported by parcel post are *hats, clothing, small articles of hardware, stationery, fancy leather goods and photographic supplies.* While the United Kingdom in 1912 supplied more than 30 per cent. of Egypt's total imports, she despatched only about 19 per cent. of the total number of parcels received in that country from abroad.

The postal cash on delivery system was inaugurated between the United Kingdom and Egypt in 1908, but this system has not been taken advantage of by British traders to the same extent as by their continental competitors. In 1913, 13,985 parcels, valued at £E. 21,697, were exchanged with the United Kingdom as compared with 27,880, valued at £E. 50,156, with France, and 28,844, valued at £E. 35,312, with Germany. Instances are continually being brought to the notice of the Chamber of Commerce where British firms either show complete ignorance of the existence of this system or they have simply refused to forward goods c.o.d. These refusals may be due to the fear that addressees may decline to take delivery of parcels, the sender consequently being out of pocket for the postage to and from Egypt. From statistics kindly furnished by the Egyptian postal authorities the risk would appear to be purely nominal, only about 1 per cent. c.o.d. parcels being returned for various reasons, and among this number a certain proportion were probably returned by mutual consent of senders and addressees.

UNITED KINGDOM—RUSSIA.—EXCHANGE OF NOTES
RESPECTING CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN.

With reference to the notice at page 316 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copies of the Notes which were exchanged on the 3rd/16th July between the Imperial Russian Government and H.M. Ambassador at Petrograd respecting the reciprocal waiver of Consular fees in connection with certificates of origin.

The agreement embodied in these Notes is that Russian Consular officers in the United Kingdom and in British oversea territories will, as from the 19th July/1st August, issue, "viser" and legalise, free of charge, certificates of origin covering *goods of British origin* exported to Russia. Similarly, British Consular officers in Russia will, as from the same date, issue, "viser" and legalise, free of charge, certificates of origin covering *goods of Russian origin* exported to the United Kingdom and to British oversea territories. (C. 25,600.)

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Colonial Office, of copy of a Bill which proposes to amend the Act No. 7 of 1914* respecting the exportation of timber from Newfoundland.

**Proposed
Amendment of
Act relating to
Exportation of
Timber.**

Under this Bill all licences issued, or to be issued, under the provisions of the above-mentioned Act shall continue in force for a period of 10 years

from the date of the passing of the present Bill, and no longer.

The Bill also provides that notwithstanding anything in any Act to the contrary it shall be lawful for any person to export on the usual export entry to any place in the United Kingdom or in the Republic of France any timber or lumber for pit props for the period up to and including the 31st December, 1916: provided that such person shall satisfy the Customs officer to whom he makes application for export entry that such timber or lumber was not cut on any part of that territory or area which is known as the Three Miles Limit, and if cut on the said area, that such lumber or timber was burnt timber when cut.

A duty of 1 dollar per cord shall be paid at the port of entry upon all such pit-props when the same are being exported, and no such export shall be permitted until duty is paid.

**Export Duty on
Pit-props.**

Provided that it shall be lawful to export to any place in the United Kingdom at any time up to the 31st December, 1915, and without payment of the duty aforesaid, any lumber or timber for pit-props cut prior to the 1st September, 1915. (C. 25,112.)

* See pp. 361-2 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 5th November, 1914.

*Proposed Tariff Changes.***PORTUGAL.**

The "Diario do Governo" for the 10th July contains the text of two

**Bills relating to
Rice and Codfish
(Restrictions on
Importation, &c.)**

Bills, which have been laid before the Portuguese Chamber of Deputies, affecting the production and importation of (1) rice and (2) codfish.

It is proposed in the first of these Bills that the present tax on the production of rice in Portugal shall be abolished; that the Government shall be empowered to fix (annually) the maximum price at which rice shall be sold to merchants; and that the importation of foreign rice into Portugal shall only be allowed when the stock of native (Portuguese) rice is exhausted.

It is proposed in the second Bill that the tax (1·2 centavo per kilogramme) at present levied on cod fish caught by Portuguese fishing boats shall be abolished; that the Government shall be empowered to fix (annually) the maximum price at which cod fish shall be sold to retail merchants; and that the importation of foreign cod fish shall only be allowed when the stock of Portuguese production is exhausted or is insufficient—the sale price of cod fish so imported to be fixed as in the case of fish caught by Portuguese boats. (C. 24,767.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 745-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 10th June last, respecting the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from the Dominion of New Zealand under an Order in Council dated 1st April, 1915, the Board of Trade have now received copy of the "New Zealand Gazette (Extraordinary)" for the 9th June last, which contains certain amendments to the list of Contraband Goods, the exportation of which is prohibited from the Dominion in accordance with the above-mentioned Order-in-Council, as follows:—

**Prohibited
Exports:
Amended List.**

To any other destination than the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Protectorates, except with the consent of the Minister of Customs:—

ABSOLUTE CONTRABAND.

- Toluol, and mixtures of toluol, whether derived from coal tar, petroleum, or any other source.
- Lathes and other machines or machine tools capable of being employed in the manufacture of munitions of war.
- 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, and reproductions on any scale by photography or otherwise of such maps or plans.

[The above are new items.]

Ingredients of explosives, viz.: nitric acid, sulphuric acid, glycerine, acetone, calcium acetate, *and all other metallic acetates*, sulphur, &c.

[The italicised words are now deleted.]

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

CONDITIONAL CONTRABAND.

Linseed oil.

[This is a new item.]

Animal and vegetable oils and fats (*other than linseed oil*) suitable for use in the manufacture of margarine.

[The italicised words are now deleted.]

(C. 25,230.)

With reference to previous Notices which have appeared in the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the requirement of Certificates of Origin in the case of various goods imported into the Dominion of New Zealand from certain European countries, the Board of Trade have now received copy of the "New Zealand Gazette Extraordinary," of the 7th June last, which contains an Order-in-Council, dated 7th June, 1915, laying down additional Regulations under the "War Regulations Act, 1914," in connection with the importation of certain goods into the Dominion.

The present Regulations provide, *inter alia*, that when any goods are imported into New Zealand directly or indirectly from any country other than the United Kingdom or a British Possession, and a Collector of Customs has reason to believe that the goods are of a kind, description, or quality not customarily exported from that country to New Zealand prior to the commencement of the present war, or if he has reasonable grounds for suspecting that the goods are of enemy manufacture, origin, or ownership, or that the importation thereof is contrary to the law as to trading with the enemy, he may detain those goods, and they shall not be delivered from the control of the Customs until the Collector is satisfied that the goods are not of enemy manufacture, origin, or ownership, and that they have not been imported in violation of the laws as to trading with the enemy.

The decision of a Collector of Customs as to the country from which any goods have been imported into New Zealand shall, for the purposes of these Regulations, be final and conclusive. (C. 24,841.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

With reference to the Notices which have appeared in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" relating to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from Newfoundland to certain countries under a Proclamation, dated 16th March, 1915, and amending Proclamations, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a further Proclamation, dated 22nd June, 1915, which amends the former Proclamations by prohibiting the exportation of various articles, as follows:—

(A) To all destinations:—

Coal tar, crude;

Toluol and mixtures containing toluol.

[These are new items.]

* *Viz.*, in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 22nd April (pp. 230-6), the 20th May (p. 544), the 27th May (pp. 607-8), and the 1st July, 1915 (p. 43).

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NEWFOUNDLAND—*continued.*

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

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

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

Chemicals, drugs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations :

Magnesium chloride ;
Oxides and salts of cobalt ;
Oxalic acid ;
Phosphorus ;

Manufactures of aluminium ;

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

Lubricants ;

Alunite.

[The above are new items.]

The compounds of aniline, except aniline salt.

[This item is deleted from this group, as the exportation of these articles is already prohibited to *all* destinations under the heading "Coal tar products for use in dye manufacture including aniline oil and aniline salt."]

Oil, mineral lubricating (including mineral lubricating grease and lubricating oil composed of mineral and other oils).

[This item is deleted.]

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

Lignum vitæ ;

Rice and rice flour ;

Laes of all kinds, including shellac, gum lac, seed lac, stick lac, and other forms of lac, but not including lac dye ;

Raw cotton ;

Metal working machinery.

India-rubber, sheet, vulcanised ;

[This item is deleted from this group, as the exportation of such goods is already prohibited to all destinations abroad other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Protectorates under another item.]

[The above are new items.]

(C. 25,032.)

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE : SWAZILAND.

With reference to the Notices which have appeared in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" * respecting the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland under Proclamations Nos. 8 and 9 of 1915, as subsequently amended, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copies of certain Government Notices (Nos. 53 and 54) which further amend the above-mentioned Proclamations by prohibiting the exportation of various additional articles from the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, as follows :—

**Prohibited
Exports:
Amended List.**

* Viz., in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th May (p. 477), the 3rd June, (pp. 673-4), and the 29th July, 1915 (pp. 318-9).

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRITISH GUIANA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 391 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 6th May last, relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from British Guiana to certain countries under a Proclamation dated 3rd April, 1915, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation dated 7th July, 1915, which amends the previous Proclamation by prohibiting the exportation of the articles specified below, as follows:—

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

Balata, gutta-percha, and the following varieties of rubber, namely, Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong, Palembang, Pontinac, and all other substances containing caoutchouc.

(C. 25,554.)

ST. HELENA.

The Board of Trade have received from the Colonial Secretary, St. Helena, copy of an Ordinance (No. 1 of 1915), dated 11th January, 1915, which provides that all consignments of presents duly certified as such by the Officer commanding the troops and consigned for the British troops serving in St. Helena shall be admitted into the Colony free of all Customs duties, charges, and wharfage. (C. 24,917.)

A copy of "The Customs Amendment Ordinance No. 3 of 1915," dated 6th April, has also been received, which provides that all goods consigned for the use of the Royal Naval Establishment in St. Helena may be admitted free from Customs duties, wharfage and other dues, on due entry being made in prescribed form and signed by the Paymaster or other proper officer. (C. 24,919.)

The Board of Trade are also in receipt of copy of "The Customs Amendment Ordinance, 1915" (No. 2 of 1915), which amends the Customs Ordinance, No. 3 of 1905, by providing, with effect from the 1st March, last, for the imposition of the following duties on the undermentioned goods on exportation from St. Helena:—

Articles.							Rate of Export Duty.		
Fibre	...	...	...	...	...	Per ton.	£	s.	d.
Tow	...	...	...	...	...	„	0	10	0
							0	5	0

(C. 24,918.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TERRITORY OF SARAWAK.

The Board of Trade have received from the Treasurer, Sarawak, a copy of the Customs Tariff of Import and Export duties at present leviable on various goods imported into and exported from Sarawak.

The import duties in force both at the outstations and throughout the Territory are the same as those previously notified to the Board of Trade, but, as regards the export duties, there are a few alterations, as indicated below:—

Articles.	Rates of Export Duty.	
	Old Rates.	New Rates.
	Dols. Cts.	Dols. Cts.
Beeswax <i>Per picul</i>	5 00	4 00
Rattans—		
Sega, Sluang, &c.	0 80	0 60
Temoi, Belah, &c.	0 40	0 35
Talam	0 25	0 20
Vegetable nuts (<i>Illipe nuts</i>)	0 70	0 80
Pigs <i>Per head</i>	—	1 00

Note.—A picul = 133½ lbs.

(C. 25,417.)

BRITISH PROTECTORATES IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC.

(TONGA, NEW HEBRIDES, BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS AND GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS PROTECTORATES, &c.)

The Board of Trade have received through the Colonial Office, copy of a Proclamation (No. 6 of 1915), dated 14th May, 1915, which has been issued by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific and which prohibits the exportation of various articles from the British Protectorates as defined by the Pacific Order-in-Council, 1893, to certain countries, as follows:—

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

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

The following *additional* articles, however, appear under this heading in the present Proclamation:—

- Castor oil;
- Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound;
- Ammonia liquor and its compounds;
- Aniline and its compounds;
- Chloride of tin;

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRITISH PROTECTORATES IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC—continued.

Copper iodide ;
Tanning substances of all kinds, including extracts for use in tanning ;
Urea and its compounds ;
Lubricants ;
Tin, tin ore ;
Paraffin wax ;
Skins of calves, pigs, sheep, goats and deer ;
[In the present Proclamation "Cresol saponified" is not specifically mentioned as in the Cyprus list.]

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

The list of articles specified under this heading is the same as that shown under heading (C) of the Cyprus Notice referred to above, with the exception that the following item has been modified, as shown in italics:—

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

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

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

(C. 25,553.)

RUSSIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that, according to a notice published by the Russian Customs Department in the official "Trade Gazette" of Petrograd for the 23rd June/6th July, the prohibition of the exportation of *steel and lead* by all land and sea frontiers of European Russia applies also to manufactures and alloys of these metals.

[Note.—A complete (alphabetical) list of articles prohibited to be exported from Russia, compiled from information received at the Board of Trade up to the 27th July, was printed at pages 48-50 of the Supplement to last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal."] (C. 25,495.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that by Russian Customs Circulars published in the official "Messenger of Finance" of Petrograd of the 14th/27th June it is provided that:—

Tariff Classifications. (1) Chamotte cement and chamotte (of fireproof clay) in any form are to be classified under No. 72 (1) *a* of the Russian Customs Tariff, as are also bricks and clay goods, broken, made from fireproof clay and suitable only for use as raw material.

[Note.—The present rate of duty leviable under Tariff No. 72 (1) *a* is 1.65 copek per pound.]

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

RUSSIA—continued.

(2) The term "foil" in Tariff No. 165 is to be understood as meaning thin sheets of common metals and their alloys, weighing, in the case of aluminium sheets, $\frac{1}{2}$ zolotnik or less per 25 square inches, and, in other cases, $1\frac{1}{2}$ zolotnik or less per 25 square inches.

(C. 24,663; C. 24,664.)

[Rouble (100 copecks) = 2s. 1½d. (at par of exchange); poud = 36·114 lbs. avoirdupois; zolotnik = 65·86 grains troy.]

RUSSIA—(SIBERIA).

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Ambassador at Petrograd to the effect that a Decree, dated the 14th/27th July, was published at Petrograd on the 19th July/1st August, providing that the following articles may, during the war, be imported free of Customs duty into Siberia *viâ* the mouths of the Yenesei River:—

- Manures. [No. 41 of the Russian Customs Tariff];
- Beech staves, hooped or not. [Note 3 to Tariff No. 59];
- Phenol (carbolic acid)—crude. [*ex* Tariff No. 81];
- Tanning materials (including tanning extracts other than gallic and sumach extracts). [Tariff No. 124];
- Cast iron in pigs, scraps, and filings. [Tariff No. 139];
- Manufactured iron (bar iron, &c., ingots, pigs, iron rails, sheet and plate iron, shaped iron, &c.). [Tariff No. 140];
- Tinplate (tinned sheet iron) and sheet iron painted, varnished, galvanised, or coated with common metals. [Tariff No. 141];
- Steel (in bars, billets, scrap, steel rails, sheet steel, shaped steel, &c.) [Tariff No. 142];
- Tin (in pigs, rods, scrap, sheets, even polished, and amalgam). [Tariff No. 144];
- Boilermakers' wares of iron or steel, and pipes and connecting parts of iron or steel. [Tariff No. 152];
- Wire of iron or steel. [Tariff No. 155 (1)];
- Scythes, bills and sickles. [Tariff No. 160];
- Hand tools for use in trades, crafts, arts and industries (files, rasps, &c., &c.). [Tariff No. 161];
- Machines and apparatus—the following:—
 - Machines and apparatus, complete or incomplete, fitted together or in parts—of cast iron, wrought iron or steel, with or without parts composed of other materials, even if combined with copper to an extent not exceeding 25 per cent. of the total weight of the machine. [Tariff No. 167 (1)];
 - Also, spare parts of such machines and apparatus, composed of the same materials, imported together with the machines and apparatus. [Tariff No. 167 (9)];

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

RUSSIA (SIBERIA)—*continued.*

- Agricultural machines and apparatus, without steam motors, not specially mentioned in the Russian Tariff*; also models thereof. [Tariff No. 167 (4)];
- Portable (steam) engines, connected with complex threshing machines or with steam ploughs. [Tariff No. 167 (5)];
- Spare parts of the agricultural machines or apparatus specified in No. 167 (4) and (5) [above], imported together with such machines and apparatus. [Tariff No. 167 (11)].

NORWAY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at Christiania to the effect that the exportation of the following articles from Norway has been prohibited, viz., alum, nickel, sulphate, rosin oil and wood tar oil, tin ore and tin chloride, superphosphate of lime, Thomas' phosphate, apatite and other crude phosphates.

(C. 25,271; C. 25,363; C. 25,567; C. 25,575.)

The Board are also in receipt, through the same channel, of a translation of recent Circulars of the Norwegian Customs Department giving the following explanations as to the scope of the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles:—

(1) *Alloys* of metals are not prohibited to be exported, unless they are specially mentioned in the list of prohibited exports, as for example "antimony and alloys," and "copper and alloys of copper with common metals." This decision, however, only applies to cases in which the constitution of the alloys is normal. In cases where a metallic alloy contains an unusual amount of a metal of which the exportation is prohibited, the prohibition is to be applied to such alloy also. In doubtful cases, the exporter will be required to prove that the constitution of the alloy is normal.

(2) *Screen plates made of phosphor bronze* are covered by the prohibition of export attaching to sheets made of copper and copper alloys.

(3) *Shell cases* are covered by the prohibition of export attaching to arms, parts of arms, and ammunition (see the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 4th February last, page 348).

[*Note.*—A complete (alphabetical) list of articles prohibited to be exported from Norway, compiled from information received in the Board of Trade up to the 27th July, was printed at pages 39-43 of the Supplement to the last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal." The information noted above is supplementary to that given in the list referred to.

It should be noted that the heading "*wire gauze of copper and copper alloys*" was inadvertently omitted from the list of articles prohibited to be exported from Norway, printed in the above-mentioned Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal."]

(C. 25,362.)

* This does not include the agricultural machines and apparatus specified in Tariff No. 167(6), but such machines and apparatus are already free of duty under the Tariff.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SWEDEN.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at Stockholm to the effect that the exportation of the following articles

Prohibition of Exportation of certain Articles.

from Sweden is prohibited:—

- Almonds, whether in the shell, or not ;
- Bone meal and horn meal ;
- Chloride of lime ;
- Chlorine, compressed ;
- Firewood (pine, fir, and other).

[*Note.*—A complete (alphabetical) list of articles prohibited to be exported from Sweden, compiled from information received at the Board of Trade up to the 27th July, was printed at pp. 54-62 of the Supplement to last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal." The information notified above is supplementary to that printed in last week's Supplement.]

(C. 25,124 ; C. 25,510.)

NETHERLANDS.

With reference to the notice at page 909 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 24th June respecting the withdrawal of the prohibition of the exportation of potatoes from the Netherlands, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at The Hague to the effect that the prohibition in question has been re-imposed by a Decree of the 24th July.

Prohibition of Exportation of Potatoes.

[*Note.*—A complete (alphabetical) list of articles prohibited to be exported from the Netherlands, compiled from information received in the Board of Trade up to the 27th July, was printed at pp. 31-38 of the Supplement to last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal." The list should be amended in accordance with the information notified above.]

(C. 25,269.)

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

According to a notice published in the Dutch "Handelsberichten" for the 22nd July, the exportation of synthetic indigo from the Netherlands East Indies has been prohibited.

Prohibition of Exportation of Synthetic Indigo.

FRANCE.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office of information from H.M. Ambassador at Paris to the effect that he has been informed by the French Government that all goods of the kinds prohibited to be exported and re-exported from France may, if destined for the United Kingdom, be transhipped in a French port and allowed to proceed freely to their destination without special authorisation.

Transhipment in French Ports of Goods destined for the United Kingdom.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRANCE—continued.

provided that the goods were shipped on a through bill of lading to the United Kingdom. (C. 25,415.)

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 1st August contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 22nd July, which prohibits, as from the 1st August, the exportation and re-exportation (after warehousing, transit, or transhipment) of machine tools and detached parts thereof.

Exemptions from this prohibition may, however, be accorded under conditions to be laid down by the Ministry of Finance.

PORTUGAL.

The "Diario do Governo" for the 20th July contains a Law (No. 331, dated the 20th July) which provides that hats of composition (*chapéus de pasta*), used by miners whilst at work in the interior of mines, shall be regarded as coming under No. 386 of the Portuguese Customs Tariff.

[Note.—Duty is levied on articles comprised in Tariff No. 386 ("Instruments, tools and utensils for arts and crafts, for agriculture and for gardening") at the rate of 6 centavos per kilogramme.]

(C. 25,267.)

ITALY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Italian Minister of Finance has recently issued Decrees providing as follows for the Customs treatment of certain saffron substitute and of transparent sheets of "viscose":—

Tariff Classification of Saffron Substitute and Transparent Sheets of "Viscose."
Saffron substitute, consisting of the floral parts (pistils) of plants, artificially coloured, and resembling saffron in colour, smell, and form, is to be assimilated for Customs purposes to real saffron.

[Note.—Saffron is dutiable on importation into Italy at the rate of 20 lire per kilog. under Tariff No. 31.]

Thin transparent sheets made of "viscose" (viscosa) are to be assimilated for Customs purposes to sheets of gutta-percha.

[Note.—Sheets of gutta-percha are dutiable at various rates, according to kind, under Tariff No. 365c.] (C. 24,223; C. 24,573.)

BULGARIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the re-exportation of rice from Bulgaria has been prohibited; that the exportation and re-exportation of *manila rope and twine, hops, and chlorate of potash* have also been prohibited; and that the Bulgarian

Measures affecting Exportation of certain Articles.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BULGARIA—*continued.*

Government have authorised the exportation of native-made Segres sheep and goat skins from Bulgaria as also of hay and straw, the produce of the 1914 harvest.

[*Note.*—A complete (alphabetical) list of articles prohibited to be exported from Bulgaria, compiled from information received at the Board of Trade up to the 27th July, was printed at pages 11-12 of the Supplement to last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal." This list is supplemented by the information notified above.]

(C. 25,270 ; C. 25,365.)

MOROCCO.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of an Order of the Resident General of the French Zone in Morocco, dated the 25th June, which authorises the exportation of the undermentioned articles from the French Zone, as from the 1st July, so far as concerns consignments destined exclusively for French territory, the United Kingdom and Italy:—

Maize, up to 50,000 quintals.

Chickpeas, up to 60,000 quintals.

Sorghum, up to 10,000 quintals.

Canary-grass ("alpiste"), without limitation as to quantity.

[*Note.*—For the conditions to which the exportation of certain "prohibited" goods from the French Zone to the United Kingdom is subject, see the notice at pp. 171-2 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 15th April.]

(C. 25,200.)

The Board of Trade are also in receipt, through the same channel, of copy of a further Order of the Resident-General, dated the 21st June, which authorises, under certain conditions, the coastwise carriage, from ports of the French Zone in Morocco to Tangier, of the undermentioned goods:—

Shipment of certain Goods from Ports in the French Zone to Tangier.

Oxen ; sheep ; pigs ; wheat ; barley ; flour and semolina ; chickpeas ; beans ; maize ; and native butter.

(C. 25,200.)

GUATEMALA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of translation of a notice which appeared in the Guatemalan Official Gazette for the 18th June, announcing that, as from the 25th September next, the sale of all medicines will be prohibited unless they have fulfilled the requirements of Article 26 of Decree No. 621 of 1902. The Article in question provides that any medicine of secret composition may only be sold in Guatemala if the Board of Directors of the Medical and Pharmaceutical Faculty, on

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

GUATEMALA—*continued.*

examination of the medicine, approve its utility from the point of view of its medicinal effect.

The notice further states that a list of medicines of secret composition the sale of which has been authorised by the Faculty, and the importation of which is permitted, will be sent in due course to the Directorate-General of Customs. (C. 24,894.)

COSTA RICA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information from H.M. Minister at Panama to the effect that the Congress of Costa Rica has recently enacted a Law imposing a tax on gold bullion exported from the country.

Mr. Mallet states that the operation of the new Law is as follows:—On the value of the bullion exported bills of exchange for 15 per cent. will be made payable to the Costa Rican Government by the Mining Companies, and the Government will pay for them at a fixed rate of exchange (of 2 dollars 15 cents currency to 1 dollar gold) in notes of the Government Bank. The average market value of bills may be taken as 255 per cent. (255 dollars currency=100 dollars gold), so that the mining industry will lose 40 points for the difference in exchange—which is equal to a tax of about 2½ per cent. on the total value of the bullion exported.

(C. 25,068.)

VENEZUELA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a new Customs Tariff Law for the Republic of Venezuela. This Law (by which the Customs Tariff Law of the 1st July, 1912, and the subsequent Executive Decrees respecting the duties applicable to certain goods not provided for in the Law, are abrogated) is dated the 16th June, 1915, and was published in a Supplement to the "Gaceta Oficial" dated the 28th June.

The present Law classifies dutiable merchandise in nine Classes, the rates of duty leviable under each Class being the same as those leviable under the Tariff Law of 1912, viz. :—

<i>Goods dutiable under—</i>		<i>Per kilogramme gross weight.</i>					
Class	I. are to pay	...	...	...	...	...	Bolivares.
..	I.	..	..	..	..	..	0.05
..	II.	..	..	..	..	..	0.10
..	III.	..	..	..	..	..	0.25
..	IV.	..	..	..	..	..	0.75
..	V.	..	..	..	..	..	1.25
..	VI.	..	..	..	..	..	2.50
..	VII.	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
..	VIII.	..	..	..	..	..	10.00
..	IX.	..	..	..	..	..	20.00

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

VENEZUELA—*continued.*

The present Law differs from the Law of 1912 in that the latter specified the goods which were dutiable under each Class of the Tariff in alphabetical order and without reference to the nature of the goods; whilst, on the other hand, the present Law contains a specification of goods according to their nature, and indicates, in a separate column, to which Tariff Class they belong. Thus, in the present Law, goods are specified under each of the following main categories:—

Animal materials; vegetable materials; mineral materials; textiles; medicinal and chemical products; beverages; perfumery; hat-makers' wares; machines, apparatus, and instruments; vehicles; arms and explosives; and miscellaneous.

It has not been possible, in the time available since the receipt of the new Tariff Law, to make a detailed comparison of the former and new rates of duty. A summary examination of the "Textile" Section of the new Tariff, however, indicates that the former rates of duty remain, to a very considerable extent, unchanged.

A translation of the "Textile" Section of the new Tariff will be published in next week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal."

The text of the Law (in Spanish) may be seen by persons interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. The Branch will also be prepared to furnish British traders, in response to written application, with information as to the rates of duty leviable under the Law in respect of any particular articles in which they may be interested.

(C. 25,518.)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

With reference to the notice at page 635 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 11th June, 1914, respecting a Decree modifying the terms of Article 9 of the Regulations issued under the Argentine Law which imposes a special tax on medicinal and veterinary specialities, mineral waters, and articles for toilet use, the Board of Trade

**Stamp Tax on
Medicinal Products,
Toilet Requisites, &c.
—Amendment of
Regulation.**

are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a further Decree, dated the 25th March, 1915, which provides that the facility accorded by the Article in question (*i.e.*, that importers may keep this class of goods in their original covers, without stamping the contents, provided that the original outer receptacles remain unopened and that the stamps required to be affixed to each unit of the goods are enclosed) is to be limited to certain kinds of chemists' goods, *viz.*, those imported in soldered tins which after being opened cannot be restored to their original condition, and also those products which are liable to deterioration when opened. The Inland Revenue Administration is to forward to the Executive as soon as possible a list of chemists' goods which come under this specification.

(C. 25,177.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—*continued.*

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of an Argentine Presidential Decree, dated the 25th March, which provides that the valuations to be assigned, for the purpose of levying Customs duty, to dresses for girls' use shall be one-half those fixed in the Valuation Tariff for the corresponding dresses for women's wear. Only dresses of which the chest (bust) measurement does not exceed 42 centimetres are to be regarded as garments for girls, those of greater dimensions being regarded as women's garments even though, from the character of their make-up, they might be regarded as girls' dresses.

The Decree was to come into operation 90 days after the 25th March.

[*Note.*—The valuations at present assigned to ready-made dresses for women, under Nos. 2,208-2,212 of the Argentine Valuation Tariff, are as follows:—

		<i>Each.</i>
		Pesos.
	Ready-made dresses for women—	
2208...	... Of cotton, trimmed or not	12-00
2209...	... Of linen, pure or mixed, trimmed or not, with or without "viso" (coloured slip worn under a transparent frock) of silk... ..	30-00
2210...	... Of wool or mixed wool, trimmed or not	40-00
2211...	... Of silk or mixture thereof, trimmed or not	80-00
2212...	... Of velvet or plush, trimmed or not	100-00

Duty is leviable at the rate of 42 per cent. on the above valuations.]

(C. 25,162.)

EXCISE TARIFF CHANGES.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Resolution passed by the Legislative Council, which has been issued under the "War Tariff Ordinance, 1914," and which amends the excise duty on spirits manufactured in the Colony, with effect from 6th October last, as follows:—

Article.	Rates of Excise Duty.	
	Old Rate.	New Rate.
	Dols. cts.	Dols. cts.
Spirits manufactured in the Colony not exceeding the strength of proof as given by Sikes' Hydrometer, and in proportion for any greater strength than strength of proof <i>per gall</i>	1 35	1 50

(C. 24,960.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

UNITED KINGDOM.

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

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

Naval Prizes. See notice on page 369.

ITALY.

H.M. Consul-General in Genoa (Mr. W. Keene, M.V.O.) reports, under date 6th July, that the congestion and general condition of that port from January to April last was worse even than during the previous autumn, and the great delay and expense incurred in landing cargo must have caused heavy losses to merchants and trade in general.

Steamers of regular lines trading with Genoa with general cargo were not greatly delayed and, under the circumstances, received reasonable dispatch, but tramp steamers bringing full cargoes of cotton, &c. were much delayed. Some steamers arriving with cotton cargoes in December were not discharged until March and several steamers arriving in January, 1915, were not discharged until May. Arrangements were subsequently made (at considerable extra expense to shipowners, so the Consul-General is informed) between the port authorities, consignees and shipowners, to permit steamers to deliver cotton cargoes at the ports of Savona and Spezia and the roadsteads of Vado and Santa Margherita. This arrangement facilitated matters a little and several steamers, which otherwise would have had to wait for their turn at the cotton berths in Genoa harbour, were able to obtain a quicker dispatch. (C. 24,590.)

BRAZIL.

The "Diario Oficial" (Rio de Janeiro) of 7th July publishes the text of a contract between the Brazilian Government and the "Companhia Pernambucana de Navegação a Vapor" (Pernambuco Steam Navigation Company) in substitution for the contract concluded with the company in 1912. The new contract makes provision for the establishment of services of steamers as follows:—(1) two round voyages per month between Recife and S. Luiz to the north; (2) two round voyages per month between Recife and S. Salvador to the south; (3) four voyages annually, one in the first month of each quarter, between Recife and Rocas. At least four vessels must be available for these services. The Government is to grant to the Company an annual subsidy not exceeding 247,786 milreis (about £13,000 at current exchange). The contract will remain in force until 23rd August, 1922.

MINERALS, METALS, AND MACHINERY.

RUSSIA.

The "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd) of 4th/17th July publishes an article giving the results of the petroleum yield in the four large Baku petroleum fields for the month of June and also the aggregate results for the first six months of the current year. The subjoined table indicates the output of petroleum month by month for the first half of the year, the corresponding figures for 1913 and 1914 being added for purposes of comparison:—

	1913.	1914.	1915.
	Pouids.	Pouids.	Pouids.
January	35,100,000	37,200,000	36,800,000
February	31,600,000	36,800,000	32,500,000
March	34,400,000	37,200,000	35,500,000
April	34,200,000	31,000,000	33,300,000
May	35,100,000	32,500,000	35,500,000
June	33,200,000	7,900,000	34,300,000
Total	203,600,000	182,600,000	207,900,000

1,000 pouids = 16 tons (about).

It will be seen from the above figures that the output of petroleum for the first half of this year is a record one for the last three years, and amounts to an increase of 25,300,000 pouids, or nearly 14 per cent. as compared with the corresponding period of 1914.

GERMANY.

According to the "Borsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 15th July the German iron industry has adapted itself to the new conditions arising out of the British blockade and the withdrawal of men for the army. The demand made on the industry by the military authorities is still the best support of the market.

During the second quarter of 1915 sales to neutral countries, particularly Scandinavia, were satisfactory, whilst on the other hand exports to the Balkans were reduced, owing to the closing of the railways.

The demands for coal in the period under review were so great that the pits, with their limited number of workmen, could not fully supply all that was ordered. Carriage on the Oder, in consequence of drought, was not satisfactory. The position in the coke market was good, owing to the activity of the iron works.

The ore market remained firm, and business in foundry pig iron was brisk, the demand being greater than the supply. Trade was also good in shape iron, structural iron, railway material and bar iron, the railway and military authorities being by far the best customers. Business in coarse sheets improved, a brisk demand being experienced from neutral countries. The extraordinary demand

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

for fine sheets continued during the second quarter of 1915. The tube works were fully employed, in consequence of a great decrease in the number of employees, and prices were raised. The sales of wire either directly or indirectly for war needs were also satisfactory. The iron and steel foundries were also busily employed, and it was found possible to increase prices, corresponding to the rise in price of raw material.

The average price of pig iron during the period under review varied from 80s. per ton ex works for puddled iron to 102s. per ton for hæmatite pig iron. Bar iron averaged 125-150s. per ton ex works, coarse plates 130-160s., boiler plates 140-170s., fine sheets 150-180s. and rolled wire 140-150s.

(X. 5,014.)

MEXICO.

With reference to the notice from the British Vice-Consul at Tuxpam, which appeared on page 266 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 22nd July, to the effect that "the oilfields of Mexico had ceased all development work and discharged all the staff with the exception of those necessary to look after the property and to the pumping of about 30,000 barrels per month to the Aguila tanks at the bar," it is to be noted that, owing to a transcriber's error, the statement is incorrect, and the Commercial Intelligence Branch is informed on good authority that something approaching 40,000 barrels daily are reaching the Aguila tanks at the bar.

SIAM.

With reference to the notice on p. 14 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st January, 1914, relative to a proposed scheme for the irrigation of the lower Menam Valley, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Bangkok (Mr. J. Crosby) has forwarded a copy of a Report in connection therewith made by Mr. T. R. J. Ward, C.I.E., whose services as an irrigation expert were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Siamese Government by the Government of India in 1913.

Mr. Ward studied the question with a view to the evolution of a scheme which should make the greatest possible use of the river, but in consideration of the financial situation he has formulated a working plan which will provide such improvements as are immediately required and at the same time serve as foundation work for the greater scheme, should circumstances permit that to be attempted at some future date. This preliminary scheme is as follows:—

(1). To control from a point a little above Chainat the flow of water passing into the Supan or Tachin branch of the Menam, whereby

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

land on each side of that branch will be assured of a constant water supply, at an estimated cost of 7,500,000 ticals (about £578,000).

(2). To erect on the Nam Sak at Saraburi a barrage for direction rather than for storage purposes, in order to bring water south to the Klong Rangsit area, at an estimated cost of 11,500,000 ticals (about £886,000).

(3). To erect a small barrage on the Petchaburi River whereby much land, which is now in danger of desertion, will be saved to the cultivator, at a cost of 1,500,000 ticals (about £115,600.)

(4). To expend a sum of 1,000,000 ticals (about £77,000) on works in the valley of Menam Wang for the irrigation of the Lem-pang Plain, for making preliminary surveys in the other valleys, and for the establishment of suitable rain and river gauging stations.

(5). To expend 1,250,000 ticals (about £96,350) in improving the waterways of a district south-east of Bangkok known as the Bang Hia area, and in providing some form of irrigation relief to the Northern Province of Lakon Lampang wherein scarcity occurs almost annually.

Altogether Mr. Ward's scheme estimates for the expenditure of 22,750,000 ticals (about £1,753,600). Twenty or thirty years hence the erection of a substantial barrage above Chainat, as provided in the greater design, might be decided upon, but the present scheme is one not so much of barrage and of storage as of canalisation, distribution, and conservation of water.

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

(C. 23,426 ; C. 16,470.)

CHINA.

H.M. Consul at Kiukiang (Mr. H. F. King) reports that the Chinese National Oil Bureau is said to have carried out surveys in twelve Provinces, with the result that more than 90 oil producing districts are reported to have been discovered. With the exception of the petroliferous areas at Jehol and Yenchang, the areas in Kiangsi Province and in the Provinces of Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsu and Anhwei are said to produce the best oil in the country. It is stated that the director of the Oil Bureau, with a view to a saving of time, has decided to establish branch bureaux in these five Provinces to work the wells separately.

(A.R. 75.)

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 31st July, 1915, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	55s.	3d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	36s.	1d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	31s.	1d.

For further particulars see p. 408.

The number of bales of cotton **imported** into the United Kingdom during the week ended 29th July, 1915, was **Cotton Statistics.** 16,556 (including 459 bales British West Indian, and 122 bales British East African), and the number imported during the thirty weeks ended 29th July, 1915, was 3,848,424 (including 2,848 bales British West Indian, 1,730 bales British West African, 12,699 bales British East African, and 1,935 bales foreign East African). The number of bales **exported** during the week ended 29th July, 1915, was 4,451, and during the thirty weeks 437,794.

For further details see p. 408.

RUSSIA.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have received the following information from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome:—

Spring Cereal Crop Prospects.

Forecasts of the spring cereal crops in Russia-in-Europe (54 Governments) give the following estimates: Wheat, 248,286,000 cwts., an increase of 29.3 per cent. above last year's production; rye, 3,027,000 cwts., an increase of 28.1 per cent.; barley 210,824,000 cwts., an increase of 30.9 per cent.; oats, 274,011,000 cwts., an increase of 32.7 per cent.; and maize 39,275,000 cwts., a decrease of 3.2 per cent.

The "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta (Petrograd) of 4th/17th July states that reports to hand from the principal flax-growing regions indicate that the condition of the flax is on the whole entirely satisfactory.

Flax Crop Prospects.

There was considerable anxiety some time ago owing to continuous dry weather, which had the effect in certain districts of considerably retarding the development of the plant. Fortunately, however, there has been a considerable rainfall, and as this in turn was followed by sunny weather the effect has been to revive the plant, and the harvest prospects are therefore quite good. Investigation in the flax-growing districts shows that the area under cultivation this year is very irregular and fluctuates from 10 to 25 per cent. less than the area put under flax last year. It appears that there are various reasons for this. In many cases growers seem to have been unable to pay the rent of the land, notwithstanding the fact that reductions in rent have in some cases amounted to as much as 50 per cent.; moreover, the shortage of labour was a serious matter in connection with the sowing, and it will be a still more

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

important factor when the time arrives for gathering in the harvest and preparing the flax for the market. Another reason is that flax growers have been suffering from losses which resulted from the bad harvest of last year, and also from the fact that only low prices were obtained at the beginning of this season. The flax market itself is hard and somewhat stagnant. The demand, which is relatively low, is rather for the medium and high grades.

The "Torgovo" of 7th/20th July states that a meeting was held on 3rd July of the Committee representing the Russian flax growers. It was reported at this meeting that as a result of circularising flax growers in European Russia, the following replies were received indicating the condition of the flax crops: 1,002 good; 45 very good; 38 above the average; 1,586 average; 51 below the average (unsatisfactory); 648 poor; 26 very poor. From 3,216 replies received on the question of the area under cultivation as compared with last year, 580 notified an increase, 1,433 notified a decrease, whilst 1,203 stated that the area was the same as last year.

RUSSIA (SIBERIA).

The "Vvestnik Finansov" (Petrograd) of 5th/18th July contains an article showing that the total area of land under tobacco cultivation in Siberia in 1912 amounted to 766 dessiatines as compared with 615 dessiatines in 1907, whilst the number of plantations rose from 17,708 in 1907 to 19,417 in 1912. The total quantity of tobacco produced in 1912 for the whole of Siberia amounted to 81,508 pounds, of which, however, only 145 pounds consisted of Turkish tobacco. Nearly one-third of the area under tobacco is situated in the Primorsk region, and the next in order of importance are Akmolinsk and Tomsk. The figures for 1912 are, apparently, the last available.

Dessiatine = 2·7 acres (about); 1,000 pounds = 16 tons (about).

MISCELLANEOUS.**AUSTRALIA.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne), alluding to the activity of Japanese traders in the Commonwealth, remarks in particular upon their endeavours to capture the trade in *electrical fittings and appliances (glassware, insulators, &c.)* formerly to a large extent controlled by Germany. Mr. Milne notes incidentally that, according to the local press, the Yokohama Specie Bank is about to open a branch at Sydney.

He adds that he fears that at present, owing to the pre-occupation of many United Kingdom firms with contracts arising out of the war, and owing to their inability to give delivery, much of the trade formerly done with enemy countries will be diverted to the United States, Japan, Sweden, and other countries not directly involved in the struggle.

(C.I.B. 37,923.)

*Miscellaneous.***JAPAN.**

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.), reporting on the pulp and paper trade of Japan in 1914, remarks that as might be expected from the development in the domestic paper industry, the imports of paper show a falling-off whilst the purchases of pulp would have increased had it not been for the war. Even in spite of the decrease in pulp imports has been trifling; the figures were 45,342 tons, worth £466,900, in 1914, as compared with 47,477 tons, valued at £471,700, in 1913. Of this total over £400,000 came from Germany, Sweden and Norway. Canada's share amounted only to £35,000 and that of the United Kingdom to £19,000. In Japan several companies are producing pulp, and in Karafuto (Japanese Saghalien) one factory has begun to produce.

As regards paper, there was a falling-off for the whole group of £240,000, *viz.*, from £738,800 to £498,800. The reduction was general and was to be found not only in every class of paper but in the case of each of the supplying countries. Germany remained at the top of the list with £176,000, a position from which it should be easy for the United Kingdom to displace her. The United Kingdom came second with £148,000, and Sweden third with £91,000.

The Japanese paper industry has made great strides lately and will doubtless continue to do so when the new machinery recently installed comes into operation. During 1914 paper-making machinery to the value of £61,000 was imported, as compared with £20,000 in 1913. Printing paper remains the most important line, but some of the mills are increasing and improving their output and there is already even a considerable export. Art paper is not yet produced in Japan, but in the case of writing, drawing, packing and match papers native makers are working hard to compete with the foreign article, and even blotting paper, which is not specially mentioned in the returns, is beginning to be turned out in considerable quantities.

(A.R. 50.)

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.***TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.**

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of June, 1915, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 10d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that the first volume of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1914 has been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 9d. (post free 6s. 3d.). This publica-

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

Government Publications.

tion, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1909-1913, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country. The second volume will contain details as to Customs revenue, transshipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom. The third volume (supplement) will contain a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

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

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the July issue:—State of the Labour Market in the United Kingdom; Employment in Germany in May; Employment in Denmark; Retail Food Prices in the United Kingdom; Food Prices in Berlin; Food Prices in Vienna; Produce of crops in the United Kingdom in 1914; Farm Servants' Wages in Scotland; Employment of Soldiers at Harvest.

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. 5,451. Trade of Brazil for 1912-13. Price 2½d.

Coffee and rubber exports.	Livestock industry.
Cotton growing industry.	Lumbering operations.
Tobacco cultivation.	Shipping.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORT.

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

No. 850. Gibraltar, 1914. Price 2d.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

- Coffee Market in Hamburg.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 19th July.
- Egg Production in China.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 6th July.
- Tobacco Industry in Portugal.
"Handelsberichten" (The Hague), 22nd July.
- Crop Prospects in the United States.
"Broadstreets" (New York), 10th July.
- Agricultural Prospects in France (continued).
"Bulletin des Halles" (Paris), 12th July.
- Cocoa Market in Hamburg.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 15th July.
- Rice Market in Burma.
"Rangoon Gazette," 28th June.
- Agricultural Problems in Canada.
"Industrial Canada" (Toronto), July.
- Agricultural Statistics of Argentina, 1913-14.
"Review of the River Plate" (Buenos Aires), 2nd July.
- Forestry in French Equatorial Africa (continued).
"Bulletin des Halles" (Paris), 26th July.
- Agricultural Returns for Germany in 1914.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 18th July.
- Tobacco Production in various Countries.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 10th July.
- Lumber Industry in British Columbia.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 9th July.
- Forestry in Natal.
"South African Commerce" (Cape-town), June.
- Sugar (Raw) Market in Germany.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 17th July.

Machinery, Hardware and Engineering.

- Electrical Industries in Russia.
"Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), 11th July.
- Agricultural Implement Trade in Canada.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 7th July.
- Hardware Industry in Upper Silesia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 30th June.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- Coal Market in Central Germany.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 12th July.
- Mining in Rhodesia in 1914.
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 19th June.
- Zinc Market in Upper Silesia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 19th July.
- Copper Smelting in Bolivia.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 17th July.
- Steel Castings: Annealing.
"Iron Age" (New York), 15th July.
- Bauxite and Aluminium Production in United States in 1914.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 8th July.
- Coal Syndicate Operations in Rhenish Westphalia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 16th July.
- Soda Industry in the Transvaal.
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 26th June.
- Non-Ferrous Metals: New Alloys.
"Iron Age" (New York), 15th July.
- Iron and Steel Industry in Upper Silesia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 15th July.
- Pig Iron Prices in the United States.
"Iron Age" (New York), 15th July.
- Steel Works Union Operations in Germany during June.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 16th July.
- High Speed Steel Scarcity.
"Iron Age" (New York), 15th July.
- Lignite Production in Bohemia.
"Neue Freie Presse" (Vienna), 16th July.
- Wire Market in Germany.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 11th July.
- Mining Industry in Canada.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 9th July.
- Diamond Industry in the Transvaal.
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 26th June.
- Cement Industry in Rhenish Westphalia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 17th July.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

- Railway Returns for France in 1914.
 "Economiste Français" (Paris); 24th July.
- Shipbuilding in the United States.
 "Bradstreets" (New York), 10th July.
- Railway Works in China.
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 7th July.

Textiles and Textile Materials,

- Hemp Production in various Countries.
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 10th July.
- Silk Trade in the United States.
 "Possell's Textile Journal" (Philadelphia), July.
- Wool Market in Boston, U.S.A.
 "Bradstreets" (New York), 10th July.
- Silk Market in Japan.
 "Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade Circular," 15th June.

- Cotton Production in the United States in 1914.
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 8th July.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

- Portuguese East Africa: Trade, &c., in 1914.
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 3rd July.
- South Africa: Transvaal Business Failures in 1914.
 "South African Commerce" (Cape-town), June.
- Venezuela: Trade in 1914.
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 7th July.

Commercial, Financial and Economic—cont.

- United States: Business Failures in June.
 "Bradstreets" (New York), 3rd July.
- Germany: Commercial, Industrial, &c., Condition in 1914.
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 8th July.
- Bohemia: Industrial Conditions.
 "Neue Freie Presse" (Vienna), 16th July.
- South Africa: Banking Progress in 1915.
 "South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 19th June.
- Honduras: Commerce, &c., in 1914.
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 7th July.

Miscellaneous.

- Fishing Industry in British Columbia.
 "Industrial Canada" (Toronto), July.
- Boot and Leather Industry in Russia.
 "Vyestnik Finansov" (Petrograd), 11th July.
- Match Industry in France.
 "Economiste Français" (Paris), 24th July.
- Hat and Cap Trade in Argentina.
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 8th July.
- Fishing Industry in Canada.
 "Monetary Times" (Toronto), 9th July.
- Match Trade in Australia.
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 10th July.

 OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Canada.—Winnipeg Directory, 1915.

China.—Maritime Customs Returns, 1914: Part I, Report on Foreign Trade.

San Salvador.—Statistical Annual, 1914 (in Spanish).

United States of America.—Report for 1913-14 of Commissioner of Corporations.

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 30 weeks ended 29th July, 1915 :—

	Week ended 29th July, 1915.	30 Weeks ended 29th July, 1915.	Week ended 29th July, 1915.	30 Weeks ended 29th July, 1915.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	3,533	3,166,796	3,519	213,699
Brazilian	22	19,152	—	790
East Indian	2,654	170,730	500	50,201
Egyptian	6,747	415,538	422	172,035
Miscellaneous	3,600*	76,208†	10	1,069
Total	16,556	3,848,424	4,451	437,794

* Including 459 bales British West Indian, and 122 bales British East African.

† Including 2,848 bales British West Indian, 1,730 bales British West African, 12,699 bales British East African, and 1,935 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 31st July, 1915, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
Week ended 31st July, 1915	55 3	36 1	31 1
Corresponding Week in—			
1908	31 6	23 1	18 9
1909	44 9	27 4	22 11
1910	33 9	20 5	18 3
1911	32 0	24 4	18 2
1912	38 4	28 6	22 2
1913	34 1	24 5	20 3
1914	34 2	25 9	19 8

* 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.

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. 360.*

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. 359.

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

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

Canada and Newfoundland...	H.M. Trade Commissioner, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. Telegraphic Address, "Britecom."
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:—

Argentina ...	British Chamber of Commerce for the Argentine Republic, Calle Sarmiento 643, Buenos Aires. (Agent in London—Mr. D. Begg, 793, Salisbury House, E.C.)
Balkan States	<i>See</i> Turkey.
Belgium ...	British Chamber of Commerce in Belgium (Incorp.). During the war the address will be: c/o London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C.
China	British Chamber of Commerce, British Municipal Council Buildings, Hankow.
Egypt	British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, 6, Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria, and Savoy Chambers, Cairo. (Agents in Suez and London—Messrs. Back & Manson, Egypt House, 36, New Broad Street, E.C.)
France	British Chamber of Commerce, Paris (Incorp.), 9, Rue des Pyramides, Paris. (Correspondents in all the principal towns of France. Commercial Representative in France of the Commonwealth of Australia.) British Chamber of Commerce for the French Riviera and Principality of Monaco, 4, Avenue Massena, Nice.
Italy	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.)
Persia	British Chamber of Commerce, Bushire. British Chamber of Commerce, Mohammerah.
Portugal ...	British Chamber of Commerce in Portugal, 4, Rua Victor Cordon, Lisbon.
Russia	Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, 4, Gorochovaia, Petrograd. <i>Branches</i> in Odessa and Warsaw. Agency in Kiev.
Spain	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.)
Tunis	British Chamber of Commerce, Rue Es-Sadikia, 35, Tunis.
Turkey	British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States (Incorp.). <i>Temporary Office</i> , 7, Place St. Theodore, Athens. <i>Branches</i> .—51, Boulevard Maria-Louisa, Sofia, Bulgaria. 1, Strada Academiei, Bucharest, Roumania. (Correspondent at Salonica)

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.

