

THE Board of Trade Journal.

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[No. 987

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

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

32, Cheapside, London, E.C.

(British Industries Fair and Foreign Samples Section.)

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

☛ *The objects and work of the Branch are described on p. 280.*

Attention is called to the report on pp. 232-33 of the Exhibition at Nottingham of samples of "enemy" goods, formerly sold in British and certain other markets abroad, and to the notice on p. 234 regarding the forthcoming exhibition of these samples at Leeds.

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

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page
"Saddlebag" Cloth—New Zealand enquiry	14th Oct., 1915	75
Spiral Steel Corset Buses of German make—Lyons enquiry	" " "	80
Samples of German Cotton Prints and Sarongs sold in Philippine Islands	30th Sept., "	946
Trimming embroidery and insertion of German make sold in Brazil	23rd " "	877
Carnauba Wax from Brazil	12th Aug., "	426
Brass Knockers, Locks and Screws—Milan enquiry	22nd July, "	225
Heavy Cotton Suiting—Montreal enquiry	15th " "	144
Lucerne and Worm Seed— <i>Market sought</i>	" " "	148
Bottles—Sydney enquiry	8th " "	76
Shoemakers' thread—Alexandria enquiry	" " "	79

Attention is also called to the following notices :—

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OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

UNITED KINGDOM.

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

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

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from Germany and Austria-Hungary.

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.**
- Bone goods, such as pen sticks.
 - Brass fittings, for toy perambulator hoods.
 - Campêche wood logs.
 - Cardboard—
 - Compressed fibre, or cardboard casks.
 - Tarred cardboard for barrack coverings.
 - Chairs, bentwood.
 - Charcoal, flake, free from dust.
 - Chemicals—
 - Alpha naphthylamine.
 - Aluminium sulphate, 18 %
 - Aniline oil and salt.
 - Barium nitrate.
 - Benzol.
 - Calcium chloride.
 - Carbon disulphide.
 - Diamidophenol.
 - Formaldehyde.
 - Magnesium chloride.
 - Metallic arsenic.
 - Naphtha, shale.
 - Naphthalene.
 - Potash, for flint glassmaking.
 - Strontium carbonate.
 - Toluol.
 - Collapsible tubes, lead.
 - Corset steels, woven wire.
 - Electric batteries, for pocket lamps.
 - Electro-cautery apparatus, for superfluous hairs.
 - Enamelled iron shades, for electrical purposes.
 - Glass and glassware—
 - Flour glass.
 - Opal glass.
 - Gum, box tree.
 - Harmonium reeds.
 - Labels, metal edged.
 - Logwood, for making dyes.
 - Machinery and plant—
 - For making press-studs for ladies' dresses.
 - For wrapping lozenges in rolls or packets.
 - Metal edging for perpetual calendars.
 - Moulds, carbon, for flint glass.
 - Needles, rib top.
 - Office appliances: Perforators.
 - Paper—
 - Bottle caps, crimped paper.
 - Cut shelf paper.
 - Prepared paper, as used in rotary duplicators.
 - Paper knives.
 - Peat, for tomato packing.
 - Razors, safety.
 - Size.
 - Talking machines, cabinet.
 - Textiles, similar to continental production.
 - Coloured linen dress cloths.
 - General household linen.
 - Linon glass cloths.
 - Linen serviettes and tea cloths, fringed.
 - Tools: Bits for wood-working machinery.
 - Toys—
 - Buckets, children's, tin toy.
 - Dolls to retail at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d.
 - Indoor games to sell from 1d. up to 2s.
 - Lanterns, small tin, to sell at 1d.
 - Masks, papier mâché, to retail at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d.
 - Pails, wood and metal.
 - Skipping ropes.
 - Spades, seaside.
 - Vacuum flasks.
 - Violin cases.
 - Wadding for fruit packing.
 - Wheels, rubber tyred, for toy perambulators.
 - Wheels, iron, small.
 - Yarns, cotton, for covering electric bell wire, flexible cords and cables.

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

B.

Machinery for making adhesive Paper shirts and drawers,
fly papers, long strips, pyramid waterproof. (Greece.)
type. (Canada.)

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

NOTE.—*In reading the following notices of possible openings for United Kingdom goods abroad, regard should be had to the Royal Proclamation relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from the United Kingdom, which appears on pp. 291-303 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th July, to the Orders of Council which appear on pp. 362-64 of the issue of 5th August, pp. 511-13 of the issue of 19th August, pp. 881-84 of the issue of 23rd September, pp. 19-20 of the issue of 7th October, pp. 86-88 of the issue of 14th October, and p. 167 of the issue of 21st October.*

Regard should also be had to the Royal Proclamation prohibiting exports to China and Siam, unless consigned to authorised persons or bodies of persons, which will be found on p. 952 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 30th September.

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

Coal and coke, pp. 445-6, 13th May; pp. 666-7, 3rd June; pp. 363-4 and p. 366, 5th August; p. 430, 12th August; p. 595, 26th August; p. 23, 7th October; and p. 172, 21st October.

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

Crossbred and similar wool, p. 885, 23rd September.

Crossbred wool tops, p. 173, 21st October.

East India wool, p. 173, 21st October.

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

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

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

Rough diamonds, p. 366, 5th August; and pp. 747-8, 9th September.

Rubber, p. 22, 1st April.

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

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

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA.

The Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada reports the receipt of the following enquiries:—

A British business man, who periodically visits Canada and claims to have a connection throughout the Dominion, desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *athletic goods and sporting goods*. See *Note† below*. (C.I.B. 50,134.)

An agent in Montreal wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *mohair boot and shoe laces*; also *artificial silk thread, on spools and in hanks*. See *Note† below*. (C.I.B. 50,139.)

A Toronto firm, claiming to cover the whole of the Dominion regularly with its travellers, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of all classes of *stationery, paper and fancy goods*. See *Note† below*. (C.I.B. 50,142.)

A firm of agents in Montreal wishes to obtain agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *mechanical equipment, electrical equipment, and articles for the mining industry*. See *Note† below*. (C.I.B. 50,143.)

A Toronto firm is desirous of securing the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *stationers' sundries, toys and toy books, brushes of all kinds, rubber goods for sale to the drug trade, cheap jewellery, and picture post cards*. See *Note† below*. (C.I.B. 50,144.)

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

* * * * *

The following 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. 51,427.)

HOME ENQUIRY.

A London manufacturer seeks supplies of beech binder sieve rims, and invites quotations from Canadian manufacturers.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

An enquiry has been received for the addresses of United Kingdom manufacturers of *machinery for making Dome Fasteners*. *for the production of dome fasteners*.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

A manufacturing company in Toronto desires the addresses of United Kingdom manufacturers who can supply *glass eyes for ladies' wax figures and wax dolls.*

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.

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that a manufacturers' agent desires to represent in New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria United Kingdom manufacturers of *fancy goods, leather goods, toys and stationery.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, desirous of appointing an agent in the States indicated, 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. 48,886.)

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) reports that tenders are invited by the Napier Borough Council, N.Z., for the supply, delivery, erection and maintenance of two *gas engines, two direct current electric generators, two switchboard panels, and cables, spares and other apparatus* necessary for the control of the plant at the power house of the Corporation's electric supply station.

Specifications, conditions and forms of tender may be *obtained* on application to the Town Clerk, Napier, N.Z., and sealed tenders will be received by the Town Clerk up to 4 p.m. on 9th November.*

Each tender must be accompanied by a cash deposit or marked cheque† for £100. Local representation is necessary.

A copy of the specification, conditions and form of tender, together with drawings, may be *consulted* by United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned plant at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 50,667.)

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

† A marked cheque is one whose payment has been provided for by the bank on which it is drawn having transferred the amount from the account of the drawer and marked the cheque either "Accepted" or "Certified."

Openings for British Trade.

NEW ZEALAND—continued.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Dunedin (Mr. W. T. Monkman) reports that tenders are invited by the Dunedin City Council for the *laying of 48,000 square yards (more or less) of street paving* in that city. The paving is to consist of either jarrah wood blocks, rock asphalt, or Trinidad asphalt, and tenders are invited for each or any of the several materials.

Copies of the specification and conditions and form of tender, together with drawings, may be *obtained* from the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Dunedin, N.Z., on payment of £2, which amount will be refunded upon the receipt of a *bonâ fide* tender.

Sealed tenders on the proper forms, will be received at the office of the Town Clerk, Dunedin, up to 5 p.m. on 9th February, 1916.*

Tenders must be accompanied by a marked cheque† or cash to the amount of 5 per cent. of the value of the tender.

A copy of the specification, &c. may be *consulted* by United Kingdom paving contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 50,621.)

* * * * *

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) has forwarded an extract from the local press, dated 24th August to 1st September, from which the following particulars are taken:—

Plans for new freezing works at Wairoa are to be prepared at once and certain machinery will be ordered at an early date. The buildings will be of re-inforced concrete and the proposed works will be able to deal with 2,000 sheep and 50 head of cattle daily, and will have a storage capacity of 50,000 freight carcasses. It is anticipated that the works will be completed by the end of September, 1916.

Instructions have been given for the preparation of plans for freezing works at Kaiapoi which will have a daily capacity of 2,000 sheep and 50 cattle, with storage accommodation for 100,000 carcasses. It is the intention of the company to complete the works in a little over six months. Provision is to be made for the treatment of by-products, and, later, small works are to be erected at Waipara.

The foundation stone of new freezing works at Kaiteratahi was laid on 26th August. These works are to be capable of dealing with 3,000 sheep and 150 cattle per day. Another freezing works is proposed for Hicks' Bay, to serve a large area of country extending to Opotiki. (C.I.B. 48,896.)

Articles in Demand. See notice on p. 234.

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

See † Note on previous page.

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Acting British Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Mr. H. E. Gauntlett) reports that tenders are invited by the South African Railways Administration for the supply and delivery of *vacuum brake gear rubber and metal parts* required during 1916. (Contract

No. 653.)

Sealed tenders, on the proper form, will be received by the Secretary to the Tender Board, South African Railway Headquarters, Johannesburg, up to noon on 6th December.*

Copies of the conditions and forms of tender may be *obtained* from the Secretary to the Tender Board, at the above address. Drawings may be *obtained* from the Chief Railway Storekeeper at Germiston or the Railway Storekeepers at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Durban on payment of a sum of £1 1s. per set, which amount will be refunded on receipt of a *bonâ fide* tender and return of the drawings.

A copy of the conditions and form of tender may be *consulted* by United Kingdom manufacturers of the articles mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 50,506.)

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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.

RUSSIA (FINLAND).

The Acting British Consul at Helsingfors (Mr. H. M. Grove) reports that he has received the following enquiries:—

An agent in Abo wishes to represent United Kingdom exporters of **Colonial Produce ; Coffee ; Coal.** *Colonial produce, coffee, and coal. See Note† on next page, and also Note on p. 223.* (C.I.B. 50,267a.)

An agent in Helsingfors wishes to obtain agencies of United **Rolled Iron Plates ; Metals ; Machinery ; Machine Tools, &c. ; Coal and Coke.** *Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of rolled iron plates, galvanised roofing plate, black plate, metals, screws, bolts, nuts, machinery, machine tools, and tools for the metal industry ; also coal and coke. See Note† on next page, and also Note on p. 223.* (C.I.B. 50,267b.)

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

Openings for British Trade.

RUSSIA (FINLAND)—*continued.*

A firm in Wiborg wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of **Electrical Plant, Fittings and Machinery.** *See Note† below.* (C.I.B. 50,267c.)

An agent in Wiborg wishes to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of **Galvanised Iron Plate.** *See Note† below.* (C.I.B. 50,267d.)

An agent in Helsingfors wishes to enter into business relations with United Kingdom manufacturers of **Household Furnishings, &c.** *See Note† below.* (C.I.B. 50,267e.)

Another agent in Helsingfors wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of **Technical and Machinery Supplies.** *See Note† below.* (C.I.B. 50,267f.)

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

RUSSIA (SIBERIA).

Machinery and other Supplies in Demand. See article on pp. 246-50.

FRANCE.

H.M. Consal at Bordeaux (Mr. A. L. S. Rowley) reports that a local agent, who claims to have extended connections not only in the Bordeaux district, but also in the French Colonies, is desirous of getting into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of **Groceries; Jams and Marmalade; Preserved Fruits, &c.** *See Note on p. 223.*

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned, desirous of appointing an agent in Bordeaux, 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. 50,821.)

H.M. Consal at Lyons (Mr. E. R. E. Vicars) reports that an agent in that city wishes to represent United Kingdom exporters of **Coal.** *See Note on p. 223.*

United Kingdom coal exporters desirous of appointing an agent in Lyons 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. 49,565.)

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Openings for British Trade.

FRANCE—continued.

The French Chamber of Commerce in London notifies that a French firm wishes to secure the Paris representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *sanitary fittings (lavatories, w.c.'s, &c.)* and of *metal articles (pipes, rails, poles, girders, &c.)*.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned should apply to the French Chamber of Commerce in London, 16, Monument Street, E.C., for the name and address of the enquirer.

(C.I.B. 50,379.)

FRANCE (MADAGASCAR).

H.M. Consul at Antananarivo (Mr. T. P. Porter) reports as follows regarding possible openings in Madagascar for goods of United Kingdom manufacture:—

Enquiries are being made by French importers in Madagascar for the following articles of United Kingdom manufacture:—*Galvanised iron roofing and ridging; galvanised, stamped and pressed hollowware; buckets, baths and sanitary cans; tin trunks; blacksmiths' and carpenters' tools; axes, adzes, picks, crowbars, hatchets and spades; builders' cabinet and furnishing brassware; cheap locks, bolts and hinges; nails, screws, rivets; window glass; iron bedsteads; and wall papers.* There are also openings for British trade in the following goods:—*Cotton umbrellas, boots and shoes, waterproof garments, ready-made clothing, cloth for suitings, straw hats, shirts, collars, ties and men's outfitting generally.* There is a considerable demand, at present, for *groceries and tinned provisions* of United Kingdom manufacture, including *jams, fruits in syrup, condensed milk, biscuits, curry powder, corn-flour, tea, hams, candles, household and toilet soaps, confectionery, peppermints and fancy chocolates.* See Note on p. 223.

With two exceptions all rice mills recently erected in Madagascar have been supplied by a German firm. As further plant is about to be laid down, purchasers are enquiring particulars of *rice-dressing machinery* of United Kingdom manufacture, capable of cleaning from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 tons per hour, with furnace adapted to burn rice husks for fuel.

The demand for *enamelled plates, cups and jugs*, which are increasingly used by the natives, was supplied from Germany to the extent of £4,000 in 1913.

Sewing machines, to the value of over £4,000 annually, have, during the past few years, been imported from Germany. Selling prices in Antananarivo range from £2 16s. to £4 17s.

Accordeons, which are found in every coast village, are usually of German make. The number of *accordeons* imported from Germany in 1913 was 12,415.

Openings for British Trade.

FRANCE (MADAGASCAR)—continued.

Germany supplied 30 tons of *cheap confectionery* in 1913, chiefly *peppermints*, for which there is a very large demand in Madagascar. (A.R. 121.)

Metal Goods ; Household Requisites ; Boots and Shoes ; Motor Cars, &c. See notice on p. 269.

SPAIN.

H.M. Consul at Madrid (Mr. A. Jackson) reports that a local agent wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *cinema films*.

United Kingdom manufacturers of cinema films, desirous of appointing an agent in Madrid, 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. 49,606.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

With reference to the notice on p. 357 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5th August last relative to the depletion of accumulated stocks of German and Austrian goods in St. Louis, H.M. Consul in that city (Mr. C. L. M. Pearson) reports that, according to the local press, prices of chinaware have advanced 10 to 20 per cent. in the last year, due principally to the European war.

Much of the china used in the United States is from Berlin and Vienna, and shipments have been almost completely prevented. As a result, American factories have been working at double capacity, but have been unable to fill all the orders that have come in. It is possible that prices will go still higher. (C.I.B. 50,641.)

ARGENTINA.

The "Boletin Oficial" (Buenos Aires) of 10th September publishes a Decree authorising Señores Pedro A. Barros and José Isac to establish a public telephone service in Comodoro Rivadavia and the neighbouring districts. The concession is for a period of 30 years.

The same issue of the "Boletin" contains a Law authorising the Executive Power to arrange for the construction of protection works on both banks of the San Juan River, with a view to preventing danger from floods. A sum of 150,000 pesos currency (about £13,000) is allotted for these works.

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

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information.

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

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

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration with this object. During 1914, 989 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 142,005 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related.

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

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

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

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

BOARD OF TRADE EXHIBITIONS.

EXHIBITION AT NOTTINGHAM OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN SAMPLES.

The second of the series of Exhibitions which has been arranged by the Board of Trade to be held in various centres throughout the United Kingdom, in order to show certain lines of German and Austrian goods sold prior to the war in oversea markets, was held in Nottingham last week. The samples had previously been shown in Leicester (as reported on pp. 15-17 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 7th October). The Exhibition in Nottingham was held in premises situated in Stoney Street, which had been rented and placed at the disposal of the Board of Trade by the Nottingham Chamber of Commerce, who also rendered great assistance in the organisation of the Exhibition.

About 1,650 invitations were issued to manufacturers and merchants in Nottingham, Derby and neighbouring districts. The attendance during the week was very satisfactory, the total number of visitors being 1,056. Representatives of the lace trade included designers, machine holders, finishers and shippers. The members of the Technical Staff of the University College and the students of the Nottingham School of Art also received invitations.

Chief interest was, of course, shown in the exhibits of lace patterns of different kinds, of which over 1,300 were on view. The samples consisted chiefly of lace embroidery worked in cotton and artificial silk on machines of the Schiffler type in Planen. These goods are familiar in the home market, large quantities having been imported in past years from both Germany and Switzerland. Since the war the machines capable of turning out this class of article in Nottingham (comparatively few in number) have been busily engaged in supplying customers hitherto dependent on Germany, and the Exhibition was instrumental in calling attention to the possibility of producing these goods on a larger scale than hitherto in this country. Besides the home and colonial markets, Italy, India, the United States and South America take large quantities.

Another class of lace which has been largely manufactured in Saxony is that known as "net laces and all-overs"; this lace is very effective and popular, and has received much more attention from the Nottingham manufacturers, especially since the war. A number of firms are now producing goods which are quite up to the German standard.

In addition to lace embroidery, a variety of torchon lace manufactured in the Barmen district was shown, which might well be replaced by Nottingham torchons. These torchons have been made in enormous quantities by German manufacturers at very low prices indeed. Nottingham manufacturers have, however, been making the same class of goods for a long time, although not nearly so extensively as their German competitors. The prices quoted by Nottingham manufacturers have also been higher than those quoted by German firms, but since the war British manufacturers have endeavoured to increase their output considerably, and are of opinion that they will

Board of Trade Exhibitions.

be able to produce competitive lines when normal conditions prevail again.

In addition to the low prices quoted the finish attained in the German patterns submitted is evidence of the thorough application of science and industrial art to their production in Germany. A great number of designs, including both cheap and more expensive varieties, were on view, and many visitors availed themselves of the opportunity to study them closely. Samples of guipure laces as applied to the fancy linen trade, as well as piece-goods, were of special interest.

A few samples of lace made on Lever's machines were also shown, the chief centres for this in Germany being Barmen, Leipzig and Dresden. In this variety, and in lace curtains, the supremacy of Nottingham manufacturers, both in the home market and abroad, is not seriously threatened, though Germany exports a quantity of this class of goods, in addition to supplying her own home market.

A small selection of Bretonne and Mosquito nets aroused considerable attention. Nottingham has always done a large trade in plain nets and has, until recently, practically supplied the markets of the world. Some years ago, however, German firms began to import machines from the United Kingdom, and proceeded to manufacture for themselves. Owing to the enormous demands for this kind of lace in Germany to meet the requirements of their own lace trade large quantities used to be sent there from Nottingham. Given time, German firms would probably have become formidable competitors, but until the war broke out they were unable fully to supply their own demands; hence they were still dependent on British productions for a considerable portion of their requirements.

The hosiery exhibits also claimed a good deal of attention, though, as was the case at Leicester, it was found that manufacturers of this class of goods were very fully occupied. The chief feature of the hosiery samples shown was the wide range of fine gauge hose and half-hose in cotton and lisle thread. The existing machinery in the Nottingham district is practically all of low to medium gauge, hardly any being finer than 39 gauge, whereas the Germans produce in addition 40 and 42 gauge, and even finer in better qualities, besides thread and Milanese silks. The machinery required for this finer gauge class of hosiery is very expensive.

As regards underwear, Nottingham manufacturers have always done a large portion of the trade, but Germany has been the chief competitor, both in the home and oversea markets. Since the outbreak of war United Kingdom manufacturers have greatly increased their producing powers.

Interest was also displayed in the glove fabrics exhibited, which illustrate the skill in finishing which has been attained by German and Austrian glove manufacturers. The galloons and tapes on view were also closely inspected, and several cases have come under notice where firms are beginning to manufacture these and other articles in order to meet the demands of markets hitherto largely supplied by Germany.

*Board of Trade Exhibitions.***FORTHCOMING EXHIBITION AT LEEDS.**

Arrangements have been made for the samples of German and Austrian goods which were exhibited at Nottingham (see immediately preceding notice) to be exhibited at Leeds from 8th to 13th November, both days inclusive. The Exhibition will be held in the Crypt of the Town Hall, Leeds, and will be open each day from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m.

Invitations to this Exhibition will be issued by the Board of Trade, acting in conjunction with the Leeds Chamber of Commerce, and manufacturers and exporters who do not receive invitations by 4th November should make application to the Secretary of the Chamber.

A full list of the samples which will be on view was published on pp. 84-5 of the issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 14th October.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.**NEW ZEALAND.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) reports that the Wellington Chamber of Commerce is organising a free public exhibition of goods of British manufacture, to be held during one week in February, 1916. The exhibition is in purpose partly educational, and aims at demonstrating to the public of New Zealand, by statistical and other means, the magnitude of the German commercial invasion; to this end goods of enemy origin may in some cases be displayed alongside similar goods of British manufacture.

H.M. Trade Commissioner writes that the organisers emphasise the fact that the exhibition is to be an appeal to the public and not a trade fair. It is intended to show consumers what British goods are, and why they should buy them; statistics to show the extent of previous purchases from enemy countries will be available. It is necessary for exhibits to be in charge of men* who know the selling points, but it is not necessary to make sales; the idea is to stimulate demand for a certain class or make of goods, and so induce the retailer to put them in his window also.

The following goods, Mr. Wickham states, would be suitable for inclusion in the exhibition:—*Stationery, toys, fancy goods, cheap clocks, bentwood furniture, china and glass, cotton underwear and hosiery, buttons, trimmings, lace, &c.* A demand also exists for goods such as *furnishing fabrics, dress goods, chemicals for industrial purposes, chemical manures, seeds, &c.*

British manufacturers interested in the project should communicate with the Secretary, Central Chamber of Commerce, Wellington, New Zealand.

(C.I.B. 48,320/15.)

* In cases where exhibitors have no local agents, Mr. Wickham is of opinion that if they prefer not to tie themselves to an agent at present, they could get one of the wholesale houses to take charge of a small exhibit, and he thinks that, provided full particulars are given, he can undertake to get any exhibit that is of interest taken charge of adequately.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

DECLARATION OF LONDON.

Modification of Article 57.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 20th day of October, 1915.

PRESENT :

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by the Declaration of London Order in Council No. 2, 1914, His Majesty was pleased to declare that, during the present hostilities, the provisions of the said Declaration of London should, subject to certain exceptions and modifications therein specified, be adopted and put in force by His Majesty's Government; and

Whereas, by Article 57 of the said Declaration, it is provided that the neutral or enemy character of a vessel is determined by the flag which she is entitled to fly; and

Whereas it is no longer expedient to adopt the said Article :

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after this date Article 57 of the Declaration of London shall cease to be adopted and put in force.

In lieu of the said Article, British Prize Courts shall apply the rules and principles formerly observed in such Courts.

This Order may be cited as "The Declaration of London Order in Council, 1915."

And the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and each of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, all other Judges of His Majesty's Prize Courts, and all Governors, Officers, and Authorities whom it may concern, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

J. C. Iedlie.

NOTICE TO SHIPOWNERS.

Inaccurate Manifests.

The attention of the Board of Trade has been called to cases in which goods exported from the United Kingdom have been detained by the Allied Authorities on the ground that the Bills of Lading covering such goods did not correspond exactly with the manifesto of the ships on which they were carried. For instance, a ship was recently detained by the Italian Authorities because the ship's manifest did not specify that the goods were in transit for Switzerland, a fact which was clearly shown in the Bills of Lading.

His Majesty's Government and the Allied Governments attach the utmost importance to the accurate making out in full detail of ships' manifests; and His Majesty's Government have frequently acted with severity where the manifests on board foreign ships have been found

Government Notices affecting Trade.

not to correspond with the Bills of Lading. In these circumstances shipowners are warned not only that His Majesty's Government would find it difficult to support their claims against foreign Governments in cases where an irregularity of the nature indicated was made the ground of the detention of goods exported from the United Kingdom, but that the shippers would have a grave grievance against the shipowners in such cases. (M. 27,377.)

EAST AFRICAN PROTECTORATE: NOTICE OF SALE OF GODOWN PLOTS.

The Governor of the East African Protectorate has reported by telegram that a sale by auction of the leases of 24 godown plots at Kilindini will be held on December 1st to meet the urgent need of the trading and shipping communities. The Colonial Office has received no information as to the conditions of sale, which will be obtainable locally.

DETENTION OF CARGOES AND VESSELS BY H.M. ARMED FORCES.

With reference to the notice on p. 176 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to Naval Prizes, it is notified that the "London Gazette" of 22nd October publishes the following list of *ships whose cargoes, or part of them, have been detained* :—

Name of Vessel.	Nationality.	Cargo detained at
Algarve	Danish	Newcastle
Capella	Norwegian	London
Omsk	Danish	Newcastle
Ramstad	Norwegian	Cardiff
Skogland	Norwegian	Lerwiek
Stanja	Norwegian	Lerwiek
Virginia	Danish	Grimsby

The same issue of the "Gazette" announces that the Swedish vessel "Consul Corfitzon" (2,806 tons) has been detained at Swansea.

TRADE WITH CHINA AND SIAM.

Lists of Approved Consignees.

The issues of the "London Gazette" of 22nd and 26th October publish further additions to and corrections in the lists of approved consignees in China and Siam which were published in the issues of the "London Gazette" of 24th September and 1st, 8th, 15th and 19th October.

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

*Government Notices affecting Trade.***TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.****Northern Rhodesia Proclamation.**

The "Northern Rhodesia Government Gazette" of 21st September publishes a Proclamation, dated 17th August, amending the Northern Rhodesia Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, 1914. This amending Proclamation, which is in similar terms to that in respect of Southern Rhodesia, published in full on p. 955 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 30th September, may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

EXTENSION OF MORATORIUM IN RUSSIA INCLUDING POLAND.

With reference to the notice on p. 374 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5th August last, and to previous notices relative to the Moratorium and other Government financial measures in Russia, including Poland, H.M. Embassy at Petrograd reports that the "Pravitel'svennei Vyestnik" of 13th/26th September publishes an Imperial Ukase proclaiming a Moratorium for Bills of Exchange in certain districts in Russia which are in the vicinity of the theatre of war.

By the present Ukase a Moratorium is established for six months from the date of expiry of all Bills of Exchange executed previous to 10th/23rd July, 1915, for any term, from this date, up to 10th/23rd January, 1916, inclusive, when the place of execution or the place of payment of the Bill is in any of the following Governments or districts of Governments (being Governments and districts in the vicinity of the theatre of war):—Vilna, Grodno, Kovno, Courland, Livonia, Minsk; in the following districts of the Government of Volhynia:—Vladimir-Volynsk, Dubno, Kremenets, Kovel, Luts, Ostrov, Rovno, Staro-Konstantinov; and in the following districts of the Government of Podolia:—Kamenets-Podolsk and Proskurov.

During the above-mentioned term the Bills in question cannot be protested, and no steps can be taken to recover upon them.

The Ukase further empowers the Minister for Finance to extend the Moratorium if necessary to other portions of the Empire than those specified and to extend the period of exemption mentioned.

(C. 34,246.)

POSTAGE OF NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, ETC., TO NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

The following announcement has been received from the Secretary of the War Office:—

(1) The public are informed that on and after Saturday, 6th November, newspapers, magazines, books, and other printed publications (other than trade circulars) will not be sent forward to neutral European countries unless posted direct from the office of publishers or newsagents who have obtained permission from the War Office for this purpose.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

Persons desiring to send newspapers, &c., to neutral European countries should therefore give their orders for execution to publishers or newsagents who have obtained such permission.

(2) Publishers and newsagents desirous of obtaining permission to send newspapers, &c., to places on the Continent should communicate with the War Office, stating whether they have existing orders for the despatch of newspapers, &c., to neutral countries, and the average quantity which they export weekly under these orders.

(3) No information can be given as to the disposal of packets stopped under these regulations.

TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

China (Nanking).—The Trade Report for 1914 of the Commissioner of Maritime Customs at Nanking states that the value of the trade of that port in 1914 amounted to 20,010,487 Hk. taels* as compared with 13,935,555 Hk. taels in 1913, 12,272,125 Hk. taels in 1912, and 9,062,538 Hk. taels in 1911. Thus it will be seen that in the space of four years the trade of Nanking has more than doubled. This excellent result must be mainly attributed to the improved transportation facilities afforded in recent years through the opening of railways, combined with the trading activity of the large local firms. At the beginning of the year the presence of the White Wolf bands in Anhwei checked business, but with their departure further west conditions became more normal and trading was resumed with renewed vigour. In the late spring and early summer revenue receipts were excellent, and previous records were beaten successively in the June, September, and December quarters.

Though the trade of the port was exceptionally good, the agricultural districts did not enjoy the same measure of prosperity. The harvest was poor, the crops suffering much damage in many districts from heavy rains in the autumn. Locusts also visited this neighbourhood, and, earlier in the season, the Hwai River Basin suffered from a severe drought. The outbreak of the great European war served only as a temporary check on the growing volume of local trade, while the investment of Tsingtau in the autumn diverted to Nanking a part of the export trade which had hitherto found an outlet through the northern port. The quantity of such trade that came to Nanking was small, and it would appear as if the bulk of this trade had gone to Chefoo, Tientsin, or Chinkiang.

The total value of imports from foreign countries was the highest for the past ten years, being 3,619,865 Hk. taels, as compared with 2,645,070 Hk. taels in 1913. There appears to be a growing tendency to import direct. Hitherto copper ingots and slabs (Japanese) have been the principal articles of direct import; during the year under review direct imports have arrived from several foreign countries, and are more numerous and varied. America,

* The average value of the Haikwan tael was 2s. 8½d. in 1914, 3s. 0½d. in 1913, and 3s. 0½d. in 1912.

Trade Conditions Abroad.

Belgium, the United Kingdom, Germany, Japan and Hong Kong have all contributed, the principal articles being railway materials (engines, cars, wagons, machinery, tools, iron and steel, sleepers, &c.), cotton yarn, cotton piece goods, copper ingots and slabs (Japanese), refined sugar, softwood timber, perfumery, soap, and various sundries. All kinds of British piece goods appear to have done excellently, the most marked increases being under grey plain shirtings, jeans, T. cloths, chintzes and plain cotton prints, turkey reds, cotton italians, and cotton venetians. The principal metals showing increases are copper ingots and bars, iron bars, iron nails, and iron plate cuttings. Decreases are shown under pig iron, iron sheets and plates, old iron and mild steel, galvanised iron sheets, and tinned plates. Among sundries, excellent advances are shown in the totals imported of candles, cement, cigarettes, aniline dyes, artificial liquid indigo, wooden matches, black pepper, sandalwood, soda ash, and needles. Kerosene oil of all kinds has made a striking advance; American oil has risen from 881,800 to 1,752,835 gallons; Borneo, from 220,000 to 853,441 gallons; and Sumatra, from 1,221,830 to 2,138,636 gallons. The importation of sugar of all kinds is the largest on record, and the advance in the quantities imported of brown, white, and refined is uniformly good. Imports of beams and hardwood have increased largely, while those of softwood has fallen off slightly.

It would appear that the foreign imports represent but a small, though a steadily growing, percentage of the imports arriving by steamer, while the exports by rail are about double the exports shipped under Customs control. Should, however, Pukow be opened to trade, it may be anticipated that shipping will carry a greater proportion of the cargo inward and outward than has hitherto been the case, that the Customs revenue will benefit accordingly, and that there will spring up, as a result, a larger direct trade between Nanking and foreign and coast ports. In this connection it may be observed that Nanking is accessible at any season of the year to vessels drawing 27 feet, and that the number of vessels arriving from and sailing direct to foreign ports during 1914 exceeded the figures of any previous year. In addition to the Shanghai-Nanking and Tientsin-Pukow Railways, which now and for some years past have been operating at this port, work has proceeded during the year on two railway lines to the north, and surveys are being made on a new line to the south-west. When completed, these lines are certain to add greatly to the commercial importance of Nanking as a distributing and collecting centre of trade. The new railways referred to above are:—on the north of the Yangtze, the Lung-Tsin-Yü-Hai Railway, which, coming from the north-west, joins the Tientsin-Pukow Railway at Siichowfu, and the Pu-Hsin Railway, which will link the Ching-Han and Tientsin-Pukow Railways at Wuyi; and, on the south side of the Yangtze, the Ning-Hsiang Railway, which, starting from Nanking, will pass through Nanchang and eventually connect Nanking with Changsha. When all these lines are completed Nanking will have direct railway connection with most of the provinces to the north of the Yangtze and with four of the richest and most populous provinces in Mid and Eastern China.

TRADE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

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

	Imports (<i>see NOTE</i>). SEVEN MONTHS ended JULY.			Exports (Domestic) (<i>see NOTE</i>). SEVEN MONTHS ended JULY.		
	1913.	1914.	1915.	1913.	1914.	1915.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
France	196,456,000	199,366,000	170,576,000	156,431,000	154,038,000	67,851,000
Spain	30,085,000	27,566,000	24,055,000	24,056,000	21,803,000	28,801,000
Italy†	83,595,000	83,193,000	74,781,000	55,750,000	58,219,000	56,216,000
Egypt†	15,524,000	16,782,000	9,886,000	15,343,000	17,170,000	14,692,000
Japan†	47,044,000	43,661,000	33,504,000	34,313,000	37,457,000	36,457,000
British India ...	69,998,000	71,163,000	48,216,000	96,555,000	101,298,000	66,821,000
Canada	82,055,000	62,545,000	49,612,000	39,936,000	39,064,000	53,807,000
British S. Africa ...	24,656,000	24,121,000	17,671,000	16,758,000	14,307,000	7,909,000
United Kingdom ...	373,124,000	368,148,000	443,751,000	394,220,000	299,863,000	218,344,000

† Including silver bullion.

‡ Including bullion.

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

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

	Imports (<i>see NOTE</i>).			Exports (Domestic) (<i>see NOTE</i>).		
	1913.	1914.	1915.	1913.	1914.	1915.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia* (6 months) ...	59,527,000	74,956,000	19,131,000	59,533,000	71,323,000	10,045,000
Brazil (6 months) ...	34,972,000	23,577,000	17,195,000	27,536,000	27,526,000	30,019,000
United States* 6 months†	183,247,000	204,338,000	180,432,000	238,816,000	214,108,000	348,485,000
Argentina† (6 months) ...	41,835,000	34,201,000	20,126,000	38,616,000	42,747,000	62,182,000
Australia (6 months) ...	36,252,000	38,951,000	29,747,000	28,995,000	35,261,000	28,216,000
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Switzerland (12 months)	76,056,000	74,534,000	58,503,000	54,104,000	54,826,000	47,311,000

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

† Including silver bullion.

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

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

In the case of Russia, France, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Argentina, Japan, Canada, and the United Kingdom, the import figures given in the above summaries represent imports for home consumption. In

Trade of Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

all cases the export figures are intended to represent exports of domestic produce. In most cases, however, they include a certain amount of "nationalised" goods, *i.e.*, goods originally imported for consumption, and which, if dutiable, have been charged with duty, but which are subsequently re-exported.

For detailed particulars regarding the trade of the several countries, reference should be made to the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions, including figures received up to 29th October, 1915," to be obtained (price 3½d., post free 5d.), either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsouby, 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., London, W.C.

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 United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of U. K. goods at the Offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

TRADE METHODS IN NEW ZEALAND.

Suggestions to British Manufacturers.

The following information is from the Report* of H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) on the trade of the Dominion in 1914, which will shortly be issued:—

The closing of the German market as a source of supply has called attention to the goods in demand in the Dominions and the large number of these which have been supplied from Germany. Collections of samples of German hardware have been sent to the United Kingdom in the past and circulated to manufacturing centres, but H.M. Trade Commissioner has not learned of any effective attempt having been made to compete with these goods. It is customary to blame the British manufacturer for all shortcomings and disappointments, and no doubt, in the main, this is just. He may have all manner of excuses, such as they are, and a good deal of a Trade Commissioner's time is taken up in thinking them out and explaining them to those importers—and in New Zealand, at all events, there are a good many—who seriously care, even in time of peace, what country supplies their wants.

Many of the German goods are little more than cheap imitations of British makes, and in this case it is exceedingly doubtful whether it is desirable that the United Kingdom should lower its standard. If skilled labour is fully occupied in a particular trade, it would undoubtedly be a serious error to divert it from making high grade goods, for which there is a good demand and less competition, to turning out low grade articles in which the competition is severe. There are, however, large numbers of articles of utility supplied entirely from Germany, particularly in hardware, which are good in themselves, well made, well finished, and cheap, and which, apparently, United Kingdom manufacturers cannot, or will not, make. In H.M. Trade Commissioner's opinion, manufacturers are blamed unjustly in many cases for not cheapening their goods by making a lower quality. On the other hand, they are extraordinarily obstinate when they persist in disregarding the use to which goods are put, and making them unnecessarily heavy, cumbersome, and awkward to use. The accusation against the manufacturers is that they invariably reply that what is good enough for the home market is good enough for New Zealand. It, however, the New Zealander lives and works under different conditions and in a different way, the manufacturer is merely showing his ignorance of the fact that there is considerable variety of taste and habit in different parts of the world. When the manufacturer further refuses to parcel his goods and pack them as his customers require, he is simply putting himself out of the market and deserves no assistance.

It is quite certain that the trade done hitherto in New Zealand by Germany and Austria will not drop into the British lap and stay there without deliberate effort. It may be that the present time will induce the public to make trial of, and the retailer to stock, better quality British goods, instead of Continental makes which cannot be procured. Buying agents in London and Birmingham may

* Will be obtainable from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications.

Trade Methods in New Zealand.

be forced to widen the area of their acquaintance with British manufacturers. There are, however, very many things which the manufacturer must do if he is going to take and keep trade. First and foremost he must realise that if he does not unbend and hustle the whole trade will go to the United States, or any other country which will meet the requirements of buyers.

The main difficulty in selling British goods of any and every kind is that they are almost invariably more expensive than any others. In most cases they are of better quality and in many cases they are better by much more than the difference in price; in other words they are better value. Starting from the standpoint of unwillingness to reduce quality, which is in the main a sound attitude, there are, it seems, only two alternative courses. Either the cost must be reduced while retaining the quality, or the public must be convinced that it is advantageous to buy the more expensive goods. On these two main lines a few suggestions deduced from a study of trade methods in New Zealand may be of use.

In the first place, as few manufacturers do their own shipping, the fact has not been sufficiently appreciated by them that the price of goods, which determines their sale, is not the works' cost, but the cost delivered in the consumers' market. From the point of view of the ultimate buyer it makes not the slightest difference whether a low price is brought about by economies in manufacture or in packing, in freight or in reduction of breakage. If manufacturers are working on too small a scale to do their own shipping at rock-bottom cost, they must either depend on merchants or adopt some co-operative method which will enable them to share in a single efficient and economical selling organisation. If they do their own selling they must realise that it is to their interest to employ as much time, brains, and energy in producing economies in the packing and shipping of goods as in reducing costs in manufacture. If their export office is not well organised and staffed they will fail to meet competition in distant markets in spite of all the chemists and technical experts whom they may introduce into their works.

One very important economy in manufacture which is sometimes overlooked is the scale of manufacture. Several cases could be instanced, notably in pottery goods, such as tiles, insulators, &c., where British manufacturers, beaten on price in the New Zealand market in competition with continental manufacturers, have given higher labour cost as the sole explanation when it is perfectly obvious that comparative scale of production is the only important factor. The larger the scale of production the lower the costs, and, equally important, the larger the stocks that can be held, the quicker the delivery of urgent orders. It is useless for manufacturers to go on complaining of the colonial habit of deferring the placing of orders and then requiring urgent delivery. This is done, and no doubt will continue to be done, in spite of complaints, and manufacturers must so arrange their business as to be able to deliver from stock or else continue to lose orders.

Furthermore, the blame for purchase on cheapness rather than

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on value is always thrown by traders on the public. It may be pointed out, however, that there is, considering the wide distribution of comparative wealth in New Zealand, a very low standard in the quality of goods purchased. This is partly due to the cost of distribution, which makes retail prices high compared with landed costs. It must be admitted that, even though in many lines the standard of quality is low, the prices paid by the public are high, frequently higher than the prices in the United Kingdom for better quality. There is no doubt also that, taken throughout, the retail trade in particular makes very little attempt to sell on quality. The dominating policy is to get something cheaper than competitors and to push goods solely on price. Taking these facts into consideration, and remembering that, unless the retailer will push a line, the manufacturer can only find a sale by direct appeal to the consumer, it remains to be considered what, if anything, can be done by the manufacturer to promote the sale of his goods in spite of their being more costly than others.

The following are some points which may be suggestive to the British manufacturer:—

1. Give the retailer special inducements to push his goods by allowing a good discount off advertised retail prices.
2. Make the goods popular with the shop assistant by studying his convenience in parcelling and labelling.
3. Save the retailer most of the work of "talking" the goods up by supplying him liberally with leaflets giving the selling points and merits, so that he can put these before customers in the shop, or use them as enclosures with letters and parcels.
4. Stimulate the demand by spending money on advertising.
5. Put goods, at his own expense, on show in shops and wholesale showrooms, of a better quality than there is any obvious demand for.
6. See that his agents thoroughly understand the selling points of his goods and are keen to push them in spite of price.

As all these points entail extra payments on the part of the manufacturer, many will reply, as they have done in the past, that such points are outside the sphere of the manufacturer and not his business, and that, if they are necessary, the merchant or agent can do them just as well as he can; that, being directly in touch with foreign markets, the latter is a better judge as to the amount to be spent on these extras, and has no call to complain if he buys his goods at the lowest possible manufacturing cost. This is quite valid reasoning, and the conclusion is quite correct *in theory*, but unfortunately it does not hold in practice. Possibly the merchant system under which British cotton goods are marketed all over the world is as perfect and economical as any in existence, but no merchant dreams of tying himself to particular manufacturers if he can help it. He may do all that is possible to establish and push a particular cotton fabric, but the ticket is his own property, and the fabric he buys from the cheapest source on any particular day. From

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the point of view of British trade as a whole this is quite satisfactory so long as it is confined to goods in which foreign manufacturers do not compete. The manufacturer must realise once and for all that merchants and retailers do not care what goods or whose goods they sell, and that they will handle every time those they can dispose of with the minimum of trouble. In the Dominion, where labour of any kind is scarce and expensive, and as a consequence inclined to become more and more independent and less ready to identify itself in interest with the work in hand, it is becoming more and more a matter of vital necessity to put forward goods which sell themselves.

SYDNEY (N.S.W.) MUNICIPAL CONTRACTS.**Preference to British Manufacturers during the War.**

With reference to the notice on p. 536 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 20th May last relative to preference being granted to British manufactures by the Sydney (N. S. W.) Municipal Council, H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that, at a meeting of the Council on 24th July last, a resolution, confirming the previous decision, was passed as follows:—

- "(a) That during the present war a 10 per cent. preference be "given to goods manufactured by British companies on the "price *ex* works, and a 5 per cent. preference be given to "goods manufactured by Allied Countries."
- "(b) That British companies shall be taken to mean companies "where a majority of shares are held by natural born "subjects of the British Empire. That information on this "point shall be supplied by statutory declaration by the "firm tendering."
(C.I.B. 48,340.)
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**BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AT
TANGIER (MOROCCO).****Proposed Sample Room.**

H.M. Agent and Consul-General at Tangier (Mr. H. E. White, C.M.G.) reports that a British Chamber of Commerce has been constituted at Tangier with a view to promoting British commercial interests in Morocco.

It is proposed to devote a room in the Chamber's offices to the display of samples.

A copy of the "Articles of Constitution" issued by the Chamber may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.
(C.I.B. 50,096.)

DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE IN WESTERN SIBERIA.

The "Weekly Bulletin" (4th October) of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa, contains a Report by the Canadian Special Trade Commissioner (Mr. C. F. Just) on the development of trade in Siberia, from which the following extracts have been taken:—

For the purposes of trade development, Siberia falls into two divisions, namely Eastern and Western Siberia. In the former, special geographical and economic factors tend to make this remote region one apart, and the trade of Eastern Siberia, therefore, must be separately considered. In the western division, stretching from the Urals, to a line drawn through Irkutsk, trade conditions and the influences which control them are similar to those existing in European Russia.

Trade Methods.—Fully 50 per cent. of the trade of Western Siberia is controlled by Moscow merchants. These firms have branches in the principal centres, but purchases for their stores are made in Moscow. The development of the country and the establishment of strong local independent firms, however, are gradually bringing about a change and direct buying must ultimately become a general practice. Most of the foreign firms doing business in Russia pay little attention to the Siberian market; they are content to place their representation in the hands of a single firm in European Russia, with the result that their interests suffer. The practice of the agent is to appoint a sub-agent for Siberia, and the fact that both parties are looking for a substantial profit increases the cost of goods and thus restricts sales. German firms abandoned this practice several years ago. By trade grouping and by sending out at regular intervals competent travellers speaking the language, and carrying a full range of samples to the chief centres, they have been able to build up a direct trade on a satisfactory basis. The commercial penetration of Siberia by Germany has been remarkable.

Openings for trade.—Germany has sold a great many *ploughs* of the better class, a trade which is now worth capturing. The shortage of *ploughs* in Western Siberia is already considerable. *Disc drills* and *disc harrows* have become popular; the discs should be fitted at small intervals, 4 inches instead of the usual 6 inches; they are also adjustable, an arrangement which is regarded as an additional advantage. *Potato diggers* are also in demand; they should be lighter than the ordinary American pattern and should be provided with a more stable delivery table. In regard to *cultivators*, any improvement in construction which would render the teeth less liable to be clogged by weeds, would be welcomed and ensure good sales. *Small threshing machines*, with horse gears, are used in great numbers and are generally in short supply.

Of late the competition of Germany, especially in *engines*, had become a serious factor. *Oil tractors* are preferred, as the prevalence of alkaline water in Western Siberia is against the steam-driven engine. Lightness is a desirable feature; the heavy engines with their narrow wheels pack the soil and prevent growth of vegetation. Tractors of the "caterpillar" type have been introduced. A few sets of these for ploughing have been disposed of among the larger land owners and the prospects for increased business are good. The

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country, however, is still relatively poor, and the general use of expensive farm machinery must be a matter of slow growth.

Flour mill machinery (roller process) to grind 1,000 to 3,000 pounds of grain (600 to 1,800 bushels) in 24 hours is in increased demand, as well as the *oil engines* of the Diesel type of from 50 to 80 h.p., required to operate it. Extra heavy fly-wheels are preferred. The rapid rise of the dairying industry in Western Siberia is responsible for a large demand for *cream separators* the supply of which has hitherto been met by Germany and Sweden.

Farm wagons, built of ash, with oak hubs, in three sizes, are needed in large numbers, the actual source of supply in the Caucasus and Northern Russia being quite unable to meet the present requirements, as Russian firms are engaged on war contracts; prices range from 75 to 80 roubles each delivered at Omsk. It is to be observed that these prices are exceptional, and not likely to be maintained in normal times.

In regard to general *hardware, tools, &c.*, visits to the large general stores at Omsk showed that goods of German origin are stocked, if not exclusively, at least to a surprising extent. Stocks everywhere are being rapidly depleted, and the question of replacing them is causing anxiety. In one typical store, with a business of 3,000,000 roubles a year, the following articles were noted as being urgently needed:—*common cutlery, skates, razors, barbers' hair clippers, pumps, (hand pumps especially), stocks and dies, bolts and nuts, pulleys, valves and fittings for radiators, electric light fittings, lamps, bell pushes, and fans, meters, dynamos, common oil burners, clothes wringers, drills, files, frame saws, hand saws, drilling machines, common shovels and locomotive shovels, freezing machines, scythes, hay forks, enamelled ironware, tools of every class and builders' hardware.*

There is a promising market for *sewing machines*; outside of those made in Russia by a well-known American company, the greater number sold are of German origin. Supplies of the latter are now exhausted. The machines are bought on the basis of extended monthly payments.

Trade grouping and local agents.—Financial strength to carry on trade is a greater necessity in Western Siberia than in European Russia, and trade grouping by firms wishing to enter the market is of first importance. While the profits are great, expenses are high, and in testing the possibilities of a new market it is a wise policy to share expenses. Local agents urge that responsible representatives of grouped industries should visit the country and get into touch with local conditions.

Credit.—The granting of extended credit has been an important factor in securing business in Western Siberia. There is little liquid capital in a country during the early stages of colonisation and agricultural development. In practice, therefore, the foreign exporter must be prepared to carry on business with his own capital. Although the Western Siberian market is extensive, it is safe if care in the granting of credit is exercised.

Development of Trade in Western Siberia.

In the opinion of local agents, apart from agricultural, mining and general machinery, credit is required of from six to nine months from the date of the delivery of goods, although they stated that a modification of these terms might be possible in the future. It was useless to think of opening up business under other conditions; the trade was not cut and the cost of credit could be realised in the prices. Trial orders must not be ignored but receive as close attention as larger orders. Bank discounts are as follows:—On prime bills, three months, $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; six months, 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; nine months, 9 to 10 per cent.

Trade centres.—The most advantageously placed centres for business in Western Siberia are Omsk, Tomsk, Tobolsk, Novo-Nikolaievsk, Krasnoyarsk and Irkutsk. The first, and the last three, are situated at points where the Trans-Siberian Railway crosses the principal rivers which, during the greater part of the year, provide cheap transport facilities over vast areas of Siberia. Omsk and Novo-Nikolaievsk are of especial importance as distributing centres for agricultural machinery, &c., and in the interests of settlers the Government maintain, at those towns agricultural experimental stations and official testing grounds for machinery and implements.

Factors facilitating trade.—There are certain factors at work in Western Siberia which facilitate trade. Among these must be considered the spirit of combination which is inherent in the Russian peasant class and which has given birth to an important co-operative movement. Credit Associations, consisting of groups of peasants to whom Government aid is given in the shape of credit on the joint responsibility of the group, exist in large numbers and are multiplying as the newer districts are opened up and settled. There are also 220 official agricultural machinery and implement depôts in Western Siberia, which advance farm equipment at low prices and on easy terms of payment to poor settlers—see below.

Value of Credit Associations.—In regard to agricultural machinery and implements, the effect of the facilities offered by these credit associations, coupled with the policy of the International Harvester Company, has been to cause many wholesale firms to withdraw from business. While this is perhaps regrettable in a sense, it has its compensations, as the manufacturer is on safer ground in selling to credit societies. His rate of profit, it is true, will be diminished, but, in view of the probability of a larger turnover as the consumption of agricultural machinery increases, as it must inevitably increase, his aggregate profits should be greater. The strong point about the credit associations is that they possess the local knowledge which enables them to sell to the right people, and, most important of all, they possess the means of securing a relatively quicker liquidation of debts, and of enforcing payment in doubtful cases. Their losses from bad debts are said to be practically nil. The wholesale firm on the other hand, has still the best class of farmers with whom to trade, and in practice, prices do not fall below a figure offering a reasonable profit. It was stated that this has been demonstrated in the business

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transacted by the official agricultural depôts which are finding by experience that the cost of administration, and the minimum losses through bad debts, will not permit them to sell at the low prices originally fixed. Their competition, therefore, has not been the ruinous one which was predicted at the outset. The credit associations by their statutes are wisely limiting their dealings to a small number of articles, and the general merchant, thus relieved of a portion of his business which caused him anxieties and losses not commensurate with the accrued profits, is left with the supply of the general requirements of his clients of the peasant class.

Farm machinery testing grounds.—A visit was paid to a station on the Irtish River, near Omsk, where excellent experimental work is carried on. Of special interest are the arrangements for testing the various kinds of machinery and implements as they are introduced into Siberia. The practical tests are carried out under the direction of the Colonisation Department, which runs the official agricultural machinery depôts referred to above. Foreign agricultural machinery and implements are admitted on equal terms with those of Russian manufacture and carefully and impartially tested. The relative efficiency and suitability for their respective purposes under Siberian climate and soil conditions are also determined and made public. Specimens of the most suitable machines of all kinds are on view for the visiting farmers, and every information supplied and demonstrations given. A similar testing station exists at Novo-Nikolaievsk. This town and Omsk are the two chief distributing centres of agricultural machines and implements. The stations serve a very valuable purpose, and are greatly appreciated.

Particulars of the operations of the Co-operative and Credit Associations are not available, but those of the Official Agricultural Machinery Depôts, maintained by the Department of Agriculture for the supply of machinery and other articles to poor settlers, were furnished by the directors of the Colonisation Department at Omsk. Briefly, the value of the sales has been as follows:—in 1910, 4,970,000 roubles; in 1911, 6,800,000 roubles; in 1912, 8,440,000 roubles; and in 1913, 7,300,000 roubles.

Official implement and machinery depôts.—Throughout Siberia there are between 250 and 300 of these depôts in operation. The depôts had machinery in stock at the end of 1913 to the value of over 5,000,000 roubles.

The sales are generally made on the basis of payment of one-half of the value of the article during the first year, the remainder being paid off in instalments according to the ability of the settler. According to a Return issued by the Government Migration Commission, only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the debts contracted by the peasants at the depôts between 1897 and 1907 remained still unpaid at the close of 1913, and the percentage owing on the sales at that date was as follows:—for 1909, 6·5 per cent.; for 1910, 11·6 per cent.; for 1911, 20·4 per cent.; for 1912, 28·6 per cent.; and for 1913, 56·9 per cent. It will be seen, therefore, that the extinction of debt proceeds on what must be considered satisfactory lines, the actual loss due to

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non-payment being relatively negligible when the total turnover is considered.

The character and the value of the chief classes of machinery, implements &c. sold by the official Siberian depôts in 1913 was as follows:—

—	Number.	Value.
		Roubles.
Single ploughs	35,794	832,544
Double ploughs	4,198	188,460
Ploughs and seeders combined	1,934	131,085
Broadcast seeders and disc drills	473	68,524
Mowers	2,955	429,477
Hay rakes	2,962	185,341
Reaping attachments	1,206	29,849
Russian reapers	3,023	507,465
Reapers (others)	3,104	589,648
Binders	1,150	454,357
Factory-made threshers with horse power	1,234	721,181
Threshers (hand power) home-made	1,845	409,289
Winnowers and cleaners	6,205	240,434
Grain sorters and separators	347	83,529
Wagons	2,891	268,565
Lubricating oil	24,159	78,497
Roofing sheets of iron and steel	214,193	567,976
Tarpaulins sacks	305,057	109,424
Grain and other products	53,675	51,401
Seed grains	—	123,265
	Pounds.	
Binder twine	18,254	165,606

Rouble = 2s. 1½d. at par ; pound = 36 lbs. (av.).

CROP ESTIMATES FOR CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

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

In **Argentina** the areas sown in 1915-16 are:—Wheat, 16,329,000 acres; oats, 2,632,000 acres; and linseed, 4,060,000 acres, an increase of 5·5 per cent. in the case of wheat, and decreases of 8·3 per cent. and 4·6 per cent. in oats and linseed, respectively.

The estimated production of crops in **Hungary** in 1915 is as follows:—Wheat, 81,111,000 cwts., or 43·9 per cent. above last year's production; rye, 22,735,000 cwts., an increase of 7·2 per cent.; barley, 23,790,000 cwts., a decrease of 14·9 per cent.; oats, 22,891,000 cwts., a decrease of 7·4 per cent.; and maize, 92,835,000 cwts., an increase of 7·8 per cent.

The estimated production of maize in the following countries is 1,766,884,000 cwts., or 11·9 per cent. above last year's production: Hungary, Italy, Roumania, Russia, Switzerland, Canada, the United States, and Japan.

PROHIBITIONS OF EXPORT IN FORCE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE ALLIED COUNTRIES, AND NEUTRAL COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.

Attention is directed to the Supplement to the present issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" containing complete lists of articles which, according to the latest information received by the Board of Trade, are prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom and certain foreign countries, viz.: Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland.

This Supplement replaces that issued by the Board of Trade on 29th July last.

Copies of the Supplement may be obtained, at the price of 3d. per copy (exclusive of postage), from the usual official sources.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of copy of a Customs Memorandum (No. 1951 B), dated 27th September, 1915, which contains a list of guarantee companies which have been licensed to do business in Canada with regard to tourists' automobiles, and special or general bonds, in approved form, given by any of such companies may be accepted as security in respect of automobiles imported into Canada by non-residents of the Dominion, for touring purposes only, under the regulations as contained in Memoranda Nos. 1571 B and 1619 B.

The Memorandum can be consulted by persons interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

[*Note.*—For the regulations under the Memoranda Nos. 1571 B and 1619 B, see the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 3rd March, 1910 (pp. 437-8), and the 30th March, 1911 (p. 663)]. (C. 34,552.)

Copy of a further Memorandum (No. 1952 B), dated 28th September, 1915, has been received notifying that Shushartie Bay (B.C.) has been established as an outport of Customs and warehousing port under the survey of the Port of Nanaimo (B.C.), with effect from the 1st October, 1915. (C. 34,561.)

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 473 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 18th February last notifying, *inter alia*, the requirement of Consular Certificates of Origin for certain goods imported into the Dominion from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Italy, it is pointed out that the Board of Trade have now received, from the Office of the High Commissioner for New Zealand in London, copy of a

Consular Certificates of Origin required for goods hitherto exempted on Importation from certain European Countries.

Importation of Tourist's Automobiles: List of Companies authorised to give Guarantee Bonds.

New Customs Outport and Warehousing Port.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND—continued.

Notice, issued in the New Zealand "Gazette" on the 26th August, 1915, which revokes the Notice of the 26th January, 1915, whereby certain goods (*viz.* carbide of calcium, tar, pitch, strawboard, butter paper and manurial salts), on importation into the Dominion from the above-mentioned countries, were exempted from the requirement of Consular Certificates of Origin.

It is, however, provided in the present Notice that notwithstanding such revocation, goods of the classes aforesaid may be imported into the Dominion from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland or Italy without a Consular Certificate if they left the countries from which they are so imported before the 30th September last, and if the Collector of Customs is satisfied that they 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.

(C. 34,499.)

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 761 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 18th March last regarding the regulations as to the requirement of Consular Certificates of non-enemy Origin for imports from, and Declarations of Ultimate Destination for exports to, certain foreign countries under Government Notice No. 40 of 1915, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Government Notice (No. 338 of 1915), dated 24th September, which amends the above-mentioned Government Notice No. 40 of 1915, with the effect that certificates of origin and declarations of ultimate destination are not now required to be produced to the Customs Authorities in Southern Rhodesia in the case of imports from, or exports to Italy, respectively.

(C.I.B. 50,501.)

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE : SWAZILAND.

With reference to Notices which have appeared in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland under various Proclamations and Government Notices, the Board of Trade have now received copy of further Government Notices (Nos. 77-8 of 1915), dated 22nd September, providing for the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from the above-mentioned Territories, as follows:—

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

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

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

EGYPT.

The "Journal Officiel" for the 4th October last contains a Notice (No. 2) giving revised Tariff Valuations for use in assessing Customs duties on coal and coke imported into Egypt, with effect from 1st October to the 31st December, 1915, as follows:—

Description.	Import valuations per ton of 1,000 kilos. (2,204 lbs.).	
	Old Rates.	New Rates.
	£ E.*	£ E.*
South Wales coal—Cardiff, Newport, Swansea, &c. ...	2-580	2-750
Newcastle, Sunderland, and other North Country, South African and Indian	2-210	2-460
Lancashire, Yorkshire, North Wales and Scotland ...	2-080	2-440
Gas coal (Newcastle) for use in gas factories	2-080	2-330
Briquettes (patent fuel), from Swansea and Scotland ...	2-580	3-000
Dust slack coal and small coal of any origin, also rubble culm and duff (excluding nuts)	1-950	2-200
Foundry coke and Cannel coal	3-000	3-250
Gas coke of any origin, including chemical coke	2-630	3-100
American, Belgian and French coal... ..	2-580	2-750
Anthracite coal of any origin	2-500	3-410

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

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

It is also stated that a reduction of 50 *millièmes* per ton is allowed on coal imported *via* Port Said, or in transit through that port. This reduction represents a difference of freight. (C. 34,371.)

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

Import Tariff Valuations for Petroleum.

Description.	Import Valuations.	
	Old Rates.	New Rates.
	£ E. <i>Millièmes</i> *	£ E. <i>Millièmes</i> *
American petroleum... Per case of two cans ...	0 327†	0 330‡
Per pair of cans not in case... ..	0 313‡	0 280‡
Safety petroleum ... Per case of two cans ...	0 387†	0 390‡
Russian petroleum ... Per case of two cans ...	0 302†	0 330‡
Per pair of cans not in case... ..	0 277‡	0 280‡
Russian and American petroleum in bulk... Per 1,000 kilogs.	6 800	6 800
Roumanian petroleum in bulk	6 500	6 500
Mazut (liquid fuel) of any origin	<i>ad valorem.</i>	<i>ad valorem.</i>

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

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

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

‡ Including 30 *millièmes* for the cost of each can.

|| Including 50 *millièmes* for the cost of one case. (C. 34,310.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

EGYPT—continued.

A Notice (No. 3) has also been received giving revised Tariff Valuations for use in assessing duties on certain metals imported into Egypt, with effect from 1st October to 30th November, 1915, or until denunciation, as follows:—

Kind of Metal.	Valuation per kilogramme (2·2046 lbs.).	
	Old Rates.	New Rates.
	<i>Millièmes.*</i>	<i>Millièmes.*</i>
Copper and brass sheets, round and bottoms	110	98
Copper sheets, plain	107	95
Copper sheets in rolls, bars, round and flat	107	95
Copper ingots	104	92
Copper wire	<i>ad valorem.</i>	<i>ad valorem.</i>
Brass wire	"	"
Brass sheets, plain, 24 by 48, 8 lbs. to 5 lbs.	"	"
Tin ingots and bars	165	150
Lead sheets	26	26
Lead shot	27	27
Lead pipe	26	26
Lead, pig... ..	26	26
Zinc sheets	130	100
Zinc ingots	130	100
Phosphor bronze	130	100
Antimony	130	130
Quicksilver	580	580

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

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

(C. 34,370.)

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" for the 4th October last also contains certain tariff valuations for hides, skins, sesame, flax, wool, ivory, wax, onions, eggs, cotton seed oil, caustic soda and various other products exported from Egypt, which are to remain in operation from the 1st October to the 31st December, 1915.

The list of valuations may be seen by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 34,268.)

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" for the 11th October last contains certain revised Tariff Valuations (No. 1) for use in assessing duties on cotton manufactures imported into Egypt, with effect from the 3rd October, 1915, to the 3rd February, 1916, or until denunciation, as follows:—

Revised Import Tariff Valuations for Cotton Manufactures.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations. •

EGYPT—*continued.*

Articles.	Import Valuations per kilogramme (2·2046 lbs.).	
	Old Rates.	New Rates.
White longcloths (soft or hard finish)	<i>Millièmes.*</i> 77	<i>Millièmes.*</i> 85
Victoria lawns, common qualities	<i>ad valorem</i>	<i>ad valorem</i>
Doriahs (hard finish)	" 83	" 91
Grey T and longcloths, domestic and cabbot	106	117
Grey shirtings; grey twills, grey cambries and grey tanjibs	<i>ad valorem</i>	<i>ad valorem</i>
Arabian stripes and cotton scrims	"	"
Fine Victoria lawns	"	"
Fine mulls	"	"
White tanjibs, soft finish; white doriahs, soft finish; white cambries, soft finish; grey mulls, white mulls; grey doriahs	141	155
Crapes, dice cheeks, herring-bones, sateen stripes, bleached or grey, all common qualities	126	139
White shirtings; white croydons; white twills [fine light shirtings (batiste) are excluded]	116	123
Prints for dressing	164	180
Tanjibs (hard finish)	<i>ad valorem</i>	<i>ad valorem</i>
Fancy cloth, red, coloured or sateen stripes (Bazin)	141	155
Sheetings	150	165
Grey dhooties	121	133
White dhooties	161	177
Plain dyed cloths, sateens, black drills, Turkey red common brocades (excluding printed sateens, mercerised sateens, jaconets, linings, and fine brocades)	133	146
Prints, "satiné," for furniture	<i>ad valorem</i>	<i>ad valorem</i>
Cambries (hard finish)	81	89
Swiss checks, bleached or grey	107	118
Drills, grand drills and cetaries	90	99
Cotton flannelettes and printed flannelettes	141	155
Oxfords, current qualities	125	137
Nainsook and similar cloths, white, coloured or black	<i>ad valorem</i>	<i>ad valorem</i>
Cambries, y. 12 and y. 24	"	"
Zephyrs	"	"
Jaconets, crimps, crepons, heavy lappets, heavy lenos, common punjees, and light prints, plain, coloured or printed	"	"
Fine brocades, plain, figured or printed	"	"
Plain cotton crepon, white, black or coloured	"	"
Embroidery cambries	"	"

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

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

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

(C. 34,787.)

A further Notice (No. 32) has been received which contains certain revised Tariff Valuations for use in assessing duties on cotton yarns imported into Egypt from the 5th October to the 4th November, 1915, or until denunciation, as follows:—

Revised Import Tariff Valuations for Cotton Yarns.

• *Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

EGYPT—continued.

Articles.	Import valuation per kilo. (2·2046 lbs.).
Cotton single yarns, grey and bleached, and knittings—	<i>Millièmes,*</i>
From India—	
Nos. 4 to 12	60
Nos. 14 to 20	74
From other countries—	
Nos. 4 to 12	90
Nos. 14 to 20	94
Cotton sewings, grey or bleached—	
From India	94
" other countries	99
Cotton doubled yarns, grey and bleached, Nos. 40/2... ..	125
Cotton cable yarns, No. 20	125
Turkey red cotton single yarns	100
Other coloured cotton single yarns	120
Gassed or mercerised or prepared yarns, grey, bleached, or dyed—	
From India	<i>ad valorem.</i>
" other countries	"

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

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

* 1,000 millièmes = £E 1 = £1 0s. 6d.

(C. 34,788.)

CYPRUS.

With reference to the Notices which appeared in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 4th March (p. 624) and the 13th May (p. 482) last regarding the requirement of Consular Certificate of non-enemy Origin for Imports and Declarations of Ultimate Destination for Exports, under various Government Notices, the Board of Trade have now received copy of the Cyprus "Gazette" (Extraordinary), dated 2nd August, 1915, which contains a further Government Notice to Importers and Exporters (No. 13,174) cancelling the previous Notices, and, at the same time, prescribing amended regulations regarding Certificates of Origin for certain goods imported into Cyprus from various European countries and Declarations of Ultimate Destination in respect of all exports to various foreign countries from Cyprus.

Under these amended Regulations, Certificates of Origin are, for the present, only required in respect of imports from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland.

They are, however, not required in respect of imports of the *bona fide* personal and household effects of persons entering the country, of foodstuffs, of timber of any kind (including pit-props), strawboard, mechanical wood pulp, cut flowers, flax or flax seed, iron ore, granite, granite setts for paving, paving stones, kerbstones, slatestone, cod

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

CYPRUS—*continued.*

liver oil, ice, marble, alabaster, sienna earth, tar, carbide of calcium, or cyanamide of calcium, or in respect of goods imported from an allied country by way of a neutral country on a through bill of lading or by through postal parcel, or in respect of enemy goods of enemy origin imported under licence.

Declarations of the Ultimate Destination of goods exported to any foreign place in Europe or on the Mediterranean Sea, with the exception of those situated in Russia, France, and Italy are required to be made to the Collectors or other proper officers of Customs and Excise.

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

The prescribed forms of Certificate of Origin for Imports and Declaration of Ultimate Destination for Exports are similar to those prescribed in the Notice to Importers and Exporters for the United Kingdom.

The above-mentioned Notice (No. 13,174) is further amended by a Government Notice (No. 13,257), which was published in the Cyprus "Gazette (Extraordinary)" for the 4th October last and which provides that

"Where a person, in the case of making entry before shipment makes a declaration as to the person or country for whom any goods are ultimately destined, then, unless security has been given by bond, the exporter shall, if and when required by the Chief Collector of Customs, produce evidence to his satisfaction that those goods have not reached a person who is an enemy or treated as an enemy, or a country which is an enemy country, under any law, proclamation or notice for the time being in force relating to trading with the enemy; and if he fails to do so he shall be liable to be punished unless he proves that the goods reached the person or country without his consent or connivance, and that he took all reasonable steps to secure that the ultimate destination of the goods should be the person or country mentioned in the declaration."

(C. 34,587.)

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 39-45 of the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 14th October last giving the full list of articles prohibited to be exported from Cyprus under a Proclamation of the 13th September last, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation, dated 2nd October, 1915, which cancels the provision of the above-mentioned Proclamation providing for the prohibition of the exportation of all articles to Bulgaria, but, at the same time, provides that the exportation of the following goods to Bulgaria is prohibited, *in addition* to the prohibited goods which

Exportation of various goods to Bulgaria prohibited.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

CYPRUS—*continued.*

are specified in the various Schedules to the Proclamation of the 13th September:

- Black plates.
- Cotton cloth.
- Cotton piece goods.

(C 34,627.)

[In this connection reference should be made to the Royal Proclamation of 16th October (see "Board of Trade Journal" of 21st October, p. 169) "extending to the war with Bulgaria the Proclamations and Orders-in-Council now in force relating to the war."]

RUSSIA.

With reference to previous notices in the "Board of Trade Journal"

**Regulations respecting
Certificates of Origin.**

respecting the regulations concerning certificates of origin for goods imported into Russia, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that, according to a notice published in the official "Trade Gazette" of Petrograd on the 18th September/1st October, the Russian Ministry of Finance, in concurrence with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Commerce, has decided that, as a temporary measure and for the duration of the war, owners of goods may obtain certificates of origin from the competent Consuls of Allied or neutral countries resident in the country through which the goods pass, or from which they have been obtained for despatch to Russia. These certificates, however, as well as the accuracy of the declaration as to the origin of the goods made therein, must be further certified by the local Russian diplomatic or Consular officer.

(C. 34,219.)

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 Norwegian Government have prohibited the exportation from Norway of *butter* and of *printers' joinery and material*.

[NOTE.—A complete (alphabetical) list of articles prohibited to be exported from Norway (including those mentioned above) is printed at pages 49-54 of the Supplement to the present issue of the "Board of Trade Journal."]

(C. 34,477 ; 34,734.)

SWEDEN.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of the following information from H.M. Minister at Stockholm with regard to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from Sweden:—

**Prohibition of Exportation
of certain Articles.**

The heading "Hides and Skins" in the prohibited Export list is completed, as from the 17th October, by the addition of the item printed in italics below:—

Hides and skins which cannot be classed as furriers' goods, dressed and partly dressed—

Sole and insole leather, and walrus and hippopotamus leather.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SWEDEN—continued.

Other kinds—

In pieces weighing at least 1 kilog. net per article (even if coloured or varnished).

In pieces weighing less than 1 kilog. net per article (except gold and silver leather and coloured or varnished leather): scoured or divided.

The exportation of the following articles from Sweden has been prohibited, the prohibition taking effect as from the dates noted:—

Copper (bronze) coins [17th October];

Seeds:—Timothy grass seeds, red clover seeds, and other unspecified seeds (excluding canary seeds, and pine and fir seeds), even if pulverised [20th October];

Milk and cream, and conserves thereof [20th October];

Edible unspecified portions of animals, such as liver, kidneys, &c. [25th October];

Butter, natural, not runemarked [22nd October].

[NOTE.—A complete (alphabetical) list of articles prohibited to be exported from Sweden (including the above-mentioned articles) is printed at pages 68-78 of the Supplement to the present issue of the "Board of Trade Journal."] (C. 34,683; and 34,910.)

NETHERLANDS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegrams from H.M. Minister at The Hague notifying the following additions to, and modifications of, the prohibitions of export in force in the Netherlands:—

Prohibition of Exportation of Certain Articles.

A Royal Decree of the 16th October prohibits the exportation from the Netherlands (so far as exportation is not already prohibited) of all *salled, dried, or otherwise preserved vegetables which may not be exported when fresh.*

A Royal Decree of the 18th October prohibits the exportation from the Netherlands of *cottonseed oil, coco-nut (cocos) oil or cocos fat, sesame oil, soya-bean oil, groundnut (arachides) oil, and all edible fats (except margarine which, by its preparation with milk and milk products, has been rendered suitable for use as a butter substitute).*

A further Royal Decree of the 18th October amends the prohibition of export imposed by the Decree of the 22nd August in respect of profile iron, tool steel and scrap cast iron (see page 767 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 9th September) in the sense that the prohibition now applies to *bar iron and bar steel (round, square and hexagonal), more than 40 millimetres in diameter or length, and also tool steel whether old or new.*

The "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" for the 22nd October contains a Royal Decree, dated the 21st October, which prohibits the exportation of *nickel and bronze coins* from the Netherlands.

[Note.—A complete (alphabetical) list of articles prohibited to be exported from the Netherlands—incorporating the information notified above—is printed at pages 38-48 of the Supplement to the present issue of the "Board of Trade Journal."]

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRANCE.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a French Presidential Decree, dated the 13th October, and published in the "Journal Officiel" for the 17th, which prohibits the exportation and re-exportation (after warehousing, transit or transhipment) of *sodium carbonate (soda)*, and *acetate or pyrolignite of lime*.

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

(C. 34,783.)

[NOTE.—A complete (alphabetical) list of articles prohibited to be exported from France (including the articles referred to above) is printed at pages 18-27 of the Supplement to the present issue of the "Board of Trade Journal."]

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 17th October contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 16th October, which re-imposes, as from the date of publication of the Decree, the import duties leviable under the French Customs Tariff on imported wheat, spelt and meslin in the grain, on flour of wheat, spelt and meslin, and on bread, which duties were temporarily suspended, as from the 1st August, 1914, by Presidential Decrees of the 31st July, 1914. (See the notice at page 364 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 6th August, 1914.)

The present Decree provides that consignments of the above-mentioned articles which are proved to have been forwarded direct to France before the 17th October will be admitted free of duty.

(C. 34,784.)

SWITZERLAND.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at Berne to the effect that a Federal Decree of the 19th October prohibits the exportation from Switzerland of:—

Cotton, dyed, etc.;

Cotton wool (wadding), and cotton tow;

Cotton yarns, imitation vicuña yarns, and yarns of cotton with admixture of other substance.

(C. 34,730.)

[NOTE.—A complete (alphabetical) list of articles prohibited to be exported from Switzerland (including those referred to in the preceding notice) is printed at pages 79-90 of the Supplement to the present issue of the "Board of Trade Journal."]

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

PORTUGAL.

The "Diario do Governo" for the 12th October contains a Presidential Decree (No. 1946), dated the 2nd October, approving detailed regulations (annexed to the Decree) governing the importation of fertilisers into Portugal and the adjacent Islands, and their manufacture, preparation and sale in those territories.

**Regulations
respecting
Importation,
Manufacture,
Preparation and
Sale of
Fertilisers.**

These regulations provide, *inter alia*, that fertilisers may only be imported into Portugal and the adjacent Islands from abroad, or be manufactured or sold therein, by virtue of a licence to be granted by the Ministry of Fomento, through the Direction General of Agriculture. A list of manures which may be imported, manufactured or sold, containing particulars as to the minimum proportion of fertilising elements, &c. in each case, is to be drawn up by a technical Commission, approved by the Ministry of Fomento, and published in the "Diario do Governo." This list is to be revised each year, and republished during the first week in each January, but should it not be so published the list for the preceding year is to remain in force. Simple fertilisers (whether included or not in this list) may be imported for experimental purposes, subject to a special licence being obtained.

The full text (in Portuguese) of these regulations—which are to come into force in Portugal 60 days after publication, and in the adjacent Islands 60 days after the receipt of the "Diario do Governo" containing them—may be seen by persons interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 34,478.)

ITALY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Italian Government have decided to allow the exportation, during the October-December quarter of the present year, of a maximum amount of 50,000 tons of rice. (C. 34,448.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a despatch from H.M. Ambassador at Rome, reporting that he has been informed by the Italian Government that it has been decided to allow the exportation of eggs from Italy to the United Kingdom, subject to Italian requirements. Applications from Italian exporters of eggs for export licences in respect of consignments destined for the United Kingdom, which are supported by H.M. Embassy at Rome, will accordingly be favourably considered by the Italian Government. (C. 34,597.)

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.

Detention of Cargoes and Vessels by H.M. Armed Forces. See notice on p. 236.

SPAIN.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 12th October announces that the "Asociacion de Navieros," of Bilbao, has notified the Spanish Government that 23 companies belonging to the Association are prepared to forego their rights, as from 17th September last, to the navigation bounties to which they are entitled under the Spanish Shipping Law of 1909. The Association states that owing to the efficacy of these bounties, to the period of prosperity experienced in the shipping trade during 1912 and 1913, and, above all, to the extraordinary benefits derived from the present exceptional circumstances, the majority of the Spanish shipping enterprises are in a prosperous condition; they are able to look forward to the future without anxiety, and therefore no longer need these State subsidies.

The Government in a Royal Order accepting the offer of the Bilbao Association invites the other Spanish navigation companies receiving subsidies to forego their rights to the same.

ARGENTINA.

The "Boletin Oficial" (Buenos Aires) of 11th September publishes the text of a Bill to regulate the coasting trade of Argentina. Under the provisions of the proposed law, which, if passed, will replace Law No. 7,049 of 1910, (see p. 650 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th September, 1910), coasting trade can only be carried on by vessels registered under the Argentine flag, as under the existing law.

Article 2 of the Bill authorises the Executive Power to grant bounties, within the sums annually fixed in the Budget, to naval construction establishments and to navigation companies organising regular coastal services in the Republic.

With a view to giving greater facilities to river commerce between Argentine coast ports and near ports in the neighbouring countries, the Executive Power is authorised to accord, on a basis of strict reciprocity, privileges in connection with the loading and unloading of vessels occupied exclusively in the coasting trade.

Shipping and Transport.

ARGENTINA—*continued.*

Foreign vessels found carrying on coasting trade will be fined from 2 to 6 pesos gold (8s. to £1 4s.) per registered ton.

Every effort will be made to secure harmony between the working of the coasting trade services and the railway system, with a view to avoiding the establishment of disproportionate tariffs. (X. 486.)

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

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is in receipt of a copy of a Memoir (No. 74), recently issued by the Canadian Department of Mines, entitled "A List of Canadian Mineral Occurrences." The "List" is in two parts, the first of which embraces a list of the minerals which had so far (1st December, 1914,) been identified as occurring in Canada, and in each case a list of localities of occurrence is given for each Province and Territory in the Dominion. Part II. contains the names of municipal and mining divisions and localities in which minerals occur, arranged alphabetically under Provinces and Territories. It is proposed to publish supplements to this List at suitable intervals.

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

RUSSIA.

H.M. Consul at Batoum (Mr. P. Stevens) reports an announcement in the local press to the effect that the Russian Ministry of Trade and Industry has instructed the Mining Offices of the Caucasus to declare 225 plots of petroliferous land situated in the localities of Boz and Djeng, in the district of Shemaha, Government of Baku, as free for pegging out under new claims. (C.I B. 50.441.)

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

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 21st October, 1915, was 88,287 (including 308 bales British West African), and the number imported during the forty-two weeks ended 21st October, 1915, was 4,282,434 (including 4,620 bales British West Indian, 4,822 bales British West African, 21,915 bales British East African, and 1,201 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 21st October, 1915, was 5,115, and during the forty-two weeks 535,543.

For further details see p. 278.

*Textiles and Textile Materials.***RUSSIA.**

The "Torg. Prom. Gazeta" (Petrograd) of 1st/14th October announces that the prospects of this year's flax harvest are quite satisfactory. The flax season is somewhat late. The harvest was gathered about two weeks later than usual. The flax market is quite firm and producers are inclined to hold back in view of improved prices. According to data which have been received by the Committee representing the flax industry, the yield of flax in European Russia will be considerably higher this year than last. Tests which have been made with this year's fibre show satisfactory results. It is anticipated that there will be a considerable demand from abroad. The stocks of flax left over from last year are apparently negligible. The overwhelming majority of flax merchants and producers circularised on the subject replied that they had no stocks at all. It is generally estimated that the surplus left over from last year will not exceed 3 per cent. It is pointed out that the harvest for 1914 was less than that of previous years; yet notwithstanding this, some 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 pounds of flax were left over for exportation after the home demand of 10,000,000 to 11,000,000 pounds had been satisfied.

On the assumption that the yield of flax this year will approach the average for previous years, it is estimated that the harvest will amount to 17,000,000 to 19,000,000 pounds, even when allowing for only 30 per cent. of the average production in those districts where fighting is actually proceeding and in those which are contiguous to the war zone. It is anticipated that this prospective yield of flax will be ample for home requirements and will leave a surplus for export.

1,000 pouds = 16 tons (about).

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 23rd October, 1915, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	43s.	2d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	44s.	0d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	28s.	1d.

For further particulars see p. 278.

A statement is published on p. 279 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 23rd October, 1915, as compared with the imports during the corresponding weeks of 1913 and 1914.

**Imports of
Agricultural
Produce.**

various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 23rd October, 1915, as compared with the imports during the corresponding weeks of

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

Agricultural and Forest Products.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Indian Government Printing Department at Calcutta has recently issued three brochures prepared by officials of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, containing notes on certain timbers of British India. The timbers dealt with are Blackwood (*Dalbergia latifolia*, Roxb.) Forest Bulletin, No. 27; Dhauri (*Laquerstroemia parviflora*, Roxb.) Forest Bulletin, No. 28; and Sundri (*Heritiera minor*, Lam.) Forest Bulletin, No. 29. Bound with each brochure is a thin panel of the actual timber dealt with.

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

CEYLON.

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

To	July, 1914.	July, 1915.	Jan.-July, 1914.	Jan.-July, 1915.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
United Kingdom	1,487,846	2,005,264	9,335,985	16,152,827
United States	500,717	1,900,490	4,473,335	8,376,991
Other countries	602,532	206,079	3,897,336	1,499,866
Total exports of rubber of domestic production ...	2,591,095	4,111,833	17,706,656	26,029,684

NEW ZEALAND.

According to the annual sheep returns of New Zealand for 1914-15, the number of sheep in the country on 30th April, 1915, was 24,824,394, as compared with 24,798,763 in 1914, and 24,191,810 in 1913.

**1915
Sheep Returns.**

The returns, containing details of the stud and flock rams, stud ewes, and stud lambs in each county, may be consulted by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 48,327.)

RUSSIA.

The "Torg. Prom. Gazeta" (Petrograd) of 29th September/12th October publishes a report giving a provisional estimate of the yield of sugar beet in Russia this year. The subjoined table shows the anticipated harvest in the three main districts, the figures for 1914 being included for purposes of comparison:—

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

					1914.	1915.
South-West	...	...	...	...	Bercovets. 43,049,749	Bercovets. 36,390,516
Central	...	...	...	...	28,658,376	30,190,644
East	...	...	...	...	3,709,253	4,111,257
					75,417,378	70,692,417

As regards the quality of the beet, it is anticipated that the percentage of sugar contents will be less this year than last, falling in one district from nearly 20 per cent. in 1914 to just under 16 per cent. this year, whilst other districts show a decrease from 19½ to 16 per cent., from 17½ to 14½ per cent., and so on in similar ratio.

1 bercovets = about 360 lbs.

FRANCE.

H.M. Consul at Lyons (Mr. E. R. E. Vicars) reports as follows on the vintage prospects in the undermentioned wine-growing districts:—

**Vintage
Prospects in
Eastern France.**

In the Beaujolais country the quantity is estimated officially at not more than one-seventh of the average, the crop being nil in some districts, and miserably poor in many others. The sole exceptions are to be found in one or two specially favoured regions, such as Fleurie, where a first-rate vintage is being gathered, excellent both in quantity and quality. As regards quality in the Beaujolais country, this is expected to be of a high order, being greatly superior to the wines of the two previous years.

In the Maçonnais country the quantity is estimated at about 30 per cent. of the average. The quality is expected to be above the average, and the wine to keep well.

In the Burgundy country the vintage is said to be deficient in quantity, scarcely one-third of the average, but the quality is expected to be excellent.

The vintage in all three districts has been carried out under the most favourable weather conditions, the late summer and early autumn having been exceptionally dry and sunny. Prices are already high, and show every sign of reaching an unusually high level in the course of the autumn and winter.

(C. 32,508.)

ITALY.

H.M. Consul-General at Naples (Mr. S. J. A. Churchill, M.V.O.) has forwarded a copy of the "Corriere di Napoli" of 10th/11th October, containing a Report of the Director-General of Agriculture at Rome regarding trade in grapes, must and wine in Italy. At the date of this report the harvesting of the wine crop was almost completed in Sicily, in Apulia and in Tuscany, where the grapes in the highest

Agricultural and Forest Products.

ITALY—*continued.*

altitudes were then being gathered. In other districts gathering is still proceeding actively, though in some parts, such as Venice, Emilia and the Marches, the operations have been hindered by rain.

The quantity of the crop has turned out everywhere to be poor; the quality, on the other hand, appears to be satisfactory in Piedmont, Tuscany and the Marches, but there is a falling off in the quality in Venice, Apulia and some districts of Sicily.

The Report, which also contains the various prices quoted for grapes in the districts of Piedmont, Venice, Modena, Ravenna, Tuscany, the Marches, Apulia, Sicily and Sardinia, may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 49,763.)

ARGENTINA.

According to official statistics recently issued by the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture, the exports of the principal agricultural products from the Republic during the calendar year 1914, and the first seven months of the current year were as follows:—

—	Year 1914.	Jan.-July, 1915.
	Metric tons.	Metric tons.
Wheat	980,525	2,275,165
Maize	3,542,280	2,033,176
Oats	353,700	471,378
Barley	25,091	38,527
Flax	841,590	641,518
Wheat flour	67,325	86,170
Frozen meat	427,656	212,097
Preserved meat	13,087	16,268
Wool	117,270	72,451
Hides and skins	95,643	53,648
Quebracho logs	291,942	70,173
„ extract	80,153	51,379

Metric ton = 2,204.6 lbs.

JAPAN.

With reference to the notice on page 57 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 7th October relative to rice crop prospects in Japan, H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) reports, under date 25th September, that the outlook is so good that there has been a sharp fall in quotations for rice, the price during the week ended 18th September in some towns being under 10 yen per koku. When it is remembered that two years ago the price went as high as 23 yen per koku, and that the average price during recent years has ranged from 19 to 20 yen, it will be seen what a tremendous effect this must have in Japan, where rice is the principal article of diet.

(C.I.B. 50,353.)

Yen = 2s. 0½d.; koku = 4.96 lbs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANADA.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) has forwarded, under date 6th October, an extract from the local press to the effect that among the articles which are now being made in Canada as a result of the disturbance of the import trade by the war, are the following:—High carbon steel, manganese steel, molybdenum, zinc, steel drums, pyrometers, detachable chain and chain belting, drawn tungsten wire, accumulators, milking machines, wire weaving machinery, sand blasts, automatic wrapping machinery, aluminium lasts, toys, light metal wares, lamp lenses, window glass, medical specifics, hollow-turned wood boxes, &c.

Moreover, Canadian manufacturers have made progress in increasing the production of goods used mainly for regular industrial purposes which have been manufactured in Canada for some years. The following outputs have been increased either by the establishment of new companies or the greater activities of old companies:—Pulp and paper, leather, sugar, chains, woodenware, tungsten lamps, enamelled ware, wood distillation products, abrasives, electro metals, carbon electrodes, carbides, ice and refrigerating machinery, drapery hardware, office supplies, paste and toilet preparations, &c.

The above shows that Canadian manufacturers are doing their best to regain the ground lost during the depression which followed the boom of 1910-12 by adapting their industrial equipment to meet changed conditions. National manufacturing plant in Canada was over-specialised in construction work. When railways, town and other building operations came to a standstill, manufacturers suffered, but the whole system is being readjusted to obtain new business in place of that which has been lost.

(C.I.B. 49,997.)

RUSSIA.

The "Torg. Prom. Gazeta" (Petrograd) of 27th September/10th October publishes a report, prepared from data which have been collected by the "Gazeta" in question, showing the influence of the war on the formation of new industrial share and partnership companies in Russia. The number of such companies formed and the capital invested during the last few years are as follows:—208 new companies with a total capital of about 240,000,000 roubles in 1912; 240 with a capital of about 403,000,000 roubles in 1913; 175 with a capital of about 230,500,000 roubles in 1914; and 89 with a capital of nearly 125,000,000 roubles for the first eight months of 1915. It is interesting to observe that, for the last five months of 1914, 35 new companies only were formed with a capital of about 71,000,000 roubles. This indicates that the war is having a prejudicial influence on the formation of new industrial companies in Russia.

*Miscellaneous.***RUSSIA—continued.**

The "Torg. Prom. Gazeta" (Petrograd) of 27th September/10th October publishes an interesting statement showing that the amount of Bill business transacted through the Banks during the progress of the recent Nijni-Novgorod Fair reached a total of 26,800,000 roubles, as compared with 43,000,000 roubles in 1914 and 51,250,000 roubles in 1913.

Rouble = 2s. 1½d. at par.

FRANCE (MADAGASCAR).

H.M. Consul at Antananarivo (Mr. T. P. Porter) reports that the value of the imports into Madagascar in 1914 was £1,894,266, an increase of £24,368 as compared with 1913, and the exports were valued at £1,867,330, a decrease of £374,846.

The following table shows the value of the trade of Madagascar in 1914 with the principal countries, the figures for 1913 being added for purposes of comparison:—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
	£	£	£	£
France	1,624,265	1,499,480	1,375,572	1,241,334
French Colonies	62,540	87,019	125,324	81,566
United Kingdom	45,618	141,448	242,006	208,278
British Possessions	51,920	81,763	55,027	77,090
Germany	42,675	24,281	402,939	209,445
Other Countries	42,880	60,275	41,308	49,617
Total	1,869,898	1,894,266	2,242,176	1,867,330

The most important item on the import list was *cotton goods*, which amounted in value to £546,761, a decrease of nearly 16 per cent. as compared with the preceding year and of 40 per cent. as compared with 1912. Stocks, which had been allowed to run low at the close of 1913, were largely augmented during the first half of 1914, but, since the outbreak of war, the importation of French cottons has almost ceased. Prices of greys and whites on the Antananarivo market were, at the close of the year, 20 per cent. higher than in August.

Another noticeable feature of the import trade in 1914 as compared with the preceding year, is the increase by 37 per cent. of *manufactures of metal*, which were returned at £298,068. The value of imports of *household requisites* has risen from £44,382 in 1913 to £72,426, largely owing to the increasing prosperity of the natives who live in much greater comfort than formerly. *Boots and shoes* increased by £6,674, amounting to £24,951; men's boots of good quality always find a ready sale. Imports of *motor cars and bicycles* amounted in value to £19,680, an increase of £10,394. At the close of 1914 there were in use in Madagascar 52 motor cars and lorries, 131 motor cycles and 1,766 bicycles.

(A.R. 121.)

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 September, 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 two volumes of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1914 have been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 9d. (post free 6s. 3d.) for the first volume and 4s. 2d. (post free 4s. 8d.) for the second. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1909-1913, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country; and in the second volume details as to Customs revenue, transshipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom. The third volume (supplement) 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 October issue:—State of the Labour Market in the United Kingdom for September; Employment in Germany in August; Retail Food Prices in the United Kingdom, Berlin, and Italy; Labour Disputes in 1914; Wages during the War; Minimum Wages for Female Workers in France; Labour in the Dominions; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

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

No. 5,471. Trade of Kiukiang (China) in 1914. Price 2d.

Imports of cotton yarn, sugar, and kerosene oil.	Railway construction. Map.
Exports of tea, chinaware, ramie fibre, and rice.	

No. 5,473. Trade of Muscat in 1913-14. Price 2½d.

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

Government Publications.

No. 5,481. Trade of Khorasan (Persia) in Year ended 20th March, 1914. Price 2d.

Trade routes.	Parcel post.
Transport and packing.	Map.

No. 5,487. Trade of Formosa in 1914. Price 2½d.

Imports of railway material, textiles, kerosene, and coal.	Shipping. Map.
Exports of sugar, tea, cam- phor, and rice.	

No. 5,488. Trade of Goa (Portuguese India) in 1913-14. Price ½d.

Shipping.	Harbour improvements.
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No. 5,489. Trade of Changsha (China) in 1914. Price 2d.

Imports of cotton goods, dyes, sugar and kerosene.	Shipping. Map.
Exports of antimony and other metals.	

No. 5,490. Trade of Amoy (China) in 1914. Price 1½d.

Exports of bags, mats, beans, tea, and tobacco.	German and Austro-Hun- garian trade.
Shipping.	Map.

No. 5,491. Foreign Trade of Italy in 1914. Price 2d.

Imports of cotton, minerals, metals, cereals, flour, chemical products, &c.	Exports of silk, wine, oil, hemp, and cotton goods.
---	--

No. 5,492. Trade and Commerce of the Azores in 1914. Price 1½d.

Coal imports.	Shipping.
Exports of pineapples.	Map.

No. 5,495. Trade and Commerce of Corfu (Greece) in 1914. Price 2d.

Exports of olive oil and currants.	Shipping. Reports from Zante and Cephalonia.
Coal imports.	

No. 5,496. Trade, &c. of the Islands of San Thome and Principe in 1914. Price 1d.

Exports of cocoa and coffee.	Communications.
------------------------------	-----------------

No. 5,497. Trade and Agriculture of Southern Angola (Portuguese West Africa) in 1914. Price 1d.

Communications.	Exports of rubber and wax.
Railway development.	Cotton and sugar cultivation.

No. 5,498. Trade of Wuhu (China) in 1914. Price 1½d.

Imports of cotton goods, artificial indigo, kerosene, and sugar.	Exports of rice and silk. Shipping. Map.
--	--

*Government Publications.***No. 5,500. Trade of Corea in 1914. Price 3½d.**

Imports of cotton and woollen goods, candles, paper, iron and steel, sewing machines, and tobacco.

Exports of rice, soya beans, cotton, and hides.

Harbour works.
Railway development.
Shipping.
Map.

No. 5,501. Trade of Iquitos (Peru) in 1914. Price 1½d.

Exports of rubber, ivory nuts, and hides.

Imports of cotton goods, hardware, and cement.

Shipping.
Public works.

No. 5,502. Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Alexandria in 1914. Price 4d.

Cotton crop.

Imports of textiles, wood and coal, metals and metal goods, and pharmaceutical products.

Exports of cereals, vegetables, flour, &c., cotton, skins and leather goods, sugar and gum.
Map.

No. 5,503. Trade of Japan in 1914. Price 5½d.

Imports of raw cotton (ginned), cotton and woollen textiles, bean cake, beans, peas and pulse, rice, sugar, iron goods, machinery, ammonium sulphate and kerosene.

Exports of raw silk, habutae, cotton yarn and textiles, tea,

copper, coal, sulphur, and chemicals and drugs.

German and Austro-Hungarian trade.

Terms and conditions of business in Japan.

Shipping.
Railway development.

No. 5,504. Trade and Agriculture of the Consular District of Chicago in 1914. Price 3d.

M-at-packing and allied industries.

Iron and steel production.

Freight rates.

Agriculture.

Reports from Detroit, Duluth, Milwaukee, Omaha, and St. Paul.

Map.

No. 5,505. Trade, &c. of Pondicherry and Karikal (French India) in 1914. Price 1d.

Exports of groundnuts, indigo, and cotton cloth.

Shipping.

No. 5,509. Trade of Kiungchow (China) in 1914. Price 1½d.

Imports of cotton goods, cement, cigarettes, aniline dyes, and hemp.

Exports of livestock and sugar.

Shipping.
Map.

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

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

The titles of the Miscellaneous Series are printed in italics.

No.	Place.	Price.	No.	Place.	Price.
EUROPE—			EUROPE continued—		
Denmark and Colonies:			Spain and Colonies:		
5465	Denmark, 1913	2½d.	5440	Spain, 1913	3d.
5485	St.Thomas and St.Croix, 1914	1d.	5453	Canary Islands, 1914 ...	2d.
France and Colonies:			AFRICA—		
5444	Algeria, 1913	4d.	Abyssinia:		
5462	Brest 1914	1½d.	5122	Abyssinia, 1913	2½d.
5457	Corsica, 1914... ..	½d.	5421	Gambela, 1913	1d.
5423	Dakar (recent years) ...	3d.	5420	Harrar, 1913... ..	1d.
5435	Nice, 1913	1d.	Egypt:		
5505	Pondicherry and Karikal, 1914... ..	1d.	5502	Alexandria, 1914	4d.
5439	Rouen, 1913	4d.	Tunis.		
5442	Saigon, 1913... ..	2d.	5431	Tunis, 1913	3d.
Germany and Colonies:			ASIA—		
5441	German East Africa, 1912-13	3½d.	China:		
5466	Samoa, 1913... ..	1d.	5490	Amoy, 1914	1½d.
5417	Togoland, 1913	½d.	5489	Changsha, 1914	2d.
Greece:			5424	China, 1913	3d.
5495	Corfu, 1914	2d.	5472	Chingkiang, 1914	1½d.
5483	Piræus, 1914... ..	2½d.	5461	Foochow, 1914	2d.
5449	Salonica, 1913	2d.	5460	Hangchow, 1914	1½d.
5429	Thessaly, 1913	1½d.	5463	Ichang, 1914... ..	1½d.
Italy and Colonies:			5471	Kiukiang, 1914	2d.
5426	Bengasi, 1913	1½d.	5509	Kiuugchow, 1914	1½d.
5448	Finances of Italy, 1914 ...	2d.	5455	Nanking, 1914	2d.
5491	Italy, 1914	2d.	5480	Shanghai, 1914	1½d.
5438	Milan, 1913	3d.	5479	Shasi, 1914	1½d.
Netherlands and Colonies:			5468	Swatow, 1914	1½d.
5456	Surinam, 1913	1d.	5470	Teng Yueh, 1914	1d.
Norway:			5469	Tientsin, 1914	1½d.
5464	Norway, 1913	4d.	5498	Wuhu, 1914	1½d.
Portugal and Colonies:			Corea:		
5492	Azores 1914	1½d.	5500	Corea, 1913	3½d.
5488	Goa, 1913-14	½d.	Japan:		
5486	Madeira, 1914	½d.	5487	Formosa, 1914	2½d.
5418	Portuguese Guinea, 1913 ...	1d.	5503	Japan, 1914	5½d.
5496	San Thomé and Principe, 1914... ..	1d.	5445	Nagasaki, 1913	2d.
5497	Southern Angola, 1914 ...	1d.	Muscat:		
Russia:			5473	Muscat, 1913-14	2½d.
5454	Batoum, 1914	3d.			
5415	Moscow, 1913	4½d.			
5432	Riga	3½d.			
5436	Odessa, 1913... ..	5d.			

Government Publications.

Foreign Office Reports—continued.

No.	Place.	Price.	No.	Place.	Price.
ASIA continued—			SOUTH AMERICA—		
Persia :			Argentina :		
5450	Arabistan, 1913-14 ...	2d.	5458	Rosario (recent years) ...	1½d.
5433	Bahrein Islands, 1913-14 ...	2½d.	Bolivia.		
5425	Bunder Abbas, 1913-14 ...	2d.	5416	Bolivia, 1913 ...	3d.
5430	Bushire, 1913-14 ...	3½d.	Brazil.		
5482	Kerman, 1913-14 ...	1½d.	5451	Brazil, 1912-13 ...	2½d.
5419	Kermanshah, 1913-14 ...	1d.	Chile.		
5481	Khorasan, 1913-14 ...	2d.	5476	Antofagasta, 1914 ...	1d.
Siam :			5452	Coquimbo, 1914 ...	1½d.
5428	Bangkok, 1913-14 ...	2½d.	Colombia.		
5446	Chiangmai, 1913 ...	2d.	5437	Bogotá, 1909-13 ...	3d.
5447	Senggora, 1913-14 ...	2d.	Nicaragua :		
NORTH AMERICA—			5427	Nicaragua, 1911-13... ..	1½d.
United States :			Peru :		
5504	Chicago, 1914 ...	3d.	5501	Iquitos, 1914 ...	1½d.
5434	Galveston, 1913 ...	3d.	WEST INDIES—		
5459	Hawaii, 1913-14 ...	1d.	5477	Dominican Republic, 1914... ..	2½d.
5443	New Orleans, 1913 ...	3d.			

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS—TREATY SERIES.

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

No.		Price.
France. Russia.		
1	Declaration between the United Kingdom, France and Russia, engaging not to conclude Peace separately during the present European War	½d.
France.		
2	Convention between the United Kingdom and France relating to Prizes captured during the present European War	1d.
Switzerland.		
3	Convention between the United Kingdom and Switzerland providing for the Settlement by Arbitration of certain classes of question which may arise between the two Governments	½d.
Russia.		
4	Accession of Russia to the Convention of 9th November, 1914, between the United Kingdom and France relating to Prizes captured during the present European War	½d.
Netherlands.		
5	Convention between the United Kingdom and the Netherlands renewing for a further period of five years the Arbitration Convention of 15th February, 1905	½d.

Government Publications.

Foreign Office Reports: Treaty Series—continued.

No.	Place.	Price.
Switzerland.		
6	Convention additional to the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Reciprocal Establishment between the United Kingdom and Switzerland of 6th September, 1855	½d.
Honduras.		
7	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom and Honduras	1d.
Russia.		
8	Agreement between the United Kingdom and Russia for the Reciprocal Waiver of Consular Fees on Certificates of Origin relating to Exports	½d.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.

The following Reports relating to H.M. Colonial Possessions, issued since 1st January, 1915, may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications (see list on Cover):—

No.	Place.	Price.
Annual—		
827	British Honduras, 1913	2d.
828	Colonial Survey Committee, 1913-14... ..	2½d.
829	Tongan Islands Protectorate, 1913-14	2d.
830	Swaziland, 1913-14	2½d.
831	Uganda, 1913-14	2d.
832	Nyasaland, 1913-14	2½d.
833	British Guiana, 1913-14	2d.
834	Entomology Imperial Bureau, 1914	1d.
835	St. Vincent, 1913-14	2d.
836	St. Lucia, 1913-14	2d.
837	Somaliland, 1913-14	2d.
838	Straits Settlements, 1913	2d.
839	Cayman Islands (Jamaica), 1913-14	1d.
840	East Africa Protectorate, 1913-14	4½d.
841	Leeward Islands, 1913-14	4½d.
842	Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate, 1912-14	1d.
843	Zanzibar, 1914	2½d.
844	Turks and Caicos Islands, 1914	1d.
845	Weihaiwei, 1914	2d.
846	Seychelles, 1914	2d.
847	St. Helena, 1914... ..	1½d.
848	Fiji, 1914	2½d.
849	Bahamas, 1914-15	2½d.
850	Gibraltar, 1914	2d.
851	Sierra Leone, 1914	3d.
852	Grenada, 1914	2½d.
853	Bermuda, 1914	—
854	Malta, 1914-15	2½d.
855	Ceylon, 1914	3½d.
856	Hong Kong, 1914	4d.
857	Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1914-15... ..	1d.
860	Jamaica, 1914-15	3d.
861	Gambia, 1914	1½d.
862	Straits Settlements, 1914	3d.
Miscellaneous—		
90	St. Vincent: Report on the Administration of the Roads and Land Settlement Fund, 1st January, 1911, to 31st March 1914	1½d.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

- Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.**
- Agricultural Conditions in France.
"Journal Officiel" (Paris), 11th and 12th Oct.
 - Corn: Regulations for Buying and Selling in France.
"Bulletin des Halles" (Paris), 18th Oct.
 - Fishery Investigations in Madras.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 24th Sept.
 - Sugar (Raw) Market in Germany.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 9th Oct.
 - Acetone in Fir Waste.
"Lumberman" (Seattle), 1st Oct.
 - Sugar Production in France.
"Journal Officiel" (Paris), 14th Oct.
 - Sugar Industry in Brazil.
"Messager de Sao Paulo" (Sao Paulo), 23rd Sept.
 - Sugar Products: Methods of Boiling
"Journal des Fabricants de Sucre" (Paris), 13th Oct.
 - Rubber Industry in the Straits Settlements.
"Straits Budget" Supplement (Singapore), 24th Sept.
 - Farmers' Experimental Plots in New South Wales.
"Agricultural Gazette" (Sydney), 2nd Aug.
 - Volatile Fatty Acids in New South Wales Butters.
"Agricultural Gazette" (New South Wales), 2nd Aug.
 - Olive Cultivation in Uruguay.
"Revista del Ministerio de Industrias" (Montevideo), Aug.
 - Taxation of Flour Prices.
"Bulletin des Halles" (Paris), 19th and 20th Oct.
- Machinery and Engineering.**
- Electrical Industry in Austria.
"Neue Freie Presse" (Vienna), 24th Sept.
- Metals, Mining and Minerals.**
- Iron and Steel Trade in the United States after the War.
"Journal of Commerce" (New York), 6th Oct.
- Metals, Mining and Minerals—cont.**
- Iron Ware Industry in Germany.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 9th Oct.
 - Tin-plate Trade in the Straits Settlements.
"Straits Budget" (Singapore), 27th Sept.
 - Mining in Silesia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 9th Oct.
 - Steam Coal Syndicate of Rhenish Westphalia
"Handelsberichten" (The Hague), 14th Oct.
 - Mining Industry in Germany
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 12th Oct.
 - Placers for Gold Mining in Colombia.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 9th Oct.
 - Use of Coal Tar in Flotation.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 9th Oct.
 - Coal Market in Upper Silesia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 12th Oct.
- Railways, Shipping and Transport.**
- Bagdad Railway: Present Position of Construction Work.
"Journal des Transports" (Paris), 16th Oct.
 - French Merchant Navy: Development.
"Journal des Transports" (Paris), 16th Oct.
 - Essentials of a Mercantile Navy.
"Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris), 19th Oct.
 - The Peace River Railways (Alberta).
"Industrial Canada" (Toronto), Oct.
 - Indian Railway Conference.
"Rangoon Gazette" (Rangoon), 27th Sept.
 - South China River Conservancy.
"North China Herald" (Shanghai), 25th Sept.
 - Northern Bengal Railways.
"Indian Engineering" (Calcutta), 2nd Oct.
 - New Pacific Steamship Service between China and United States.
"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 6th Oct.

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

Dyeing Investigations in Madras.
 "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta),
 24th Sept.

Textile Industry in Austria.
 "Neue Freie Presse" (Vienna), 17th
 Sept.

Silk in Japan.
 Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade
 Circular, 15th Sept.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

Indo-China: Trade during first quarter
 of 1915.
 "Journal Officiel" (Hanoi), 2nd Sept.

Germany: Returns of the Reichsbank for
 week ending 7th Oct.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 10th Oct.

Commercial, Financial and Economic—cont.

Germany: Labour Market in September.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 10th Oct.

Poland: Industry and the Customs Ques-
 tion.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 12th Oct.

Miscellaneous.

Pulp and Paper Industry in Canada.
 "Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Mon-
 treal), 1st Oct.

Tobacco Curing in India.
 "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta),
 24th Sept.

Paper-Pulp Making in Indo-China.
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 5th
 Oct.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.**Consular Regulations of Foreign Countries (Canada and Latin America)—**

This bulletin, issued by the United States Department of Commerce at Washington, comprises a considerable amount of information as to consular invoices and certificates of origin, fees, methods of consignment, and customs regulations in the countries mentioned.

Consular Recommendations on South American Trade—

This publication is a collection of extracts from reports of American Consular Officers in South America dealing with the promotion of trade in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, British Guiana, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Guatemala.

England's Handelskrieg und die Chemische Industrie—

An account, published in Stuttgart, of the efforts made in the United Kingdom since the outbreak of war to encourage chemical industry. Most of the material is compiled from various British papers, but the volume offers the advantage of a collected account of the various efforts. Introductory chapters deal with the position of chemical industry in England and in Germany, and supplementary chapters with the effect of the war on the chemical industry in Russia, Italy, and the United States of America.

British India.—Forest Bulletins: No. 27, Note on Blackwood; No. 28, Note on Dhauri; No. 29, Note on Sundri Timber; No. 30, Compilation of Girth Increments from Sample Plot Measurements.

Canada.—Customs Tariff, 1907, and Amendments.

Newfoundland.—Act to Amend the Revenue Acts, 1905.

Sudan.—Trade with Foreign Countries and Egypt: Quarterly Statement for January-March, 1915.

Italy.—International Agricultural Statistics, 1913 and 1914.

Netherlands East Indies.—Journal of Industry and Agriculture.

United States of America—

Farmers' Bulletins: No. 686, Uses of Sorghum Grain; No. 687, Eradication of Ferns from Pasture Lands in the Eastern United States; No. 688, Culture of Rice in California.

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 42 weeks ended 21st October, 1915 :—

	Week ended 21st Oct., 1915.	42 Weeks ended 21st Oct., 1915.	Week ended 21st Oct., 1915.	42 Weeks ended 21st Oct., 1915.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	74,886	3,434,397	2,597	272,171
Brazilian	1	21,469	—	915
East Indian	939	198,595	490	57,926
Egyptian	10,765	486,500	1,778	202,643
Miscellaneous	1,696*	141,473†	250	1,888
Total	88,287	4,282,434	5,115	535,543

* Including 308 bales British West African.

† Including 4,620 bales British West Indian, 4,822 bales British West African, 21,915 bales British East African, and 1,201 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 23rd October, 1915, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
Week ended 23rd October, 1915	<i>s. d.</i> 48 2	<i>s. d.</i> 44 0	<i>s. d.</i> 28 1
Corresponding Week in—			
1908	30 8	27 5	16 11
1909	31 10	27 9	17 0
1910	30 4	25 4	16 2
1911	33 1	31 7	20 6
1912	33 1	31 6	19 10
1913	30 7	28 7	18 0
1914	37 2	28 7	22 5

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of Agricultural Produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended 23rd October, 1915, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding weeks of the two previous years.

		Week ended—		
		25th Oct., 1913.	24th Oct., 1914.	23rd Oct., 1915.
Animals, living :—				
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves ...	Number	161	53	13
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—	—
Swine	"	—	—	—
Horses	"	232	—	1
Fresh meat :—				
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)	Cwts.	156,019	183,916	152,261
Mutton " " "	"	61,743	50,544	104,628
Pork " " "	"	13,708	23,315	3,325
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	"	9,970	13,987	17,075
Salted or preserved meat :—				
Bacon	Cwts.	92,989	95,310	116,221
Beef	"	700	569	1,751
Hams	"	11,263	13,188	34,418
Pork	"	3,712	4,741	985
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	4,388	2,485	1,943
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	3,220	20,464	20,501
Dairy produce and substitutes :—				
Butter	Cwts.	60,248	69,705	75,752
Margarine	"	29,869	27,632	52,810
Cheese	"	36,223	104,792	53,463
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums ...	"	—	—	—
" cream	"	228	46	189
" condensed	"	31,008	27,308	27,415
" preserved, other kinds	"	324	320	274
Eggs	Grt. Hundr.	474,143	178,864	223,791
Poultry	Value £	2,387	500	406
Game	"	3,311	323	905
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen) ...	Cwts.	11,182	20,028	30,110
Lard	"	19,781	37,799	48,139
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—				
Wheat	Cwts.	2,394,000	2,397,100	1,302,300
Wheat-meal and flour	"	203,200	337,300	173,400
Barley	"	1,421,500	531,500	693,500
Oats	"	139,400	31,100	209,200
Peas	"	55,246	4,600	30,027
Beans	"	42,410	127,820	60,360
Maize or Indian corn	"	1,696,500	1,027,800	1,594,400
Fruit, raw :—				
Apples	Cwts.	119,208	178,254	84,408
Apricots and peaches	"	1	140	—
Bananas	Bunches	144,396	232,264	158,957
Cherries	Cwts.	—	—	—
Currants	"	—	—	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—	—
Grapes	"	42,595	71,805	65,468
Lemons	"	8,483	17,670	12,272
Oranges	"	5,875	7,612	6,942
Pears	"	28,901	23,768	7,592
Plums	"	898	—	—
Strawberries	"	—	—	—
Unenumerated	"	3,597	4,148	5,164
Hay	Tons	456	60	28
Straw	"	47	2	—
Moss Litter	"	1,929	1,509	617
Hops	Cwts.	9,834	3,311	764
Locust beans	"	10,998	48,000	40,850
Vegetables, raw :—				
Onions	Bushels	182,413	204,330	126,476
Potatoes	Cwts.	29,034	1,889	—
Tomatoes	"	25,720	21,590	16,246
Unenumerated	Value £	6,206	2,916	1,584
Vegetables, dried	Cwts.	6,633	558	6,592
" preserved by canning	"	16,863	9,372	19,056

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 abroad from time to time are exhibited at the offices of the Branch.

The samples collected since the war began, of goods of German and Austrian manufacture which are sold in British markets abroad and in certain foreign markets, have been temporarily withdrawn from exhibition at the Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C. The samples have been exhibited at Leicester and Nottingham, and they will shortly be on view at Leeds and various other industrial centres. *See notice on p. 234.*

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

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

Particulars relating to the supply of **confidential information** to firms in the United Kingdom are given on p. 231.

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 32, Cheapside, E.C., if the communication relates to matters connected with the British Industries Fair or the Samples of German and Austrian goods referred to above.**

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

Canada and Newfoundland...	H.M. Trade Commissioner, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. Telegraphic Address, "Britcom."
Commonwealth of Australia..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, Commerce House, Melbourne. Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"; and 81, Pitt Street, Sydney. Telegraphic Address, "Combritto."
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. Berg, 793, Salisbury House, E.C.)
Balkan States	<i>See</i> under Greece and Roumania.
Belgium ...	British Chamber of Commerce in Belgium (Incorp.). During the war the address will be: c/o London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C.
China	British Chamber of Commerce, 1, The Bund, Shanghai. British Chamber of Commerce, British Municipal Council Buildings, Hankow. British Chamber of Commerce, Canton.
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 & Mansou, Egypt House, 36, New Broad Street, E.C.)
France ...	British Chamber of Commerce, Paris (Incorp.), 9, Rue des Pyramides, Paris. (Correspondents in all the principal towns of France. Commercial Representative in France of the Commonwealth of Australia.) British Chamber of Commerce for the French Riviera and Principality of Monaco, 4, Avenue Massena, Nice.
Greece ...	British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States (Incorp.). <i>Temporary Office</i> , 7, Place St. Theodore, Athens. (Correspondent at Salonica)
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.)
Morocco ...	British Chamber of Commerce for Morocco, Tangier.
Persia	British Chamber of Commerce, Bushire. British Chamber of Commerce, Mohammerah.
Portugal ...	British Chamber of Commerce in Portugal, 4, Rua Victor Carlon, Lisbon.
Roumania ...	Branch of the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States, 1, Strada Acalemiei, Bucharest.
Russia ...	Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, 4, Gorochovaia, Petrograd. <i>Branch</i> in Odessa. 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.
Uruguay ...	British Chamber of Commerce in Uruguay, Calle Rincon, 506, Montevideo.

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

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

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

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

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

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACTS, 1911 TO 1915.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Decisions by the Umpire.

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

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

1523. Workmen engaged in the repair or maintenance of railway engine turntables. (Application 344.)

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

1522. Workmen engaged in the repair or maintenance of turntables for railway trucks or wagons. (Application 344.)

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

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

