

THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. XC.]

September 23, 1915.

[No. 982

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

TELEGRAMS { "**Advantage, Stock, London.**" TELEPHONE { **London Wall 4713**
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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. 932.

Attention is called to the forthcoming exhibition of samples of "enemy" goods, formerly sold in British and in certain other markets abroad, which will take place at the Newarke Secondary School, Leicester, from 27th September to 2nd October, both dates inclusive. See Notice on pp. 879-80.

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

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Writing, Printing and other Papers required to be manufactured in Australia	23rd Sept., 1915	870
Trimming embroidery and insertion of German make sold in Brazil	" " "	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
Preserved Ferns— <i>Market sought</i>	24th June "	861

Attention is also called to the following notices :—

Register of firms in the United Kingdom who may desire to receive Confidential Information relative to openings for trade	878
List of Trade Enquiry Offices in London of the Self-Governing Dominions	934
List of H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions	933
List of British Chambers of Commerce in Foreign Countries	933
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications , &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	928

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE. UNITED KINGDOM.

In view of the cessation of imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary and the fact that there are many articles (hitherto imported from those countries)

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

which are of importance, if not of necessity, to British manufacturers, importers of such articles are invited by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade to supply information regarding their precise nature and quality, in order that steps may be taken to ascertain whether similar goods might be produced in this country, and, if so, where; or, if not, from what neutral sources they could be obtained.

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

Similarly, United Kingdom manufacturers now have the markets of Germany and Austria-Hungary closed to them, but in many cases there will be opportunities for the disposal of their products in this country or abroad.

Doubtless in a large number of cases importers and manufacturers have taken steps to inform themselves on these points, but, from cases which have come under the notice of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, it is believed that in some instances it has not proved an easy matter to obtain the necessary information, and it is thought that in such cases the Branch may be able to render some assistance by placing manufacturers and buyers in communication with one another.

Since the outbreak of the war, applications have been received in the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade from a large number of firms in all parts of the United Kingdom who wish to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from Germany and Austria-Hungary, or with purchasers of British goods which may previously have been sold to enemy countries.

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

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

A.

Aluminium hydrate.
Canisters, papier mâché.
Chinaware, for electrical purposes.
Clocks, cheap, with or without alarums.
Cocoa powder, 20 per cent. fat.
Jars, glass, for confectionery and for preserving.
Lithographic stones, 49 ins. by 67 ins.

Machinery for coating sensitised paper for photography.
Photographic dry plates.
Photographic printing paper.
Pianos, cheap.
Press-studs and celluloid push-buttons.
Steel blades for safety razors.
Wheels, toy, light cast iron.
Tubes, collapsible, with captive tungsten caps.

B.

Carbon paper, black, blue and violet.
Chinneys, glass, for oil lamps.
Cloth, woven with cuttings of human hair.
Glass, smoked, for spectacles.

Glass, window.
Gold nibs, for fountain pens, 18 ct.
Pneumatic post installations.
Press studs, sew-on.
Typewriter ribbons.

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

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

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

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

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

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

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; and p. 595, 26th August. Cotton yarn and thread, raw cotton and cotton waste, p. 89, 8th July.

Crossbred and similar wool, p. 885 of the current issue.

†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.

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

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada reports that an agent in Toronto wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of articles suitable for the *hardware* trade.

Hardware.

United Kingdom manufacturers of hardware 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. 45,482.)

* * * * *

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. 46,227.)

HOME ENQUIRY.

A paper manufacturing company near London desires the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of dry mechanical wood pulp who ship direct and not through resident agents.

Canadian Wood Pulp
wanted.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Canadian manufacturing company seeks supplies of *porcelain indexed handles and buttons* for bath and basin cocks, and also desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *brass goods* for plumbers, and gas and waterworks.

Porcelain Fittings and Brass Goods
for Plumbing, &c. wanted.

A Vancouver company claiming to be in a position to ship cascara bark in quantity would like to hear from United Kingdom importers.

Market sought for Cascara Bark.

A British Columbia firm of growers of medicinal plants asks to be placed in touch with United Kingdom consumers of cascara sagrada, and crude drugs obtained from other native plants, both wild and cultivated.

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 he has received the following enquiries:—

A Melbourne firm, with a branch at Adelaide, claiming to have travellers throughout the Commonwealth, desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *goods for the use of chemists, druggists, &c., such as corks, bottles, and essential oils and colourings.* See Note† on next page.

(C.I.B. 44,959.)

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

A commercial and indenting agent in Adelaide, and at Middle Park, Victoria, desires to obtain the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *cotton goods, mercery, glassware, aluminium ware, toys, paper, pianos, sewing machines and light motor cars.* See *Note† below.* (C.I.B. 44,960.)

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

* * * * *

The Sydney office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia reports the receipt of the following enquiries from agents in that city:—

An agent wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *Madras muslins, lace nets, damask table covers, curtain tapestries, and carpets and carpet squares.* See *Note† below.* (C.I.B. 44,964a.)

An agent desires to obtain the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *hardware.* See *Note† below.* (C.I.B. 44,964b.)

A firm desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *ladies' mantles, cotton and silk hosiery, gloves, and proprietary chemical goods.* See *Note† below.* (C.I.B. 45,689a.)

A firm of agents enquires for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *malleable pipe fittings* with a view to representing them in Australia. See *Note† below.* (C.I.B. 45,689b.)

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

* * * * *

The following enquiry has been received at the office of the Agent-General in London for Victoria:—

A Melbourne business man, at present visiting London, is desirous of securing the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *soft goods, particularly shirtings, tie materials and hosiery.*

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Secretary, Office of the Agent-General for Victoria, Melbourne Place, Strand, London, W.C. (C.I.B. 45,820.)

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

The Sydney office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia reports that tenders are invited by the New South Wales Government Railways and Tramways Department for the supply, erection and maintenance for 12 months of 2 *water tube boilers with accessories* at Newcastle, N.S.W.

Water Tube Boilers.

Copies of the specification, conditions and form of tender may be obtained from the office of the Electrical Engineer, New South Wales Government Railways and Tramways, 61, Hunter Street, Sydney, N.S.W., on payment of £1 1s. for first copy and 10s. for each subsequent copy. Tenders, made out on the proper form, will be received by the Chief Commissioner for Railways and Tramways, Phillip Street, Sydney, N.S.W., up to noon on 12th January next. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit on the following scale:—£5 for tenders not exceeding £200; £10 for tenders over £200 but not exceeding £500; £15 for tenders over £500 but not exceeding £1,000; £20 for tenders over £1,000 but not exceeding £2,000; and 1 per cent. of the value of the offer if above £2,000. *Local representation is necessary.*

A copy of the specification and form of tender, together with drawings, may be consulted by United Kingdom makers of water tube boilers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 45,687.)

With reference to the notice on p. 417 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th August relative to a call for tenders by the Stores Supply Committee at Sydney for the *manufacture, supply and delivery in the State of New South Wales of all writing papers, printing and lithographic papers, and typewriting and blotting papers* required for use in the various Government Departments of the State, during a period of five years commencing 1st July, 1916, the Sydney office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia reports that the latest date for the receipt of tenders has been extended to 6th October.*

Copies of the specification and conditions and form of tender may be obtained from the Stores Supply Department, Young Street, Sydney, N.S.W., at which address sealed tenders on the proper forms will be received by the Chairman, Stores Supply Committee, up to the date mentioned above.

United Kingdom firms interested may consult at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., a copy of the specifications and conditions of tender, also a book containing a complete range of samples of the paper to be manufactured. This latter embraces 41 samples of writing papers, &c., and 84 samples of printing papers, pulpboards, &c., lithographic, blotting, brown, and miscellaneous papers.

(C.I.B. 45,680; 39,671; 37,929.)

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

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia has forwarded a copy of the "Victoria Government Gazette" of 8th July containing particulars regarding contracts accepted by the Commonwealth and State Departments in Victoria for the supply of general stores for the year July 1915 to June 1916, including the prices paid and the names of contractors.

The "Gazette" referred to may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of U. K. goods interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 44,969.)

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham), reports that he has received the following enquiries from firms in the Dominion:—

An agent in Christchurch wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *confectionery*, and also of *plated goods*, with a view to representing them in New Zealand. See Note† on next page. (C.I.B. 45,492a.)

An Auckland agent desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *proprietary articles* suitable for sale to chemists and druggists, grocers and provision merchants, and tobacconists. See Note† on next page. (C.I.B. 45,492b.)

A firm in Wellington enquires for agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *confectioners' machinery*, *confectionery*, and *essences*. See Note† on next page. (C.I.B. 45,492c.)

An agent in Auckland desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *hosiery* and *cotton piece goods*. See Note† on next page. (C.I.B. 45,492d.)

A firm in Palmerston wishes to secure the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *office requisites*. See Note† on next page. (C.I.B. 45,492e.)

An Auckland firm wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *uppers* and *upper leather*. See Note† on next page, and also Note on p. 867. (C.I.B. 45,492f.)

A distributing company in Wellington seeks the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *domestic appliances*. See Note† on next page. (C.I.B. 45,492g.)

A Dunedin company wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *enamelled and aluminium ware*. See Note† on next page. (C.I.B. 45,492h.)

Openings for British Trade.

NEW ZEALAND—*continued.*

An Auckland firm desires to act as agents for United Kingdom manufacturers of **Manures; Asbestos Tiles; Linoleum.** *manures, asbestos tiles and linoleum. See Note† below.* (C.I.B. 45,492.)

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

* * * * *

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand also reports that tenders **Rubber Insulated Copper Cable.** are invited by the Christchurch City Council (Electrical Department) for the supply and delivery of *rubber insulated copper cable* during a period of two years, in such quantities as may be required.

Copies of the specification, form of tender, &c. may be *obtained* on application to the City Electrical Engineer's Office, 153, Gloucester Street, Christchurch, N.Z., where also tenders will be received up to noon on 4th October.* *Tenders must be accompanied by cash or a bank cheque for £50 drawn on the Bank of New Zealand at Christchurch.*

A copy of the specification, form of tender, &c. may be *consulted* by United Kingdom manufacturers of rubber insulated copper cable at the Commercial Intelligence Branch as above. (C.I.B. 45,495.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Dunedin (Mr. W. T. Monkman) reports that tenders are invited by the Dunedin City Council for the supply and delivery of **Volt Regulators.** *one 3,000 volt regulator.* An alternative tender is invited for *one automatic voltage regulator* for use with the regulator before mentioned.

Sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received at the office of the Town Clerk, Dunedin, up to 3rd November.*

Copies of the specification and conditions and form of tender may be *obtained* from the office of the Electrical Engineer of the Council, Car Depot, Market Street, Dunedin, N.Z.

A preliminary deposit of 5 per cent. of the value of the offer is required with each tender. Local representation is necessary.

A copy of the specification and conditions and form of tender may be *consulted* by United Kingdom manufacturers of volt regulators at the Commercial Intelligence Branch as above. (C.I.B. 45,493.)

* * * * *

The issues of the "New Zealand Gazette" of 22nd and 29th July publish the names of successful tenderers, together with the *accepted* contract prices, for the supply of certain stores required by the Dominion Government during the period ending 30th June, 1916. The stores referred to include the following classes of goods:—*Builders' and general ironmongery, cement, chemicals, household supplies, leather goods, metals and*

* 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 New Zealand who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

NEW ZEALAND—*continued.*

metal manufactures, oils, paints and colours, plumbers' and engineers' supplies, ship chandlery, tools, &c.

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

SOUTH AFRICA.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa reports that

"American" Cloth; Upholstery Requisites. a firm in Cape Town wishes to secure the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of "American" cloth and other upholstery requisites.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned should apply to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the name and address of the enquirer. (C.I.B. 44,691.)

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

Boiler Tubes. Administration for the supply and delivery of 13,310 steel boiler tubes at East London and Durban, and 24,920 charcoal iron boiler tubes at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and East London (Contract No. 647).

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 5th October.*

Copies of the specification, conditions and form of tender may be obtained from the Secretary to the Tender Board, at the above address. A copy of a drawing of the boiler tubes may be obtained from the Chief Railway Storekeeper at Germiston or the Railway Storekeepers at Uitenhage, East London, Durban and Bloemfontein.

A copy of the specification and conditions and form of tender may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of boiler tubes at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 45,471.)

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.

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

*Openings for British Trade.***RUSSIA.**

H.M. Consul at Batoum (Mr. P. Stevens) reports that the goods mentioned in the following list, which was furnished by a British merchant at Tiflis, are those which find a ready sale in the district of Batoum:—

Building materials:—Cement; fireproof bricks.

Hardware:—Building and furniture fittings; cutlery; cast iron goods, baths, stoves, &c.; enamelled hollow-ware; locks and door handles; petroleum stoves; screws, nails, bolts, nuts, &c.; tinwares.

Iron and steel:—Anchors, grappels, and chains; implements and tools; iron and steel bars; iron and steel plates, bars, rods, angles and hoops; railway material; railway wheels and axles; tubes, pipes, and fittings.

Locomotives, &c.:—Railway locomotives and rolling stock.

Machinery and appliances:—Agricultural machinery; boiler and boiler makers' wares; electrical appliances, &c.; engine and boiler packing; gas turbines; internal combustion motors; machine tools; machinery belting; milling machinery; printing and litho machines; pumps and pumping machinery; sewing and knitting machines; textile machinery. See Note on p. 867.

Traction engines:—Road locomotives and road rollers.

Vehicles, &c.:—Animal-drawn vehicles; cycles and parts thereof; motor cars; motor cycles.

Miscellaneous:—Brooms and brushes; clocks and watches; crystal glass; furniture; hollow glassware, &c.; musical instruments; photographic goods; plate and sheet glass; sanitary wares; scientific apparatus; stoneware. (C.I.B. 42,151.)

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

H.M. Consul-General at Batavia (Mr. W. R. D. Beckett, C.M.G.) reports that sales of Government coffee (1914 and 1915 crops) will take place in the rooms of the "Handels-vereeniging" at Batavia on 13th October and 17th November next. The quantity to be offered for sale is 18,050 piculs, the unit for sale purposes being the picul of 136 English lbs.

A statement (in English) of the conditions of sale may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 45,556.)

FRANCE.

H.M. Consul-General in Paris (Mr. W. R. Hearn) reports that an agent at Vienne (Isère) wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of textile fabrics, machinery and coal. See Note on p. 867.

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned should apply to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the name and address of the enquirer. (C.I.B. 45,355.)

Openings for British Trade.

FRANCE (ALGERIA).

H.M. Consul-General at Algiers (Mr. B. Cave, C.B.) has forwarded a Notice giving the amounts of the different kinds of cork available for sale in the various State forests in the Province of Oran. The date of the sale has not yet been announced.

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

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

(C.I.B. 45,283.)

SPAIN.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 17th September notifies that sealed tenders will be received at the "Negociado de Aguas del Ministerio de Fomento," Madrid, up to 1 p.m. on 5th October, for the supply of the material and plant for a factory for the manufacture of cement required in connection with the Principe Alfonso drainage works.

The conditions of tender and other particulars may be inspected at the above-mentioned "Negociado." *A deposit of 1,000 pesetas (about £40) is required to qualify any tender. Local representation is necessary.*

The "Gaceta" of 11th September notifies that tenders will be opened, on 29th September, at the "Dirección-General de Obras Públicas, Ministerio de Fomento," Madrid, (1) for the carrying out of *dredging works* in the entrance channel of the Puerto Real Harbour, Province of Cadiz, at an estimated cost of 250,957 pesetas (about £10,000), and (2) for the execution of *navigation improvement works* at the mouth of the River Guadalete in the port of Santa Maria, Province of Cadiz, at an estimated cost of 239,076 pesetas (about £9,500). In each case a period of four years will be allowed for carrying out the works. *See Note† on next page.*

The "Gaceta" of 17th September notifies that tenders will be opened at the "Dirección-General de Obras Públicas," Madrid, on 20th November, for the construction and working, for a period of 99 years, of a *secondary railway* from Zumárraga to Zumaya. The cost of construction is estimated at 7,259,360 pesetas (about £290,000), on which interest not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum will be guaranteed by the State. The minimum rolling stock required to work the line will be 5 locomotives, 19 passenger coaches, 5 brake vans, and 78 goods wagons. An option on the concession is held by the Compañía de los Ferrocarriles Vascongados. Construction work must be begun

Openings for British Trade.

SPAIN—continued.

within three months from the date of the award of the concession, and completed within a period of three years. See *Note†* below.

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

The "Gaceta" of 11th September publishes a Royal Decree authorising the installation and working of a telephone system connecting the various towns of the four united Provinces of Catalonia. This authorisation includes the establishment of central telephone exchanges.

Telephone Material.

With reference to the notice on p. 717 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th June last relative to a call for tenders for the construction and working of an electric tramway between Mongat and Tiana, in the Province of Barcelona, the "Gaceta de Madrid" of 10th September notifies that the concession has been awarded to Don Juan Gari.

The same issue of the "Gaceta" also notifies that the concession for the construction and working of an electric tramway from Deusto to Ibarrecolanda, in the Province of Vizcaya (see p. 794 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th June last), has been awarded to the "Compañía Vizcaína de Electricidad."

Electric Tramway Material.

MOROCCO (SPANISH ZONE).

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier (Mr. H. E. White, C.M.G.) reports, under date 5th September, that sealed tenders will be received, within a period of 40 days from the date (not stated) of the publication of the specifications in the official Bulletin of the Spanish Zone, at the Secretary's Office, Public Works Department, Tetuan, for the construction of a lighthouse at Tres Forcas. A preliminary deposit of 5,400 pesetas (about £216) is required to qualify any tender.

The specifications and other particulars may be consulted by resident agents of British firms at the Secretary's Office, as above.

(H. 9,598.)

ECUADOR.

H.M. Consul at Guayaquil (Mr. H. W. Wilson) reports that a firm of commission agents at Quito, both partners of which are British subjects and have resided in Ecuador for many years, desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of United Kingdom goods who wish to initiate business in Ecuador. The goods in respect of which agencies are sought are as follows:—Soaps, candles, paints, oils, biscuits, preserves, teas, seeds, boots and shoes, cutlery, tweeds, and cotton and linen goods. See Note on p. 867.

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of United Kingdom goods 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 firm.

(C.I.B. 43,398.)

Openings for British Trade.

BRAZIL.

H.M. Consul at Pernambuco (Mr. H. E. Dickie) has forwarded two books of samples of *trimming embroidery and insertion* of German manufacture which were supplied to him by a British firm in Pernambuco. This firm states that it was in the habit of placing large orders with German firms for these and similar goods, for which there is a ready sale in all parts of Brazil.

**Trimming
Embroidery and
Insertion.
Samples on View.**

The above-mentioned sample books, one giving prices in marks, may be inspected by United Kingdom makers of trimming embroidery and insertion at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 45,285.)

ARGENTINA.

The "Boletin Oficial" (Buenos Aires) of 11th August publishes a Decree approving a project prepared by the Department of Irrigation for the construction of a system of irrigation canals in Colonia Lucinda, and authorising the "Empresa del Ferrocarril del Sud*" to carry out the necessary works at an estimated cost of 248,000 pesos currency (about £21,700).

Irrigation Plant.

JAPAN (COREA).

H.M. Consul-General at Seoul (Mr. A. H. Lay) reports that imports into Corea from Germany showed a great reduction in 1914 as compared with 1913. The value of the principal imports from Germany in 1914 was as follows, the values for 1913 being indicated by the figures in brackets:—*paper*, £1,243 (£1,728); *stationery*, £106 (£1,294); *bar and rod iron*, £3,511 (£10,116); *galvanised sheets*, £2,397 (£8,790); *pipes and tubes*, £6,031 (£6,725); *steel bar rod, plates and sheets*, £1,953 (£3,104); *iron nails*, £1,657 (£2,395); *rails and fittings*, £834 (£5,299).

(A.B. 296.)

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).

* The Buenos Aires Great Southern Railway Co., Ltd., River Plate House, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BOARD OF TRADE EXHIBITIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

Textiles:—Woollen and cotton piece goods, suitings and coatings, shawls, hose and half hose, underwear, blankets, cotton prints, tea cloths and d'oyleys, silks and velvets, silk shawls and wraps, children's ready-made clothing, dress shirts, bathing costumes, cotton and silk velvets, velveteens, tweeds, venetians, flannel and flannelette, woollen tissues.

Haberdashery (soft):—Wools, fabric gloves, cotton and fancy threads, fancy galoons, braids, trimmings and edgings, lace, lace edgings and nets. Barmen and embroidered laces.

Haberdashery (hard):—Buttons (metal, bone, covered and celluloid), press studs, studs, needles and pins, hatpins, hooks and eyes, buckles, eyelets, thimbles, button hooks, crochet hocks, measure tapes.

Fancy and leather goods:—Purses and handbags, purse frames, puff boxes, tobacco boxes, belts (leather, cotton and elastic), umbrellas, Kaffir truck, mirrors, glass bangles, cheap jewellery, paper matting, celluloid and vulcanite goods.

Glassware and crockery:—Cups and saucers, fancy tea sets, tea pots, jugs, mugs, basins, plates, rice dishes, sugar basins, ornaments, lamp glasses, bottles, tumblers, wine glasses, churns.

Hardware; enamel goods; aluminium ware, &c.:—Enamel toilet sets, dinner carriers, coffee pots, basins, mugs, cups and saucers, rice and soup plates, kettles and tea pots, saucepans; aluminium basins, plates, mugs, kettles, saucepans, frying-pans, cullenders, fish kettles, strainers; nails and screws, coat and hat hooks; lamps (hurricane, table and hanging); blow lamps; oil and spirit stoves; spring bolts, locks and hinges, hasps and staples, latches; brass taps and unions,

Board of Trade Exhibitions.

door and drawer handles, window fasteners, table bells, awls, dog chains, split rings, corkscrews, tin openers, coffee mills, stocks and dies, cloth cutters, punches, spring balances, family weighing scales, tinned and wire goods (miscellaneous), rat traps, magnets, rules, bag hooks.

Tools, cutlery and electro goods:—Horse clippers, hair clippers, apple pickers' nickers, pliers (various), bits (various), gimlets, files (various), callipers and dividers, vices, sheep shears, farrier's nippers, nail pullers, ratchets, saws (various), saw sets, fret saws, spanners, table knives, pocket knives, razors, scissors, mason's trowels, sheep ear markers, combination tools, rules, hammers, augers, screw drivers, chisels, rakes, hoes, choppers, spades, matchets, planes and plane cutters, gauges, chucks, chain pipe wrenches, bolt clippers, spoons and forks, cruets.

Miscellaneous:—Brushes (hair, tooth, paint, clothes); sash tools; sewing machines; clocks; musical instruments (mouth organs, concertinas, accordions, tin whistles, violin strings); hats (felt, woollen and cotton caps, fez caps); stationery (note paper, envelopes, note books, pens, pencils, erasers, &c.); cigarette papers; dyes; eternit and asbestos; twine and yarns; toys; soaps; scents and pomades.

The samples have been received from the following British Dominions, Possessions, Protectorates, &c.:—

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

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

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

EXHIBITION OF GERMAN CATALOGUES.

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

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

Board of Trade Exhibitions.

rendering ready identification of any particular catalogue a simple matter.

Copies of the index may be obtained on application to: The Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, London, E.C.

Arrangements have been made whereby catalogues may be lent to United Kingdom firms established in the Provinces, and where this is desired, the number of days for which the loan of the catalogues is required should be stated in the application to the Director.

ORDER IN COUNCIL AND GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

PROHIBITED EXPORTS.

Amendments in and Additions to List.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 16th day of September, 1915.

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

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

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

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

And whereas by Orders of Council, dated respectively the 30th day of July, 1915, the 3rd day of August, 1915, and the 12th day of August, 1915, the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

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

Order in Council and Government Notices affecting Trade.

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915, as amended and added to by the Orders of Council, dated respectively the 30th day of July, 1915, the 3rd day of August, 1915, and the 12th day of August, 1915, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

- (1) That the heading "Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable for use in war" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable or which may become suitable for use in war."
- (2) That the heading "Diamonds, rough, suitable for industrial purposes" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Diamonds, rough, suitable for industrial purposes, including Brazilian carbon."
- (3) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations:—
Iron ore, Cumberland hæmatite.
- (4) That the exportation of the following goods, which is at present prohibited to all destinations, should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates:—
Beans, including haricot beans, Burma and Rangoon beans;
Compound cakes and meal;
Cottonseed cake, decorticated and undecorticated, and cottonseed meal;
Lentils;
Linseed cake and meal;
Maize;
Malt dust, malt flour, culms, sprouts or combings;
Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds;
Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
- (5) That the heading "Bone ash" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Bones for manure, dissolved bones, bone flour, bone meal and bone ash."
- (6) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates:—
Chlorides of sulphur;
Fustic (chips and extract) and logwood (chips

Order in Council and Government Notices affecting Trade.

and extract, including hæmatine crystals and other logwood preparations);

Whale meal.

- (7) That the exportation of the following goods, which is at present prohibited to all destinations, should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—
- Brewers' and distillers' grains;
 - Brewers' dried yeast;
 - Coconut and poonac cake;
 - Gluten meal or gluten feed;
 - Maize meal and flour;
 - Mill dust and screenings of all kinds.
- (8) That the heading "Maize germ meal" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and there be inserted in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, the heading "Maize germs and maize germ meal."
- (9) That the exportation of salts of aluminium (other than alunite and nitrate of aluminium), which is at present prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates, should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal.
- (10) That the heading "Molasses for cattle feeding" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted.
- (11) That the heading "Iron ore" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted and there be substituted therefor the heading:—
- "Iron ore (except Cumberland hæmatite iron ore, the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations)."
- (12) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in

Order in Council and Government Notices affecting Trade.

Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—

Calcium sulphide;

China clay (including China stone and potters' clay);

Gas carbon;

Kapok hempen fibre;

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

Bean flour and meal;

Biscuits, bread and cakes, all kinds of;

Corn flour;

Corn grits;

Hominy;

Lentil flour and meal;

Marcaroni, spaghetti and vermicelli;

Meat of all kinds (except poultry and game), not including beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated (the exportation of which is already prohibited to all destinations);

Pea flour and meal;

Prepared foods wholly or partially derived from cereals;

Semolina.

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

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

ALMERIC FITZROY.

IMPORTATION OF BELGIAN GOODS.

Licences to Import necessary.

The Board of Trade direct the special attention of traders to the Trading with the Enemy (Occupied Territory) Proclamation of February 16th last, which extends the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation of September 9th, 1914, to all territory in the effective military occupation of an enemy, and in virtue of which it is prohibited to trade with or pay money to or for the benefit of firms situated in territory so occupied without the express permission of His Majesty's Government.

Persons desiring to import goods of Belgian origin, who are not already in possession of a licence to do so, should make special application to the Board of Trade for such licence before negotiating for the purchase of the goods.

Order in Council and Government Notices affecting Trade.

EXPORT OF CROSSBRED AND SIMILAR WOOL.**Consideration of Applications for Licences.**

The War Trade Department have taken into consideration the present position of crossbred and similar wool and the probable requirements of the United Kingdom and of the Allied Governments and have come to the conclusion that a considerable quantity of the existing stock, say 125,000 bales (of which 50,000 will be English wool), can be spared from this country.

The Department accordingly give notice that they are now prepared to consider applications for licences for the export of crossbred and similar wool in reasonable quantities to approved destinations.

SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS OF FEEDING STUFFS.**Safeguards for Buyers.**

The President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries desires to call the attention of agriculturists to the facilities afforded by Local Authorities, under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1906, for the sampling and analysis of feeding stuffs purchased for the use of stock. The effect of the European war upon the prices and supplies of feeding stuffs and the shortage of skilled labour may result in mistakes and misdescriptions of these materials on the part of sellers. It is therefore very desirable that buyers should avail themselves of the safeguards provided by the Act, whereby a purchaser may have a sample taken and submitted for analysis to the Agricultural Analyst by the Official Sampler appointed by the Local Authority. A small fee is charged by the Local Authority for these services. In order that proceedings may be instituted against the seller in the event of the analysis disclosing an offence under the Act, the sample should be taken within 10 days of the receipt of the goods or the invoice—whichever is the later—and after three clear days' notice to the seller of the intention to take the sample.

AIRCRAFT AND BOMBARDMENT RISKS.**State Insurance Scheme.**

The Government scheme of insurance against aircraft and bombardment risks came into operation on 19th July.

The policies will be issued by approved Fire Insurance Companies and by the War Risks Insurance Office (Aircraft Department), 33-36, King William Street, London, E.C.

Any person who desires to insure his house or other property against aircraft or bombardment risks should apply to his Fire Insurance Company for particulars. Applications can also be made to the War Risks Insurance Office at the above address.

A brokerage of 5 per cent. will be paid by the approved Companies and by the War Risks Insurance Office to recognised agents and brokers.

It should be clearly understood that, now that a public insurance scheme has been established, no liability can be accepted by the

Order in Council and Government Notices affecting Trade.

Government, and no claim can be entertained in respect of damage to property by aircraft or bombardment unless the property has been insured under the scheme.

The rates per annum of premium (per £100) which are the same for all parts of the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

	Against Aircraft only. s. d.	Against Air- craft and Bombardment. s. d.
1. Building, rent and contents of private dwelling-houses and buildings in which no trade or manufacture is carried on	2 0	... 3 0
2. All other buildings and their rents	3 0	... 4 6
3. Farming stocks (live and dead)	3 0	... 4 6
4. Contents of all buildings other than those specified in 1 and 5	5 0	... 7 0
5. (a) Merchandise at docks and public wharves, in carriers' and canal warehouses and yards, in public mercantile storage warehouses, and in transit by rail	7 6	... 10 0
(b) Timber in the open		
(c) Mineral oil tanks and stores (wholesale)		

**VICE-CONSULATE AT SALAVERRY (PERU)
CLOSED.**

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the Foreign Office that it has been decided to close the British Vice-Consulate at Salaverry, Peru. (C. 29,879.)

PARCEL POST WITH CHILE.

The Post Office Circular of 14th September (No. 2,249) contains the following intimation:—

The Chilean Government has announced that each parcel for Chile containing goods exceeding £5 in value must in future be accompanied by an invoice certified by a Chilean Consul.

**PARCEL POST ROUTES TO PERSIA THROUGH
RUSSIA.**

Julfa and Askabad Routes to remain open.

With reference to the notice on p. 433 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th August last, relative to parcel post imports into Persia and the apprehended closing of the parcel post routes *via* Julfa and Askabad, H.M. Minister at Petrograd reports that the consideration of the question of closing the above-mentioned routes to foreign postal parcels despatched in transit, through Russia to Persia has been indefinitely postponed. (C. 30,317.)

Order in Council and Government Notices affecting Trade.

PARCELS FOR PRISONERS OF WAR.

The Postmaster-General announces that despatch notes are no longer required to accompany parcels for prisoners of war, but every such parcel must bear upon its cover the name and address of the sender printed or clearly written in ink.

Customs declarations are still required in duplicate for parcels addressed to prisoners of war in Holland.

The Postmaster-General takes this opportunity of pointing out that a large number of parcels for prisoners of war abroad are still found to be unfit for onward transmission in consequence of inadequate packing. Parcels should be very strongly packed. A single sheet of brown paper, or a thin cardboard box, such as a shoe box does not afford sufficient protection. Even where proper materials are used, it is important that the contents should be tightly packed so as not to shake about during transit.

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

With reference to the notice on p. 818 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to Naval Prizes, it is notified that the "London Gazette" of 17th September contains a further list of vessels detained or captured at sea by His Majesty's Armed Forces, and ships whose cargoes, or part of them, have been detained.

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

Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions.

With reference to the notice on p. 749 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9th September relative to Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions, it is notified that the "London Gazette" of 21st September states that proceedings have been instituted in the Prize Court in Malta in respect of cargoes *ex* the vessels "Athenai" and "Anna." Appearances should be entered immediately.

ENEMY COMPANIES AND CONTRACTS IN AUSTRALIA.

With reference to the notice on p. 750 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9th September relative to firms declared "enemy companies" under the Commonwealth Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914, H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) calls attention to a notice published in the "Commonwealth Gazette" of 6th August giving the names of a further six companies which have been declared by the Attorney-General to fall within the category of "enemy companies."

Order in Council and Government Notices affecting Trade.

The same issue of the "Gazette" also publishes particulars regarding ten contracts declared by the Attorney-General to be "enemy contracts" within the meaning of Section 3 of the Enemy Contracts Annulment Act, 1915 (see p. 160 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th July last).

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

(C.I. B. 45,684.)

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

Russian Decree.

H.M. Ambassador at Petrograd has forwarded the following Memorandum respecting goods treated as absolute and conditional contraband by the Russian Government, prepared by the Commercial Attaché to His Majesty's Embassy, in continuation of the Memorandum which appeared on p. 28 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st July:—

The "Official Messenger" (Petrograd) of 15th/28th August publishes an Imperial Decree, dated 10th/23rd August, containing revised lists of absolute and conditional contraband as follows:—

SCHEDULE I.

The following articles will be treated as absolute contraband:—

(Then follow 40 categories of articles, *viz.* as compared with those contained in the King's Proclamations, as follows)

- 1 to 29 (inclusive) correspond exactly with those contained in Schedule I. of the King's Proclamation of 23rd December, 1914 (*see* "Board of Trade Journal" of 31st December, 1914, pp. 887-9), with the following slight exceptions: the words "and all other metallic acetates" under No. 4 of Schedule I. of the said Proclamation are omitted in the Russian list; and No. 28 of the Russian list reads "Mineral oils, benzine and other liquid fuel for internal combustion engines, except lubricating oils."
- 30 to 37 (both inclusive) correspond exactly with those contained in the King's Proclamation of 11th March, 1915 (*see* "Board of Trade Journal" of 18th March, 1915, p. 743).
38. Toluol and all its combinations of resinous or naphtha or other origin.
39. Lathes and other machines or tools capable of use in the manufacture of articles of military equipment.
40. Maps and plans of all parts of territories of belligerents or of localities within the area of military operations on a scale of more than $\frac{1}{250,000}$ and reproductions on any scale by photography or otherwise of such maps and plans.

Foreign Government Notices affecting Trade.

SCHEDULE II.

The following articles will be treated as conditional contraband:—
(Then follow 14 categories of articles, *viz.*, as compared with those contained in the King's Proclamations, as follows)

- 1 to 7 (inclusive) correspond exactly with those contained in the King's Proclamation of 23rd December, 1914 (*see* reference above).
8. Fuel (other than mineral oils, benzine, and other liquid fuel for internal combustion engines).
- 9 to 11 (inclusive) correspond exactly with those contained in the King's Proclamation of 23rd December, 1914 (*see* reference above).
12. The same as No. 13 in the said Proclamation.
13. Tanning substances of all kinds, including extracts for use in tanning.
14. Linseed oil.

The following explanation is added: "Under the terms 'food-stuffs' and 'forage and feeding stuffs for animals' (Nos. 1 and 2) are to be understood the following also: oleaginous seeds, nuts and kernels; animal and vegetable oils and fats suitable for use in the manufacture of margarine: cakes and meals made from oleaginous seeds, nuts or kernels."

(C.I.B. 45,497.)

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

Italian Decree.

With reference to the notice on p. 93 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 8th July, relative to goods treated as absolute and conditional contraband of war by the Italian Government, it is notified that, according to telegraphic information received at the Foreign Office from H.M. Minister at Rome, a Decree, dated 2nd September, has been issued placing raw cotton waste and yarns on the Italian list of absolute contraband.

(C. 30,613.)

**ENEMY FIRMS SEQUESTERED IN FRANCE,
ALGERIA, AND TUNIS.**

The issue of the "Journal Officiel" (Paris) of 11th September publishes further lists, in extension of the series previously published, of the names of German, Austrian or Hungarian firms in France, Algeria, and Tunis whose goods have been sequestered under the provisions of the Decree of 27th September, 1914, together with the name of the administrator appointed in each case.

These further lists refer to firms in the following, amongst other, towns:—Quimper, Rouen, Havre, Algiers, Constantine, Philippeville, and Tunis.

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

Foreign Government Notices affecting Trade.

**EXTENSION OF THE MORATORIUM IN
PARAGUAY.**

With reference to the notice on p. 432 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th August relative to the Moratorium in Paraguay, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Asunción reports the publication of a Law extending the operation of this measure from 31st July last until 31st October in respect of debts the date of payment of which was not specified, or which became due before 14th August, 1914. As regards debts falling due between 14th August, 1914, and 31st July, 1915, the Moratorium of 290 days originally fixed has been extended to 442 days after the due date. (C. 26,447.)

TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

Dominican Republic.—H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Santo Domingo (Mr. G. A. Fisher) writes that it cannot be too strongly impressed upon exporters that catalogues for the Dominican Republic should be in Spanish. It is true that many of the merchants in the Republic understand English, but they are as a rule the firms which already have business relations with the United States and are therefore less likely to take up new lines. (C.I.B. 45,006.)

* * * *

Portugal—Southern Angola.—H.M. Vice-Consul at Loanda (Mr. G. B. Beak) writes that one or two hints on the methods by which manufacturers and shippers may best get into touch with settlers and native buyers in Southern Angola may be of interest to United Kingdom firms.

These methods fall roughly under two headings—agencies and advertisements. For some commodities the most suitable agent would be a reliable, strong, progressive, wholesale firm, or one confining itself to a definite line. But such firms are comparatively rare in Southern Angola. For other commodities the best results would probably be obtained through the services of an energetic manufacturers' agent. In some cases the latter may require a guarantee for a certain or an indefinite period, especially where an article is unknown and a demand has to be created. This is not unreasonable and, if the prospects justify it and the right man is obtainable, it should not be refused. Agents employed should be thoroughly conversant with the Portuguese language.

The only local newspaper available for advertisements is the "Jornal de Benguella." Catalogues and circulars should be printed in Portuguese, and weights, measures and prices should be given in the metric system.

Goods should be quoted f.o.b. at Lisbon, Lobito or Benguella.

(A.R. 65.)

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 ENQUIRIES REGARDING MARKETS ABROAD.

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

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

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

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

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 June, 1915, inclusive, and referring in all cases to the same period, *viz.* six months ended June. The corresponding figures for 1914 and 1913 are added for comparison:—

	Imports (<i>see NOTE</i>). SIX MONTHS ended JUNE.			Exports (Domestic) (<i>see NOTE</i>). SIX MONTHS ended JUNE.		
	1913.	1914.	1915.	1913.	1914.	1915.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
France	169,642,000	176,402,000	142,030,000	134,887,000	135,024,000	57,994,000
Spain	25,797,000	23,538,000	20,572,000	20,815,000	18,682,000	24,959,000
Italy*	76,146,000	74,866,000	66,837,000	48,377,000	50,834,000	50,556,000
Egypt:	13,200,000	14,332,000	8,285,000	14,231,000	15,733,000	13,646,000
United States	183,247,000	204,358,000	180,432,000	238,816,000	214,108,000	348,485,000
Japan†	41,303,000	30,018,000	23,254,000	28,940,000	31,734,000	30,365,000
British India	59,864,000	61,216,000	40,324,000	83,046,000	88,433,000	57,038,000
British S. Africa	20,782,000	20,539,000	14,301,000	14,251,000	12,368,000	6,472,000
United Kingdom	319,690,000	316,627,000	377,781,000	257,056,000	255,458,000	183,623,000

† 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* (5 months) ...	47,411,000	62,141,000	13,332,000	48,718,000	57,344,000	7,069,000
Brazil (5 months) ...	23,167,000	20,171,000	13,835,000	24,584,000	23,777,000	26,853,000
Argentina† (3 months) ...	27,730,000	19,070,000	9,860,000	30,973,000	24,300,000	31,453,000
Canada (5 months) ...	58,030,000	44,116,000	34,823,000	26,106,000	24,714,000	35,637,000
Australia (5 months) ...	30,257,000	32,779,000	24,844,000	25,174,000	30,783,000	22,872,000
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Switzerland (12 months) ...	76,056,000	74,354,000	56,503,000	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 20th September, 1915," to be obtained (price 3½d., post free 4½d.), 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. 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., London, W.C.

THE LABOUR MARKET IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN AUGUST.

According to a report in the September issue of the "Board of Trade Labour Gazette,"* the demand in August for male labour, both of men and boys, continued to be greater than the supply, especially in those trades engaged in manufacturing war requirements, with the result that there was very little unemployment. A considerable re-distribution was going on as between trades differently affected by the war, and to a growing extent female labour continued to supply the deficiency created by enlistments.

As compared with August, 1914, when many trades were for a short time disorganised by the outbreak of war, employment showed a very marked general improvement.

The coal mining industry was very busy, and the average weekly number of days on which the pits worked was the highest recorded for any August in the last twenty years. Employment continued good at iron and lead mines, and very good at shale mines; it was dull at tin mines. At slate quarries some improvement was reported; at other quarries employment was fairly good.

Employment was good in the pig-iron industry and there was a slight increase in the number of furnaces in blast. Iron and steel works continued very busy, and there was no abatement of the abnormal activity in the engineering and shipbuilding trades. The tinsplate trade showed little change, but the steel sheet mills were rather better employed than in July. The other metal trades were very busy, especially on Government orders.

The cotton trade showed little change on the whole, an im-

* For list of principal contents see p. 924.

The Labour Market in the United Kingdom in August.

provement in the spinning branch being counterbalanced by a decline in the weaving section. The woollen, worsted and hosiery trades continued very active, with much overtime, both on Government and ordinary work. Employment in the linen trade improved, but was still very slack in Ireland; in the jute trade it continued good, with overtime on war contracts. The fancy lace trade remained slack, but in the curtain branch it was fair, and in the plain net section good. There was a slight improvement in the silk trade, and the carpet trade continued fairly well employed. In the dyeing industry employment continued good and in the bleaching and calico printing trades fair.

The boot and shoe trades were very active, partly owing to war work and partly to arrears on private work. The leather trades were also well employed; workpeople in branches formerly slack have now been transferred to work on war contracts. There was a further seasonal decline in the dressmaking and millinery trades and in the bespoke tailoring trade. The ready-made clothing trade was still very busy, but the extreme pressure of recent months was somewhat reduced. In the felt hat trade and the mantle, costume and blouse trades an improvement was reported.

Building operations continued to be restricted, but the number unemployed in this industry was still very low owing to enlistments and transfers to other trades.

There was little change in the brickmaking industry, and employment in the cement trades continued good. The furnishing trades declined slightly, but employment with sawmillers, coach-builders and coopers was good. It was also good with packing-case makers and with brush-makers, both of which trades were busy on Government orders.

Employment with paper makers, and with bookbinders in London, showed a further improvement. It continued fairly good with lithographic printers; with letterpress printers, however, there was some decline.

The glass and pottery trades continued to be well employed on the whole. The food preparation trades were very busy, with much overtime. The fishing trade was much restricted by the war, but the men usually engaged found other work. In agriculture harvest operations were successfully carried on, the shortage of male labour being met by the employment of women and soldiers.

Dock labourers continued very busy, except at certain ports on the East Coast, and the supply of seamen for mercantile vessels, for the first time for some months, was about equal to the demand.

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE IN ITALY.

With reference to the article on pp. 826-8 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to possible openings for British-made goods in Italian markets, the following additional information on the subject from H.M. Consular Officers in Italy and Sicily may be of interest:—

H.M. Consul-General at *Naples* (Mr. S. J. A. Churchill, M.V.O.) reports that the quantities of some of the principal articles imported into Naples from Germany and Austria in 1913, with which goods of United Kingdom manufacture competed, were as follows:—From **Germany**: cabinet wood (200 tons); iron bars (1,549 tons); pig lead* (325 tons); from **Austria**: linen thread (80 tons); timber and sawn timber (30,962 tons); bentwood furniture (130 tons); card-board (1,535 tons); dried vegetables (976 tons).

* * * * *

H.M. Consul at *Brindisi* (Mr. W. H. M. Sinclair) reports that in Apulia merchants do not import direct from foreign countries. Stocks are small and goods are ordered as required from import houses in northern Italy and Naples. Germany supplied large quantities of hardware of all kinds (especially cutlery and enamelled ware), drugs,* perfumery, and barbers' requisites. From Austria came large quantities of bentwood furniture and timber.

The long credit given by German firms told in their favour, aided as they were by German banks. They also catered for the poorer classes, who prefer cheap to lasting goods.

* * * * *

The following table showing the comparative values of some of the principal German and Austrian imports into *Bari* in 1913, with which United Kingdom goods competed, has been forwarded by H.M. Consul at Brindisi:—

Imports into Bari.

	From Germany.	From Austria- Hungary.	From United Kingdom.
	Lire.	Lire.	Lire.
Chemicals*	931,000	4,000	617,000
Paper and pasteboard... ..	13,000	495,000	1,000
Furniture	8,000	245,000	216,000
Paints and varnishes	7,000	2,000	19,000
Steel and cast iron	20,000	16,000	252,000
Wrought iron	130,000	24,000	60,000
Machinery	80,000	45,000	818,000
Tin	—	48,000	1,000
Hardware	59,000	6,000	1,000
Glassware	7,000	22,000	20,000
Cotton tissues	10,000	2,000	6,000
Woolen tissues	43,000	1,000	40,000
Silk tissues	10,000	—	6,000
Salted and dried fish	—	327,000	51,000

25 lire = £1 at par rate of exchange.

* * * * *

The British Vice-Consul at *Messina* (Mr. J. B. Heynes) reports that the principal manufactured goods of German and Austrian

* See Note on p. 867.

Openings for British Trade in Italy.

origin which found a market in his district were as follows:—Iron and steel, including joists, stringers, angles, and tramway rails and materials; cheap hardware, enamelled ware and hollow ware; general ironmongery; tools and implements; cutlery; leather wares.* boots and shoes*; oilcloth and linoleum; brass and copper wares*; paper, stationery and stationers' sundries; scented and fancy soaps; photographic appliances.

* * * * *

The British Vice-Consul at *Catania* (Mr. W. A. Franck) reports that amongst the principal goods of German origin imported into that district were printed cotton goods and cotton velvets, carpets, silk goods, leather goods*, boiler tubes, iron tubing, pins and needles, brass furniture fittings and locks, toys, musical instruments and fittings, decorated glassware, jewellery, and motor cars. The principal Austro-Hungarian imports were woollen goods, timber, pasteboard, leather goods,* flour milling machinery, optical instruments, electric lamps, decorated and plain porcelain, plain and decorated glassware, trimmings, toys, pianos and umbrella fittings, &c. It may be pointed out that a quantity of goods shipped from Trieste were of German origin.

CROP ESTIMATES FOR CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

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

The production of crops this year in **Russia-in-Asia** (10 Governments) is estimated as follows:—Wheat, 77,063,000 cwts. or 19·8 per cent. below last year's production; barley, 7,739,000 cwts., a decrease of 8·8 per cent.; oats, 39,660,000 cwts., a decrease of 14·6 per cent.; rye, 14,187,000 cwts., a decrease of 27·3 per cent.

In the **United States** the production of maize is estimated at 1,492,503,000 cwts. or 11·7 per cent. above last year's production, and of rice 10,447,000 cwts. or 9·9 per cent. above last year's production.

In Italy the production of **maize** is estimated at 59,053,000 cwts. or 12·5 per cent. above last year's production, and of rice 10,433,000 cwts. or 2·4 per cent. below last year's production.

As regards crop estimates for Canada, see notice on p. 919.

* See Note p. 867.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

In accordance with House of Commons Resolutions of the 21st September, the Customs duties on the under-mentioned articles imported into Great Britain or Ireland were increased as from the 22nd September:—chicory; cocoa and cocoa butter; coffee; dried fruit (currants, figs, plums, and raisins); sugar, glucose, molasses and saccharin; motor spirit; tea; and tobacco.

Resolutions of the House of Commons concerning Customs and Excise Duties. Excise duty is imposed, as from the same date, on sugar (including molasses, glucose, and saccharin) made in Great Britain or Ireland, and the Excise duties on chicory, motor spirit, and tobacco are increased.

In addition, Customs duties are imposed, as from the 29th September, on motor cars, motor bicycles and motor tricycles, and accessories and component parts of the same; musical instruments and accessories and component parts of the same; clocks, watches, and component parts thereof; hats (including all forms of headgear); plate glass; and cinematograph films. The Excise duties on medicines are increased as from the same date.

A full statement of the new duties will be published in next week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal."

DOMINION OF CANADA.

A copy of a Customs Memorandum (No. 1944 B), dated 27th August, 1915, has been received which amends the regulations prescribed in Customs Memorandum No. 1844 B by providing that certain nursery stock destined to places in the Province of Nova Scotia shall be imported only through the Ports of Truro and Digby during the periods from 15th March to 15th May and from 7th October to 7th December, respectively. (C. 30,871.)

A copy of a further Memorandum (No. 1945 B), dated 30th August last, has been received specifying certain Express Companies which have furnished the Department of Customs with the requisite guarantee bonds and which are, in consequence, authorised to transport goods in bond in various Provinces of

the Dominion.

The Memoranda Nos. 1721 B and 1820 B are superseded.

(C. 30,808.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 39-42 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 1st July, 1915, respecting certain proposed amendments in the Customs Tariff under various Resolutions of the Newfoundland Legislature, the Board of Trade have now received, from

**Customs Tariff
Amendments.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NEWFOUNDLAND—*continued.*

the Newfoundland Colonial Secretary, copy of the "Revenue Act, 1915" (No. 27 of 1915), which amends the Revenue Act of 1905 by enacting the proposed tariff changes previously notified in the above-mentioned issue of the "Board of Trade Journal."

The present Act, which became operative on the 21st May, 1915, imposes a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on various articles which were previously free of duty, and also applies the surtax of 10 per cent. provided for under Act No. 25 of 1914 to the duties leviable under this Act of 1915, as well as to the duties on all articles imposed by any Act amending the Revenue Act of 1905 at present in force.

[*Note.*—Under the Act No. 25 of 1914, it is provided that in addition to the duties imposed by the Revenue Act, 1905, and by the Acts in amendment thereof, there shall be paid a surtax of 10 per cent. upon the amount payable in respect of such duties, except only in the case of duties imposed upon coal.]

The rebates of duty hitherto allowed on gasolene or other motor spirits imported for fishery purposes and on kerosene oil imported for use in motor fishing boats are withdrawn. (C. 30,693.)

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Board of Trade have been informed by the Colonial Office that the Commonwealth Government has issued a Proclamation, dated 4th September, 1915, prohibiting the importation of sugar into the Commonwealth, except with the consent of the Minister of Trade and Customs. (C. 30,489.)

Importation of Sugar prohibited, except with Consent of Minister of Trade and Customs.

the Commonwealth Government has issued a Proclamation, dated 4th September, 1915, prohibiting the importation of sugar into the

Commonwealth, except with the consent of the Minister of Trade and Customs. (C. 30,489.)

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Colonial Office, of copy of an Order in Council, dated 2nd August, 1915, absolutely prohibiting, under the provisions of section 47 of the "Customs Act, 1913," and section 24 of the "Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914," the export of scheelite from the Dominion to any destination. (C. 31,113.)

Exportation of Scheelite absolutely prohibited.

of an Order in Council, dated 2nd August, 1915, absolutely prohibiting, under the provisions of section 47 of the "Customs Act, 1913," and section 24 of the "Regulation of Trade and

Commerce Act, 1914," the export of scheelite from the Dominion to any destination. (C. 31,113.)

The Board of Trade are also in receipt of copy of an Order-in-Council, dated 29th July, 1915, prohibiting, under the provisions of section 47 of the "Customs Act, 1913" and section 24 of the "Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914," the export of sheep and cattle from the Dominion to any destination, except with the consent of the Minister of Customs, such consent to be granted only on the making by the exporter, or by a responsible agent, servant, or representative of the exporter, of a statutory declaration as to the ultimate destination of the sheep or cattle so to be exported. (C. 30,872.)

Exportation of Sheep and Cattle prohibited, except under certain Conditions.

dated 29th July, 1915, prohibiting, under the provisions of section 47 of the "Customs Act, 1913" and section 24 of the "Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914," the export of sheep and cattle from the Dominion to any destination, except with the consent of the Minister of Customs,

such consent to be granted only on the making by the exporter, or by a responsible agent, servant, or representative of the exporter, of a statutory declaration as to the ultimate destination of the sheep or cattle so to be exported. (C. 30,872.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

With reference to the Notices which have appeared in recent issues of the Board of Trade Journal" relative to the prohibition of the export of certain articles from the Nyasaland Protectorate under various Proclamations, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation (No. 12 of 1915), dated 27th July, which provides for the prohibition of the exportation of the following articles from the Protectorate, as follows:—

(A) To all destinations, except by special permit of the Governor signified under the hand of the Chief Secretary:—

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

[The italicised words have been deleted.]

(B) To all destinations, except to ports in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or in any British Possession or Protectorate, without the special permit as above provided:—

Arsenic and its compounds;

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

[The item "anthracite" is deleted.]

Coal tar, crude;

Hydrochloric acid;

Lathes and other machines or machine tools capable of being employed in the manufacture of munitions of war;

Lignum vite;

Manufactures of aluminium;

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

Magnesium chloride;

Mineral and vegetable wax;

Oxides and salts of nickel;

" " tungsten;

" " cobalt;

Oxalic acid;

Phosphorus;

Tungsten filaments for electric lamps;

Toluol, and mixtures of toluol, whether derived from coal tar, petroleum, or any other source;

[The item "toluol and all mixtures containing toluol" has been deleted.]

Wulfenite;

Calcium acetate (*and all other metallic acetates*);

[The italicised words have been deleted.]

GAMBIA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 614-5 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 27th May last, respecting the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from Gambia under a Proclamation of the 29th April last, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a further

**Prohibited
Exports:
Amended List.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

GAMBIA—*continued.*

Proclamation, dated 29th July, 1915, which amends the above-mentioned Proclamation by prohibiting the exportation of certain articles from the Colony, as follows:—

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

- Salicylic acid, salicylate of soda, and methyl salicylate.
[The italicised words only are new.]
- Thorium oxide, thorium nitrate, and other salts of thorium ;
[The italicised words only are new.]
- Lubricants ;
[The item "oil, mineral, lubricating (including mineral lubricating grease, and lubricating oil composed of mineral and other oils)" is deleted.]
- Oils, all vegetable and fats (not including essential oils) ;
[The item "oil, all vegetable (other than linseed oil, boiled and unboiled, unmixed with other oil and not including essential oils," is deleted.]
- Oil, whale (train, blubber, sperm), seal oil, shark oil, fish oil generally, and mixtures or compounds of any of the foregoing ;
[The item "oil, whale, namely train, blubber, sperm, or head matter, and seal oil, shark oil, and Japan fish oil," is deleted.]
- All animal oils and fats ;
[The item "oleo oil, premier jus, and animal tallow" is deleted.]
- Rubber (including raw, waste and reclaimed rubber, solutions containing rubber, jellies containing rubber, or any other preparations containing rubber), and goods made wholly of rubber ; including tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres ;
[The italicised words only are new.]
- Sheepskins, whether woolled or not ;
[The item "sheepskins, woolled, i.e., with the wool left on" is deleted.]
- Vessels, boats and craft of all kinds, floating docks and their distinctive component parts.
[The item "vessels, boats and craft of all kinds (including floating docks) and their distinctive component parts" is deleted.]
- Alunite ;
Ammonia liquor ;
Chloride of tin ;
Coal (including anthracite and steam, gas, household and all other kinds of coal) and coke ;
Goatskins, dressed and undressed ;
Neats foot oil ;
Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely :—
Peas, except tinned and bottled peas packed in earlboard boxes and similar receptacles ;
Sheep gutt ;
Toluol and mixtures containing toluol.

(B)—To all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, with the exception of French, Belgian, Spanish, Portuguese and Russian ports (other than Baltic ports), unless permission shall have been first obtained:—

- Binder twine ;
Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely :—
Compressed and desiccated soups ;
Lacs of all kinds, including shellac, gum lac, seed lac, stick lac, and other forms of lac, but not including lac dye ;
Metal working machinery ;
Raw cotton.
[The item "goat skins, undressed" has been deleted from this Group and transferred to Group (A) above.] (C. 30,877.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

EGYPT.

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" for the 2nd September last contains the following Tariff Valuations (No. 7) for petroleum on importation into Egypt, which are to remain in force from the 1st to the 30th September, 1915:—

**Import
Tariff Valuations
for Petroleum.**

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

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

* 1,000 millièmes = £ E. 1 = £ 1 Os. 6d.

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

‡ Including 30 *millièmes* for the cost of one can. (C. 30,874.)

CEYLON.

With reference to the Notices which have appeared in recent issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from Ceylon under various Proclamations, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation, dated 18th August last, which prohibits the exportation of the undermentioned articles from the Colony, as follows:—

**Prohibited
Exports:
Amended List.**

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

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

[Previously prohibited to all destinations abroad, other than British Possessions and Protectorates and Allied Countries.]

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

[This item replaces the item "Jute, raw."]

Metals and ores, viz.—

Hoop iron.

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

Bags and sacks of all kinds (not including bags and sacks made of jute and paper bags);

[This item replaces the item "Bags and Sacks of all kinds (not including paper bags)."]

Cassava powder and tapioca;

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

CEYLON—*continued.*

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

[“Vegetable oils and all oleaginous nuts, seeds and products, including castor beans, coconuts, copra, cotton seed, ground nuts (arachides), linseed, palm kernels, rape seed, sesame seed, soya beans” deleted from this item and transferred to Group (D).]

Mandioca or tapioca flour:

Battans:

Sago and sago meal and flour:

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

[This item has been transferred from Group (C).]

Note—“Jute yarns” and “jute piece goods” have been deleted from this Group and transferred to Group (A).]

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

[The item “tin plates, including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing” has been transferred to Group (B).]

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

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

All vegetable oils, and all oleaginous nuts, seeds and products, including castor beans, coconuts, copra, cotton seed, ground nuts (arachides), linseed, palm kernels, rape seed, sesame seed, soya beans.

[This item has been transferred from Group (B).]

(C. 30,475.)

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 763-4 of the “Board of Trade Journal” for the 9th September last prohibiting the exportation of vegetable oils and oleaginous nuts, &c. from Ceylon to Spain under a Proclamation dated 6th August, 1915, the Board of Trade are now in receipt of copy of a further Proclamation, dated 18th August last, which revokes the above-mentioned Proclamation of the 6th August last.

[*Note*.—Provision is, however, made for the prohibition of the export of these articles to Spain, as well as to certain other countries, by a further Ceylon Proclamation of the 18th August last which is notified above.]

(C. 30,475.)

BARBADOS.

With reference to the Notices which have appeared in previous issues of the “Board of Trade Journal” respecting the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from Barbados under certain Proclamations, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation, dated 18th August, 1915, which prohibits the exportation of the undermentioned articles from the Colony, as follows:—

**Prohibited
Exports:
Amended List.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BARBADOS—*continued.*

(A)—To all destinations other than the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Coal ;
Jute yarns ;
Jute piece-goods and bags and sacks made of jute.

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

Bags and sacks of all kinds (not including bags and sacks made of jute, and paper bags) ;

[In lieu of "Bags and Sacks of all kinds (not including paper bags)."]

Cassava powder and tapioca ;

Mandioca or tapioca flour ;

Rattans ;

Sago and sago meal and flour ;

Tinplates, including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing ;

[This item has been transferred from Group (C), which provided for the prohibition of the exportation of these articles to ports in Denmark, the Netherlands, and Sweden.]

[*Note.*—"Jute yarns" and "jute piece-goods" have been deleted from this Group and transferred to Group (A).] (C. 30,474.)

BAHAMAS.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 240-1 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 22nd April last relative to the prohibition of the export of various articles from Bahamas under a Proclamation of the 18th March last, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a further Proclamation, dated 17th July, 1915, which amends the above-mentioned Proclamation by prohibiting the exportation of certain articles from the Colony, as follows:—

**Prohibited
Exports:
Amended List.**

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

Alunite ;

Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound, other than ammonia nitrate, perchlorate and sulpho-cyanide (the exportation of which is already prohibited to all destinations, other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates) ;

Ammonia liquor ;

Castor oil ;

Chloride of tin ;

Copper iodide ;

Hydrochloric acid ;

Magnesium chloride ;

Oxides and salts of cobalt ;

" " " " " nickel ;

Oxalic acid ;

Oxides and salts of tungsten ;

Phosphorus ;

Urea and its compounds ;

Coal tar, crude ;

Deerskins, dressed and undressed ;

Goatskins, " " " " ;

Manufactures of aluminium ;

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BAHAMAS—*continued.*

- Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent, or within the area of military operations, on a scale of four miles to one inch or on any larger scale, and reproductions on any scale by photography or otherwise of such maps or plans;
- Lathes and other machines or machine tools, capable of being employed in the manufacture of munitions of war;
- Metals and ores, namely:
- Tin and tin ore;
 - Wulfenite;
- Mineral and vegetable wax;
- Oats;
- Oil, whale (train blubber, sperm), seal oil, shark oil, fish oil generally, and mixtures or compounds of any of the foregoing;
- Paraffin wax;
- Prussiate of soda;
- Sheepgut;
- Toluol;
- Tungsten filaments for electric lamps;
- Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal;
- Draw plates, jewelled, for drawing steel wire, and diamonds prepared for use therein:
- [The italicised words only are new.]
- Lubricants;
- [In lieu of "Oil, mineral lubricating (including mineral lubricating grease and lubricating oil composed of mineral and other oils)."]
- Peas, except tinned and bottled peas, and peas packed in cardboard boxes and similar receptacles:
- [In lieu of "Peas (except split, tinned and bottled peas, packed in cardboard boxes and similar receptacles)."]
- Rubber (including raw, waste and reclaimed rubber, solutions containing rubber, jellies containing rubber, or any other preparations containing rubber) and goods made wholly of rubber, including tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres;
- [The italicised words only are new.]
- Salicylic acid, salicylate of soda and methyl salicylate:
- [The italicised words only are new.]
- Sheepskins, whether woolled or not;
- [In lieu of "sheepskins woolled, *i.e.*, with the wool left on."]
- Tanning substances of all kinds, including extracts for use in tanning;
- [In lieu of "Tanning extracts for use in the following: chestnut extract, oakwood extract.
- Thorium oxide, thorium nitrate and other salts of thorium.*]
- [The italicised words only are new.]
- Vessels, boats and craft of all kinds, floating docks and their distinctive component parts;
- [In lieu of "vessels, boats and craft of all kinds (including floating docks) and their distinctive component parts."]
- [Note:—The heading "oleo oil, premier jus, and animal tallow" is deleted from this Group.]

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

- Arsenic and its compounds;
- Binder twine;
- Cakes and meals, including the following, namely—
 - Biscuit meal;
 - Calf meal;
 - Fish meal (including fish guano) and concentrated fish;
 - Ground nut or earth nut, cake and meal;
 - Hempseed cake and meal;
 - Husk meal;
 - Locust bean meal;
 - Meat meal;
 - Palm nut cake and meal.

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

Poppy seed cake and meal ;
 Rape seed or colza seed, cake and meal ;
 Sesame seed, cake and meal ;
 Soya bean, cake and meal ;
 Sunflower seed, cake and meal ;
 Chick peas, pigeon peas, gram or dhol ;
 Daril ;
 Forage and food which may be used for animals, namely, buckwheat ;
 Lac of all kinds, including shellac, gum lac, seed lac, stick lac, and other forms of lac, but not including lac dye ;
 Lignum vitæ ;
 Metal working machinery ;
 Millet ;
 Molasses for cattle feeding ;
 Neatsfoot oil ;
 Raw cotton ;
 Rice and rice flour ;
 Foodstuffs and feeding stuffs and the raw materials thereof including all *animal and vegetable oils and fats* (other than linseed oil, boiled and unboiled, unmixed with other oil, and not including essential oils), and *all* (instead of "the following", oleaginous nuts, seeds and products *including* (instead of "namely") castor beans, coconuts, copra, cotton seed, ground nuts, *earth nuts or pea nuts* (arachides), *hemp seed*, linseed, *palm nuts and palm kernels, poppy seed, rape or colza seed, sesame seed, soya beans, sunflower seed.*

[The italicised words are new.]

[Note :—The headings "Goatskins undressed" and "India rubber, sheet vulcanised" are deleted from this group.]

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

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

It is also provided that any of the articles the exportation of which from the Colony is prohibited by the Proclamation of the 18th March last as amended by this Proclamation, may, notwithstanding anything in such Proclamation contained, be exported, provided a special permit, in respect of any such article, shall have been obtained under the signature of the Comptroller of Customs.

The Proclamations of the 22nd April, the 8th May and the 10th June, 1915, which amended the Proclamation of the 18th March last, are revoked.

(C. 28,763.)

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, copy of the Bahamas Official Gazette for the 7th August last, which contains a Proclamation, dated 4th August, 1915, notifying that the exportation of all articles is prohibited to the Netherlands unless those articles are consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust (or in the case of any prohibited or restricted goods which shall have been authorised by permit, under signature of the Comptroller of Customs to be exported, the person named in such permit as consignee).

(C. 31,178.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

MAURITIUS.

The Board of Trade have received from the Colonial Secretary, Mauritius copy of Proclamations (Nos. 47 and 52 of 1914) adding certain substances to paragraphs 3 and 4 of item 81 of Schedule B. of the Customs Consolidated Tariff Ordinance No. 14 of 1908, with the effect that such substances are dutiable at the following rates of duty on importation into the Colony :

PROCLAMATION 47 OF 1914.

The following substances when imported for use in local manufactures :

Phosphate of Soda. *Per 100 kilos.* 5 cents.

PROCLAMATION 52 OF 1914.

The following substances when imported for the purpose of being used as disinfectants in the Colony :

Zinyl, pinesyl, and krysyl. *Per 100 kilos.* 5 cents.

(C. 30,721.)

BRITISH HONDURAS.

With reference to the Notices which have appeared in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles to specified destinations from British Honduras under various Proclamations, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a further Proclamation, dated 31st July last, which provides that the prohibition of the exportation of the articles enumerated under the heading (B) of those Proclamations shall not apply to the exportation of such goods to Italy, provided that all regulations for the time being in force as to certificates or other evidence of ultimate destination are strictly complied with.

[*Note.*—The heading (B) of the original Proclamation, provided for the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles to "all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain and Portugal."] (C. 31 110.)

CYPRUS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of copy of the "Cyprus Gazette" for the 27th August last which contains an Order of the High Commissioner (No. 13193), dated 2nd August, 1915, issued under the "Diseases of Plants Prevention Law, 1893" notifying that the importation of cotton seed from Egypt into Cyprus shall be permitted only if it be accompanied by a certificate signed by an authorised officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Egypt, testifying that the seed proposed to be imported has been properly fumigated before shipment. (C. 30,436.)

* *Viz.*, in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 1st May (pp. 388-9), the 1st July (pp. 50-1) and the 12th August, 1915 (p. 452).

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

RUSSIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the Russian Government have prohibited the exportation of *casein* by all frontiers of the Empire.

Exportation of Casein prohibited.

(C. 31,184.)

The Board of Trade are also in receipt, through the same channel, of information to the effect that the Russian Government have authorised the exportation of the undermentioned articles, without special application in the case of each consignment, direct to Allied countries, in Russian or Allied vessels:— flax, hemp, pitch, tar, tow, and spirit (alcohol).

Exportation of certain Articles to Allied Countries authorised.

(C. 31,184.)

NETHERLANDS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at The Hague to the effect that the exportation of *dried runner beans and of dried French beans* from the Netherlands was prohibited by a Decree of the 11th September.

Prohibition of Exportation of certain Dried Beans.

(C. 30,633.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the same channel, of telegraphic information to the effect that the exportation of *live goats and goat-flesh* from the Netherlands was prohibited by a Decree of the 15th September.

Prohibition of Exportation of Live Goats and Goat-Flesh.

(C. 31,080.)

The "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" for the 15th September contains a Royal Decree, dated the 10th September, which provides that the prohibition of exportation in respect of scarlet runners, established by the Decree of the 18th August (*see the notice at page 625 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 26th August*), shall be extended to *all kinds of runner beans*.

Prohibition of Exportation of all kinds of Runner Beans.

(C. 31,081.)

FRANCE.

With reference to the notice at page 702 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 2nd September, respecting the exportation of *wines* from France, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the French Government have adopted the following regulations concerning the exportation of wines, as from the 2nd September:—

Measures Affecting Exportation of Wines.

1. The exportation of wines *in bottles* is authorised, without restriction, to all allied and neutral countries;
2. The exportation of *wine in barrels* is authorised, without special

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRANCE—*continued.*

permission being obtained in the case of each consignment, to allied countries and to America;

3. Special authorisation must be obtained before *wine in barrels* may be shipped to any other destination. (C. 30,772.)

A recent French Customs Circular (No. 4687) contains the text of

**Importation, Sale,
&c. of Explosives.**

two Presidential Decrees, dated the 20th June, which modify the regulations governing the storing and sale in, and the importation into

France of explosives.

The first of these Decrees contains detailed provisions respecting the storage and sale of dynamite and other explosives with nitroglycerine base, and Article 29 prohibits the importation of such explosives into France except upon compliance with the conditions laid down in the Article.

The second Decree provides that the regulations established (by the previous Decree) in respect of dynamite and other explosives with nitroglycerine base shall also be applied to the storage, sale and importation of gunpowder, fulminating substances and all explosives, with the following exceptions:—sporting and military powder, fireworks, fuses and bombs to prevent hailstorms, slow matches, capsules and fulminating caps other than detonators—in respect of which special provisions are to be prescribed by the Ministries concerned (*i.e.*, by the Ministry of Finance in the case of sporting and military powder, and by the Ministry of the Interior in other cases).

The complete text of the Decrees (which were to come into force on the 1st July) 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. 30,311.)

FRANCE (ALGERIA).

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 12th September contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 10th September, which prohibits the exportation and re-exportation of *leaf and stalk tobacco* from Algeria. (C. 31,165.)

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 12th September contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 7th September, regulating the importation into, and the sale in the Government General of French Equatorial Africa of firearms and ammunition of all kinds, and also the traffic with the natives in "trade" arms and ammunition.

The Decree (in French) 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. 30,971.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***PORTUGAL.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information from H.M. Minister at Lisbon to the effect that a Law was promulgated on the 9th September, prohibiting, for a period of two years, the exportation and re-exportation of beetroot and beetroot seed from Portugal and the adjacent Islands. (C. 31,057.)

The "Diario do Governo" for the 13th September contains a Law (No. 430), dated the 13th September, which prohibits the exportation of the undermentioned articles from Portugal and the adjacent Islands to foreign countries:—

Wolfram ore;

Raw cotton, cotton waste;

Threads of linen or cotton for bandaging wounds. (C. 31,098.)

PORTUGAL (ANGOLA).

With reference to the notice at page 707 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 10th September respecting export duties on coffee exported from the Province of Angola, the "Diario do Governo" for the 8th September contains a Law (No. 398), dated the 8th September, which provides that uncleaned coffee exported through the Custom houses of the Province of Angola not included in the Conventional Basin of the Congo shall be subject to an export duty of 25 per cent. *ad valorem* as from the 1st February, 1916, and that the export duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on uncleaned coffee exported through Custom houses of the Province included in the Conventional Basin shall come into force on the same date.

(C. 31,094.)

SPAIN.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" for the 14th September contains a Royal Decree, dated the 11th September, which provides that, as from the 15th September, tunny fish and sardines, fresh, or with only so much salt as is indispensable for their preservation, and also salted sardines, *in bulk*, shall pay a Customs duty of 18 and 12 pesetas per 100 kilogrammes, under the first Tariff and second Tariff, respectively (Tariff No. 614).

Fish, salt-pressed, smoked, or pickled, except in tins, and salted tunny fish in bulk, are to pay a duty of 36 and 24 pesetas per 100 kilogrammes under the first Tariff and second Tariff, respectively.

[*Note.*—Products of the United Kingdom are dutiable under the second Tariff.]

(C. 31,093.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BULGARIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information from H.M. Minister at Sofia to the effect that the exportation from Bulgaria of planks cut into small sections for packing has been prohibited. (C. 31,180.)

MOROCCO.

With reference to the notice at page 627 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 26th August respecting the importation, through the ports of the French Zone in Morocco, of certain classes of agricultural apparatus on payment only of the special tax of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem* prescribed by Article 65 of the Act of Algeciras, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a copy of an Order of the General Commander-in-Chief in the French Zone in Morocco, dated the 22nd August, which reduces the duty on the same articles imported into Eastern Morocco (over the land frontier) from 5 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem*. (C. 31,047.)

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The "Official Gazette" of the Philippine Islands for the 30th June contains a Circular of the Insular Collector of Customs, dated the 1st June, directing Customs officers to use due diligence to prevent violation of the provisions of the Philippine Islands trade marks legislation, which lays down that no article of merchandise shall be imported into the Islands if it bears a name or mark calculated to induce the public to believe that the article is manufactured in the Philippine Islands, or which copies or simulates the name of any domestic manufacture or manufacturer or trader, or copies or simulates a domestic trade mark or trade name which is legally registered.

The Circular further prescribes conditions under which domestic (Philippine Islands) or foreign trade marks or trade names may be registered in the Philippine Islands and thus receive legal protection in the Islands. Such marks or names are to be recorded in a book kept for that purpose in the office of the Customs Appraiser at Manila, and facsimiles of such marks and names are to be furnished to, and filed by, the Collectors of Customs at the sub-ports of entry.

The Circular 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. 31,040.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

COLOMBIA.

The Colombian "Diario Oficial" for the 8th July contains a Decree (No. 1,089), dated the 23rd June, which provides that when goods despatched for Colombia from a foreign port are to be transhipped en route, at another foreign port, the relevant invoices shall be presented for legalisation to the Colombian Consul at the port from which the goods are originally shipped. The Consul is immediately to notify to

the Consul at the port of transhipment, by official letter, particulars of the goods, viz., the number, marks and total weights of the parcels, the value of the goods, the Colombian port for which destined, the name of the consignees, shippers and consignors, and other particulars which it may be convenient to notify.

[*Note.*—Particulars of the fees chargeable by Colombian Consuls for the certification of invoices of goods despatched to Colombia will be found in the notice at page 398 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 24th February, 1910.]

(C. 30,345.)

CHINA—JAPAN.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a copy of an Agreement between the Chinese and Japanese Governments respecting the re-opening of the Chinese Maritime Custom House at Tsingtau, in the territory formerly leased to Germany and now, in consequence of the German-Japanese war, under the military government of Japan.

By the present instrument, it is provided that the Agreement between China and Germany of 1899, as amended in 1905, concerning the establishment of a Maritime Custom House at Tsingtan* shall (with the substitution of the term "German" by "Japanese" wherever requisite) be held operative between the Governments of China and Japan in regard to the re-opening of the Tsingtau Custom House and in regard to Customs regulations and procedure there. The 1st September is fixed as the date of the re-opening of the Chinese Custom house.

The Customs archives and property are to be returned to the Inspector-General of Customs, and he is to receive from the Japanese Government the balance of the revenue collected at Tsingtau by the Japanese authorities up to the date of re-opening of the Chinese Custom house, after deducting 20 per cent. of the net import duties as stipulated in the Agreement between China and Germany.

(C. 30,444.)

* See the notice at pages 265-266 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 10th May, 1906.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' REGULATIONS.

COLOMBIA.

H.M. Legation at Bogotá has forwarded the text of a Decree, dated 22nd July, imposing a tax on commercial travellers in the Department of Cundinamarca in respect of each of the business houses they represent. The tax amounts to 25 pesos (£5) per month during the first year of residence and 20 pesos (£4) per month during the second year, but after that no further payment will be required. Travellers who can prove that they have resided in the territory of the Department as representatives of foreign firms for two years previous to the date of the Decree will be exempt.

The full text of the Decree (in Spanish) 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. 30,093.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

UNITED KINGDOM.

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

Naval Prizes. See notice on p. 887.

SOUTH AFRICA.

According to information received at the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa from the Commissioner of Customs and Excise at Pretoria, the total length of railways in South Africa at the end of 1914 was 8,486 miles, extensions representing 205 miles having been constructed during the year.

Two new lines have recently been opened to traffic. One is an extension of the Caledon line towards Bredsdorp, and taps a rich portion of the south-west of the Cape Province. The other line runs from Tzaneen to Zoekmakaar, in the Transvaal Province, and forms the second portion (56 miles in length) of a railway constructed under agreement with the Messina Copper Company. It traverses a portion of the Transvaal where considerable cultivation has taken place, a large area of land being under groundnuts. (C.I.B. 44,681.)

*Shipping and Transport.***FEDERATED MALAY STATES.**

According to information received at the Malay States Information Agency in London, an official report recently issued by the Railway Department of the Federated Malay States shows that the following items were included in the capital expenditure of £9,357,476 for 1914:— Additional rolling stock, locomotives, &c. £223,567; new wharf accommodation at Port Swettenham, £81,709; improvements on Port Dickson branch, £35,700; and a new station and hotel at Ipoh, £29,676.

Whilst important improvements and extensions are in progress in other parts of the Peninsula, perhaps the most important, because of their bearing on travel and trade development in Southern Asia, are the extensions to connect the Malay railway system with the Siamese system on both sides of the Peninsula. Work is progressing rapidly with the western extension. From Bukit Mertajam, in Province Wellesley, near Penang, a line of 98 miles will run in a north-westerly direction to Ootapau, in southern Siam, passing through the Malay States of Kedah and Perlis. By this means it will be possible to reach Bangkok from Penang in 36 hours, a saving of six days on the present sea route *via* the Straits of Malacca and the Gulf of Siam. The permanent way is laid down as far as Alor Star (56 miles), the capital of Kedah, and 46 miles are ballasted; the line was opened for traffic as far as Pinang Tunggal (15 miles) on 19th October, 1914. On the other side of the Peninsula, in the State of Kelantan, there is a section of 32 miles under construction from the port of Tunpat southward, and 15 miles were opened in November connecting Tunpat with Pasir Mas.

The Railway Department of the Federated Malay States purchased from the United Kingdom stores and materials for upkeep to the value of £522,728 in 1914, as against £330,283 in 1913, and a further sum of £396,965 was expended upon stores and materials for railway construction.

The Malay States Agency adds that as railway extension is likely to be a fixed policy for some years to come in the Malay Peninsula, British manufacturers will doubtless take advantage of the opportunities for trade expansion in that part of the world.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

According to a statement issued by the United States Department of Commerce, the respective share of the principal American ports and Customs districts in the foreign trade of the United States in the financial years ended 30th June, 1914 and 1915 is indicated by the subjoined table, which also shows that ten ports dealt with 85 per cent. of the total trade. New York alone is credited with 48 per cent., having increased its lead during the year.

**Respective Share
of American
Ports in Foreign
Trade.**

*Shipping and Transport.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—continued.**

Ports and Districts.	Imports.		Exports.		Total Foreign Trade.	
	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	Million dols.	Million dols.	Million dols.	Million dols.	Million dols.	Million dols.
New York	1,040	931	865	1,194	1,905	2,125
New Orleans	89	80	194	209	283	289
Boston	160	153	66	107	226	260
Galveston	12	10	256	230	268	240
Philadelphia	96	73	65	91	161	164
San Francisco	67	76	63	82	130	158
Baltimore	34	25	110	132	144	157
Detroit	26	25	103	118	129	143
Seattle-Tacoma	55	68	55	68	110	136
Buffalo	30	31	88	74	118	105
Total	1,609	1,472	1,865	2,305	3,474	3,777
Other districts	285	202	500	464	785	666
Grand total	1,894	1,674	2,365	2,769	4,259	4,443

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

(C. 28,784.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (PANAMA CANAL ZONE).

H.M. Minister at Panama has forwarded a copy of the Rules governing the erection of tanks and the storage of fuel oil at the Panama Canal terminals, together with a form of licence and a notice to licensees prepared for the information of individuals and companies who desire to rent lots for the erection of tanks for the storage and handling of fuel.

The above-mentioned documents, together with a list of the fuel oil companies who have been assigned lots for the erection of oil tanks in the Canal Zone, plans showing the general location of the fuel oil berths, handling plants and tank farms at the terminals, and other drawings, may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 75, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (M. 23,475 ; 25,016.)

BRAZIL.

The British Vice Consul at São Francisco do Sul writes that the harbour at that port may be considered the best between Santos and the River Plate, and affords good shelter both inside the port and also outside, fronting the bar, at the Graça Islands. At mean low water the depth at the bar is about 25 feet. The sunken rocks situated inside the port are the only drawback. These rocks, however, are marked with buoys.

On account of its good harbour and the network of converging

Shipping and Transport.

BRAZIL—*continued.*

railways—to be further extended—São Francisco will tend more and more to become the distributing and commercial centre for the greater part of the State of Santa Catharina, the greater part of the south of the State of Parana and a further vast district to the west of the centre of South America. (A.R. 108.)

JAPAN.

H.M. Consul at Shimonoseki (Mr. E. H. Holmes) reports that the improvement of Moji harbour and the fairway of the Shimonoseki Straits progresses more slowly than was originally estimated, owing to insufficiency of funds. The dredging of the harbour, however, made considerable progress in 1914, and a new section, deepened to 23 feet, was added to the available anchorage space. Work has been begun on the removal of the Moji Shoal, which constitutes a serious obstacle to the navigation of the Strait and the manœuvring of vessels in the harbour. It is estimated that two years will elapse before the work is completed. The general scheme provides for the deepening of the harbour and fairway to a minimum of 32 feet; upon the completion of the work ships of any size will be enabled to anchor with comparative safety, and the present difficulties of navigation due to the rapidity and irregularity of the tidal currents, and the varying depth of the Straits, will be largely removed.

A long-needed improvement was added on the completion in 1914 of the new railway wharf, the ferry steamers between Shimonoseki and Fusan now coming to the wharf. On the completion of the improvements to the terminal station the trains will run alongside the steamers.

A dry dock, which has been under construction since 1913, has been opened on Hikoshima Island, at the western entrance to the Straits. The dock is equipped with an up-to-date repairing plant, and is 260 feet in length by 56 feet in breadth on sill. It can accommodate vessels up to 6,000 tons gross, and is capable of effecting all repairs, including heavy forgings and castings. (A.R. 84.)

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports, under date 11th August, a decision of the Commonwealth Government to establish the Australian Metal Exchange as from 6th September. All metal transactions must now be conducted through the Exchange and in conformity with its rules.

As regards transactions entered into before 6th September, persons interested are desired to note that any sales made after the date on

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

which the public announcement was made in the House of Representatives are subject to subsequent approval by the Exchange, in so far as they will be regarded as contracts not completed before the date of its opening.

The Exchange will be opened at Melbourne, and the question of opening metal exchanges in other States is a matter to be decided subsequently by the Exchange itself. (C.I.B. 45,685.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa writes that the following particulars regarding the types of water-boring drills hired out by the Union Government to farmers and others may be of interest to United Kingdom manufacturers of such drills:—(a) steam percussion (or "jumper") drill, capable of boring a 6-in. hole to a depth of 800 ft.; (b) steam rotary "shot" drill, capable of boring a 6-in. hole to a depth of 800 ft. The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner adds that these indicate the classes and types of drill commonly used by the Department of Lands of the Union. (C.I.B. 44,686.)

RUSSIA.

H.M. Consul at Batoum (Mr. P. Stevens) reports, with reference to the notice on p. 472 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th August relative to the coal industry of the Caucasus in 1914, that, owing to the exceedingly inferior product obtained, the only coal deposit that has ever been worked in the Caucasus has never been profitable. This deposit exists at Tkivbuli, and except locally there is no demand for the coal won from the mines as it is considered not to be worth the cost of transport. The industry, therefore, is unlikely to attain commercial importance.

Other coal deposits in the Caucasus are situated at Olti and near Tchartala, in both of which localities very rich varieties, somewhat similar to Welsh coal, are stated to exist. The Olti coal mines, however, cannot be advantageously worked until cheap and easy means of transport to and from the district is provided. The coal field at Tchartala is not very far distant from Poti, to which port a narrow gauge railway could be constructed without much difficulty, but in this case lack of capital has precluded the exploitation of the mines. (C.I.B. 45,206.)

TEXTILES AND TEXTILE MATERIALS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 16th September, 1915, was **Cotton Statistics.** 13,503 (including 76 bales British West Indian and 27 bales British West African), and the number imported during the thirty-seven weeks ended 16th September, 1915, was 3,998,076 (including 4,447 bales British West Indian, 3,176 bales British West African, 16,888 bales British East African, and 1,472 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 16th September, 1915, was 5,743, and during the thirty-seven weeks 504,666.

For further details see p. 930.

BRITISH INDIA.

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

	Three months ended June.		
	1913.	1914.	1915.
BRITISH INDIA AND NATIVE STATES.			
Cotton yarn spun Lbs.	168,752,314	174,118,980	180,621,741
Grey and bleached piece goods ... { Lbs.	50,299,843	54,992,487	65,651,917
... .. } = Yards	222,982,875	235,800,059	276,496,500
Coloured piece goods } Lbs.	15,599,574	14,066,416	15,834,257
... .. } = Yards	66,952,338	60,263,241	66,864,915
Grey and coloured goods (other than piece goods) } Lbs.	448,633	422,964	425,806
Hosiery " }	78,258	57,437	49,016
Miscellaneous goods " }	53,482	62,550	119,496
Total of woven goods "	66,479,790	69,601,854	82,080,492

AUSTRALIA.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Brisbane (Mr. M. Finucan) has forwarded an extract from the local press on the subject of the cotton growing industry in Queensland, from which it appears that when the Ipswich cotton mills closed down in 1914, the Department of Agriculture made arrangements to gin and place upon the market cotton grown within the State, and in other ways rendered assistance to the cotton growers. An advance of 1½d. per lb. on seed (unginned) cotton was made to growers to help them in their difficulties; the price realised upon the market was 1¾d. to 2d. per lb., and the growers

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

received the benefit of the difference, less the actual cost of marketing.

This year the Department will again pursue the same course, and the cotton will be treated at a ginnery on its own premises. But although good crops are expected, the rains this season came too late for planting in the central district, where the bulk of the cotton in Queensland is grown, and, as a natural consequence, the area under cultivation is not nearly so large.

According to a cotton expert the central district is particularly suitable for cotton growing, as also are the Burnett and Moreton districts.

In 1914, 16,223 lbs. of seed (unginned) cotton were harvested in Queensland as compared with 32,994 lbs. in 1913, a decrease of 50 per cent.

About 300 lbs. of cotton lint (ginned cotton) are obtained from each 1,000 lbs. of seed (unginned) cotton. (C.I.B. 44,993.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

According to the "Monthly Crop Report," dated 17th August, published by the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the Department of Commerce at Washington, 5,779,665 tons of cotton seed were crushed in mills in the United States from the 1914 crop and 832,401 bales (running) of linters* were obtained. These are the largest figures ever reported. From the 1913 crop, 4,767,802 tons of seed were crushed, and 611,110 bales (of 500 lbs.) of linters were secured.

In the last few years about 75 per cent. of the total production of cotton seed has been crushed, and the proportion of the crop crushed has been gradually increasing. Ten years ago the percentage crushed was 52 per cent., 20 years ago 35 per cent., 30 years ago 19 per cent., and 40 years ago (that is in 1874) it was only 5 per cent. The production of linters in the last year has been at the rate of about 72 lbs. for every ton of seed crushed. The proportion of linters produced to the amount of seed crushed has been increasing rapidly in recent years. In 1913 about 64 lbs. of linters were produced to each ton of seed crushed; in 1910 the amount was 46 lbs.; in 1905 it was 35 lbs., and in 1900 only 23 lbs. (C. 29,721.)

* Linters is the fine cotton adhering to the seed after the ginning process is completed.

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 18th September, 1915, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	42s.	9d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	39s.	0d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	26s.	4d.

For further particulars see p. 930.

A statement is published on p. 931 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 18th September, 1915, as well as of imports during the corresponding week of 1914.

Imports of Agricultural Produce.

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

CANADA.

The High Commissioner in London for Canada reports that he has received the following preliminary estimates of this year's crop production in Canada from the Canadian Minister of the Interior at Ottawa:—

Estimated Grain, &c. Production in 1915.

The estimate of this year's wheat crop in Canada is for a total yield of 308,839,800 bushels from 12,986,400 acres, representing an average yield per acre of 23.78 bushels. In acreage, average yield per acre and in total yield the present estimate is the highest on record. Of oats the total yield for 1915 is estimated at 488,000,000 bushels from 11,365,000 acres, an average yield per acre of 42.94 bushels. Barley is placed at 51,655,000 bushels from 1,509,350 acres, an average yield per acre of 34.22 bushels. Rye is expected to yield 2,385,700 bushels from 112,300 acres, or 21.24 bushels per acre. The yield of flax seed is estimated at 12,199,600 bushels from 1,009,600 acres, representing 12.08 bushels per acre.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

According to telegraphic information received by the Malay States Information Agency in London, the exports of rubber from the Straits Settlements for the month of August amounted to 2,295 tons, as compared with 2,324 tons in July, 1915, and 1,325 tons in August, 1914. [These figures include transshipments of rubber from various places in the neighbourhood of the Straits Settlements, such as Borneo, Java, Sumatra and the Non-Federated Malay States.]

Agricultural and Forest Products.

RUSSIA.

The Acting British Vice-Consul at Rostov-on-Don (Mr. V. Edwards) reports that the cutting of barley, rye and winter wheat in the Don Territory and the Caucasus started about the beginning of August under favourable weather conditions. Owing to lack of labour harvesting had been delayed, and as the intensely hot weather just before cutting had an adverse effect on certain kinds of wheat, the excellent harvest results which had been forecasted will not be realised in the case of all grain crops. Spring wheat and hard wheat suffered most and will give a crop under average in quantity although of fair average quality. Winter wheat, barley and rye, however, are good both as regards quality and quantity, and official and private reports estimate these crops above the average although harvesting operations were being interfered with by torrential rains. The crops in the Caucasus generally show better results than those in the Don Territory. In the Voronezh Government crops are good and, as usual, the best wheats will come from there. (C. 29,715.)

SPAIN.

The August issue of the "Boletin de las Cámaras de Comercio" (Madrid) states that, according to statistics recently issued by the Spanish Customs Department, there are 34 (cane) sugar factories in Spain, *viz.*—17 in the Province of Málaga, 15 in Granada, and 2 in Almeria.

The total production resulting from the 1915 harvest is 5,011,812 kilogs. of cane sugar, only 14 of the above-mentioned factories contributing to that output. In 1914, when 21 factories were working, the production amounted to 6,847,828 kilogs. of sugar.

Kilog. = 2.2046 lbs.

GREECE.

The following particulars regarding the currant crop and trade of the Morea and of Aetolia and Acarnania during 1914-15 have been received from H. M. Consul at Patras (Mr. F. B. Wood, I.S.O.).

The currant crop of 1914 promised very well up to the end of July, and all districts reported a full yield of excellent quality, no disease whatever having appeared among the vines. It was then estimated that the crop of the district would amount to 152,500 tons net. The remainder of the 1913 crop was 12,000 tons net, making a total of 164,500 net tons. Everything seemed to promise well for the currant trade generally, but when the war broke out it was feared that the German and Austro-Hungarian trade, averaging about 50,000 tons annually, would be completely lost, a matter which would certainly cause a great decline in the price of all currants. These fears were still further accentuated by the annulment of the obligation, under which the Privileged Company for the Protection of Currant Growers and Merchants was compelled to buy

Agricultural and Forest Products.

GREECE—*continued.*

any currants offered to it at certain guaranteed prices, thus indicating an impression that the decline would be so great that most growers would rush to sell their goods to the Company and bring about its downfall.

Besides this measure it was proposed, in order to counteract the probable loss of German and Austro-Hungarian trade, that the quantity of currants which by law must be retained in the country with a view of enhancing the value of exports, should be increased from 35 to 50 per cent. As a result of this proposal the export trade was compelled to await events, making no offers until a decision was reached.

While this state of uncertainty, which paralysed all business, prevailed, very heavy rain fell in most currant districts in the Morea and Ionian Islands, causing great damage to the crop, which was mostly exposed on the drying grounds. The crops of Pyrgos, Amalias, Zante and Cephalonia were badly damaged to the extent of about three-fifths. The Gulf, Patras and Vostizza suffered to some extent, but most of the provincial districts escaped with very slight damage.

This rendered the situation more difficult, and scarcely any business transactions took place until the Greek Government announced that all first shipments would be assessed at 35 per cent. retention, and that, should it decide upon raising the percentage to 50 per cent., 20 days' grace would be allowed after the date of the Decree imposing the percentage. (*See* p. 306 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th October last).

The uncertainty as regards retention being thus partly removed, business was begun, but no steamer with new currants sailed for the United Kingdom before 3rd September, whereas the usual sailing date is 24th to 26th August. Merchants started very cautiously, only the very choicest quality commanding usual prices.

Notwithstanding the higher rates of freight, war risk, &c., the c.i.f. prices of currants have not been higher than in normal seasons, and since most other dried fruits, such as sultanas, dates and prunes, have been much dearer than usual, the demand for currants in all markets of consumption has been exceptionally good, and prices since the beginning of the present year have advanced slightly. Shipments up to the end of March, 1915, amounted to 93,710 tons net, of which the United Kingdom took 63,855 tons net; the United States, 11,280 tons net; the Netherlands, 9,920 tons net; and Germany, *via* Italy, 6,765 tons net.

(A.R. 111.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have received a report, dated 31st August, from H.M. Consul at Portland, Oregon, stating that the hop crop in Oregon would not exceed 110,000 bales. Picking had begun, but many of the smaller yards, which had not been properly sprayed, were not fit to pick. According to a report, dated 27th August, prices were very low, being then only about 6d. per pound, and buyers were of opinion that the prices would be lower. About one-fourth of the hops had been sold.

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***JAPAN.**

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) reports, under date 10th August, that, according to the local press, the existing quotations for towel gourd (or loofah) are 4.5 sen for extra grade, 3.6 sen for the first grade, 2.5 sen for the second grade, and 1.5 sen for the third grade. At these prices, it is stated, the farmers are not sufficiently remunerated and this may lead to a reduction in this year's crop. This reduction, however, is not likely to cause an improvement in prices, as there is old stock on hand to the extent of about 4,000,000 pieces in Yokohama as well as in the provinces, and the new crop will shortly be placed on the market.

Prices having fallen, the demand has increased, and the sales are fair. During the first half of the current year the total exportation of towel gourd from Yokohama was 1,336,320 pieces, valued at £3,400, as compared with 1,196,958 pieces valued at £3,860 in the corresponding period of 1914.

Germany was the largest customer for loofah, and the suspension of trade with that country naturally depressed the loofah trade. This loss of custom, however, has to some extent been compensated for by an increased demand from the United States, Russia and the United Kingdom.

H.M. Commercial Attaché has forwarded estimates of the area of loofah production, the quantities available of loofah of various grades, and the prices asked. These particulars may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

[Yen = 100 sen = 2s. 0½d.]

(C.I.B. 44,086.)

MISCELLANEOUS.**AUSTRALIA.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports, with regard to the import trade of the Commonwealth in the financial year ended 30th June, 1915, that **Decreased Import Trade in 1914-15** the total value of imports under all headings amounted to £64,324,176 as compared with £82,417,907 (including £2,495,000, the value of war ships) in 1913-14, a decline of £18,092,831.

Of this decline the shrinkage in imports of gold was responsible for £906,519, and general merchandise for the remainder. As compared with 1913-14, soft goods and apparel declined by £2,563,325, boots and shoes by £3,414, furniture by £108,044, glass and glassware by £163,842, and in iron and steel there was a reduction of £1,500,000. Jute goods receded by nearly £500,000, owing mainly to lack of cereal surplus for export, and machines and machinery imports were less by £912,676.

(C.I.B. 45,686.)

Miscellaneous.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa reports that, according to statistics recently issued by the Union Department of Customs, the value of the imports into the Union from the United Kingdom during the first half of the current year showed a decrease of £2,584,000 as compared with the corresponding period of 1914, whereas the United States figures show an increase of £148,000. The classes of goods mainly contributing to this increase would seem to be machinery and iron and steel manufactures, as may be illustrated by the following figures showing the share of the United States in the imports into South Africa of fencing wire and electrical and mining machinery in 1914 and the first half of 1915 :—

	Share in Year 1914.	Share in First Half of 1915.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Fencing wire	43.9	72.8
Electrical machinery	19.1	30.4
Mining machinery (including buckets and tip trucks)	20.4	36.7

(C.I.B. 44,689.)

GERMANY.

According to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 5th September the number of exhibitors in the various sections at the Michaelmas Fair at Leipzig was as follows :—toys, 370 ; paper, 279 ; china and porcelain, 252 ; glass-ware, 158 ; cooking utensils, 208 ; metals, 87 ; leather, 71 ; fancy wares, 60 ; lamps and lampware, 52 ; musical instruments, 44.

The number of exhibitors' visitors was estimated at 20,000. The buyers were principally German although neutral countries participated to a considerable extent.

The future of the Leipzig Fair is stated to be receiving considerable attention in view of the efforts to institute similar Fairs in London and Lyons. The organisers of the Leipzig Fair do not underestimate the importance of these attempts. In their opinion the Leipzig Fair cannot remain a matter for the city of Leipzig alone, but must become one in which the Imperial Government should take an active interest.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

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

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

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

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. 5,458. Trade of Rosario and District (Argentina) during Recent Years. Price 1½d.

Maize exports.

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Economic situation.

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wynnan 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. 5,459. Trade and Commerce of the Territory of Hawaii in 1913-14.
Price 1d.

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No. 5,461. Trade of Foochow (China) in 1914. Price 2d.

Tea.	Textile trade.
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No. 5,462. Trade, Commerce and Industries of Brest in 1914. Price 1½d.

Shipping.	Trade openings.
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Agriculture.	Cold storage.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORT.

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

No. 852. Grenada, 1914-15. Price 2½d.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Index to Reports of H.M. Diplomatic and Consular Representatives Abroad on Trade and Subjects of General Interest (with Appendix), 1914. [Cd. 8,003.] Price 5½d.

This Index of subjects dealt with in the Reports of His Majesty's Diplomatic and Consular Officers abroad issued by the Foreign Office during the year 1914 has been prepared in the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade. Appended to the Index is a list of all the reports indexed, stating the price of each, and also an Addendum containing a list of certain Parliamentary Papers on trade and subjects of general economic interest, other than the Reports of His Majesty's Diplomatic and Consular Officers, issued by the Foreign Office during the same year.

Port of London Authority. Copy of Sixth Annual Report for the year ended 31st March, 1915. H.C. 333. Price 3d.

This Report by the Chairman of the Port of London Authority to the Board of Trade states that the effect of the war is apparent in the large decline in the aggregate tonnage of shipping entering and leaving the port, those vessels engaged in foreign trade showing a decrease of 2,528,502 tons net register on the 1913-14 figures, and those in coastwise trade a decrease of 1,445,149 tons. The import goods dealt with at the Authority's docks increased, however, by 169,762 tons in the aggregate, or 7.65 per cent., notwithstanding the interference with the trade of the Baltic and North European ports. Export goods suffered a decrease of 72,791 tons, or 8.83 per cent.

In addition to information regarding the trade of the port, the Report contains financial statements and particulars regarding the progress of works and improvements.

Government Publications.

General Report to the Board of Trade upon the Accidents that have occurred on the Railways of the United Kingdom during the year 1914. [Cd. 8,059.] Price 2½d.

Mines and Quarries. Reports of Dr. W. A. Atkinson, H.M. Inspector of Mines for the South Wales Division (No. 5) to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department under the Coal Mines Acts, the Metalliferous Mines Acts, and the Quarries Act, for the year 1914. [Cd. 8,023.—IV.] Price 8d.

Passenger Movement from and to the United Kingdom. August. [Cd. 7,808—VII.] Price ½d.

Return showing for the month and eight months ended August in each of the years 1914 and 1915 :—

(1) The numbers of the passengers that left permanent residence in the United Kingdom to take up permanent residence in places out of Europe, and the numbers that arrived from places out of Europe to take up permanent residence in the United Kingdom; and

(2) The numbers of the passengers that left, or arrived in, the United Kingdom for, or from, places out of Europe; and the numbers of passengers between the United Kingdom and ports on the Continent of Europe, or within the Mediterranean Sea.

Mines and Quarries. Reports of Mr. J. R. R. Wilson, H.M. Inspector of Mines for the Northern Division (No. 2), to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department under the Coal Mines Acts, the Metalliferous Mines Acts, and the Quarries Act, for the year 1914. [Cd. 8,023—I.] Price 9½d.

Post Office Charges. Statement showing the Proposed Increases in Postal, Telegraph, and Telephone Charges, and the Additional Revenue and Saving in Expenditure estimated therefrom for the years 1915-16 and 1916-17. [Cd. 8,067.] Price 1d.

Isle of Man. Account of Revenue and Expenditure in respect of the Duties of the Customs of the Isle of Man, and Accounts of the Accumulated Fund, and of Passenger Tax and Harbour Dues, for the year ended 31st March, 1915; together with the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon. H.C. 284. Price 1d.

Twentieth Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Scotland, 1914. [Cd. 8,041.] Price 2s. 3d.

Agricultural Statistics, Ireland, 1915. General Abstracts showing the Acreage under Crops and the numbers and descriptions of Live Stock in each County and Province, 1914-15. [Cd. 8,049.] Price 2d.

*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.

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5440	Spain, 1913	3d.	5452	Coquimbo, 1914	1½d.
5453	Canary Islands, 1914 ...	2d.	Colombia.		
AFRICA—			5437	Bogotá, 1909-13	3d.
Abyssinia:			Nicaragua:		
5422	Abyssinia, 1913	2½d.	5427	Nicaragua, 1911-13... ..	1½d.
5421	Gambela, 1913	1d.			
5420	Harrar, 1913... ..	1d.			

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

- Crop Forecasts for 1914-15 in India.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 27th Aug.
- Olive Crop in Andalusia, Spain.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 27th Aug.
- Vines, Wines and Dried Fruits in South Australia and Victoria, 1915.
"Journal of Commerce" (Melbourne), 4th Aug.
- Fertiliser Analyses.
"Queensland Agricultural Journal" (Brisbane), Aug.
- Rice Market at Rangoon.
"Rangoon Gazette," 23rd Aug.
- Rice Cultivation in Greek Macedonia.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 1st Sept.
- Coffee Market at Hamburg.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 6th Sept.
- Fruit Production in South Australia.
"Journal of Commerce" (Melbourne), 4th Aug.
- Wattle Bark Industry in Natal.
"South African Farmers' Advocate" (Bloemfontein), Aug.
- Goat's Milk: Value of.
"Queensland Agricultural Journal" (Brisbane), Aug.
- Sugar Crop in India: Forecast, 1915-16.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 27th Aug.
- Wine Production in Italy, 1915.
"Bulletin des Halles" (Paris), 13th Sept.
- Agricultural Syndicates in France.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 30th Aug.
- Sugar Crop of Queensland, 1914.
"Journal of Commerce" (Melbourne), 4th Aug.
- Crop Report for Burma.
"Rangoon Gazette," 23rd Aug.
- Sugar: Estimate of World's Production.
"Journal des Fabricants de Sucre" (Paris), 15th Sept.
- Wool Market in Russia.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 28th Aug.
- Dairying in Australasia.
"South African Farmers' Advocate" (Bloemfontein), Aug.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products—*continued.*

- Eucalyptus Oil: A possible Queensland Industry.
"Queensland Agricultural Journal" (Brisbane), Aug.
- Fruit Cultivation in Burma.
"Rangoon Gazette," 23rd Aug.
- Crop Reports of India
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 27th Aug.
- Sugar Markets in Germany.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 11th Sept.
- Reafforestation of Japan.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 27th Aug.
- Citrus Fruit Production in Argentina.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 28th Aug.

Machinery and Engineering.

- Hydro-Electric Power from Niagara Falls: Proposals for Increasing.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 1st Sept.
- Steam Threshing Machines in Russia.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 1st Sept.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- Mining Industry in Upper Silesia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 11th Sept.
- Shrapnel Cases: Equipment for Forging.
"Iron Age" (New York), 2nd Sept.
- Zinc-Lead Sulphides of Tasmania.
"Mining and Engineering Review" (Melbourne), 5th Aug.
- Tripolite Deposits in Queensland.
"Australasian Hardware and Machinery" (Sydney), 2nd Aug.
- Coal Production in United States in 1914.
"Iron Age" (New York), 2nd Sept.
- Radium Production in the United States.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 31st July.
- Copper Ore Deposits in "German" South-West Africa.
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 14th Aug.
- Iron Ore and Pig Iron Market in Upper Silesia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 11th Sept.

*Foreign and Colonial Publications.*NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—*continued.***Metals, Mining and Minerals—*continued.***

Alluvial Gold Deposits of New Zealand
 "Mining and Engineering Review"
 (Melbourne), 5th Aug.

Petroleum Boring in South Australia.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 28th
 Aug.

Pig Iron Production in Germany during
 July.
 "Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 2nd
 Sept.

Wire Market in Upper Silesia.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 8th Sept.

Manganese Ore Production in United
 States, 1914.
 "Engineering and Mining Journal"
 (New York), 31st July.

Bitumen Deposits in Honduras.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 31st
 Aug.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

Shipbuilding in Canada, 1914.
 "Journal of Commerce" (Montreal),
 31st Aug.

Mercantile Marine Expansion in Greece.
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington),
 31st Aug.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

Cotton Manufacturing Position in Russia.
 "Commercial and Financial Chronicle"
 (New York), 4th Sept.

Raw Silk Market in Germany.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 31st Aug.

Indigo Trade and Production (2nd Article).
 "Capital" (Calcutta), 27th August.

Yarns and Textiles: Manufacture from
 Paper Pulp.
 "Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Mon-
 treal), 1st Sept.

Jute and Hemp Substitutes in Germany.
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington),
 26th Aug.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

Cotton Industry in Bombay.
 "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta),
 27th Aug.

Canada: War Orders.
 "Monetary Times" (Toronto), 27th
 Aug.

British Malaya: Trade Position and
 Prospects.
 "Straits Budget" (Singapore), 20th
 Aug.

French Indo-China: Trade Conditions
 and Prospects
Supplement to Commerce Reports
 (Washington), 23rd Aug.

China: Trade and Production of Man-
 churia.
Supplement to Commerce Reports
 (Washington), 24th Aug.

Miscellaneous.

Asphalt Block Pavements: Maintenance
 and Repair.
 "Engineering News" (New York),
 19th Aug.

Cold Storage in the Meat Trade.
 "Bulletin des Halles" (Paris), 10th
 and 11th Sept.

Fishing Industry of Canada and New-
 foundland.
 "Canadian Fisherman" (Montreal),
 Sept.

Sulphite Pulp (high grade) Manufacture.
 "Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Mon-
 treal), 1st Sept.

Papyrolin or Linen Reinforced Paper.
 "Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Mon-
 treal), 1st Sept.

Cement Trade in Far East.
 "Hong Kong Weekly Press," 13th
 Aug.

Grain Elevators in Russia.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 28th
 Aug.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.**Australia—**

Department of Mines of New South Wales: Report for 1911.

Financial Statement by the Premier of New South Wales.

British India—7th Statistical Abstract: Vol. I., Commercial Statistics.

Ceylon—Administration Reports, 1914: Part II., Revenue.

Hong Kong—Chamber of Commerce Report for 1914.

New Zealand—Gisborne Harbour Board Report for 1911.

South Africa—Transvaal Chamber of Mines: Report for 1914.

China—Maritime Customs Returns: Part II., Port Statistics.

Russia—Circular regarding Anglo-Russian Trade issued by the Odessa Branch of the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce

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 37 weeks ended 16th September, 1915 :—

	Week ended 16th Sept., 1915.	37 Weeks ended 16th Sept., 1915.	Week ended 16th Sept., 1915.	37 Weeks ended 16th Sept., 1915.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	2,805	3,235,948	1,579	252,839
Brazilian	—	20,422	125	915
East Indian	1,629	189,165	338	53,759
Egyptian	4,768	452,195	3,662	195,745
Miscellaneous	4,301*	109,346†	39	1,408
Total	13,503	3,998,076	5,743	504,666

* Including 76 bales British West Indian, and 27 bales British West African.

† Including 4,447 bales British West Indian, 3,176 bales British West African, 16,888 bales British East African, and 1,472 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 18th September, 1915, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
Week ended 18th September, 1915	42 9	39 0	26 4
Corresponding Week in—			
1908	31 5	26 8	17 2
1909	32 9	26 8	17 7
1910	30 2	24 2	16 3
1911	32 4	29 11	18 9
1912	32 7	29 6	19 10
1913	31 7	30 9	17 11
1914	38 3	29 5	23 8

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

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 18th September, 1915, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 18th Sept., 1915.	Correspond- ing week in 1914.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	83	—
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	169	602
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Cwts.	803,764*	57,173
Mutton " " " " " " " " " "	"	51,276*	37,367
Pork " " " " " " " " " "	"	1,551	19,477
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	13,043	15,621
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Cwts.	85,272	98,322
Beef	"	755	226
Hams	"	21,116	7,720
Pork	"	660	2,619
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	504	1,736
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	31,137	24,007
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Cwts.	75,537	57,591
Margarine	"	40,858	23,785
Cheese	"	30,603	43,656
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	—	166
" condensed	"	29,437	14,800
" preserved, other kinds	"	—	94
Eggs	Grt. Hndr.	199,305	150,641
Poultry	Value £	987	353
Game	"	21	424
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	8,752	37,547
Lard	"	15,385	14,251
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Cwts.	1,085,100	3,225,300
Wheat-meal and flour	"	168,600	192,200
Barley	"	264,800	199,800
Oats	"	45,500	156,900
Peas	"	6,330	2,980
Beans	"	21,030	75,300
Maize or Indian corn	"	865,600	1,095,700
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Cwts.	4,744	8,592
Apricots and peaches	"	15	3
Bananas	Bunches	167,625	245,814
Cherries	Cwts.	—	—
Currants	"	21	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	21,483	21,537
Lemons	"	3,568	10,638
Oranges	"	2,683	3,437
Pears	"	7,500	4,650
Plums	"	17	284
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unenumerated	"	3,563	3,497
Hay	Tons	52	5
Straw	"	—	—
Moss Litter	"	679	674
Hops	Cwts.	4,446	2,602
Locust beans	"	647	3,295
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	123,154	154,534
Potatoes	Cwts.	2,379	478
Tomatoes	"	36,360	58,688
Unenumerated	Value £	1,836	1,854
Vegetables, dried	Cwts.	12,230	5,568
" preserved by canning	"	19,025	8,380

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

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH of the BOARD OF TRADE.

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

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

The samples collected since the war began, of goods of German and Austrian manufacture which are sold in British markets abroad and in certain foreign markets, have been withdrawn from exhibition at the Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C., but will shortly be exhibited at Leicester and various other industrial centres. *See Notice on pp. 879-80.*

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 given are on p. 878.

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

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

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

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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

Argentina ...	British Chamber of Commerce for the Argentine Republic, Calle Sarmiento 643, Buenos Aires. (Agent in London—Mr. D. Begg, 793, Salisbury House, E.C.)
Balkan States	<i>See</i> under Greece, Bulgaria, and Roumania.
Belgium ...	British Chamber of Commerce in Belgium (Incorp.). During the war the address will be: <i>c/o</i> London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C.
Bulgaria ...	Branch of the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States, 51, Boulevard Maria-Louisa, Sofia.
China ...	British Chamber of Commerce, British Municipal Council Buildings, Hankow. British Chamber of Commerce, Canton. British Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai.
Egypt ...	British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, 6, Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria, and Savoy Chambers, Cairo. (Agents in Suez and London—Messrs. 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.)
Persia ...	British Chamber of Commerce, Bushire. British Chamber of Commerce, Mohammerah.
Portugal ...	British Chamber of Commerce in Portugal, 4, Rua Victor Cordon, Lisbon.
Roumania ...	Branch of the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States, 1, Strada Academiei, Bucharest.
Russia ...	Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, 4, Gorochovaia, Petrograd. <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.

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

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

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

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

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

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACTS, 1911 TO 1915.

Part II.—Unemployment.

Application to the Empire.

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

348. Workmen engaged in fitting, cutting and erecting girders and steel netting on buildings for protection against bombs.

Any representations with reference to the above application may be made in writing to the Umpire by, or on behalf of, any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and forwarded to the Registrar, Office of the Umpire, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W., on or before 7th October, 1915.

Notice is further given that the Umpire proposes to give his decision on the above application on or after 11th October, 1915.

EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

