

THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. XC.]

August 26, 1915.

[No. 978

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

TELEGRAMS } "Advantage, Stock, London." { Code :—5th Edition, A.B.C.	TELEPHONES } Central 12807. { London Wall 4713 (4 lines).
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32, Cheapside, London, E.C.

(British Industries Fair and Foreign Samples Section.)

TELEGRAMS } "Showforsamp, London." { Code :—5th Edition, A.B.C.	TELEPHONE : City 2323.
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The objects and work of the Branch are described on p. 651.

Attention is called to the collection of samples of "enemy" goods, formerly sold in British and in certain other markets abroad, on view at the Foreign Samples Section (see notice on p. 590), and also to the following samples which are on view at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. :—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Writing, Printing and other Papers required to be manufactured in Australia	12th Aug., 1915	417
Carnauba Wax from Brazil	" "	426
Brass Knockers, Locks and Screws—Milan enquiry	22nd July, "	225
Heavy Cotton Suiting—Montreal enquiry	15th " "	144
Lucerne and Worm Seed— <i>Market sought</i>	" " "	148
Bottles—Sydney enquiry	8th " "	76
Shoemakers' thread—Alexandria enquiry	" " "	79
Preserved Ferns— <i>Market sought</i>	24th June "	861
Cigars—Sydney (N.S.W.) enquiry	10th " "	709
Diatomaceous Earth— <i>Market sought</i>	" " "	719
Upholstering Materials—Bergen enquiry	3rd " "	653

- Attention is also called to the following notices :—**
- Register** of firms in the United Kingdom who may desire to receive **Confidential Information** relative to openings for trade 589
 - List of the **more important Articles** on trade subjects contained in **Foreign and Colonial Publications**, &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch 647

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE. UNITED KINGDOM.

In view of the cessation of imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary and the fact that there are many articles hitherto imported from those countries which are of importance, if not of necessity, to British manufacturers, importers of such articles are invited by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade to supply information regarding their precise nature and quality, in order that steps may be taken to ascertain whether similar goods might be produced in this country, and, if so, where; or, if not, from what neutral sources they could be obtained.

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

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

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

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

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

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

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|---|--|
| <p>A.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asbestos slates and sheets. Cobalt chloride. Drapers' boards. Dry colours. Glassware. Iceland spar. Irish moss. Machinery for making crochet buttons. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pumice. Rolling presses, for rolling hard steel blocks. Semi-rotary pumps, in iron and brass. Shoe bristles. Steel thimble sections. Tanning materials. Tins for paints. |
| <p>B.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brewers' and aerated water makers' chemicals. Cement. Christmas and picture post cards. Fancy leather goods. Gelatine paper. Glass ink bottles. Ice chests. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Machinery for coating sensitized photographic paper. Rails. Saltpetre. Stoves and ranges. Strawboard. Tapestry for table covers. Vegetable parchment. Watches. |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rough diamonds, p. 366, 5th August.

Rubber, p. 22, 1st April.

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

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

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

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada reports that a firm in Winnipeg wishes to secure the representation, for the Prairie Provinces, of United Kingdom manufacturers of *jewellery and hardware*.

**Jewellery ;
Hardware.**

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. 41,218.)

The following enquiries have been received at the Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W., whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 42,053.)

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Toronto firm wishes to get into communication with United Kingdom firms who *dye designs on bunting*, and also asks for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of bunting who do their own dyeing.

A Montreal firm asks for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *wrought iron washers*.

A Toronto manufacturer's agent is in the market for *elastic webbing* for use in making artificial limbs, and also *elastic hosiery*.

A Montreal firm asks for the names of United Kingdom importers of mica for annealing.

Market sought for Mica for Annealing.

NEW ZEALAND ENQUIRY.

A New Zealand correspondent is in the market for match splints, and asks for the names of Canadian manufacturers.

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

* * * * *

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. 42,490.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A London firm importing large quantities of Canadian apples would be glad to hear from Ontario shippers.

A London firm desires the addresses of Canadian manufacturers and exporters of maple sugar and maple syrup.

Canadian Apples wanted.

Canadian Maple Sugar and Syrup wanted.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

A London merchant desires the addresses of Canadian exporters
Canadian Horses and Mules wanted. of horses and mules.

CANADIAN ENQUIRY.

An Ontario company claiming to be in a position to furnish large quantities of birch lumber invites enquiries from United Kingdom importers.
Market sought for Birch Lumber.

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 Anstralia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that a Melbourne firm of importers and manufacturers' agents wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *boot and shoe laces* (mohair, silk, &c.), *leather, boot lagging and linings, cocoa butter, unsweetened chocolate* ("neat-work"), *confectionery, gelatine, and tweeds and cloths used in manufacture of ready-made clothing.* See Note on p. 577.

With regard to cocoa butter this firm writes that the duty on the foreign article is now 2d. per lb., so that the British-made article has a much better chance of competing successfully, the duty being only 1½d. per lb. (preferential rate), as was the case prior to the recent revision of the Australian tariff.

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. 41,942.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia also reports that an engineering firm, established in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, and Perth, desires to obtain agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *air compressors and winding engines; portable steam engines and road tractors; best Yorkshire iron; tram rails, points and crossings for light lines; steel balls 5 in. diameter (suitable for Krupp mills); insulators (porcelain and composition) for telegraph work; gas radiators; spring steel washers; battery blanketing; stamper batteries; stamps and dies; and carbide of calcium.*

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

With a view to getting into personal touch with United Kingdom manufacturers, a representative of this firm is at present in London, and United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the above-mentioned United Kingdom articles, should apply to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for his name and address, also for the name and address of the firm referred to. (C.I.B. 17,479.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia reports that sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received by the Victorian Railway Commissioners, Spencer Street, Melbourne, up to 11 a.m. on 6th October,* for the supply and delivery of (1) *carpets and rugs* for sleeping cars, &c. (Contract No. 29,102); (2) two 12-in. *gap lathes*, including tools, gears and accessories (Contract No. 29,113); and (3) 20 "V" *double side-tipping wagons* (Contract No. 29,130.)

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

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

A copy of each of the specifications and forms of tender, &c., may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of the articles mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 41,936.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia also reports that tenders are invited by the Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust (Melbourne), for the supply and delivery of (1) 1,350 tons of *steel rails* and 200 pairs of *fishplates*, including bolts (Contract No. 67), and (2) 400 *steel spare poles* and 20 *steel anchor poles* (Contract No. 68). Copies of the specifications

and forms of tender may be obtained from the office of the Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust, 59, William Street, Melbourne, on payment of £2 2s., in respect of each specification, &c., which will be returned upon receipt of a *bonâ fide* tender. Sealed tenders, made out upon the proper form, will be received by the Chairman of the Trust, at the above address, up to noon on 14th September.* A preliminary deposit of at least 1 per cent. of the value of the offer must accompany each tender. *Local representation is necessary.*

A copy of each of the specifications and forms of tender may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of the material above-mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 41,939.)

* 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 also reports that tenders are invited by the Hawthorn, Malvern, Camberwell **Destructor Plant.** and Kew Destructor Trust for the supply, delivery, and erection in Hawthorn (Victoria) of a complete *destructor plant*.

Copies of the specification, conditions of contract, and form of tender, together with plans of the site, may be *obtained* from the offices of the Trust, Town Hall, Hawthorn, Victoria, at which address also sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received up to 30th November.*

A cash deposit equal to 1 per cent. of the value of the offer, or a marked cheque, must accompany each tender. Local representation is necessary.

A copy of the specification, &c., together with plans of the site, may be *consulted* by United Kingdom contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 41,938.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia further reports that tenders **Telephone Parts;** will be received by the Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne, as follows:—

**Stop Clocks for
Switchboards.**

(1) Up to 3 p.m. on 21st September,* for the supply and delivery of various *telephone parts*.

(Schedule No. 1,225.) *See Note† on next page.*

(2) Up to 3 p.m. on 5th October,* for the supply and delivery of 50 *stop clocks, with alarm bell attachment*, for use on telephone switchboards. (Schedule No. 1,265.) *See Note† on next page.*

(C.I.B. 41,940.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Brisbane (Mr. M. Finucan)

**Switchboard Cable;
Iron or Steel Poles
and Fittings;
Covered Wire;
Porcelain Insulators.**

reports that tenders will be received by the Deputy Postmaster-General, Brisbane, up to noon on 6th October,* for the supply and delivery of (1) 2,860 yards of *silk and cotton insulated switchboard cable* (Schedule No. 353);

(2) *iron or steel poles and fittings* (Schedule No. 354); (3) 38 miles of *covered wire* (Schedule No. 357); and (4) 1,000 *porcelain insulators* (Schedule No. 360). *See Note† on next page.*

(C.I.B. 41,914.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Adelaide (Mr. J. K. Samuel) reports that tenders will be received by the Deputy Postmaster-General, Adelaide, as follows:—

(1) Up to 2 p.m. on 8th September,* for the supply and delivery of 15 tons of *bronze wire*. (Schedule No. 390.)

Bronze Wire.

See Note† on next page.

(C.I.B. 41,916.)

* See note at foot of p. 580.

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

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

- (2) Up to 2 p.m. on 6th October,* for the supply and delivery of a *portable direct-coupled internal combustion engine and dynamo and for increasing the capacity of storage batteries at the Central Exchange, Adelaide.* (**Internal Combustion Engine and Dynamo; Increasing the Capacity of Storage Batteries.**) *See Note† below.* (C.I.B. 41.918.)

Note†.—Copies of the specifications, conditions, and forms of tender, may be obtained from the offices of the respective Deputy Postmasters-General. Preliminary deposits may be paid at the offices of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W.

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

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

NEW ZEALAND.

- H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) reports, on the authority of the local press, that the directors of freezing works at Patea have decided to extend their plant. A 65-ton freezer is to be installed, doubling the present capacity. An additional cooling chamber is to be erected, capable of holding 24,000 sheep, giving space, with the present room, for 60,000 carcasses altogether. (C.I.B. 39.351.)

- The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Dunedin (Mr. W. T. Monkman) reports that the Bay Town Board, controlling a suburb of Dunedin, purposes expending about £6,000 on the extension of the present water supply, drainage and electric lighting systems, and the construction of a retaining wall. (C.I.B. 41.232.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

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

* See Note at foot of p. 580.

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

(1) Up to noon on 25th September,* for the supply and delivery of
Electricity Meters and Time-Switches. 1,595 *electricity meters* and
 50 *time-switches.*

(C.I.B. 41,524.)

(2) Up to noon on 9th October,* for the supply and erection at the
Water Purifying Plant. Council's generating station, of a *water*
purifying plant with a capacity of 75,000
 gallons per 24 hours.

(C.I.B. 41,528.)

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

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

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

EGYPT.

H.M. Consul at Cairo (Mr. A. D. Alban) reports that a firm of commission agents in that city, claiming 18 years' experience in the Egyptian markets, during which time it has represented many German firms, wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of the following articles:—*Hardware, locks,*

tools and implements; enamelled hollowware; china and porcelain, earthenware; nozzles for suitings; shirts, cotton and woollen hosiery, and underwear; cotton, linen and woollen webbings for all purposes; laces and trimmings; ladies', gentlemen's and boys' boots and shoes; glazed kid, leather and all articles relating to shoe manufacturing; biscuits; and Yorkshire hams. See Note on p. 577.

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. 41,784.)

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

Openings for British Trade.

MALTA.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies notify that tenders for the supply of from 3,000 to 4,000 tons of *steam coal*, to be delivered at Malta in one shipment not later than 7th October, will be received at the Offices of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W., up to 10 a.m. on 2nd September.

Copies of the conditions of contract may be obtained on application to the Crown Agents, as above.

RUSSIA.

H.M. Consul-General at Odessa (Mr. J. F. Roberts, C.M.G.) reports that the trade in *black plates* at that port was better than usual during the first half of 1914, and imports increased, prices obtained being higher than for some time past. Competition on the part of Russian black plate manufacturers practically ceased, and Welsh tin plate makers made contracts for the delivery of heavy parcels right up to the end of 1915. The outbreak of war, however, put a stop to the trade and many parcels actually never reached Odessa. All the local tin plate workers have been busy since August with Government contracts, working practically night and day. When the war finishes there is certain to be a good demand for black plates.

A large trade in *oak, wattle, and chestnut tanning extracts* has been done by German, Italian, Austro-Hungarian and French firms, and at present these extracts are in considerable demand. See Note on p. 577.

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The British Vice-Consul at Rostov-on-Don reports that that town is a large buyer of *leather*, formerly obtaining supplies from Germany, as well as America and France, while some small parcels are bought from British firms. As regards *chevreaux*, importers pay from 40 to 75 copecks per square foot; Germany was the largest supplier, followed by France and America. Imports of *box calf* came exclusively from Germany. Merchants paid from 50 to 60 copecks per square foot. These prices include a duty which works out at from 6 to 8 copecks per square foot.

In reply to an enquiry made by the Vice-Consul regarding the chances of British-made leather supplanting foreign makes, one of the leading leather importers at Rostov stated that he had given British leather a trial and both as regards price and quality it gave complete satisfaction. He was of opinion that provided United Kingdom merchants are prepared to forego their usual terms of cash against documents and to give, as German firms did, a liberal credit, but of course only to first-class firms, British leather would make good headway on the Rostov market. See Note on p. 577.

(A.R. 98.)

Openings for British Trade.

RUSSIA—*continued.*

Germany had been fortunate enough to get "Wolf" *safety lamps* passed by the mining authorities, and only these were allowed to be used in the mines in the Donetz basin. The demand was very large, and a lamp of a similar design is now wanted and would doubtless be passed by the authorities. These lamps burn mineral oil and were supplied by a German firm at 3 roubles 50 copecks and 4 roubles per lamp *franco* Rostov.

Miners' Safety Lamps.

As regards chemical products, 302 tons were cleared inwards at the Rostov Customs in 1914, valued at £22,361. Russia relies more and more on a constant supply of chemicals from abroad for use in the growing industries of the country. There is a serious dearth in these goods and enquiries are constantly being made at the Vice-Consulate for new sources of supply, as imports came almost entirely from Germany. *See Note on p. 577.*

Chemical Products.

100 copecks = 1 rouble = 2s. 1½d. at par.

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The British Vice-Consul at Theodosia reports that a survey of the Customs-house lists of articles imported into Theodosia shows that about 90 per cent. of such goods as *motors* for various purposes, *motor cars, cycles, photographic, electrical and optical goods* was imported from Germany and Austria-Hungary. *See Note on p. 577.*

Articles to Replace German Supplies at Theodosia.

* * * * *

The Acting British Vice-Consul at Berdiansk (Mr. Graham) reports that United Kingdom manufacturers might find good openings in that district for the sale of *emery and carborundum wheels, files, steel saws, plough blades, knife sections for reapers and mowers and general steel tools and goods, electrical lighting materials and spare parts.*

Articles in Demand at Berdiansk.

* * * * *

The British Vice-Consul at Kherson (Mr. E. W. Caruana) reports that the Bourse Committee have made enquiries amongst local merchants and advise that the following goods of United Kingdom manufacture might find a market in that district:—*Agricultural machinery, wood and metal dressing machines, mills, oils, belting, drugs and chemicals, binoculars, microscopes, telescopes, optical instruments, watch makers' and jewellers' instruments, colonial produce, electrical lamps, accessories, &c., motor boats and cycles, motor accessories, typewriting machines, sporting articles, &c., cameras and photographic materials, boots, shoes, hats, hosiery, woollen goods, cloth, &c.*

Articles which might find a Market at Kherson.

Cloth was imported chiefly from Germany and wool and silk was practically entirely supplied through German sources. If United Kingdom manufacturers will take advantage of the circumstances there is every opportunity of a good market for such articles. *See Note on p. 577.*

Openings for British Trade.

FRANCE.

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

An agent in Lyons wishes to obtain the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of *textiles and various Textiles; Fur for felt-making.* *furs for felt-making* ("couperies de poils"). The cut fur is sold as raw material to makers of felt for hats and other purposes. See *Note† below, and also Note on p. 577.* (C.I.B. 41,644.)

An enquiry has been received from an agent in Lyons who is desirous of obtaining the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of all kinds of *cycle and motor accessories and spare parts, including steel tubing.* See *Note† below.* (C.I.B. 37,443.)

An agent in St. Etienne desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *glacé or polited yarns.* or *polited yarns.* See *Note† below, and also Note on p. 577.* (C.I.B. 37,747.)

A firm of agents in Lyons desires to secure the sole agencies in that district of United Kingdom manufacturers of *pharmaceutical and chemical products, including drugs and perfumery.* See *Note† below, and also Note on p. 577.* (C.I.B. 38,351.)

A Lyons agent wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *machine and hand tools of all kinds, and ball-bearings.* See *Note† below.* (C.I.B. 41,790.)

Note†.—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 names and addresses of the respective enquirers.

* * * * *

The issue of the "Bulletin" of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, dated 17th August, announces that French firms are in the market for *lace curtains and muslin*, for export to South America (A.W. 1080); *umbrellas* (A.W. 1079) and *chemical products* (A.W. 1078). See *Note on p. 577.*

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

PORTUGAL.

The "Diario do Governo" (Lisbon) of 9th August publishes a notice, issued by the "Ministerio do Fomento," approving a project for a *water supply system* for the town of Evora. The estimated cost of the undertaking is 106,603 escudos (about £16,000).

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

The same issue of the "Diario" also publishes the terms under which a concession has been granted to the "Companhia Carris de Ferro do Porto" for the construction and working, for a period of 75 years, of an electric railway from Botica da Maia to the station of Ernezinde. Constructional work will have to be completed within a period of two years.

Electric Railway Material.**SPAIN.**

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 15th August notifies that sealed tenders will be received by the "Junta de Obras del Pantano de Pena," Calle del Asalto, No. 13, Saragossa, up to 1 p.m. on 13th September, for the supply and delivery of 1,000 metric tons of cement required in connection with the Pena drainage works. *A deposit of at least 5 per cent. of the value of the offer is required to qualify any tender. Local representation is necessary.*

Cement.

Further particulars (in Spanish) may be consulted by United Kingdom cement manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where also may be seen the general specifications and conditions of tender issued by the "Ministerio de Fomento" for the supply of cement required for public works in Spain. (X. 5—114.)

The "Gaceta" of 16th August publishes a notice, issued by the "Ministerio de Fomento," authorising Don José Echevarría Lavin and others to utilise the waters of the Río Cares in the district of Posada de Valdeón, Province of Leon, at the rate of 3,400 litres per second, for the production of electric power for lighting and other industrial uses. The necessary works must be completed within five years from the date of the concession.

Hydro-Electric Plant.

The "Gaceta" (in Spanish), containing the conditions under which the concession has been granted, may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

The "Gaceta" of 20th August publishes a Royal Decree authorising the "Ministerio de Fomento," Madrid, to call for tenders for the supply of locomotives and rolling stock required for the State railway from Betanzos to Ferrol.

Locomotives and Rolling Stock.**ITALY.**

H.M. Consul at Milan (Mr. J. H. Towsey) reports that a local firm of printers and dealers in stationery wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *printing paper* and ordinary *commercial letter paper*.

Printing Paper and Commercial Letter Paper.

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

(C.I.B. 41,386; 35,709.)

Openings for British Trade.

BULGARIA.

The British Vice-Consul at Sofia (Mr. L. H. Hurst) reports that a firm in that city, with an office in Manchester, and claiming to have been established in Bulgaria for nearly 40 years, wishes to secure the representation there of United Kingdom manufacturers of *cotton and other goods*.

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of cotton goods, &c. should apply to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the name and address of the enquirer. (C.I.B. 41,378.)

CUBA.

An extraordinary issue of the "Gaceta Oficial" (Havana), dated 26th June, publishes a Law authorising the **Railway Material.** Executive Power to contract with one of the railway companies of Cuba for the construction of a branch railway line, 10 kilometres (about 6 miles) long, which will connect the town of Quemado de Güines with Caguaguas, whence an existing railway runs to Rancho Veloz and Corralillo.

COLOMBIA.

The "Diario Oficial" (Bogotá) of 4th June publishes a notice, issued by the Colombian Ministry of Public Works, **Railway Material.** approving the plans submitted by the "Compañía del Ferrocarril del Pacifico" for the construction of the section between Palmira and Buga of the Pacific Railway.

BRAZIL.

The "Diario Oficial" (Rio de Janeiro) of 28th July publishes a Decree authorising, on the recommendation of the Ministry of Public Works, a revision of the contracts entered into with the São Paulo-Rio Grande **Railway Material.** Railway Company. The company undertakes to complete the section between Hansa and Porto União within a period of three years, and the section between Jaguarahyva and S. José within one year. The company also agrees to construct and open to traffic within a period of 15 years the remaining lines of its concession; the respective works will be commenced within three years, preference being given to the Paranapanema branch of the S. José-Ourinhos line.

BOLIVIA.

H.M. Legation at La Paz reports that a local firm is desirous of acting as agents for United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters. **Agencies desired.**

United Kingdom firms interested should apply to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the name and address of the enquirer. (C.I.B. 40,953.)

Openings for British Trade.

SIAM.

With reference to the notice on p. 168 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 21st January, last relative to a call for tenders by the Siamese Royal Railway Department (Broad Gauge), for the supply and erection of a steel bridge over the Meh Wang on the Northern Line, the Acting British Consul-General at Bangkok (Mr. J. Crosby) has forwarded a list of the names of foreign (*i.e.* non-British) firms which have submitted tenders in this connection.

United Kingdom bridge builders interested may *consult* this list, together with particulars of the prices quoted, weight of bridge, &c., at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 41,782.)

CHINA. JAPAN.

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

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

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

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information.

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

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

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information—*continued.*

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 EXHIBITION.

EXHIBITION OF SAMPLES OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GOODS FROM ABROAD.

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

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

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

Board of Trade Exhibition.

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

The samples have been received from :—

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

Samples are also on view which have been received from :— United States of America (Philadelphia), Russia, China, Manchuria, Chinese Turkestan, Siam, Spain (Corunna), Algiers, Morocco, Lourenço Marques, Loanda, Guatemala, Italy, New Caledonia, Madeira, Corfu, Brazil, São Paulo, &c.

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

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

Raw Cotton, &c. added to List.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

ADDING TO THE LIST OF ARTICLES TO BE TREATED AS
CONTRABAND OF WAR.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS on the 23rd day of December, 1914, We did issue Our Royal Proclamation specifying the articles which it was Our intention to treat as contraband during the continuance of hostilities or until We did give further notice; and

Whereas on the 11th day of March and on the 27th day of May, 1915, We did, by Our Royal Proclamations of those dates, make certain additions to the list of articles to be treated as contraband of war; and

Whereas it is expedient to make certain further additions to the said lists:

Now, therefore, We do hereby declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, that during the continuance of the war or until We do give further public notice, the following articles will be treated as absolute contraband in addition to those set out in Our Royal Proclamations aforementioned:—

Raw cotton, cotton linters, cotton waste, and cotton yarns.

And We do hereby further declare that this Our Royal Proclamation shall take effect from the date of its publication in the London Gazette.*

Given at Our Court at the *Royal Pavilion, Aldershot Camp*, this Twentieth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

Warning to Exporters.

The Board of Trade direct the particular attention of all manufacturers and traders concerned in the export trade to the need for scrupulous care in the transaction of their business abroad. The Government's reprisals policy, formally announced by the Order-in-Council of 11th March, 1915, is directed to suppress all enemy trade, whether import or export. The main difficulty in making this policy thoroughly effective arises from the fact that some traders in some neutral countries are making themselves agents for the supply of

* This Proclamation was published as a Second Supplement to the "London Gazette" of 20th August.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

goods to enemy countries. British firms engaged in foreign trade, therefore, must have regard to these circumstances and survey with great caution every opening for business which is offered them by neutral importers or exporters.

Especial care should be taken in opening new accounts in neutral countries, and in relation to any orders or enquiries of an abnormal character. In any case of doubt as to the *bona-fides* of particular consignees, business should be suspended pending reference to the *War Trade Department, Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.** It is inadvisable that any new accounts should be opened by any British trader in neutral countries, during the war, without the fullest enquiries as to the character of the business proposed to him.

The Board feel sure that they can rely upon the cordial co-operation of all firms engaged in foreign business to secure the successful working of the reprisals policy.

It must be added that the proclamations relating to trading with the enemy cover indirect trading with the enemy through neutral agents, and that carelessness in transacting neutral business may involve traders in the severe penalties attaching to trading with the enemy.

EXPORT LICENCES.

The following memorandum for the information of the holders of licences has been prepared by the War Trade Department, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S.W. :—

(1). **As to licences for single shipments.**—The licence is valid for three weeks from the date of shipment mentioned thereon, and for a further three weeks if a satisfactory explanation is given to the local Collector of Customs and Excise as to the reasons for non-shipment during the first three weeks.

(2). The licence should accompany the goods when shipped, and care should be taken to ensure that the licence is not taken with a vessel on which the goods are not shipped.

(3). The whole of the goods must be shipped from one port and usually in one vessel. If the goods are brought for shipment and a portion is shut out of the exporting ship on account of lack of accommodation, the portion unshipped may, at the discretion of the local Collector of Customs and Excise, be shipped to the same destination in another ship within the period for which the licence is valid.

(4). **As to general licences.**—General licences cannot be extended beyond the period specified therein. If it is desired to make further shipments after the expiry of this period, a fresh application should be made towards the date of expiry.

(5). **As to licences for transmission by post.**—A licence authorising transmission by post is available only at the Post Office mentioned therein, and cannot be used for ordinary shipment.

(6). **As to licences generally.**—Applications for amendments to

* This modifies the notice which appeared on pp. 87-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for July 8, advising traders to apply to the *Board of Trade* as to the *bona-fides* of consignees.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

licences will only be considered where satisfactory reasons are given.

(7). Unused licences should be returned to the War Trade Department.

(8). When only a portion of the goods mentioned on a licence is brought for shipment, a letter indicating the extent to which the licence has been used should be sent to the War Trade Department.

(9). In all correspondence relating to licences the number and date of the licence should be quoted.

(10). A licence may be revoked if at any time there may be circumstances rendering this course necessary; and the grant of a licence does not in any way relieve an exporter of his personal responsibility for taking all possible steps to ensure that the goods—

- (a) do not, directly or indirectly, reach enemy territory; and
- (b) are not used in the production of other goods for export to such territory.

The following statutory requirements must be complied with:—

- (a) Where a licence to export any goods authorises the exportation thereof to a particular person or place or to a particular person at a particular place named in the licence, the name of the person or place, or both, as the case may be, must be inserted in all invoices, bills of lading, manifests and other documents relating to the goods. (5 Geo. 5, C. 31, S. 4.)
- (b) The goods may only be delivered to the person or persons to whom they are consigned in any case in which provision to this effect is made by Proclamation. (5 and 6 Geo. 5, C. 52, S. 1.)
- (c) The exporter may be required by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to produce evidence to their satisfaction that goods have not reached a destination in any territory which under any Proclamation issued by His Majesty dealing with trading with the enemy for the time being in force, is or is treated as enemy country. (5 Geo. 5, C. 31, S. 5.)

NOTICE RESPECTING BILLS OF LADING.

The Board of Trade have received numerous enquiries with regard to the manner in which Bills of Lading should be made out during the war, in order to minimise risk of delay if vessels are boarded or diverted at sea by officers of His Majesty's Navy.

It should be clearly understood that no form of consignment will secure to vessels immunity from the belligerent right of visit, search and detention, whatever the country or port from which they may have shipped the goods they are carrying and whatever the description of those goods; compliance with the following recommendations in respect of Bills of Lading will, however, minimise the risk of delay, and will therefore be in the interest both of the ship and of the goods:—

- (1) *Shipments to neutral European ports or Russian ports in the*

Government Notices affecting Trade.

Baltic or by vessels calling at a neutral European port.—In the case of goods shipped to a neutral European port or to a Russian port in the Baltic, or shipped by a vessel which is to call at a neutral European port, it is recommended that Bills of Lading should never be made out "to order," but that they should be made out either (a) to a named consignee, or (b) to a bank or financial house of high standing with the remark "Notify A.B.," "A.B." being the name of the person or firm for whom the goods are ultimately destined. Goods shipped to Holland should be consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust.

(2) *Shipments to British, French or Italian Ports, or Russian Ports not in the Baltic.*—It is not necessary that goods shipped to a British, French or Italian port, or to a Russian port not in the Baltic, should be consigned as above described, provided that it is clearly indicated in the Bill of Lading and in the Manifest that the ultimate destination is as stated and provided that the vessel is not to call at a neutral European port on her voyage.

(3) *Shipments to Neutral Countries outside Europe.*—It is desirable, in cases where the use of another form of consignment might lead to an interruption of the voyage, that goods shipped to neutral countries outside Europe should be consigned in the same manner as those shipped to neutral countries in Europe; but where this course is not adopted, it should be clearly indicated in the Bill of Lading that the destination of the goods is outside Europe and is not in Asiatic Turkey, nor in, nor adjacent to, any enemy possession.

(4) In all cases it is essential that the Bill of Lading, or a certified copy of it, should be on board the vessel.

(5) Recommendations (2) and (3) are subject to the special requirements of Section 4 of the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915, which provides, *inter alia*, that, as regards the export from the United Kingdom of goods under Privy Council Licence, the name of the Consignee specified in the Privy Council Licence must be inserted in the Bill of Lading. (See the notice at page 430 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th August.)

EXPORTATION OF COAL TO HOLLAND.

The War Trade Department announce that *on and after 1st September* applications made to the War Trade Department for licences to export coal to Holland must be accompanied by a certificate from the Netherlands Oversea Trust that they have agreed with the consignees to accept delivery of the coal on their behalf.

NOTICE TO BRITISH TRADERS WITH MEXICO.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has received the following telegram from H.M. Consul at Mexico City:—

"Communications restored (with) Vera Cruz by rail. In my opinion it will be preferable to defer shipments (of) British merchandise for the present except by advice of agents here.

"Communications interrupted between here and northern frontier
"still."

(C.I.B. 42,115.)

Government Notices affecting Trade.

SETTLEMENT OF FOREIGN CLAIMS.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified that a special office has been established for the purpose of dealing with all claims arising out of the war for the settlement of which no satisfactory machinery has existed hitherto, and which are foreign in the sense that they are claims by British subjects against a foreign Government, or by foreign nationals against H.M. Government.

The new Office is entitled the "Foreign Claims Office," and all communications relative to claims such as those referred to in the preceding paragraph should be addressed by claimants direct to the Secretary, Foreign Claims Office, c/o Foreign Office, London, S.W.
(C.I.B. 41,207.)

ENEMY FIRMS IN BRITISH WEST AFRICA.

Decision respecting Gold Coast Firm.

With reference to the notice on pp. 22-3 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st April giving a list of German and Austrian firms which had been closed down in the Gold Coast Colony, it is now notified by the Colonial Office that the firm of Messrs. J. F. Siek and Company therein referred to as having claimed not to be of enemy nationality, has been placed under the Controlling Officer of enemy firms. Claims against the firm's Gold Coast branch, supported by the necessary vouchers and affidavits, may be sent to the Controlling Officer of Enemy Firms, Accra, Gold Coast, up to 30th November next.

**PARCELS FOR PRISONERS OF WAR
IN GERMANY.**

With reference to the notice on p. 232 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 22nd July enjoining the public not to send commodities in tins to prisoners of war in Germany, the Board of Trade are notified by the War Office that the restriction on the use of tins is withdrawn.
(C. 27,424.)

PARCEL POST TO NORTHERN PERSIA.

The Postmaster General announces that parcels for Northern Persia can now be sent by the direct route to Archangel. Parcels for this route must be clearly addressed "*via Archangel*" on the despatch notes and on the parcels themselves. The rates of postage are the same as for the route *via* Sweden and Russia, and the parcels may be insured up to a limit of £20.

Parcels sent through Sweden to Northern Persia may not contain articles prohibited from exportation from Sweden.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

**REGISTRATION OF LETTERS CONTAINING
REMITTANCES.**

The Postmaster-General wishes to call the attention of the public to the desirability of registering letters containing currency notes. Full particulars in regard to registration and compensation are given in the Post Office Guide.

Money orders, or (for smaller amounts) postal orders, form a safe and convenient means of sending remittances by post, provided—as regards postal orders—that the name of the person entitled to payment is inserted by the remitter and also, if possible, the name of the Post Office at which payment is to be made.

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

With reference to the notice on p. 514 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to Naval Prizes, it is notified that the "London Gazette" of 20th August contains a further list of ships whose cargoes, or part of them, have been detained.

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

Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions.

With reference to the notice on p. 369 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5th August relative to Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions, it is notified that the "London Gazette" of 20th August announces that as a result of proceedings before H.M. Supreme Court for Egypt the German vessels "Annaberg" and "Goslar" were condemned, and the Austrian vessel "Koerber" was ordered to be detained.

**FOREIGN GOVERNMENT NOTICES
AFFECTING TRADE.**

**SUSPENSION OF CERTAIN TAXES AND IMPOSTS
IN SPAIN.**

H.M. Embassy at Madrid has forwarded a translation of a Spanish Royal Decree, issued on 16th July, establishing a conditional moratorium of five years in Spain in connection with the payment of certain taxes, stamps and fees. One of the most important items of expenditure in connection with the formation of companies in Spain is affected, as the moratorium practically suspends for a period the operation of Article 20 of the Law of Real Estate Duty which reads as follows:—

"Companies constituted or domiciled abroad, or in Spanish territory where these regulations do not hold good and which conduct operations where the impost is exacted, are liable to the payment of

Foreign Government Notices affecting Trade.

the same . . . in the proportion of the capital which they employ in the said operations, to effect which they should fix the amount of the said capital by presenting, previous to inscription in the Mercantile Register, a certified copy of the agreement in which the quantity of capital employed is stated, and also each year a copy of the balance sheet, which shall serve as a base for calculating any increases to which they may be liable due to increase of capital." Upon this capital a sum of 0.50 peseta per cent. must be paid as a company formation tax; in addition, stamp duty must be paid upon the deed or indenture of constitution or on the certification previously referred to, which is about 2 per thousand, quite independently of any payment which may have been made in the country of origin in respect of such documents.

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

[*Note.*—Foreign companies or corporations subject to the national law are treated exactly in the same way as Spanish (national) companies; they are liable to pay all the taxes and imposts to which national companies are subject.]

(C. 27,150.)

CANCELLATION OF HUNGARIAN MORATORIUM.

The "Nene Freie Presse" (Vienna) of 30th and 31st July states that a Ministerial Order of the 29th July provides, as from 1st August, for the final cancelling of the Hungarian Moratorium and the liquidation by instalments of all debts affected by it.

As regards debts falling due after the 31st July, 1915, the Moratorium is cancelled forthwith, and such debts must be paid as they fall due. Deposits on current account in banks made before the 1st August, 1915, are also no longer to be protected by the Moratorium. For the complete liquidation of other pre-war debts, the very long period of 14 to 15 months is allowed, and in general the last instalment is not payable before October or even November, 1916. One class of debt arising out of redeemable mortgage bonds will not be fully liquidated until May, 1917. The liquidation is in most cases to be effected in two to four large instalments, and the dates are so fixed as to place the chief burden upon the debtors after the completion of the 1915 and the 1916 harvests.

The amounts still outstanding on bills under the previous Moratorium are as follows:—

On bills payable in August, 1914, to January, 1915, 80 per cent.; in February, 1915, to May, 1915, 90 per cent.; in June, 1915, to July, 1915, 100 per cent.

Special treatment is given to debts due in respect of sales of movables, or in respect of industrial services. These are payable in monthly or bi-monthly instalments, and must be completely paid off in or before October, 1916. The amounts outstanding are:—of debts due in August, 1914, to October, 1914, 40 per cent.; in November, 1914, to March, 1915, 50 per cent.; and in March, 1915, to April, 1915, 60 per cent.

Foreign Government Notices affecting Trade.

PROLONGATION OF ROUMANIAN MORATORIUM.

With reference to the notice on p. 368 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th May last and to previous notices relative to the Moratorium in Roumania, H.M. Minister at Bucharest telegraphs that the Moratorium in respect of debts due abroad has been further extended for a period of four months. (C. 27,829.)

REVENUE TAX ON PROPERTY IN NICARAGUA.

With reference to the notice on p. 462 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 18th February last relative to the imposition of a revenue tax on every class of property or business in Nicaragua, H.M. Minister at Guatemala has forwarded a translation of a Decree, dated 31st May, slightly modifying the Law imposing the tax referred to.

The new Decree provides that the property of Nicaraguans and of foreigners domiciled in Nicaraguan territory, although it may be situated outside the territory of the Republic, is subject to the tax. The liabilities of persons making declarations, duly approved in favour of foreigners domiciled outside the territory of the Republic, are not subject to payment of the direct tax imposed by the above-mentioned Law. Coffee crops and other produce of plantations constitute income from capital and the direct tax can only fall upon the balance able to be capitalised after their liquidation. (C. 27,112.)

TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

British Columbia.—According to the "Monetary Times" (Toronto) of 16th July, the worst effects of the European war on trade in British Columbia have been experienced in the lumbering industry. The demand for building material from the prairie provinces of Canada fell off sharply after the outbreak of hostilities, and has not yet returned to its former volume. This adversely affected a number of the smaller concerns.

It would appear that the mills in British Columbia would do a larger business if ships were available to move the product to its destination. A shortage of bottoms appears, as a matter of fact, to be the chief handicap.

Lumbermen expect a business that will tax available facilities if, from the confidence engendered by the harvesting of a good crop, building resumes its former activity in the prairie provinces, and vessels are able to clear to newly developed markets in the United Kingdom, the West Indies and the American Atlantic Coast States. One mill in Vancouver is working overtime on new orders, and other lumbermen are in expectation of orders for large quantities of building materials for reconstruction in Europe.

The Department of Agriculture of British Columbia reports that

Trade Conditions Abroad.

the agricultural situation is distinctly encouraging, and that the weather conditions are favourable for growth. Increases are reported in land clearing, and in the areas devoted to crops of all kinds. The profits of poultry-raising have been reduced to some extent owing to the high price of grain, but there has been a satisfactory increase in dairying. In small fruits there is a fair crop. The selling organisations have been improved and prices have been excellent so far. Truck farming is increasing, and the British Columbia produce is largely displacing imports from the United States. The prices of beef, pork and mutton are good and likely to continue so. There is a satisfactory increase in hog raising. The establishment of public markets is proving satisfactory and is reducing the cost of living.

* * * * *

New Zealand (Dunedin).—The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Dunedin (Mr. W. T. Monkman) reports, under date 30th June, that trade in that district in June scarcely maintained the level of May. The shrinkage resulted mainly from a shortage of stocks, caused by the inability of importers to get full supplies from abroad, and to the greatly increased cost of a number of builders' and farmers' requirements. There is, however, a buoyant tone in the market, and overdue shipments will be fairly well absorbed when they arrive,

A good deal of building is in progress in both Otago and Southland, and the outlook for this trade, and those associated with it, is satisfactory. Most of the other branches of industry are as active as is customary at this season.

The restricted facilities for carrying meat and produce to overseas markets continues and is causing some loss to farmers. But the difficulty is gradually disappearing, and the high prices ruling will amply compensate for any loss that the temporary congestion may cause.

The exceptionally large revenue from exports, and the reduced importations, together with the absence of enterprise, are responsible for a large accumulation of money. Though prevailing conditions are abnormal, the new markets for the chief products of the district that Canada and America are providing will counterbalance a reduced demand from the United Kingdom when normal conditions are restored.

(C.I.B. 41,232.)

* * * * *

China (Wuchow).—The Acting British Consul at Wuchow (Mr. J. B. Affleck) reports that in the present state of the Province of Kwang-si there seems to be little prospect of new openings for trade. The great hindrances to development are the inaccessible nature of the country and the vagaries of the local currency, which reduce most transactions to the nature of a gamble on the exchange. There are magnificent rivers in the Province, and they offer, with the expenditure of capital and labour, a complete solution of the problem of transport. But at present they are too much encumbered with natural and artificial difficulties of all kinds to make successful navigation possible. The natural obstacles are the rocks and rapids

Trade Conditions Abroad.

which impede the upper reaches; artificial obstacles exist in the likin stations, the robbers and the pirates who between them stifle the little trade there is and make it extremely hazardous.

During 1914 a survey of the Hung Shui River, which runs right through the centre of the Province, was made from Pai Ts'eng, in the Province of Kweichow, to Wuchow, a distance of about 520 miles. Between the two places there are a hundred rapids, of which 60 require engineering works to render steam navigation possible. The cost of carrying out the necessary works is estimated at £150,000 exclusive of the machinery required and the salaries of the experts employed, and, as work would only be possible during nine months of the year, it is considered that three years would be required to complete the undertaking. If this work were successfully carried out and similar improvements made on the Nanning route, where for six months in the year navigation is much impeded by the shallowness of the river, not only the Province of Kwang-si, but also Kweichow and South-Eastern Yunnan, with their valuable natural and mineral products, would be provided with easy means of transport and great developments in trade might confidently be expected.

The only two concerns of any importance at Wuchow—the antimony works and the silk spinning mills—have ceased business and are in liquidation for want of capital and owing to lack of capable management.

(A.R. 83.)

* * * * *

China (Wuhu).—The Acting British Consul at Wuhu (Mr. H. F. Handley-Derry) writes approvingly of the method which has been adopted by importers of sugar, cigarettes, oil and soap in order to bring the European seller and the local distributor into close association.

As regards sugar, for instance, from Wuhu as a centre, where a foreign local manager is in charge, agencies and sub-agencies are now established at various places in the district. Stocks are laid in and sold at fixed prices on a commission basis of about 2 per cent., together with 1 per cent. brokerage. Each agent enters into a bond and gives security. Some twenty agencies easily reached from Wuhu have already been established, and this number may possibly be increased to thirty. About twice a quarter an inspector goes round to look over the books and keep a check on stocks and prices.

The Acting British Consul suggests that this method might with advantage be applied to the distribution of other foreign goods, particularly the cheaper piece goods for what may be termed under-clothing, which are in considerable demand. There is also a demand for the cheaper and more generally used lines of piece-goods, such as shirtings, jeans, Italians, &c. Cheapness rather than quality in these lines is what is required amongst a large part of the poorer classes.

Apart from the direct sale of piece-goods to the Chinese users, the following point, suggested by a Chinese merchant, is worth consideration. Every class of goods should have an advertisement

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attached setting forth clearly in the Chinese and English languages the name of the factory and the country in which the goods were made, and also the merits of the goods. This advertisement would tend to protect the genuine article from imitations. The real advantage of this course would be that the names of various cloths would be explained to the Chinese purchasers. At present the cloths are known by different names at different shops, or there is an English name and not a Chinese one. Buyers are thus confused, and have no means of tracing a particular article, which having bought once they desire to purchase again. (C.I.B. 37,408.)

* * * * *

Paraguay.— According to information received from a reliable source, it appears that the total annual imports into Paraguay during the last five years have varied between £1,000,000 and £1,600,000, and the total exports between £850,000 and £1,100,000. For several years the United Kingdom and Germany have shared about equally in the import trade, and together account for the greater part of it. British merchants could probably capture most of this trade. Hitherto, the import trade, including the British share, has been carried on chiefly by foreigners, of whom the Germans are the most numerous. There are only two British import businesses in the country at present. Very little Paraguayan produce is exported to the United Kingdom.

There is some indication that United States traders are turning their attention towards Paraguay, but they have not so far embarked upon any enterprises of magnitude. A concession for the erection of a refrigerating plant has been applied for. United States manufacturers have sought an outlet for their goods in Paraguay, as in other parts of South America, but the articles they can supply with advantage are limited, and their terms of credit are unsuited to the Paraguayan market.

[In connection with the above report reference may be made to the notice regarding trade conditions in Paraguay which appeared at pp. 93-4 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 14th January last.]

(C. 25,335.)

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.

Trade Enquiries regarding Markets Abroad.

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.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MARKETS.

Issue of Special Memoranda.

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

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

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

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

	Imports (<i>see NOTE</i>).			Exports (Domestic) (<i>see NOTE</i>).		
	Five Months ended MAY.			Five Months ended MAY.		
	1913.	1914.	1915	1913.	1914.	1915
	£	£	£	£	£	£
France	141,197,000	148,149,000	111,218,000	112,740,000	113,212,000	17,123,000
Spain	21,696,000	19,608,000	16,522,000	17,572,000	15,625,000	26,937,000
Italy*	61,439,000	60,912,000	53,639,000	39,605,000	41,602,000	43,412,000
Egypt†	11,211,000	11,988,000	6,713,000	12,930,000	14,025,000	12,405,000
United States	155,904,000	171,539,000	147,579,000	205,447,000	182,002,000	293,455,000
Japan‡	34,659,000	32,400,000	24,764,000	24,538,000	26,843,000	24,601,000
British India	51,268,000	52,317,000	33,071,000	71,351,000	74,164,000	45,200,000
British S. Africa	17,466,000	17,863,000	11,539,000	12,056,000	10,577,000	5,712,000
United Kingdom	269,939,000	267,126,000	311,278,000	214,219,000	215,585,000	150,389,000

† 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* 4 months) ...	36,637,000	48,808,000	9,426,000	37,255,000	42,593,000	4,498,000
Brazil (4 months) ...	23,627,000	16,284,000	10,321,000	21,508,000	20,002,000	22,887,000
Argentina† (3 months) ...	21,730,000	19,030,000	9,850,000	30,979,000	24,390,000	31,453,000
Canada (4 months) ...	45,591,000	31,844,000	27,753,000	20,374,000	18,546,000	26,987,000
Australia (4 months) ...	24,719,000	26,389,000	20,566,000	21,158,000	26,092,000	18,943,000
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914
Switzerland (12 months)	76,036,000	74,354,000	66,563,000	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 all cases the export figures are intended to represent exports of domestic produce. In most cases, however, they include a certain

Trade of Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

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 16th August, 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.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa suggests that manufacturers and others in the United Kingdom who may be contemplating the opening up, or extension, of trade in the South African market, would be well advised not to defer taking the necessary steps to that end until the conclusion of the war. On the contrary, it is suggested that the time to organise their South African trade is now, so that immediate advantage may be taken of the opening that will exist so soon as the difficulties created by the war disappear. Their competitors are making strenuous efforts, and not merely with respect to the capture of German trade, and it is desirable that British firms should not lose the time that could be employed in profitable trading during the first months of peace by having to complete agency and other arrangements.

(C.I.B. 40,521.)

CROP ESTIMATES FOR CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have received the following information regarding the estimated production of the undermentioned crops in various countries:—

Wheat.—For the following countries the production is estimated at 1,383,889,000 cwts., or 17·9 per cent. above last year's production:—United Kingdom, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Russia-in-Europe, India, Japan, Tunis, United States, and Canada (winter wheat only).

Barley.—For the same countries as in the case of wheat, except India and Canada, the production is forecasted at 414,411,000 cwts., or 19 per cent. above last year's production.

Oats.—For the same countries as in the case of barley, except Japan, the production is estimated at 755,136,000 cwts., or 24·1 per cent. above last year's production.

Rye.—For the same countries as oats, except England, Scotland, and Tunis, the production is put at 514,365,000 cwts., or 18·7 per cent. above last year's production.

The estimated production of **maize** in the United States is 1,458,993,000 cwts., and of **potatoes** 230,399,000 cwts., or 9·2 and 6·2 per cent. respectively, above last year's production.

COTTON PRODUCTION IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The following statement showing, so far as the information is available, the quantity of ginned cotton produced in the various British Self-Governing Dominions, Crown Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates in 1914, as compared with the preceding year, has been compiled from information furnished by the respective Trade Correspondents of the Board of Trade:—

N.B.—The figures in *italics* relate to domestic exports, complete figures for production not being available.

[In the few cases in which figures have only been received for unginmed cotton, the figures given in this table have been taken at one-third of the relative figures for unginmed.]

	1913 (calendar year).	Year ended 31st March, 1914.	1914 (calendar year).	Year ending 31st March, 1915.
Europe—	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Cyprus	1,505,728	—	1,048,992	—
Malta	—	225,860	—	†
Asia—				
British India (including Native States) ...	—	2,080,400,000*	—	2,092,800,000*
Ceylon	28	—	22,400	—
Africa—				
Union of South Africa...	32,471	—	41,464	—
Northern Rhodesia ..	198,089	—	14,306	—
East Africa Protectorate	127,600	—	36,000	—
Gold Coast	9,166	—	7,838	—
Nigeria	6,362,000	—	†	—
Nyasaland Protectorate	—	2,401,142	—	†
Uganda Protectorate ...	8,381,600*	—	*13,871,171	—
Egypt	759,111,536	—	493,343,000	—
British West Indies—				
Antigua	172,023	—	165,240	—
Bahamas... ..	13,286	—	None.	—
Barbados	433,099	—	225,938	—
Grenada	400,813	—	358,087	—
Jamaica	69,296	—	32,235	—
St. Lucia	4,000	—	5,100	—
St. Vincent	484,975	—	422,589	—
Trinidad and Tobago ...	7,046	—	None.	—
Australia and Islands in the Pacific—				
Queensland	10,998	—	4,867	—
Fiji	2,570	—	4,884	—
British Solomon Islands	7,280	—	†	—

* Estimated.

† Information not yet available.

NIJNI-NOVGOROD FAIR, 1915.

The "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd) of 26th July/8th August states that in common with other important industrial enterprises the present Nijni-Novgorod Fair is very much affected by the abnormal conditions which prevail owing to the European war. This is more particularly the case in regard to the manufacturing capacity of Russian works. During the first few months after the outbreak of war, many Russian works considerably curtailed their production, owing partly to the difficulty which arose in procuring raw material, to the recruiting of workmen for military purposes, and to the apprehension which was felt lest there should be a considerable decline in the demand for articles. Moreover, many works began to be occupied with the manufacture of material for army purposes, thus diminishing the quantity of material available for the home market. This eventually led to many manufacturers clearing their works of all stocks in order to meet the home demand, with the result that the quantity of some manufactured articles available for this month's Fair is said to be 40 to 50 per cent. less than last year. As a matter of fact there have been periods of late when works were not in a position to manufacture for stock.

Some months ago supply and demand were relatively equal, but towards the end of May it began to be realised in country districts that the crop prospects were very favourable, with the result that, in anticipation of fairly prosperous times ahead, the demand (especially for cotton piece-goods and clothing materials) increased from day to day. The demand for cotton yarn was so great that the stocks of some counts, for example, No. 60 and upwards, have become exhausted. So far as the Fair is concerned it may be taken for granted that the supply of cotton piece-goods is insufficient to meet the demand. It is also to be noted that, owing to the diminished imports of American cotton, prices of cotton goods have naturally risen. Moreover, it is realised that, although a record cotton crop is anticipated in Russian Turkestan for the year 1914-15, this cannot of course compensate for the shortage of American cotton.

The linen market is also very firm, and prices tend to go up in consequence of the large demand for goods for military purposes. Although flax spinners are working at full pressure, it is intended to speed up production still further in order to meet the demands of weavers who are occupied with supplying the open market. The position of affairs is such that linen manufacturers have raised the price of cloth by about 15 per cent., and in conjunction with this, well-established firms are inclined to reduce their discount terms.

As regards the woollen market, it is well known that for some years Russian woollen manufacturers have been dependent to a considerable extent on foreign wool, principally sea-borne wool. The recent falling-off in imports has consequently diminished the supplies of merino and cross-bred wool by more than 1,000,000 pounds (about 16,000 tons), which constitutes a large proportion of the raw wool used for manufacturing purposes in Russia. The result of this diminished supply of raw material has naturally had the effect of reducing the output at woollen and clothing factories. In the

Nijni-Novgorod Fair, 1915.

circumstances it is not expected that an adequate supply of woollen goods and clothing material will be offered for sale at the Fair.

It is anticipated that the business at the Fair in hides and skins and the like will be seriously affected owing to the enormous requirements of the War Department and to the fact that works have, in consequence, been deprived of large quantities of raw material. Moreover, the difficulties with which import trade is beset have had a serious effect on the tanned leather and sole leather industries, as, before the war broke out, large quantities of these classes of leather were imported from abroad. The consequence of the shortage in these materials has been to send up prices, especially in the case of the heavy and half-finished varieties. Siberia has always been a large supplier of hides and skins for the Nijni-Novgorod Fair, but owing to the great difficulties of transport and the consequent unfavourable reaction on prices, it is feared that Siberian dealers will not be able to offer anything like their available stocks at this year's Fair. In any event Siberia is not likely to be well represented either as a buyer or seller.

The question of the fur trade is very serious. It is commonly known that the Russian fur trade was largely in the hands of French, English and German firms, and the principal shareholders in the Russian fur enterprises are probably centred in Paris, London and Leipzig. Owing to the enormous difficulties surrounding international trade at this juncture the Russian fur market is labouring under acute depression, and is, in fact, almost at a standstill.

In Russia, immediately upon the outbreak of war, there was an enormous consumption of metal goods for military equipment, and, to cope with the rush of orders, works began to produce at great pressure. In addition to this, works, as might have been expected, were unable to satisfy the demands for the open market, which absorbs a very large quantity of material, the trade in axes, nails, locks, saws and files, &c. alone accounting for over 10,000,000 roubles per annum. Moreover, many works are employed in making metal articles from imported material, such, for instance, as special kinds of steel.

As regards the iron foundries in the Urals, there was a falling-off in the demand for the open market, but on the other hand a large amount of work was carried out for military requirements, with the result that there will be a considerable increase in the turn-over at these works in 1915 as compared with last year. At the South Russian iron and steel works, however, the shortage of labour has had a deleterious effect, with the result that although 44 blast furnaces were at work in the spring as compared with 36 in February, the first three or four months of this year showed a decline at these works in the output of finished and semi-manufactured metal. As far as can be gathered from a general survey of the situation it is anticipated that there will be a falling-off at the Fair both as regards the supply of, and the demand for, iron and steel products, with the exception perhaps of such appliances as are required for agricultural purposes, to which might be added locks, nails, and similar articles.

Rouble = 2s. 1½d. at par.

COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF FORESTS IN BRITISH INDIA.

A Review of Forest Administration in British India during the five years ended 30th June, 1914, by the Department of Revenue and Agriculture has been published as a supplement to the "Gazette of India" of 24th July last. The following extracts have been taken from that portion of the Review which deals with the commercial development of the forests:—

In recent years there has been a noticeable increase in the demand for forest products, and several industries dependent on their supply have been or are about to be started. One of the most important of these is the utilisation of bamboos, savannah grasses and firwood for the manufacture of paper-pulp, and to assist the development of this industry a special expert has been employed. With the assistance of the Titaghur Paper Mills Company, Limited, trials in the manufacture of bamboo pulp have been carried out successfully on a commercial scale, and concessions for the cutting of bamboos have been granted to two firms in Burma and Bengal. The outbreak of war has delayed the commencement of manufacture, but as large supplies of the raw material are available the outlook is distinctly promising. In the Punjab a concession for the cutting of spruce and silver fir from the Kulu forests for the manufacture of wood pulp has been granted. Matters are less advanced as regards the grass pulp industry, but this is being seriously considered. In the United Provinces and Assam enormous quantities of suitable grasses are available, and if trials on a commercial scale are successful an important industry may be established.

The extraction of tanning materials has received attention for some time past, particularly in the matter of obtaining a satisfactory extract from the bark of mangroves. For this purpose a factory was established several years ago at Rangoon, but owing to the want of expert supervision was not very successful. In order to test the possibility of producing extracts of good quality on a commercial scale the services of a tannin expert have been obtained. The forests of India contain many valuable tanning materials other than mangrove bark. The possibility of utilising these will be examined by the expert, and his appointment may result in the establishment of a new and important industry.

During recent years much has been done to stimulate the local manufacture of matches; tests with numerous Indian woods have been carried out, and a report regarding their suitability and the prospects of this industry has been issued. Several match factories on modern lines have been established, and if a sufficient supply of match woods of good quality can be assured, there is no reason why the industry should not grow rapidly. The regular and cheap supply of suitable wood is, however, a real difficulty, and the establishment of special plantations is a matter deserving the attention of the Local Governments.

The tea-box industry has received special attention in Assam, where it absorbs a considerable portion of the out-turn of the forests, and has steadily grown, especially in the Assam Valley. The Local Administration has fostered the industry by remissions of royalty on

Commercial Development of Forests in British India.

tea-box wood, by devising measures for the protection of timbers used for tea-boxes, and by forming experimental plantations of *simal*.

Large quantities of sleepers have always been obtained by the Indian railways from the forests in the country, but as the supply of first class sleeper woods such as *sál* and deodar is limited, experiments in the treatment of less durable timbers have been in progress for some years past. The Indian forests contain many timbers which, so far as structural qualities are concerned, are at least the equal of imported sleeper woods, and these, if treated, should go far to meet the demands of the Indian railways. The best and most economical method of treatment has not yet been determined, but experiments are being carried out. Arrangements, however, have already been made with the Railway Board for the delivery of a large number of treated *chir* pine sleepers from the forests of the United Provinces, while a similar supply of Gurjan sleepers from the Andamans is under consideration.

Another important forest industry in which, under departmental management, marked progress has been made is the manufacture of resin and turpentine from crude resin obtained by tapping pine trees in the Himalayan forests. In the Punjab and the United Provinces new distilleries have been erected, and in 1913-14 these turned out 27,429 maunds of resin and 58,803 gallons of turpentine, as compared with 6,584 maunds of resin and 14,604 gallons of turpentine ten years earlier. The Indian demand for these products, which are largely used in the manufacture of paper, paints and varnishes, is considerable, and the local outturn has already affected imports from other countries. In the Punjab a modern plant has been erected near Lahore and a large increase in the outturn is also expected in the United Provinces. It is not too much to expect that a considerable portion of the Indian demand for resin and turpentine will soon be met by the Department.

FOREIGN TRADE AND SHIPPING OF CHINA IN 1914.

With reference to the article on pp. 442-446 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th August, and continued on pp. 523-527 of last week's issue, containing information extracted from the "Abstract of Statistics and Report on the Foreign Trade of China for 1914," recently published by order of the Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, the following further particulars on the subject, showing the value of the trade by ports and by countries, and the shipping at Treaty ports in 1914, may be of interest:—

I.—Foreign Trade by Ports.

The following table shows the value of the **net foreign imports** into each Treaty port, and of the **total exports** (excluding re-exports) of native produce from each Treaty port in the years 1913 and 1914:—

[NOTE.—The average value of the Haikwan tael is stated to have been 3s. 0¼d. in 1913, and 2s. 8¾d. in 1914. 100 Haikwan taels=111·40 Shanghai taels—for which exchange quotations are made. Picul=133½ lbs. av.]

Foreign Trade and Shipping of China in 1914.

Treaty Ports.	1913.		1914.	
	Net Foreign Imports.	Exports of Chinese Produce.*	Net Foreign Imports.	Exports of Chinese Produce.*
	Hk. Taels.	Hk. Taels.	Hk. Taels.	Hk. Taels.
Aigun	513,933	213,018	627,033	307,072
Sansing	228,602	2,572,073	277,697	2,817,987
Manchouli	11,410,617	1,780,193	10,209,172	1,666,986
Harbin	†	4,601,392	†	4,406,092
Suifenhö	7,263,937	13,913,326	5,759,238	11,646,631
Hunehun	334,037	422,251	359,504	254,319
Lungehingtsun	671,199	174,315	506,826	58,672
Antung	6,870,965	6,818,152	13,161,751	5,746,002
Tatungkow	14,140	67,860	17,051	165,372
Dairen	29,073,341	39,047,743	29,516,612	45,105,807
Newelwang	16,050,574	24,480,087	13,553,219	16,217,549
Chinwangtao	4,834,883	4,275,705	4,546,469	6,821,995
Tientsin... ..	70,900,368	37,828,623	68,710,413	34,701,706
Chefoo	8,905,028	14,184,363	8,489,720	11,467,541
Kiaochow	26,207,915	25,692,373	...	...
Chungking	11,208,460	12,132,622	12,519,639	13,859,188
Iehang	1,843,318	3,036,426	1,734,621	2,654,349
Shasi	3,183,836	896,421	3,040,405	864,842
Changsha	12,778,157	8,719,525	12,681,931	9,809,073
Yochow... ..	2,133,257	3,635,050	2,653,838	2,077,973
Hankow	52,850,417	82,667,567	51,022,867	76,602,065
Kiukiang	12,130,915	15,514,494	12,830,383	16,415,675
Wuhu	7,437,630	9,859,001	8,262,717	9,739,309
Nanking	6,437,554	5,810,214	11,685,777	5,265,975
Chinkiang	9,290,347	9,040,429	8,953,080	6,107,543
Shanghai	93,567,484	83,966,453	98,665,753	84,763,933
Soochow	2,043,604	13,726,766	2,630,082	8,034,759
Hangehow	3,370,985	10,855,330	3,493,951	10,827,919
Ningpo	9,622,298	8,787,509	9,813,633	9,436,897
Wenehow	1,342,521	1,040,705	1,369,776	1,143,326
Santauo... ..	255,712	2,300,475	254,596	2,115,208
Foochow	8,755,323	9,693,337	6,916,242	8,813,051
Amoy	10,595,532	3,391,743	9,460,224	2,844,414
Swatow... ..	20,302,376	13,027,300	21,440,059	12,501,536
Canton	31,268,432	60,938,010	34,395,931	49,783,193
Kowloon	30,442,932	13,081,021	31,428,229	10,744,895
Lappa	11,850,834	5,225,256	11,633,684	4,354,631
Kongmoon	6,841,140	1,815,649	5,525,642	1,358,539
Samshui	5,136,284	1,805,551	4,140,917	2,076,668
Wuchow	8,045,261	3,712,340	7,740,944	3,736,477
Nanning	3,260,000	3,330,820	3,192,656	2,857,897
Kiungchow	3,780,039	2,603,341	2,983,223	2,558,338
Pakhoi	1,848,649	918,091	1,517,764	674,395
Lungehow	99,257	10,024	112,630	12,269
Mengtsw	8,612,646	11,066,270	7,773,937	8,379,838
Szemao	184,890	39,360	225,728	35,907
Tengyueh	2,401,798	730,277	2,009,681	562,819
Total	Hk. Taels. 570,064,611	579,448,851	516,425,296	512,395,732

* Original exports from each port, inclusive of exports to other Chinese ports.

† The excess of re-exports over imports amounted to 1,136,816 Hk. taels in 1913 and 1,419,729 Hk. taels in 1914.

NOTE.—The difference between the values of the net total foreign imports as given above and those shown on p. 524 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 19th August is explained as follows:—The figures in the above table show the total foreign imports received at each port, whether as direct shipments from foreign countries or as reshipments from other Treaty ports, less re-exports to foreign countries and Treaty ports; while those previously given represent the *direct* imports of foreign goods at each port from foreign countries, less *direct* re-exports to foreign countries.

Foreign Trade and Shipping of China in 1914.

In addition to the net *foreign* imports shown in the above table, the value of the net *native* imports for all the Treaty ports in 1914 was 192,061,801 Hk. taels, as compared with 203,897,287 Hk. taels in 1913. The values of the exports of native produce from each port given in the foregoing table include those sent abroad and those sent to other Chinese ports. In the returns under review these figures are not distinguished separately for each port, but the values of the total exports from all ports are stated to have been made up in 1913 and 1914 as follows:—

Exports of Native Produce from Chinese Treaty Ports.

—	1913.	1914.
	Hk. Taels.	Hk. Taels.
Value of exports, abroad	403,305,546	345,280,874
" " home trade	176,143,305	167,114,858
Total exports Hk. Taels	579,448,851	512,395,732

II.—Foreign Trade by Countries.

The following table shows the value of the imports (not deducting re-exports to foreign countries) into and the exports (domestic) from all the Treaty ports from and to the principal foreign countries in the years 1913 and 1914:—

From and To—	1913.		1914.	
	Imports (including re-exports).	Exports (domestic).	Imports (including re-exports).	Exports (domestic).
	Hk. Taels.	Hk. Taels.	Hk. Taels.	Hk. Taels.
United Kingdom	96,910,944	16,346,413	104,934,389	22,016,556
Hong-Kong*	171,636,099	117,128,661	166,498,763	93,399,758
British India	48,292,190	6,190,307	39,134,616	6,776,819
Straits Settlements, &c.	8,935,416	7,552,710	7,557,366	6,952,716
Australia, New Zealand, &c.	702,017	536,343	1,030,721	490,293
South Africa and Mauritius	9	62,735	42	36,127
Canada	1,865,735	652,370	1,166,944	794,061
British Empire	328,342,410	148,469,539	320,322,841	130,466,300
Japan†	119,346,662	65,544,186	120,687,059	63,476,859
United States of America‡	35,427,198	37,650,301	40,782,853	39,860,875
Russian Empire§	22,152,888	44,921,437	21,916,262	41,494,168
Germany	28,302,403	17,025,224	14,103,969	10,272,817
Belgium	15,830,838	6,546,398	17,582,946	5,055,145
France	5,299,517	40,749,782	4,938,557	22,862,317
Other foreign countries	31,588,515	42,398,679	31,723,483	31,792,393
Total	586,290,431	403,305,546	572,057,970	345,280,874

* The imports from Hong-Kong come originally from, and the exports to that Colony are further carried on to, the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe, America, Japan, Australia, India, Straits Settlements, and the Coast Ports of China.

† Including Formosa.

‡ Including Hawaii.

§ Including Siberia.

Foreign Trade and Shipping of China in 1914.

III.—The Tea Export Trade.

The Report also gives particulars of the export of tea direct to foreign countries. The total quantity thus exported for the last five years is stated to have been as follows:—

—	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
Black	633,525	734,180	648,544	542,105	613,295
Green	296,083	299,237	310,157	277,343	266,738
Brick	616,540	416,656	506,461	606,020	583,883
Tablet	8,787	9,073	8,499	9,843	12,145
Dust	5,865	3,657	8,039	1,195	12,412
Leaf... ..	—	—	—	5,603	7,325
Total ... Piculs	1,560,800	1,462,803	1,481,700	1,442,109	1,495,798
All kinds overland to Siberia and Mon- golia from Hankow <i>via</i> the Han River and Fancheng ...	15	—	—	708	42
Grand total } Piculs	1,560,815	1,462,803	1,481,700	1,442,817	1,495,840
} Lbs.	208,408,667	195,040,400	197,560,000	192,375,600	199,445,333

The following table shows the countries of destination of all kinds of tea exported in the three years 1912, 1913 and 1914:—

Exported to—	1912.	1913.	1914.
	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
British Empire—			
United Kingdom	97,905	76,086	140,795
Hong-Kong	95,788	103,377	86,982
British India	9,586	17,124	16,147
Straits Settlements, &c.	4,483	5,355	5,041
Australia and New Zealand	10,801	11,182	7,706
South Africa and Mauritius	456	858	631
Canada	24,586	10,256	16,032
Total British Empire	243,605	224,238	273,334
Russian Empire—			
European ports	134,993	130,033	112,584
Overland <i>via</i> Tientsin and Kiakhta	137,488	60,725	156,798
Pacific ports... ..	491,926	647,313	574,140
Amur ports	75,282	67,896	59,194
Overland from Hankow	—	708	49
Total Russian Empire	839,689	906,675	902,758
United States of America (including Hawaii)	157,562	143,835	170,521
Europe (except Russia and United Kingdom)	170,351	127,198	104,525
Other countries	70,493	40,871	44,702
Grand total... ... } Piculs	1,481,700	1,442,817	1,495,840
} Lbs.	197,560,000	192,375,600	199,445,333

Picul = 133½ lbs. avoirdupois.

*Foreign Trade and Shipping of China in 1914.***IV.—Shipping at Treaty Ports in 1914.**

With regard to the shipping at the various Treaty ports, the following table shows the number and total tonnage of the shipping (steamers and sailing vessels) entered and cleared in 1913 and 1914, distinguishing the principal nationalities:—

Flag.	1913.		1914.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	32,186	38,120,300	32,705	38,795,409
Japanese	22,716	23,422,487	22,143	23,684,774
German	5,382	6,320,466	3,593	3,328,597
Russian	3,265	1,687,796	3,989	1,875,613
French	1,020	1,232,763	516	882,440
American	2,458	898,750	3,116	1,017,492
Norwegian	637	739,328	670	746,005
All other foreign vessels	1,306	1,008,996	2,190	1,064,711
Total foreign vessels	68,970	73,430,886	68,922	71,395,041
Chinese, Shipping*	36,136	14,744,325	42,587	18,602,636
„ Junks†	85,632	5,159,619	108,140	6,328,590
Total Chinese	121,768	19,903,944	150,727	24,931,226
Grand total	190,738	93,334,830	219,649	96,326,267

* Vessels of the foreign type, owned by Chinese, and sailing under the Chinese flag.

† Vessels of native type, built and owned by Chinese, entered and cleared at the Maritime Customs.

V.—Share of the British Empire in the Trade of China.

The following table shows the share which the British Empire holds in the total volume of the trade and shipping at the Treaty ports of the Chinese Empire, and in the dues and duties paid at those ports, as compared with other nations, in the year 1914:—

	Tonnage employed (foreign and coast-wise).	Share of foreign trade.	Share of coasting trade.	Duties paid on cargoes (foreign and coasting trade).	Tonnage dues paid.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
British	40.28	41.96	38.34	43.07	42.92
Japanese	24.59	24.30	16.90	23.98	26.92
German	3.46	7.06	3.74	5.14	9.33
All other foreign nations	5.79	14.48	3.04	9.03	14.50
Total foreign	74.12	87.80	62.02	81.22	93.67
Chinese	25.88	12.20	37.98	18.78	6.33
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA.

A copy of a Notification (No. 12174 W), dated 24th July, 1915, has been received which prohibits, under the provisions of Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act No. 8 of 1878, as amended by Act No. 12 of 1914, the export from British India of rattans and bamboos to all ports in Europe on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal.

It is, however, provided that the Notification shall not be applicable to:—

- (a) goods shipped by, or for the use of, the Crown, and
- (b) goods shipped for use during voyage. (C. 28,132.)

It is stated in a further Notification (No. 11853-11859 W), dated 19th July, 1915, that it has been decided that skins and coffee imported from Turkish Arabia, *viâ* Aden, are to be dealt with as not suspected of enemy origin. (C. 28,139.)

The "Indian Trade Journal" for the 30th July last contains a Notice issued by the Indian Department of Commerce and Industry on the 19th July, 1915, notifying that goods which are permitted to be exported to France without a licence may now also be exported to Italy without a licence. (C. 28,140.)

Goods Exported to France without Licence may now also be Exported to Italy without Licence.

issued by the Indian Department of Commerce and Industry on the 19th July, 1915, notifying that goods which are permitted to be exported to France without a licence may now also be

exported to Italy without a licence.

(C. 28,140.)

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada copy of an Appraisers' Bulletin (No. 1156), dated 30th July, 1915, notifying that steam towing winches, now being manufactured in Canada, are not entitled to free entry into the Dominion, under Item No. 470 of the Canadian Customs Tariff. (C. 27,619.)

Customs Decision respecting Steam Towing Winches.

Canada copy of an Appraisers' Bulletin (No. 1156), dated 30th July, 1915, notifying that steam towing winches, now being manufactured in Canada, are not entitled to free entry into the Dominion, under Item No. 470 of the Canadian Customs

(C. 27,619.)

A copy of a Customs Memorandum (No. 1935 B) has been received containing the text of an Order-in-Council, dated 22nd July, 1915, which amends, with effect from the 1st August, 1915, an Order-in-Council made on the 9th May last under "The Animal Contagious Diseases Act," respecting the prohibition of the importation of live stock, &c. from the United States into Canada.

The present Order removes the prohibition of the importation into Canada of animals, hides, hay, and other products, so far as concerns certain of the American States.

Animals and their products, also hay and straw, may now be

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.

imported into Canada from the various specified States, provided they are accompanied by the affidavit of the owner or shipper that they are the product of one of those States and have not been unloaded in any other State. In the case of live animals, the usual requirements of the Department as to quarantine, health certificates, or mallein or tuberculin tests must be observed.

The operation of the Order of the 9th May, as amended, is extended to the 9th September, 1915. (C. 27,612.)

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

With reference to the "Supplement" to the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 21st January last giving the full text of the Schedules to the Customs and Excise Tariffs which were introduced into the Commonwealth Parliament, with effect from the 3rd December, 1914, the Board of Trade have now been informed by H.M. Trade Commissioner in

Australia that the discussion of the Customs Tariff Schedule in the Federal Parliament has been indefinitely postponed.

[*Note.*—The effect of this decision is that the rates of duty which are at present leviable on goods imported into the Commonwealth under the Tariff Resolutions of last December remain indefinitely operative in the Commonwealth.] (C. 27,837.)

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 462-3 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 6th December, 1906, regarding certain regulations prescribed by the Commonwealth Spirits Act, No. 21 of 1906, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a further Act (No. 14 of 1915), which was assented to on the 19th June last and which amends Section 3 of the above-mentioned Act of 1906 regarding the interpretation to be placed on Australian whiskies.

The present Act provides, for the purposes of the original Act of 1906, that—

- (1) "Australian Standard Malt Whiskey" must have been distilled wholly from barley malt by a pot still or similar process at a strength not exceeding 45 per cent. (instead of 35 per cent.) over proof.
- (2) "Australian blended whiskey" must have been distilled partly from barley malt and partly from grain, and must consist of not less than 25 per cent. of pure malt whiskey which has been separately distilled by a pot still or similar process at a strength not exceeding 45 per cent. (instead of 35 per cent.) over proof.

Both whiskies must have been matured, while subject to the control of the Customs, by storage in wood for a period of not less than two years and must be certified to by an officer to be pure whiskey or blended whiskey, as the case may be. (C. 27,600.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 302 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 29th April last relative to the permits for exportation of explosives under Government Notification No. 313 of the 26th March, 1915, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Notification (No. 772 of 1915), dated 17th July, which cancels the above-mentioned Notification of the 26th March and, at the same time, notifies that the Minister of Defence has delegated authority to the Chief Inspector of Explosives, Johannesburg, to grant permits for the export of explosives from the Union to any destination, and all applications for such permits should be made direct to that officer.

(C. 28,214.)

The Union of South Africa "Government Gazette" for the 23rd July last contains a Government Notice (No. 774) dated 17th July, 1915, giving the text of a Proclamation issued on the 16th July relative to the duties leviable on goods imported into the Territory hitherto known as "German South West Africa."

Under this Proclamation it is provided that the importation of goods into the above Territory is permitted, subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (2) of this Proclamation, Customs duties shall be paid on all goods imported into the said Territory. Those duties shall, for the present and until further provision is made, be in accordance with and subject to the tariff fixed in respect of the Union of South Africa as set out in the Union Act No. 26 of 1914, as amended by Act No. 22 of 1915,* and the Customs Laws and regulations in force in the Union of South Africa shall, until further provision is made, *mutatis mutandis*, have force and effect throughout and in respect of the said Territory.
- (2) Goods which are grown, produced or manufactured in the Union of South Africa shall, when imported into the said Territory, be free of Customs duty.
- (3) In the case of goods imported through the Union of South Africa into the said Territory, the customs duties as aforesaid shall be paid to the Collectors of Customs in the Union.
- (4) Goods shall be imported by sea into the said Territory only through the ports of Walvis Bay and Luderitzbucht and by land into the said Territory only by rail.
- (5) Goods imported from or through the Union of South Africa shall be accompanied by a copy of Export Form No. 41, as set out in the Schedule to the Union regulations under

* For statement of the Customs duties leviable in the Union under Acts Nos. 26 of 1914 and 22 of 1915, see the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th August, 1914, and the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 3rd June, 1915 (pp. 671-3).

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

Government Notice No. 1094 of 1913, and such copy shall be handed by the importer, in the case of goods brought by sea to the officer of Customs at the port of entry, and, in the case of goods brought by rail, to the stationmaster at the place of destination.

[*Note.*—The form No. 41 referred to in the above paragraph relates to the Bill of Entry for goods exported from the Union.]

(C. 28,214.)

TRANSVAAL.

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Proclamation (No. 69 of 1915), dated 15th July, which prohibits, under the provisions of the Transvaal "Arms and Ammunition Act No. 10 of 1907," the sale of rifles and rifle ammunition in the Transvaal for a further period of three months from the 23rd July, 1915, unless this Proclamation be previously withdrawn.

(C.I.B. 40,523.)

Sale of Rifles and Rifle Ammunition temporarily prohibited.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

A copy of a similar Proclamation (No. 70 of 1915), dated 15th July, has also been received, which prohibits, under the provisions of the Orange Free State "Arms and Ammunition Act No. 23 of 1908," the sale of rifles and rifle ammunition in the Orange Free State for the same period as notified above for the Transvaal.

(C.I.B. 40,523.)

Sale of Rifles and Rifle Ammunition temporarily prohibited.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

The "Nyasaland Government Gazette" for the 30th June last contains a Government Notice (No. 132 of 1915), dated 14th June, fixing, under "The Customs Ordinance, 1906," the Customs valuations for export and transit export purposes of the undermentioned articles exported from the Protectorate, with effect from the 1st July, 1915:—

Articles.		Export Valuations.
		£ s. d.
Coffee	... .. per lb.	0 0 6
Tea	... .. "	0 0 6
Cotton—		
Nyasaland upland	... .. "	0 0 5
Egyptian	... .. "	0 0 6½
Cotton seed—		
Nyasaland upland	... .. per ton	3 10 0
Egyptian	... .. "	5 0 0
Chillies and capsicums	... .. per lb.	0 0 4
Ginger	... .. "	0 0 3½
Turmeric	... .. per ton	20 0 0
Oil seeds—		
Sesame	... .. per lb.	0 0 3½
Castor oil	... .. "	0 0 1
Stropanthus...	... .. "	0 1 0

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE—*continued.*

Articles.	Export Valuations.
Tobacco—	£ s. d.
Unmanufactured per lb.	0 0 6
Manufactured... .. "	0 1 0
Maize per ton	3 0 0
Maize flour "	5 0 0
Rice "	5 0 0
Potatoes "	9 0 0
Groundnuts... .. "	11 0 0
Rubber—	
Cultivated per lb.	0 1 6
Uncultivated "	0 1 6
Sisal hemp per ton	24 0 0
Mauritius hemp "	23 0 0
Sansevieria fibre "	20 0 0
Beeswax per lb.	0 1 0
Ivory... .. "	0 10 0
Hippo teeth... .. "	0 2 0
Asbestos "	0 0 6
Mica "	0 1 0
Graphite per ton	20 0 0
Cattle per head	3 0 0
Sheep "	0 6 0
Goats "	0 3 0
Heads and skins of game each	10s. to 20s.
Ox and cow hides per lb.	0 0 4

(C. 27,631.)

With reference to the Notices which have appeared in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal"* respecting the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from the Nyasaland Protectorate under Proclamations of the 29th April and 1st June last, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation (No. 11 of 1915), dated the 26th June, which amends the above-mentioned Proclamations by prohibiting the exportation of various articles from the Protectorate, as follows:—

Prohibited Exports: Amended List.

(A)—To all ports, except ports in the United Kingdom, British Possessions or Protectorates, without a special permit of the Governor signified under the hand of the Chief Secretary:—

- Alunite;
- Anthracite;
- Binder twine;
- Cotton, raw;
- Metal working machinery;
- Lac of all kinds, including shellac, gum lac, seed lac, stick lac, and other forms of lac;
- Toluol and all mixtures containing toluol;
- Lubricants—

[In lieu of "oil mineral lubricating (including mineral lubricating grease and lubricating oil composed of mineral and other oils)"]

Oil, whale (train, blubber, sperm), seal oil, shark oil, fish oil generally, and mixtures or compounds of any of the foregoing.

[In lieu of "oil whale, namely, train, blubber, sperm or head matter, and seal oil, shark oil, and Japan fish oil."] (C. 27,691.)

* Viz., in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 24th June (pp. 892-3) and the 22nd July, 1915 (pp. 250-1).

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SUDAN.

The "Sudan Government Gazette" of the 31st July, 1915, contains certain Regulations, dated 14th July, 1915, which have been made under the "Customs Ordinance, 1913," as subsequently amended, and which are applicable to the Sudan Customs shed at Gambia.

These Regulations, which came into force on the 1st August, 1915, specify the warehouse rents chargeable on goods received into the Customs shed at Gambia for import into and export from Abyssinia. (C. 27,876.)

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 certain articles from Barbados under various Proclamations, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation, dated 15th July, 1915, which amends the previous Proclamations by prohibiting the exportation of the following articles from the Colony, as follows:—

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

Chemicals, drugs, &c.—

Hydrochloric acid.
Magnesium chloride.
Oxides and salts of cobalt.
Oxides and salts of nickel.
Oxides and salts of tungsten.
Oxalic acid.
Phosphorus.

Coal tar, crude.

Manufactures of aluminium.

Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent 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 places.

Metals and ores, the following, namely—

Wulfenite.

Mineral and vegetable wax

Tungsten filaments for electric lamps.

(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:—

Chemicals, drugs, &c.—

Arsenic and its compounds.
Lignum vite.
Molasses for cattle feeding.
Rice and rice-flour.

(C. 27,452.)

* *Viz.*, in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 22nd April (p. 241), the 13th May (pp. 484-5), and the 15th July, 1915 (p. 184).

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

With reference to Notices which have appeared in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal"* respecting the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from the Straits Settlements under a Proclamation dated 7th April last, as subsequently amended, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Colonial Office, of copy of a further Proclamation, dated 10th July, 1915, which provides for the prohibition of the exportation from the Colony of certain articles to the undermentioned destinations, as follows:—

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:—

Rubber (including raw, waste and reclaimed rubber, solutions containing rubber, jellies containing rubber, or any other preparations containing rubber, and also including *balata, guttapercha, and the following varieties of rubber, viz:—Borneo, Gonyule, Jelutong, Palembang, Pontianac and all other substances containing caoutchouc*) and goods made wholly or partly of rubber, including tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres.

[The italicised words are new.]

(C. 27,654.)

HONG KONG.

With regard to the Notice which appeared on pp. 315-7 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 29th April last respecting the registration of Consular certificates of origin for goods shipped from certain European countries to Hong Kong in accordance with the provisions of the "Certificates of Origin Ordinance, No. 8 of 1915," the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Ordinance (No. 18 of 1915), which was assented to by the Governor on the 2nd July last, and which amends the above-mentioned Ordinance No. 8 of 1915, regarding the seizure and forfeiture of goods of enemy origin in the Colony.

Under the present Ordinance it is provided that—

- (1) Where the Superintendent of Imports and Exports has reason to suspect that the place of origin of any goods imported into the Colony, whether before or after the commencement of this Ordinance, is a place in any territory which, under any Proclamation issued by His Majesty dealing with trading with the enemy for the time being in force, is or is treated as enemy country, the goods may be seized, by force if necessary, and may on application to a magistrate be ordered by such magistrate to be forfeited to the Crown.
- (2) Upon the making of any such Order of forfeiture the said goods shall be deemed to be the property of the Crown free from all rights of any person: provided that it shall be

* *Viz.*, in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 20th May (p. 551), the 17th June (pp. 821-2), the 29th July (pp. 320-1) and the 19th August, 1915 (p. 540).

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

HONG KONG—*continued.*

lawful for the Governor-in-Council, in his absolute discretion, to entertain and give effect to any moral claim to or in respect of the said goods.

- (3) In any proceeding for the forfeiture of any goods so seized as aforesaid, the place of origin of such goods shall be deemed to be in territory which is or is treated as enemy country, unless the contrary is proved.

In any proceeding in respect of or involving any matter, civil or criminal, arising under this Ordinance or under the principal Ordinance, any certificate produced from official custody and purporting to be signed by any British Customs or Consular Officer shall be *prima facie* evidence of the truth of the matters stated therein.

GIBRALTAR.

With reference to previous Notices which have appeared in the "Board of Trade Journal"* respecting the prohibition of the exportation of various articles to certain destinations from Gibraltar under a Proclamation of the 19th March last, as subsequently amended, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a further Proclamation, dated 23rd July, 1915, which amends the above-mentioned Proclamation of the 19th March last with the effect that certain articles which were previously prohibited from exportation to Italy under Schedule II are now permitted to be exported to that country.

The amended heading for Schedule II now reads:

List of articles of which exportation or removal is forbidden to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), *Italy*, Spain, and Portugal.

[The italicised word is new.]

(C. 27,781.)

RUSSIA.

With reference to previous notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from Russia, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the official "Bulletin of Laws" of Petrograd for the 21st July/3rd August contains a Decree of the Russian Minister of Finance, dated the 18th/31st July, giving a list of goods the exportation of which from Russia is prohibited. This list supersedes the lists of goods prohibited to be exported by previous Decrees, viz. :—

Decree of the 27th April/10th May containing a codified list of all export prohibitions and restrictions (*see* the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 27th May, 1915, pages 620-1);

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

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

RUSSIA—*continued.*

Decree of the 23rd May/5th June prohibiting the exportation of vegetable seeds (*see* the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 8th July, page 119);

Decrees respecting the prohibition of the exportation of flax seed and hemp seed, platinum, linen sailcloth and khaki tent cloth, dairy products, and lint (*see* the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 1st July, pages 52-3);

Decree prohibiting the exportation of gold (*see* the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 22nd July, page 256);

Decree of the 7th/20th July prohibiting the exportation of felt boots and shoes (*see* page 544 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal").

In the appended translation of the revised list, articles which have not hitherto been subject to prohibition or restriction are printed in italic type:—

The exportation of the following articles *by all frontiers of the Empire* is prohibited. [Note.—In the case of certain articles covered by the earlier Decrees the prohibition was only applicable to exports by certain frontiers of the Empire]:—

Cereals of all kinds, including rye, wheat, oats, barley, lentils, buckwheat and millet;

Malt, peas, beans, potatoes, rice;

Flour and groats of all kinds;

Bran, oilcake, and other fodder for livestock;

Rusks, macaroni;

Dextrine and starch;

Vegetables, including beetroots, tomatoes, onions, cabbages;

Dried vegetables, pepper;

Conserves, tea, sugar;

Tobacco (except cigars and cigarettes and cut tobacco of the best quality);

Spirit (alcohol);

Salt, cooking;

Dairy products, including butter; animal fat;

Bacon, all other meat, intestines;

Poultry and game, live or dead;

Fish, *caviare*;

Cattle, large or small, swine, horses;

Ozokerite (mineral wax);

Hides and skins, dressed and undressed, viz.:—ox, bull, cow, camel, buffalo, horse and ass, and calf and pig skins;

Sheepskins, lambskins, karakul and goatskins, in all forms, including manufactures thereof;

Furs of all kinds;

Leather manufactures, including leather boots and shoes; felt boots and shoes;

Timber materials;

Hay and straw;

Oilseeds, fodder grass seeds, vegetable seeds;

Santonin, licopodium;

All plants and parts thereof used in medicine;

Cement and lime;

Kieselguhr (infusorial earth);

Asbestos in all forms and manufactures thereof;

Graphite;

Coal and coke;

Tar, pitch, goudron, asphalt;

Petroleum and petroleum residues, benzine, gasoline, ligroine, kerosene, and other illuminating petroleum oils;

Petroleum lubricating and other mineral oils;

Vaseline and paraffin;

Turpentine, oil of turpentine;

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

RUSSIA—continued.

- Colophony, shellac, gum arabic ;*
 Rubber and caoutchouc in all forms, including manufactures ;
Camphor ;
Sulphur in all forms ;
Antimony ;
Borax and boracic acid ;
Ammonia and ammoniacal salts ;
Chromic acid salts ;
All nitrates ;
 ["Saltpetre" was previously prohibited.]
Soda ;
 Nitric and sulphuric acids ;
Acetic acid and its ethylic and amylic ethers ;
Benzol, toluol, xylol, phenol, cresol, naphthaline, anthracene, phenantrene, and
all nitro-combinations and their salts, as also all amido-combinations of the
same ;
Wood spirit ;
Acetone ;
Phosphorus ;
Berthollet's salts ; chlorates ;
Salts and combinations of manganese and of lead ;
Salts of copper ;
Mercury and its combinations ;
Ethylic ether ;
Amyl alcohol, fusel oil ;
Chlorhydrine (chlorpropylenglycol) and dinitrochlorhydrine ;
Vegetable oils ;
Glycerine ;
Tanning substances, curcuma ;
Pharmaceutical products ;
Nitro-acetrine, nitro-starrh, tetranitromethane ;
Celluloid and manufactures thereof ;
Pyroxilin, pyrocollodion and collodion ;
Nitro-glycerine, dinitrolycerine and all dynamites ;
Fulminating mercury and all materials for fuses ;
All patent explosive substances ; all black powder and pyrotechnical substances ;
all smokeless powder ;
All metal ores ;
 [Iron ore and manganese ore were previously prohibited.]
Zinc and tin scoriae ;
 Platinum ;
 Wash gold, gold in bullion, in coin, in manufactures, leaf gold, gold dust ;
All other metals, their alloys and manufactures, scrap and brack ;
 [A prohibition was previously in force as regards "brass and copper in the form of metal, scrap, brack, and manufactures," and "steel and lead and manufactures and alloys of these metals."]
- Wood (paper) pulp ; Rags of all kinds ;*
Cotton, flax, hemp and other vegetable textile materials, and cotton ends ;
Wool and down, wool combings, wool clippings, wool skins and rags, camel hair ;
Yarn of textile materials ;
Linen cloth and khaki tentcloth ;
Tarpaulins and sacks ;
 Lint ;
Woolen tissues, felt and other woollen manufactures ;
Automobiles and motor-cycles ;
Firearms and steel weapons ;
Projectiles, charges, cartridges, &c. ;
 Caps and fuses.

The exportation of camels *viâ* the Persian and Afghan frontiers is prohibited ; and the exportation of all products from ports situated in the Governments of Petrograd, Esthonia, Livonia and Courland, is also prohibited.

[Note.—The prohibitions referred to in this paragraph have been

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

RUSSIA—*continued.*

in force for some time, and are merely continued in force by the present Decree.]

The Decree further states that exceptions from the above prohibitions will be made in favour of Allied and friendly countries.

(C. 27,723.)

NORWAY.

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

Prohibition of Exportation of Coal Tar.

in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at Christiania to the effect that the exportation of coal tar from Norway has been prohibited.

SWEDEN.

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

Herrings, salted or pickled ;
Syrup and molasses.

(C. 28,201.)

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 prohibition of the exportation from the Netherlands of *sauerkraut*, which was temporarily withdrawn on the 6th May last (see page 490 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th May) has been re-imposed by a Decree of the 17th August, and that a Decree of the 18th August prohibits the exportation from the Netherlands of *white cabbage, scarlet runners, French beans, and Heinrich Reesen beans.*

The exportation of all *medical and optical instruments* was prohibited by a Decree of the 24th August.

The "Handelsberichten" for the 5th August contains a notice stating that the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has decided to permit the exportation of *old fowls (living or dead)*, as from the 9th August, under certain conditions.

The "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" for the 11th August contains a notice by the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, to the effect that, as from the 12th August, exemptions from the prohibition of the exportation of *cattle flesh* will only be allowed in the case of:—

- (1) Dried, frozen, and salted organs ; and
- (2) Cured cattle flesh which, mixed with pigs' meat, is exported in the form of sausages, with an export certificate from the Director of the "Distributie-bureau" of pigs and pigs' meat.

(C. 27,252 ; C. 27,888 ; C. 27,889.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the exportation of *sulphate of ammonia* from the Dutch East Indies has been prohibited by a Government Ordinance issued on the 20th August.

Prohibition of Exportation of Sulphate of Ammonia.

of telegraphic information to the effect that the exportation of *sulphate of ammonia* from the Dutch East Indies

FRANCE.

With reference to the notice at page 626 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 4th March, the "Journal Officiel" for the 15th August contains a Law, dated the 14th August, which provides that, as from the date of promulgation of the Law and until the end of the third month after the cessation of hostilities, the import duties on (1) paper (other than fancy paper), machine-made, weighing more than 30 grammes per square metre, for printing newspapers, and on (2) mechanical and chemical cellulose pulp destined for the manufacture of such paper, are to be reduced by 95 per cent., instead of by 60 per cent. as provided by the Presidential Decree of the 16th February. The Government, are, however, authorised, should they consider such a course desirable, to re-establish the ordinary Tariff rates of duty, by Decree, before the expiration of the above-mentioned period.

Further Reduction of Import Duties on Paper for Newspapers, and on Cellulose Pulp.

the notice at page 626 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 4th March, the "Journal Officiel" for the 15th August contains a Law, dated the 14th August, which provides that, as from the date of promulgation of the Law and until the end of the third month after the cessation of hostilities, the import duties on (1) paper

FRENCH COLONIES.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a French Ministerial Decree, dated the 17th August, and published in the French "Journal Officiel" for the 18th August, which abrogates the provision of the Decree of the 24th February, 1915, in virtue of which graphite was allowed to be exported from French Colonies and Protectorates (other than Tunis and Morocco), without special authorisation, when consigned to France, the French Colonies, the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates. Belgium, Japan, Montenegro, Russia, Serbia, and the United States of America.

Exportation of Graphite prohibited, except by Special Permission.

copy of a French Ministerial Decree, dated the 17th August, and published in the French

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese "Diario do Governo" for the 12th August contains a Decree (No. 1825, dated the 12th August), which raises the following new heading in the Portuguese Customs Tariff:—

Import Duty on certain Iron or Steel for Buildings.

a Decree (No. 1825, dated the 12th August), which raises the following new heading in the Portuguese Customs

Iron or steel, shaped and grooved (*golpeado e estirado*) for use in the construction of buildings, plain, painted or varnished...

Rate of Import Duty.

3 centavos per kilog.
(C. 27,887.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ROUMANIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that, subject to the payment of export duties, which have been imposed at varying rates, *grain* may now be exported from Roumania, the prohibition of export having been abrogated by a recently published Decree. (C. 27,767.)

Exportation of Grain.

MOROCCO.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of an Order of the General Commander-in-Chief in the French Zone in Morocco, dated the 30th July, which provides that, as from the 1st August, the following articles shall, on importation through the ports of the French Zone in Morocco, be exempted from the Customs duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. Such articles are, however, to continue to be subject to the special tax of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem* prescribed by Article 65 of the Act of Algeciras:—

Importation of Certain Agricultural Apparatus into the French Zone.

- Seed sowing machines ;
- Manure distributors ;
- Ploughs ; ridge ploughs ;
- Harrows ;
- Rollers ;
- Hoes ;
- Scarifiers and cultivators of all kinds ;
- Chaff-cutters ;
- Root-cutters ;
- Sickles and rakes ;
- Forage presses ;
- Reaping machines ;
- Threshing machines and motors to operate them (both being imported at the same time) ;
- Winnowing machines ;
- Shellers ;
- Seed crushers and flatteners ;
- Sprayers and apparatus for treating with sulphur ;
- Irrigation pumps and windmills to operate them (both being imported at the same time) ;
- Casks for watering ;
- Ploughs without mould-boards (*défonceuses*) and motors to operate them (when the combined apparatus is imported at one and the same time).

(C. 27,853.)

CHILE.

The Chilean Consulate in London has notified the Postmaster-General that, in accordance with Article 19 of the new Chilean Consular Law (No. 3004), invoices of goods sent through the post to Chile must be viséd by the Chilean Consul at the place where the goods are despatched, in all cases where the declared value exceeds £5. (C.I.B. 41,071 ; 41,633.)

Consular Visa of Invoices of Goods sent to Chile through the Post.

(C.I.B. 41,071 ; 41,633.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

URUGUAY.

The Uruguayan "Diario Oficial" for the 18th June contains a Decree of the Minister of Industries, dated the 12th June, which lays down regulations governing the manufacture, sale, use, &c., in Uruguay, of vaccines, viruses and serums for diagnosing, preventing or curing animal diseases. The Decree, which is to come into operation on the 1st November, provides, *inter alia*, that vaccines, viruses and serums manufactured in foreign countries may not be imported into and used in Uruguay except by special authorisation of the Ministry of Industries. Application for such authorisation must be accompanied by documentary proof that the article has been prepared under the same guarantees as are required in respect of similar articles manufactured in Uruguay.

The text (in Spanish) of the Decree 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. 27,731).

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Argentine Ministry of Finance has ruled that only rice in the husk is included under No. 119 of the Valuation Tariff; and that No. 118 of that Tariff covers only rice ready for immediate consumption. Rice which does not answer to either of these descriptions is, in accordance with Articles 12 and 15 of the Customs Tariff Law, to pay duty at the rate of 25 per cent. on the declared value in Customs warehouse.

[*Note.*—Under No. 118 of the Valuation Tariff, "*arroz, inclusive la bolsa,*" is valued at 8 cents (gold) per kilogramme, a specific duty of 2 cents (gold) per kilogramme being charged. Under No. 119 of the Tariff, "*arroz con cascara, inclusive la bolsa*" is valued at 2 cents (gold) per kilogramme, a specific duty of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent (gold) per kilogramme being charged. In addition, on both classes of rice, a surtax of 2 per cent. (on the official valuations) is levied.

"Cargo" or partly cleaned rice has hitherto been assessed for duty under No. 119 of the Valuation Tariff. In accordance with the new ruling of the Ministry of Finance, such rice will in future be subject to duty at the rate of 25 per cent. (plus the usual surtax of 2 per cent.) on the declared value, as an unenumerated article.] (C. 24,854.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of an Argentine Decree, dated the 7th July, providing that *silicate of magnesium, in blocks*, is not covered by the provision for "*silicate of magnesium (talc)*" in No. 3164 of the Valuation Tariff, but is to be subject to duty on importation into the Republic, in accordance with its declared

**Tariff
Classification
of Silicate of
Magnesium in
blocks.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—*continued.*

and appraised value in Customs warehouse, *i.e.*, on the value including the freight, insurance, and all other charges.

[*Note.*—Import duty is levied on goods not covered by the headings of the Valuation Tariff at the rate of 27 per cent. of their declared value.] (C. 27,026.)

The Argentine "Boletín Oficial" for the 7th July contains a Resolution of the Ministry of Finance, dated the 2nd July, from which it appears that No. 2609 of the Argentine Valuation Tariff is held to apply to all paper which is not specified in the other Nos. (2594-2616) coming under the category "Paper" in the Tariff, and which cannot be assimilated to the papers falling under those other headings in virtue of the use to which it is to be put or of the way in which it is prepared.

Tariff Decision as to No. 2609 of the Valuation Tariff:—"Unspecified Paper."

[*Note.*—No. 2609 of the Argentine Valuation Tariff applies to "tissue paper, painted paper, canvas paper, and others, not specified," and a duty of 27 per cent. (on a valuation of 40 centavos per kilog.) is levied on articles classified under this heading.] (C. 27,251.)

The Argentine "Boletín Oficial" for the 13th July contains a Resolution of the Ministry of Finance, dated the 6th July, which lays down the following rules for the presentation of bills of lading in connection with the clearance through the Customs of goods imported into the Republic.

Presentation of Bills of Lading in connection with Imported Goods.

These rules have been drawn up in view of the delay which (owing to postal censorship and other abnormal conditions due to the war), now frequently occurs in the receipt, by consignees in the Argentine, of the bills of lading relating to goods despatched from European countries.

(1) For the presentation of documents in connection with goods despatched with bills of lading made out to a named consignee, the following procedure shall be followed in order that consignees may avoid the fine of 2 per cent. prescribed by Article 929 of the Customs Regulations:—

The goods may be declared for Customs purposes without the bills of lading, on the sole responsibility of the consignee, when the latter is of acknowledged standing in the town;

Should the legal period (*i.e.*, 8 days) expire before the bills of lading have been produced, the Secretary of Customs shall undertake, at the request of the interested parties, to open the envelope containing the documents as soon as it comes to hand, noting the day on which the unopened envelope is submitted and the date indicated by the postmark.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—*continued.*

(2) The presentation of documents for goods consigned *to order* may be made, without fine, after the expiration of the legal period (8 days)—

- (a) When the interested parties allow the Secretary of Customs to open the envelopes and packets containing the bills of lading, in the same way as is described under (1) above;
- (b) When the interested parties present to the Customs, within 8 days from the date indicated by the postmark, the envelope in which the bill of lading arrived made out "to order" and addressed to a bank.

(C 27,601.)

The Argentine "Boletin Oficial" for the 13th July contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 5th July, which prohibits the importation into the Republic of lucerne seeds and other forage plant seeds which contain more than 10 grammes of dodder (*cuscuta*) per kilogramme of seed or which (according to analysis to be carried out by the Direction-General of Agriculture and Agricultural Defence) possess a "growing value" (*valor cultural*) of less than 60 per cent. The Decree provides that forage seeds may only be imported (or exported) through the ports of Buenos Aires, Rosario and Bahía Blanca, and specifies the formalities which must be followed in connection with such importations and the obtaining of the necessary certificates of analysis.

The earlier Decrees on the subject are abrogated, viz., the Decree of the 30th November, 1911 (see the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 1st February, 1912, p. 255), the Decree of the 28th November, 1912 (see the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 9th January, 1913, p. 91), and the Decree respecting lupuline.

The text (in Spanish) of the present Decree—which is to come into force six months from the date which it bears—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. 28,167.)

EXCISE REGULATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA.

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 330 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th May, 1909, regarding certain regulations respecting the sale of spirits in India, the Board of Trade have now received from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, extracts from certain Bengal Customs Notifications relative to the sale of foreign liquors in certain sized bottles in that Province.

Regulations regarding the sale of Foreign Liquors in certain sized Bottles in Bengal.

Excise Regulations.

BRITISH INDIA—*continued.*

Attention is drawn to paragraph 219 of the *Bengal* Government Notification No. 601 S. R. of the 30th March, 1915, which reads :—

“The holder of a licence for the retail sale of foreign liquor for consumption off the premises, shall not sell such liquor except in sealed and capsuled bottles having the seals and capsules intact, and having a capacity at least of one full reputed pint (*i.e.*, one-twelfth of an Imperial gallon or 13·3 fluid ounces) and shall not alter either the nature of the liquor or the labels under which he purchased it, provided that bottles opened by a competent Excise officer for purposes of test may, if resealed by such Excise officer, be sold by the holder of the licence.”

Under a Notice of the 18th February, 1915, issued by the Chief Superintendent of Excise, Calcutta, the attention of importers of foreign liquor is also drawn to condition VI. of the “off” licence form (*Bengal Excise Licence No. 2*) which prohibits the sale of bottles of lesser capacity than one-twelfth of a gallon, and they are warned not to import any such bottles if they are intended to be sold by retailers of foreign liquor. Wholesale dealers are also warned not to sell bottles of less than one-twelfth gallon capacity to retailers who are not allowed to sell them.

In a further Notice, dated 1st April, 1915, it is notified that, pending further orders, the above-mentioned Notice of the 18th February last need not be taken as applying to imported foreign liquor in the original “pint” bottles in which it was imported.

The Director, however, states that it is intended to enforce the rule unless the Government of Bengal alter it on a representation made to them.

[*Note.*—The regulation referred to in the above-mentioned issue of the “Board of Trade Journal” regarding the sale of foreign spirits at licensed shops, and stating that “if quart and pint bottles of foreign spirits contain less than 26 and 13 ozs. respectively, the guaranteed quantity must be shown on the label,” is applicable to *Burma* only and is not universal in the other Provinces of British India.]

(C.I.B. 40,660.)

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. 597.

NETHERLANDS. PERU. CHILE.

H.M. Consul-General at Rotterdam (Mr. E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G.) reports that the "Koninklijke Nederlandsche Stoomboot Maatschappij" has published a notice to the effect that a regular monthly service between Amsterdam and Callao and Valparaiso, via the Panama Canal, will be inaugurated on the 31st August by the Ss. "Pullux." This line will carry goods to all ports on the west coast of South America either direct or by transshipment.

(M. 21,831.)

MONACO.

The British Chamber of Commerce for the French Riviera writes calling attention to the advantages offered by the port of Monaco as a port of call, in view of the fact that many shipping firms serving the Mediterranean are stated to have been obliged to discontinue calling at the ports of Marseilles and Genoa, owing to the congested state of these ports and the great delays to which shipping is subject at them.

The port of Monaco is safe and sheltered and of easy approach. Pilotage is optional, and steamers drawing 8 metres (26 ft. 3 ins.) can discharge alongside the south quay. The port has only floating cranes at present but powerful electric cranes are to be installed shortly; except for heavy and bulky goods, motor cars, &c., steamers discharge by their own tackle.

Monaco is the only port between Marseilles and Genoa having direct railway communication with the main line of the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railway, affording the most expeditious means of serving the Riviera, the south of France, and Northern Italy. An English firm of shipping agents is established at Monaco.

(C.I.B. 41,186.)

CHINA.

H.M. Consul at Kiukiang (Mr. H. King) reports that the Nan-Hsun Railway, the construction of which is being carried on under the supervision of Japanese engineers, is about 87 miles long, with the standard gauge of 4 ft. 8½ ins. A new station has been opened at Teianhsein. Two passenger trains are running

**Railway
Development in
Kiukiang
District.**

*Shipping and Transport.***CHINA**—*continued.*

daily each way between Kiukiang and Teianhsien, and there is one train daily between the latter place and Tukiapu in connection with the train which runs from Nanchang to the river opposite Tukiapu and back to Nanchang.

As regards the Nanking-Hunan Railway, surveying has commenced from the Kiangsi end. This railway will connect Nanking with Nanchang and will pass on thence, through Pingsiang, into Hunan, traversing an extremely rich portion of China. The total length of the railway is estimated at about 640 miles, including a branch line from Loping to Kingtehchen. (A.R. 55.)

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

According to statistics recently published by the American Iron and Steel Institute, the production of iron and steel of various kinds in Canada in 1914 was as follows, the figures for 1913 being added for purposes of comparison:—

	1913.	1914.
	Tons of 2,240 lbs.	Tons of 2,240 lbs.
Pig iron	1,015,118	705,972
Steel ingots and castings	1,042,503	694,447
Finished rolled iron and steel	967,097	659,519
Forged iron and steel	23,405	8,138
	Kegs of 100 lbs.	Kegs of 100 lbs.
Cut nails and wire nails	1,520,000	1,144,000

Further statistics issued by the Iron and Steel Institute give the total production of pig iron in Canada during the first half of 1915 as 366,825 tons (of 2,240 lbs.), as compared with 263,542 tons in the second half of 1914 and 442,430 tons in the six months ended 30th June, 1914.

**Pig Iron
Production,
Jan.-June, 1915.**

30th June, 1914.

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand reports that the "New Zealand Gazette" has announced amendments (shown below in italics) in the terms upon which the Dominion Government offers a bonus of £10,000 for the production of mineral oil in New Zealand. (A notice regarding the original terms appeared on p. 425 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 23rd February, 1911).

**Bonus for
Production of
Mineral Oil.**

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***NEW ZEALAND—continued.**

The terms, as amended, are as follows:—£2,500 for the first 250,000 gallons, £2,500 for the first 500,000 gallons, £1,250 for the first 750,000 gallons, and £1,250 for the first 1,000,000 gallons of marketable crude oil obtained in each case by one proprietary, and £2,500 for the first 500,000 gallons of refined mineral oil produced from any refining plant.

“Marketable crude oil” must contain not less than 90 per cent. of products (excluding water) which can be obtained by distillation. “Refined mineral oil” may include benzine, petroline, kerosene or lubricating oils. Illuminating oil in the refined state must have a specific gravity of from 0.814 to 0.830, and a flash point of not less than 83° Fahr. by the Abel closed test.

The date within which the claim to the bonus must be made and the conditions fulfilled is extended to 31st December next. (C.I.B. 41,215.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa has forwarded an extract from the “Union Government Gazette” of 16th July containing a revised list of the explosives, which may be used in fiery mines and dry and dusty collieries in the Union of South Africa, and which has been approved by the Minister of Mines and Industries.

The list may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of explosives at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 40,524.)

GERMANY.

The issue of “Stahl und Eisen” (Düsseldorf) of 5th August publishes the following particulars of the output of pig-iron in Germany (including Luxemburg) during the first six months of 1915 as compared with the corresponding period of 1914:—

	Jan.-June, 1914.	Jan.-June, 1915.
	Metric tons.	Metric tons.
Foundry pig-iron	1,595,862	1,166,469
Bessemer	156,953	81,557
Thomas	6,091,941	3,376,589
Spiegeleisen (including ferro-manganese and ferro-silicon)	1,218,580	755,537
Puddled bars	224,860	154,185
Total	9,288,196	5,534,337

The total production in June, 1915, amounted to 993,496 metric tons as compared with 985,968 metric tons in May, 1915, and 1,531,313 metric tons in June, 1914.

Metric ton = 2 204.6 lbs.

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that the half-yearly review of the copper situation in the United States, issued by the United States Geological Survey, records a general improvement in the six months period. At the beginning of the current year most of the large copper-producing companies of the United States had for nearly five months been operating on a 50 to 60 per cent. basis, and probably none were producing at normal capacity. A considerable proportion of the smaller producers had shut down their plants, where this could be done without great loss. Developments and improvements had been generally suspended. Copper was selling at 13 cents (6½d.) per lb. and had been considerably lower.

Soon after the opening of the year, however, there was a notable improvement in the demand for copper, and the price steadily advanced from below 13 cents to about 20 cents (10d.) per lb., the highest price reached since 1907. With the increase in demand and the advance in price, there has been a corresponding steady increase in the production of the metal, and at the present time most of the larger producers have brought their output to normal, while many of the smaller producers have resumed operations. It is probable that the total output of copper has nearly, if not quite, reached the normal. (C. 27,096.)

According to statistics recently issued by the American Iron and Steel Institute, the production of steel ingots and castings in the United States in 1914 was as follows, the figures for the two previous years being added for purposes of comparison:—

—	Bessemer.	Open Hearth.	Crucible and all other.	Total— Ingots and Castings.	Total— Castings alone.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1912	10,327,901	20,780,723	142,679	31,251,303	966,621
1913	9,545,705	21,599,931	155,237	31,300,874	1,020,744
1914	6,220,846	17,174,684	117,500	23,513,030	693,246

Further statistics published by the American Iron and Steel Institute show that the total production of pig iron in the United States in the first half of 1915 was 12,233,791 tons, as compared with 10,796,150 tons in the second half of 1914 and with 12,536,094 tons in the six months ended 30th June 1914.

**Pig Iron Production
Jan.—June, 1915.**

VENEZUELA.

The British Vice-Consul at Maracaibo (Dr. J. Coates-Cole) reports that deposits of coal of an excellent quality have been found on the Goajira peninsula, and a company has been formed to work them.

With regard to petroleum, there are three companies engaged in exploiting concessions. Two have sunk several wells and claim to have found large quantities of good oil. The work of these companies, however, has been restricted on account of the European war.

(A.R. 95.)

TEXTILES AND TEXTILE MATERIALS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 19th August, 1915, was **Cotton Statistics.** 31,781 (including 592 bales British West Indian, and 579 bales British West African), and the number imported during the thirty-three weeks ended 19th August, 1915, was 3,911,841 (including 3,932 bales British West Indian, 2,309 bales British West African, 16,888 bales British East African, and 1,472 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 19th August, 1915, was 12,732, and during the thirty-three weeks 475,715.

For further details see p. 649.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul-General at Boston (Mr. F. P. Leay) reports that the cotton industry in New England exhibited improved conditions in the three months ended 30th June, especially in the fine goods branch.

Cotton and Woollen Industries in New England. In New Bedford, the chief centre of fine goods production, it is stated that the mills are running a greater number of looms than they have had in operation for some years. The expansion in the demand for fine and fancy cotton fabrics in the latter part of the quarter was so great that the large majority of the mills were running at full capacity, or nearly so. It is calculated that 48,000 to 50,000 of the 54,000 looms in the city were operating, as against only some 40,000 a year ago. The mills had a larger amount of forward business on their books than had been the case for some years.

The earlier part of the quarter saw a noticeable change in conditions in the wool trade, comparative inactivity giving way to optimistic trading. From 40 to 50 per cent. of the American clip had passed from first hands early in June, as against about 5 per cent. on the first day of the quarter and 85 per cent. at the corresponding period of 1914. At the close of the quarter it was estimated that about two-thirds of the domestic clip had moved from the first hands. Buyers showed a distinct preference for wools of half-blood grade and below, which constitute about 48 per cent. of the total domestic production of 280,000,000 lbs., the cause of the preference being doubtless their relative scarcity in the present year. The price of fine wools was about 10 per cent. higher in the market at the end of June than in 1914.

Woollen manufacturing did not exhibit the activity expected of it by local interests. It had been hoped that the unusual demand for woollen goods would have more than counterbalanced the lack of demand for worsted, but figures for the three months ended 1st June show that the number of spindles operating remained almost unchanged, the gain in active woollen spindles having been offset by the fewer worsted spindles working. There was, however, a greatly increased activity of carpet looms, the percentage of idle looms having decreased from 45.8 to 24.5.

(C. 27,421.)

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 21st August, 1915, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	54s.	3d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	39s.	4d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	31s.	4d.

For further particulars see p. 649.

A statement is published on p. 650 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 21st August, 1915, as well as of imports during the corresponding week of 1914.

Imports of Agricultural Produce.

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

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand has forwarded a copy of an interim return of sheep, prepared by the Department of Agriculture at Wellington, from which it appears that the number of sheep in the Dominion on 30th April, 1915, was approximately 24,465,526, as compared with 24,798,763 in 1914, 24,191,810 in 1913, and 20,108,471 in 1906.

(C.I.B. 41,956.)

CEYLON.

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

To	May, 1914.	May, 1915.	Jan.-May, 1914.	Jan.-May, 1915.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
United Kingdom	815,676	1,507,145	6,568,047	13,344,926
United States	775,575	849,794	3,319,816	5,084,644
Other countries	243,955	213,152	2,829,529	1,219,785
Total exports of rubber of domestic production ...	1,835,206	2,570,091	12,717,392	19,649,355

RUSSIA.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Petrograd (Mr. H. Cooke) reports that, according to the "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd) of 12th/25th July, the condition of the oilseed crops to 1st/14th July was, generally, fully satisfactory, giving promise of a yield above

Condition of the Oilseed Crops.

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

the average. The state of the flax sowings is in general average. In the southern and south western Governments, where flax is mostly grown for seed, the prospects are fully satisfactory, as also in the Don Territory, in separate districts of the Governments of Kiev and Ekaterinoslav, and in the Central Governments. In the more northern Governments, where flax is grown mostly for fibre, the prospects are good in separate districts of the Governments of Tver, Yaroslav, Novgorod, Vologda, Viatka and Perm. In various districts of the Baltic Governments and in the north-western region, the condition of the crops is either below average or unsatisfactory, as also in parts of the Governments of Tula, Kazan and Simbirsk. Elsewhere the prospects are satisfactory. Hemp varies considerably in quality in the chief producing regions, but in general is average. Sunflower seed is generally above the average, and rape is average, the latter being already gathered in in the south and south-west. Mustard is fully satisfactory. Poppy is average in the Government of Kiev and above the average in that of Poltava.

(C. 27,445.)

RUSSIA (FINLAND).

H.M. Consul at Helsingfors (Mr. V. Kestell Cornish) has forwarded, under date 26th July, an account of the condition of the crops in Finland, and the prospects of the harvest, which he has extracted from a translation of a report issued by the Finnish Agricultural Department.

**Crop Conditions
and Harvest
Prospects.**

The temperature has been favourable for the crops throughout the whole country, excepting in certain parts of Abo-Björneborg, and of the Uleaborg districts. The frosts prevailing during the latter part of June were fortunately slight. The *potato plants* and *spring seeds* suffered considerably, and, to a minor extent, *rye* and *grass*. Rain conditions were favourable, except in portions of the Abo-Björneborg and Wasa districts.

Autumn seed.—The ears of *rye* began to develop during the second week of June in the south and a little later in the north. Blossom began to appear in southern districts in the beginning of July, the weather being generally favourable to it. *Rye* has not been affected by disease or insects.

Spring seed.—Although the spring seed suffered somewhat from night frosts in June, it has considerably recovered through the subsequent warm and comparatively wet weather. The prospect for this seed is now much better than a month ago. In some places, especially in the Tavastehus district, the root-worm has done some damage to the *oats*, and, in a lesser degree, to the *barley*.

Root products.—On account of the cool weather which prevailed during the early part of the summer, *potatoes* developed but slowly, and, by the middle of July, blossom had appeared in southern districts only. The earth flea has caused damage in some parts, but not to any great extent.

Agricultural and Forest Products.

RUSSIA (FINLAND)—*continued.*

Harvest prospects throughout the whole country.—These, calculated from the conditions prevailing in the middle of July, are as follows, taking the number 5 to denote the average and 7 the maximum:—Wheat, 5·5; rye, 6·0; barley, 5·4; oats, 5·5; mixed seed, 5·5; pea-plants, 5·5; potatoes, 5·4; fodder seed, 5·2; hay (sown furrows), 5·5; and hay (natural fields), 4·4.

The yield of *wheat* is expected to be above the average, and of *rye* considerably above the average. As regards the latter, the best results are looked for in the Kuopio district, where the harvest is expected to be nearly maximum. *Barley* prospects are above the average, except in four western coast districts, where they are average only.

Of *oats* and *blended seeds* it may be said that in general the harvest is expected to be above the average.

The yield of *potatoes* and *root products* in general should be above the average in the greater part of the country.

Of *hay* the sown furrows promise a better yield than the natural fields. The harvest of the former is expected to be above the average, and the latter, average or below it. Pasturages, in general, have been at least average. In some parts the maximum has been attained.

(C. 27,472.)

FRANCE.

H.M. Consul at Bordeaux (Mr. A. L. S. Rowley) reporting on the state of the wine crop in the district of Bordeaux at the beginning of August remarks that, in spite of the fact that a large part of the manhood of the country had been called to the army, the pruning of the vines and the winter treatments were performed in a satisfactory manner.

Owing to the fair weather during the early spring the vines developed rapidly, and by the end of March and the beginning of April a large crop was anticipated. Unfortunately the bad weather which prevailed during May, June and July severely injured the growing crop. Mildew and brown rot destroyed about one-third or a half of the existing grapes, the outcome being a rapid rise in prices.

The quantity is inferior to the normal. As to the quality, this will depend on the weather during August. The prices actually paid for the 1914 crop are equivalent to those of the previous season.

(C. 27,077.)

MOROCCO (SPANISH ZONE).

The July issue of the "Boletín de las Cámaras de Comercio" (Madrid) contains the following particulars regarding agriculture in the Spanish Zone of Morocco:—

Agricultural and Forest Products.

MOROCCO (SPANISH ZONE)—continued.

In the Spanish Zone, as in the whole of the Rif country, arable land is more abundant than irrigated land. This fact and the natural aversion of the Riffian to preparing the land, owing more to lack of agricultural knowledge than to apathy, account for the fact that barley and wheat are the principal crops cultivated. The land is prepared for sowing at the end of October or the beginning of November and then after the first rains have fallen the seed is sown.

At the end of May the harvest commences. It is impossible to give an estimate of the 1914-15 crops, although, on account of the drought, it is certain that the harvest will be less satisfactory than that of the previous season.

In the neighbourhood of Melilla there are plots of land, sown mostly with barley and wheat, which have yielded very satisfactorily, owing to the fact that they are cultivated by Spaniards. The production of cereals in the vast zone occupied by Spain in the "Kábilas" of Gnelaia, Quebdana, Ulad Setut and Beni bu Yahi will continue to increase the more the natives reform their methods of cultivation.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul-General at Baltimore (Mr. G. Fraser) reports that, generally speaking, the advent of the European war had a depressing effect on the stock exchange and other exchanges, but conditions were exactly reversed in the case of the grain exchanges.

During the four months ended 31st December, 1914, grain merchants were constantly besieging the shipping agents to supply them with steamers.

The total exports of grain from Baltimore in 1914, exclusive of flour, amounted to 50,802,102 bushels, and from two to four vessels left the port every week wholly laden with grain.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports of grain, including flour, from Baltimore in the years 1913 and 1914:—

—	1913.	1914.
Wheat Bushels	26,040,161	20,564,928
Corn "	18,275,542	2,799,640
Oats "	1,726,514	21,843,750
Rye "	688,801	4,904,684
Barley "	128,863	641,094
Buckwheat "	—	48,556
Flour Barrels	961,060	808,272
Hay Tons	9,205	10,053
Mill feed... .. "	2,833	2,393

(A.R. 92.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The "Union Gazette" of 16th July contains the text of new regulations made under the South African Income Tax Acts 1914 and 1915. These regulations define from whom returns of income are required and the manner and form in which returns are to be made, the assessment of insurance companies &c.

A copy of the "Gazette" 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.

JAMAICA.

With reference to the notice on p. 563 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" regarding the damage in Jamaica resulting from the hurricane which struck the island, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has received, through the Colonial Office, the following additional information telegraphed by the Governor of Jamaica:—

Reports have now been received from all parts of the island as to damage wrought by the hurricane. From 80 to 90 per cent. of the bananas have been blown down in most places and, although the percentage is less in a few places, it is estimated that the export of bananas will be very small for the ensuing nine months. Coconuts and cocoa have suffered only trifling damage. Damage to buildings by force of wind has been slight. High seas, however, have done much damage to wharves and buildings at all ports on the north coast, especially at Port Maria, and the railway line from Buff Bay to Port Antonio is badly damaged and will take six weeks to repair. Except on the coast, damage to roads is not serious; where roads are actually on the coast the damage by the sea on the northern side has been heavy.

FRANCE (NEW CALEDONIA).

In reviewing the trade of New Caledonia in 1914, H.M. Consul at Noumea (Mr. H. C. Venables) observes that the import and export trade took a rapid upward movement from 1910 onwards and in 1913 reached the figure of £1,340,000. The war inevitably exercised a depressing influence on the trade of the Colony, but nevertheless the total value of the foreign trade in 1914 amounted to £1,282,000, that is to say a decrease of £58,000 as compared with the figures for 1913. A comparison of the import and export statistics for the first six months of 1914 with those for the corresponding period of 1913 shows a total increase of £140,000. It is, therefore, reasonable to suppose that under normal conditions the progressive development of trade would have been well maintained, and that the figures for 1914 would not have fallen far short of £1,500,000.

Among the foreign countries contributing to the import trade, Australia took the first place, with goods to the value of £192,000.

Miscellaneous.

FRANCE (NEW CALEDONIA)—*continued.*

The United States supplied timber and petroleum, and the United Kingdom and Belgian sent coke, Portland cement, machinery and pig iron.

The principal articles of exportation were preserved meat £34,120; raw hides £17,600; pearl shells £19,400; copra £41,800; coffee £28,000; chrome £108,000; and nickel mattes £145,000. With the exception of minerals there have been practically no direct exports to Europe since the month of August, 1914. (A.R. 100.)

GERMANY.

According to a recent issue of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" the efforts of the Council of State to meet the wishes of exhibitors at the forthcoming Michaelmas Fair at Leipzig as regards the reduction of rents, resulted in the city corporations deciding to reduce the rents of the city exhibition buildings by 50 per cent. Attempts to secure a similar reduction in rents of exhibition rooms in the private Fair buildings have, however, failed. The landlords stated they were not in a position to comply owing to the reductions already made for the two last Fairs, and also because many of the agreements now expiring are not at present being renewed.

Michaelmas Fair at Leipzig.

PANAMA.

With reference to the notice on pp. 406-7 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th May last relative to a Law (No. 24 of 1915) imposing new stamp taxes on commercial documents, &c., in Panama, H.M. Minister at Panama has forwarded a translation of a Decree (No. 56 of 1915) regulating the collection of the taxes referred to and making the following modifications, *inter alia*, in the original Law:—

Bills of Exchange.—Drafts and bills of exchange drawn in national territory shall be treated as cheques and shall pay, in consequence, a stamp tax of 1 centavo irrespective of their value.

Insurance Policies.—In the renewal of policies, of whatever class the receipt issued shall bear a stamp of 2 centavos.

Bills of Lading for Merchandise imported into the country must bear a stamp of 20 centavos affixed to the copy which accompanies the consular invoice when making the declaration at the Treasury-General of the Republic. Bills of lading issued in the Republic for foreign or national ports must bear a stamp of 10 centavos.

Accounts, Invoices, Receipts, &c., must carry a stamp of 2 centavos, irrespective of the value of the document.

The Decree also provides that the stamp taxes imposed by Law No. 24 were to be collected as from 1st July, 1915. (C. 26,188.)

100 cents = 1 peso = 2s. 1d.

*Miscellaneous.***CHINA.**

The Acting British Consul at Wuchow (Mr. J. B. Affleck) reports that the value of foreign imports into Wuchow in 1914 was £1,056,330, as against £1,215,170 in the preceding year, a decrease of £158,840. Native imports fell from £188,870 in 1913 to £154,408 in 1914, a decrease of £34,462. Exports likewise showed a decrease, the figures being £560,718 in 1913 and £509,879 in 1914. The total trade for 1914 was valued at £1,720,617, as compared with £1,964,758 in 1913, a decrease of £244,141.

The actual decrease is not, however, so large as it appears from these figures owing to the different rate of conversion of the Haikwan tael. The Customs returns from which these statistics are taken are given in Haikwan taels, and these are converted into sterling at the average rate of the Haikwan tael for the year. In 1913 the average rate was 3s. 0½d.; in 1914 it was 2s. 8¾d., and this difference in the rate of conversion accounts for a reduction of no less than £183,839 in the sterling figures, so that for purposes of comparison the falling-off in the value of the trade of the port is more accurately represented by the sum of £60,302.

Among foreign imports cotton goods account for £724,083, of which £193,660 were re-exported to other Chinese ports, chiefly Nanning. The value of cotton imports in 1913 was £797,262. The piece-goods trade, in which British manufacturers hold the lead, started well in the early part of the year, but the rise in prices resulting from the European war curtailed the demand considerably, and business in white and grey shirtings has been almost entirely neglected.

The following are among other items of imports in 1914:—

Cotton yarn.—Business in cotton yarn—the most important of the cotton imports—was normal. Japanese cotton yarn came very much to the front during the year and shows signs of gaining ground on the Indian product.

Cotton thread on spools.—Business to the extent of about £7,000 was done during the year. This business is probably capable of a considerable extension if travelling agents, preferably Chinese, were appointed to push sales in the interior.

Towels.—There was a good demand for honeycomb and huckaback towels.

Woollen goods.—Imports of woollen goods totalled a value of £12,803 as against £21,508 in 1913. Long ells were in little demand, and no business at all was done in camlets.

Metals.—In metals and minerals there was a total import of £43,759 as against £61,975 in 1913. Plate cuttings are the more valuable import.

Sundries.—Under the heading of "Sundries" articles to the value of £626,891 were imported, of which the following are the more important:—Kerosene, £114,239; clothing, hats, caps, &c., £32,301; flour, £25,276; macaroni and vermicelli, £18,431; matches, £39,411; umbrellas, £23,632; hosiery, £12,642; coal, £6,844; aniline dyes, £7,247; tobacco, £8,719.

(A. R. 83.)

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

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

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

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the August issue:—State of the Labour Market in the United Kingdom for July and for the twelve months since the beginning of the war (see pp. 521-2); Employment in Germany in June; Retail Food Prices in the United Kingdom and in Italy; Food Prices in Berlin; Food Prices in Vienna; Compulsory Associations in the German Coal Mining Industry; Labour in the Dominions; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases.

FOREIGN OFFICE 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. 5,445. Trade of Nagasaki (Japan) in 1913. Price 2d.

Shipping and shipbuilding.
Coal exports.

Fisheries.
Map.

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

*Government Publications.***No. 5,454. Trade of the Consular District of Batoum (Russia) in 1914. Price 3d.**

Shipping.	Cotton production.
Exports of manganese ore.	Reports from Novorossisk,
Petroleum industry.	Poti and Baku.
Tea trade.	Map.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

United Kingdom (Trade, Commerce and Condition of People).
H.C. 320. Price ½d.

This is a return (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper No. 375 of Session 1914) for the United Kingdom for each of the years 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, and 1914 showing the following particulars, so far as available:—(1) Population; (2) Death rate; (3) Birth rate; (4) Paupers, total average number, indoor and outdoor; (5) Number of paupers per 10,000 of the population; (6) Total cost of poor relief; (7) Net passenger movement outwards to places out of Europe; (8) Average Gazette price per quarter of wheat, barley and oats; (9) Average price of beef at the Metropolitan Cattle Market; (10) Total value of the imports of grain, corn and flour; (11) Total value of the imports of meat, alive and dead; (12) Total value of the imports of food and drink (exclusive of tobacco); (13) Total value of the imports of food and drink (exclusive of tobacco) from British Colonies and Possessions; (14) Total value of the imports of food and drink (exclusive of tobacco) per head of population; (15) Total quantity of home-grown and imported wheat and wheat-flour retained for home consumption; (16) Consumption of wheat and wheat-flour per head of population; (17) Value of fish of British taking landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom; (18) Net imports of merchandise (deducting re-exports), total value and value per head of population; (19) Exports of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, total value and value per head of population; (20) Imports of bullion and specie; (21) Exports of bullion and specie; (22) Income tax, yield of each penny; (23) Gross income brought under income tax; (24) Amount standing to credit of depositors in Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks; (25) Consumption of pig iron per head of population; (26) Total registered tonnage of British shipping; (27) Tonnage of British shipping entered and cleared in the foreign trade at ports in the United Kingdom; (28) Tonnage of foreign shipping entered and cleared in the foreign trade at ports in the United Kingdom; (29) Total clearings at the London Bankers' Clearing House.

East India: Accounts and Estimates, 1915-16. Explanatory Memorandum by the Secretary of State for India. [Cd. 8,034.] Price 3d.

Passenger Movement from and to the United Kingdom. July. [Cd. 7,808-VI.] Price ½d.

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

- (1) The numbers of the passengers that left permanent residence in

Government Publications.

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.

Dominions Royal Commission. Royal Commission on the Natural Resources, Trade, and Legislation of Certain Portions of His Majesty's Dominions. Minutes of Evidence taken in the Maritime Provinces of Canada in 1914. [Cd. 7,971.] Price 1s. 7d.

Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908. Account showing Receipts and Expenditure on account of Proceedings in Connection with the Winding-up of Companies, under the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, during the Year ended 31st March, 1915. H. C. 161. Price ½d.

Bankruptcy Act, 1914 (Proceedings). Account showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Bankruptcy Proceedings during the Year ended 31st March, 1915. H. C. 162. Price ½d.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.

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

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

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

- Forestry in India.
"Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 31st July
- Crop Prospects in Russia (Fergana District)
"Vyestnik Finansov" (Petrograd), 8th Aug.
- Crop Prospects in India.
"Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 31st July.
- Sugar (raw) Market in Germany.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 1st Aug.
- Meat Supply from Argentina.
"Review of the River Plate" (Buenos Aires), 23rd July.
- Agricultural Prospects in Algeria.
"Bulletin de l'Algérie" (Paris), 15th July.
- Linseed Trade of Russia.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 2nd Aug.
- Cocoa Market in Hamburg.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 4th Aug.
- Crop Prospects in Canada.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 23rd July
- Onion Trade in Spain.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 4th Aug.
- Agricultural Development in India.
"Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 31st July
- Coffee Market in Hamburg.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 2nd Aug.

Machinery, Hardware and Engineering.

- Water Power in Portuguese East Africa.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 29th July.
- Hardware Industry in Upper Silesia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 10th Aug.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- Petroleum Production in the World in 1914
"Iron Age" (New York), 5th Aug.
- Coal Syndicate Operations in Rhenish Westphalia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 31st July.

Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued.

- Cement Trade in Australia.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 31st July.
- Pig Iron Production in the United States during June
"Iron Age" (New York), 5th Aug.
- Potash Deposits in Chile.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 7th Aug.
- Geology of the Rand.
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 10th July.
- Sound Steel : Commercial Production.
"Iron Age" (New York), 5th Aug.
- Nitrate Industry in Chile.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 29th July.
- Iron Market in Upper Silesia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 30th July.
- Gold Output in South Africa during June.
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 10th July.
- Iron and Steel Industry in Russia.
"Iron Age" (New York), 5th Aug.
- Nickel Production in Canada.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 2nd Aug.
- Gold Mining in the Urals.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 31st July.
- Monazite Deposits in South Africa.
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 10th July.
- Magnesite Deposits in British Columbia.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 30th July.
- Diamond Deposits of "German" South-West Africa.
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg) 17th July.
- Ferro-Manganese Trade of the World.
"Iron Age" (New York), 5th Aug.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

- Shipbuilding in Canada.
"Canadian Fisherman" (Montreal), Aug.
- Shipping Operations on Panama Canal.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 23rd July.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

Railways, Shipping and Transport—cont.

Shipping Lines in Spain.
Commerce Reports (Washington),
29th July.

Parcel Post Arrangements in Various
Countries
Commerce Reports (Washington),
29th July.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

Silk Cultivation in Fergana District in
1914.
"Vestnik Finansov" (Petrograd),
8th Aug.

Cotton Market in Bombay.
"Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 31st
July.

Silk Market in the United States.
"Possell's Textile Journal" (Phila-
delphia), Aug.

Cotton Spinning Industry in Japan.
"Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay),
July.

Dyestuff Situation in the United States.
"Possell's Textile Journal" (Phila-
delphia), Aug.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

Canada: Bank Statement for June.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 30th
July.

Commercial, Financial and Economic—cont.

Spain: Industrial Conditions, &c. in
Cordoba.
Commerce Reports (Washington),
7th Aug.

Paraguay: Commercial, Industrial, &c.
Development in 1914.
"Commerce Reports" (Washington),
2nd Aug.

Cuba: Commerce, Industry, &c. in 1914.
"Norwegian Consular Report"
(Christiania), July.

Peru: Commerce, &c. in 1914.
"Commerce Reports" (Washington),
2nd Aug.

Miscellaneous.

Fishing Industry in Canada.
"Canadian Fisherman" (Montreal),
Aug.

Photographic Supplies in Spain.
Commerce Reports (Washington),
5th Aug.

Thymol: Present Prices, &c.
Commerce Reports (Washington),
9th Aug.

Patent Laws in Chile.
"Commerce Reports" (Washington),
4th Aug.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Australia.—Contract Prices for Stores and Services in New South Wales, 1915-16.

British India.—Trade of Assam with other Countries: Report for 1914-15.

Canada.—Trade Report for 1914: Part V., Grain Statistics.

Cyprus.—Imports and Exports for 1914.

Federated Malay States.—Report on Working of Trade and Customs Department for 1914.

South Africa:—

South African National Union: Report for 1915.

Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce: Report for 1914.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 33 weeks ended 19th August, 1915 :—

	Week ended 19th August, 1915.	33 Weeks ended 19th August, 1915.	Week ended 19th August, 1915.	33 Weeks ended 19th August, 1915.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	23,202	3,206,971	8,656	239,157
Brazilian	1,270	20,422	—	790
East Indian	5,815	179,178	1,830	52,101
Egyptian	—	422,271	2,191	182,424
Miscellaneous	1,494*	82,999†	55	1,243
Total	31,781	3,911,841	12,732	475,715

* Including 592 bales British West Indian, and 579 bales British West African.

† Including 3,932 bales British West Indian, 2,309 bales British West African, 16,888 bales British East African, and 1,472 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 21st August, 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 21st August, 1915	54	3	39	4	31	4
Corresponding Week in—						
1908	30	10	24	5	17	1
1909	38	5	24	7	19	4
1910	32	7	20	10	17	2
1911	31	8	28	10	18	0
1912	35	6	28	1	20	10
1913	33	7	26	5	18	8
1914	38	9	29	10	24	3

* 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 21st August, 1915, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 21st Aug., 1915	Correspond- ing week in 1914.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	45	—
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	152	22
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Cwts.	92,629	159,169
Mutton " " " " " " " " " "	"	45,721	157,736
Pork " " " " " " " " " "	"	1,057	10,240
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	10,789	12,344
Salted or pressed meat :—			
Bacon	Cwts.	112,521	106,110
Beef	"	1,785	2,117
Hams	"	22,094	15,933
Pork	"	475	7,662
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	580	1,864
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	78,600	8,268
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Cwts.	38,334	56,339
Margarine	"	34,161	47,554
Cheese	"	117,019	41,622
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	536	371
" condensed	"	32,752	18,519
" preserved, other kinds... ..	"	179	—
Eggs	Grt. Hundr.	84,495	153,660
Poultry	Value †	632	1,534
Game	"	46	54
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	759	11,328
Lard	"	12,790	47,825
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Cwts.	2,122,300	2,841,700
Wheat-meal and flour... ..	"	173,200	1,590,000
Barley	"	117,200	875,800
Oats	"	461,100	118,100
Peas	"	5,660	12,440
Beans	"	28,890	8,470
Maize or Indian corn	"	1,635,300	1,874,800
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Cwts.	2,390	602
Apricots and peaches	"	6	48
Bananas	Bunches	200,548	290,431
Cherries	Cwts.	—	—
Currants	"	1,180	94
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	13,877	16,922
Lemons	"	20,643	15,887
Oranges... ..	"	5,796	7,647
Pears	"	17,724	7,688
Plums	"	8,088	2,378
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unenumerated	"	4,709	11,957
Hay	Tons	—	191
Straw	"	—	—
Moss Litter	"	477	586
Hops	Cwts.	2,551	7
Locust beans	"	4,921	—
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	120,253	211,729
Potatoes... ..	Cwts.	4,443	890
Tomatoes	"	34,614	41,719
Unenumerated	Value £	3,126	1,869
Vegetables, dried	Cwts.	12,193	1,635
" preserved by canning	"	9,700	2,646

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH of the BOARD OF TRADE.

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

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

Samples collected since the war began, of goods of German and Austrian manufacture, which are sold in British markets abroad and in certain foreign markets, are on view at the Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C., *See Notice on p. 590.*

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

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

Particulars relating to the supply of **confidential information** to firms in the United Kingdom are given on p. 589.

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.*

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACTS, 1911 TO 1915.

Part II.—Unemployment.

Application to the Umpire.

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

346. Workmen (including women) engaged *solely* in the manufacture and fitting of **Upholstery in connection with shipbuilding.**

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 9th September, 1915.

Notice is further given that the Umpire proposes to give his decision on the above application on or after 13th September, 1915.

EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

Decisions by the Umpire.

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

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

1519. Workmen (other than toolmakers and toolsetters) who (not being employed in an ironfoundry or mechanical engineering establishment) are engaged in the manufacture of hand grenades.

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

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

