

THE Board of Trade Journal.

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[No. 991

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

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

(British Industries Fair and Foreign Samples Section.)

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

The objects and work of the Branch are described on p. 573.

Attention is called to the notice on p. 520 regarding the exhibition at Glasgow of samples of "enemy" goods, formerly sold in British and in certain other markets abroad, and also to the following samples which are on view at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. :—

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

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 519
- List of Trade Enquiry Offices** in London of the Self-Governing Dominions ... 569
- List of the more important Articles** on trade subjects contained in **Foreign and Colonial Publications, &c.** received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch 568

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE. UNITED KINGDOM.

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

New Sources of Supply Required.

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

Applications from (A) firms at home, and (B) firms abroad for the names of manufacturers or producers of the following (amongst other) articles have been recorded during the past week:—

A.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>Automatic lighters—
 Cigarette lighters, spirit type.
 Tinder lighters.
 Badges and brooches, army.
 Boots, football.
 Bottles, small medicine—preferably London manufacturers.
 Buckles, for straps, small.
 Chemicals—
 Calcium sulphide, luminous.
 Didymium nitrate.
 Sodium hydrosulphite.
 Cigar and cigarette holders, various kinds.
 Cod liver oil.
 Dolls.
 Electric lamp holders.
 Films, negative, for bioscopes—manufacturers wanted.
 Footballs, Rugby and Association.
 Games, 6½d. and 1s. lines.
 Gramophone motors and metal parts.
 Jam jars, stone.
 Jewellery: Cross bars and swivels for alberts.</p> | <p>Incense.
 Leather goods, fancy.
 Machinery for serging:—i.e. stitching round the edge of puttees, &c.
 Mantles, incandescent.
 Marbles, glass.
 Mirrors, cheap wood-cased hand.
 Padlocks with spring clasp and front, cheap, to replace German.
 Paper—
 Rolls of crêpe or crinkled tissue paper, cheap.
 “Jute” paper.
 Press buttons, for gloves, ladies’ blouses, &c.
 Purses, leather, for ladies.
 Textiles—
 Broché silk, for ties, to replace German-made material. (Sample)*
 Llama braids, in various colours, to replace German-made articles.
 Stockinette material for puttees.
 Thread, shoe.
 Toys.</p> |
|--|---|

B.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>Burners, metal, for petroleum lamps, to replace German make. (Egypt.)</p> | <p>Cycle accessories—
 Mudguards.
 Pedals.
 Roller chains. (France.)
 Pins and safety pins. (France.)</p> |
|--|---|

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.

* A sample of the article required may be inspected by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

NOTE.—In reading the following notices of possible openings for United Kingdom goods abroad, regard should be had to the list of articles, the exportation of which from the United Kingdom is prohibited under various Proclamations and Orders-in-Council—see the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" of 28th October; also pp. 300-1 of "Journal" of 4th November; and pp. 523-25 of this issue.

Regard should also be had to the Royal Proclamation (see p. 952 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 30th September) prohibiting exports to China and Siam unless consigned to authorised persons or bodies of persons—see notice on p. 449 of "Journal" of 18th November.

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

Coal and coke, pp. 445-6, 13th May; pp. 666-7, 3rd June; pp. 363-4 and p. 366, 5th August; p. 430, 12th August; p. 595, 26th August; p. 23, 7th October; p. 172, 21st October; and p. 375, 11th November.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rubber, p. 22, 1st April.

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

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

CANADA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) reports the receipt of the following enquiries:—

A firm in Montreal desires to represent United Kingdom exporters of raw wool and cotton; and United Kingdom manufacturers of wool waste, noils and tops, and yarns, also of textile machinery and supplies. See Note† following.

**Raw Wool and Cotton;
Wool Waste; Noils and
Tops; Yarns; Textile
Machinery and Supplies.**

(C.I.B. 53,710.)

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

A Montreal firm, claiming to be in close touch with clothing, cloak and suit manufacturers, as well as with departmental stores and large dry goods houses in the Dominion, is desirous of representing United Kingdom manufacturers of *woollen goods, trimmings, tailorings, and linings*. See *Note† following, and also Note on p. 509.* (C.I.B. 53,714.)

A Toronto agent desires to obtain agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of low-priced *woollen goods* selling at from 5s. to 8s. per yard. He states that there is a demand at the present time for a range of woollen goods suitable for the clothing trade at about the prices given. See *Note† following, and also Note on p. 509.* (C.I.B. 54,429.)

An agent in Hamilton wishes to secure agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *articles which sell to the Jewellery, Fancy Goods, and Kindred Articles.* *See Note† following.* (C.I.B. 54,431.)

* * * * *

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at St. John, N.B. (Mr. W. E. Anderson) reports that a local manufacturer and printer of folding paper boxes enquires for the names and addresses of United Kingdom paper mills desirous of being represented in the the Maritime Provinces. See *Note† following.* (C.I.B. 53,640.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, and exporters of raw materials and U.K. goods, desirous of appointing agents in Canada, may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. The appropriate reference number should be quoted.

* * * * *

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* :—

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A chemical manufacturing company in the Midland counties asks to be placed in touch with Canadian shippers of French chalk (talc).
Canadian French Chalk wanted.

An engineering company in London handling ingot brass, is prepared to receive offers from Canadian manufacturers looking for export trade.
Canadian Ingot Brass wanted.

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

* * * * *

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) reports that a sugar refining company has announced its intention of constructing a refinery at Chatham, Ontario, at an estimated cost of 1,000,000 dols. (£205,500). The company, it is stated, will itself carry out the work of construction instead of having it done by contract.

The name and address of the company referred to may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers desirous of supplying plant, &c., on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. The following reference number should be quoted. (C.I.B. 55,715.)

AUSTRALIA.

A firm with offices in Melbourne and Sydney, employing twelve travellers, desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *flannels* and *piece-goods*.

Enquiries 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. 54,331.)

* * * * *

The "Commonwealth Engineer" (Melbourne) of 1st October publishes the following particulars regarding contemplated public undertakings by various municipal authorities in the Commonwealth:—

The Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works proposes to borrow an additional £1,000,000 for sewerage and water supply works. The Board's Maroondah water storage scheme will absorb some £400,000 of the money sought, while the full amount of £1,000,000 will meet the requirements of the Board for the next three years.

The local Council at Footscray (Victoria) is considering the question of a local electric tramway service, covering a distance of about six miles. The name of the consulting engineer may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers and contractors interested on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

A report of the Chief Engineer of the Sydney Metropolitan Board on the extension of the local water supply recommends that the following works should be put in hand so as to be available by 1922:—Trunk and sub-mains, to cost £1,331,212; local storage reservoirs, £366,715; pumping stations, £450,208; amplification works, £485,540; lower canal, screening and sedimentation works, £56,000; new storage reservoir on Cordeaux River, £446,500.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

The Public Works Committee at Glen Innes (N.S.W.) has approved a water supply scheme to cost £30,000.

The local Council at Berrigan (N.S.W.) proposes installing electric light, and has instructed its consulting engineer to make a report in connection therewith. The name and address of the consulting engineer may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers and contractors interested on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Electric Lighting Plant.

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) reports that a Dunedin firm dealing in pianos enquires for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of pianos who are not already represented by retailing agents in New Zealand, and who are in a position to give deliveries at the present time.

Pianos.

United Kingdom manufacturers of pianos, and exporters of U.K. instruments, desirous of being represented in New Zealand, may obtain the name and address of the firm, together with the name and address of the firm's buying agents in London, on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. The following reference number should be quoted.

(C.I.B. 52,421.)

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) has forwarded copies of the specifications issued in connection with a call for tenders by the Chairman, Public Service Stores Tender Board, Wellington, N.Z., from which the following information has been abstracted.

Tenders are invited up to 4 p.m. on 8th December* for the supply and delivery of (1) 12 *English clocks*, double dial, 24 in., bracket; (2) 6,700 *telephone cords*; (3) 120 miles of *rubber-insulated twin twisted wire*; (4) 11,200 lbs. fine *Italian hemp twine*; and (5) 20,000 yds. of *forfar* for labels, 30 in. wide.

Further particulars may be obtained from the office of the Controller of Stores, Post and Telegraph Department, Wellington; the District Store Keeper, Post and Telegraph Department, Christchurch; or from the Telegraph Engineers at Auckland and Dunedin.

A preliminary deposit of £15 is required in the case of (1), (2), and (3), and of £20 both in the case of (4) and (5).

A copy of each of the specifications, forms of tender, &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.

(C.I.B. 55,055.)

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

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Acting Trade Commissioner in South Africa (Mr. H. E. Gauntlett) reports the receipt of the following enquiries:—

A Johannesburg agent wishes to obtain agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *electrical fittings, wire, and sundries; earthenware, china and glass; enamelled ware; toys, sewing machines; garden implements.*

See Note † following.

(C.I.B. 53,393.)

A Johannesburg business man, claiming nineteen years' experience in connection with the printing and bookbinding trades, desires to obtain the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *printing machinery and materials used by printers and bookbinders* (excepting printing paper). *See Note † following.*

(C.I.B. 54,399.)

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of appointing agents in Johannesburg, may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. The appropriate reference number should be quoted.

H.M. Acting Trade Commissioner in South Africa has forwarded a copy of a specification issued by the South African Railways Administration in connection with a call for tenders for the supply and delivery of 143 coils (of 120 fathoms) of *coir rope*, ranging from 2 ins. to 16 ins. in circumference. (Contract No. 662.)

Sealed tenders, on the proper form, will be received by the Secretary to the Tender Board, South African Railway Headquarters, Johannesburg, up to noon on 13th December.*

Tenderers must forward fully representative samples (not less than 3 ft. per sample) of the coir rope they intend to supply, to reach the Chief Railway Storekeeper, Germiston, Transvaal, *before* the date on which tenders are due.

Copies of the specification, conditions and form of tender, may be obtained from the Secretary to the Tender Board, at the above address.

A copy of the specification, conditions and form of tender may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of coir rope at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 53,388.)

Building Materials, &c. See notice on p. 528.

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

Openings for British Trade.

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.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

The "Weekly Bulletin" of 25th October, issued by the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa, publishes a Report by the Canadian Trade Commissioner (Mr. E. H. S. Flood) on the *agricultural implements* used in the plantations of the British West Indies.

According to this Report little agricultural machinery is used on the land; tillage is done by hand implements and that these implements will continue to be required is gathered from the fact that no attempt is being made to introduce any sort of machinery. There is, however, a willingness on the part of various agricultural societies to assist manufacturers in making demonstrations of *agricultural machinery*. The principal implements in use are the following:—*cane bills, machetes, sickles, forks, hoes, picks, and pick hoes.*

The Report referred to, which contains illustrations of the various implements and describes them in detail, may be *consulted* by United Kingdom manufacturers interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

RUSSIA (FINLAND).

The Acting British Consul at Helsingfors (Mr. H. M. Grove) reports the receipt of the following enquiries from firms in Helsingfors:—

A firm wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *machinery for tanneries*. See Note† *following*. (C.I.B. 53,833a.)

A firm of agents desires to obtain the agency of a United Kingdom manufacturer of *cotton goods*. See Note† *following*. (C.I.B. 53,833b.)

Another firm of agents wishes to secure agencies of United Kingdom exporters of *colonial produce, tallow, paraffin, and glauber salts*; also of U.K. manufacturers of *linoleum, baulicum carpets and oil cloth*. See Note† *following, and also Note on p. 509.* (C.I.B. 53,833c.)

Note†—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of appointing agents in

Openings for British Trade.

RUSSIA (FINLAND)—*continued.*

Helsingfors, may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. The appropriate reference number should be quoted.

NETHERLANDS (CURACAO).

With reference to the notice on p. 985 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 7th October, relative to the progress of operations in connection with the erection of an oil refinery in Curaçao, it is notified that the name and address of the builders of the refinery may be obtained by United Kingdom firms desirous of supplying *plant, material, &c.* on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. The following reference number should be quoted.

(C.I.B. 91,100.)

FRANCE.

H.M. Consul at Bordeaux (Mr. A. L. S. Rowley) reports that an agent in Toulouse, who claims to have extensive connections in south-west France, desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *woollen and cotton textiles*—preferably the latter. See Note on p. 509.

United Kingdom manufacturers of textiles, and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of appointing an agent in Toulouse, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. The following reference number should be quoted

(C.I.B. 54,374.)

FRANCE (ALGERIA).

H.M. Consul-General at Algiers (Mr. B. S. Cave, C.B.) reports that an agent in that town wishes to secure the representation, as a buying agent, of United Kingdom firms desirous of importing *olive oil* from Kabylie and Tunis, and *carob-beans* and *dried figs* from Kabylie. The olive harvest will be abundant this year and is about to commence.

United Kingdom importers of the products mentioned, desirous of appointing a buying agent in Algiers, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. The following reference number should be quoted.

(C.I.B. 54,653.)

Openings for British Trade.

SPAIN.

H.M. Consul in Madrid (Mr. A. Jackson) reports that a local firm wishes to obtain agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of **Orthopædical Appliances; Hardware; Buttons, &c.; Garters; Knitted Goods.** *Orthopædical appliances; hardware; metal buttons and clasps for men's garments; press-buttons; garters; and knitted goods. See Note on p. 509.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, desirous of appointing an agent in Madrid, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. The following reference number should be quoted. (C.I.B. 54,242.)

ITALY.

H.M. Consul-General at Turin (Major W. P. Chapman) reports that there would appear to be at present an opening at Turin for United Kingdom manufacturers of **Ladies' Apparel; Stay and Corset Materials, Laces and Fasteners.** *Ladies' apparel, especially for stay and corset materials, laces, and fasteners. Whenever such articles are asked for, the answer is invariably that they are not to be had as they used to come exclusively from Germany. This is also the case in almost every kind of article to be purchased. Turin shopkeepers say that they would be glad to do business with British firms, but do not know how to proceed as no travellers call upon them.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, and exporters of U.K. goods, may obtain the names and addresses of likely buyers of drapery, &c. in Turin, on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. The following reference number should be quoted. (C.I.B. 54,654.)

H.M. Consul at Milan (Mr. J. H. Towsey) reports that a local business man wishes to secure agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of **Piece Goods; Underwear; Hosiery.** *Piece goods, underwear, and hosiery. See Note on p. 509.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of appointing an agent in Milan, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. The following reference number should be quoted. (C.I.B. 54,560.)

An English business man in Milan with long experience in Italy wishes to take up agencies of United Kingdom producers of **Iron and other Metals.** *Iron and other metals desirous of doing business in Italy. See*

Note on p. 509.

United Kingdom producers desirous of appointing an agent in Milan may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. The following reference number should be quoted. (C.I.B. 51,424.)

Openings for British Trade.

ROUMANIA.

Apparel, &c. See notice on p. 530.

BELGIAN CONGO.

The Acting British Consul at Boma (Mr. F. W. Manners) reports that a trader in Lubutu would like to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of *articles for the West African trade*, and to receive catalogues together with information as to methods of payment, &c. Correspondence should be conducted in French.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, and exporters of U.K. goods, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. The following reference number should be quoted. (C.I.B. 53,832.)

ECUADOR.

A business man, who is shortly making his next trip through Central America and along the West Coast of South America, devoting his time more especially to Ecuador, Peru and Chile, is desirous of obtaining one or two good agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *electroplated and silver ware, perfumery, leather goods, bedsteads, ready-made clothing, woollens, &c.*

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. 55,014.)

BRAZIL.

According to a report by the United States Commercial Attaché at Rio de Janeiro, published in the United States "Commerce Reports" (Washington) of 28th October, there is an urgent demand for goods in the States of Santa Catharina, Parana and Rio Grande do Sul. Stocks accumulated prior to the war have been nearly, if not quite, exhausted. The following articles would probably find an immediate market:—

Brushes.—*Tooth, clothes, hat, washing, for housework, boot, paint, lining (with wooden handle, &c.).*

Cement.—*Portland and Roman cement* are in fairly large demand.

Cotton goods, apparel, carpets, furnishings, haberdashery, hosiery, &c.—*Bed coverlets (plain and printed), buckram, canvas, carpets, corsets, cotton blankets, curtains, dimity, dress pieces, drill, duck, fringes, handkerchiefs, hosiery, insertions, laces, mosquito netting, prints, ready-made clothing for men, women and children, ribbons, rugs, shawls, tapes.*

Openings for British Trade.

BRAZIL—*continued.*

Chinaware and earthenware.—*Chinaware of all kinds, porcelain, mosaic tiles, &c.*

Cutlery.—*Scissors, pocket knives, bone and horn-handled cutlery, also plain metal and black wooden-handled goods.*

Electric lighting appliances.—*Candelabras, lamps, sockets, &c.*

Essences.—*All classes.*

Glass and glassware.—*Glass, drinking glasses, water bottles, lamp glasses, &c.*

Iron and manufactures of iron.—*Plates, bars, pipes, &c., corrugated iron for roofing, galvanised sheets for tanks, chains, bedsteads, spring mattresses, stoves, enamelled ware, pots, kettles, basins and pails.*

Linen goods.—*For dress, table, bed, &c., in pieces, and ready-made linen garments, napery, &c.*

Machinery.—*Agricultural machinery: ploughs, harrows, &c.; hullers for coffee, rice, maize, &c.; sewing machines.*

Oils.—*Linseed and almond oils.*

Paints.—*Paints ready-mixed and otherwise, varnishes, shellac, and ochres.*

Paper.—*Paper for all purposes.*

Pharmaceutical products and drugs.—*All kinds. See Note† on p. 509.*

Preserves. *All kinds.*

Ropes, &c.—*Ropes for all purposes; also rope mats, fibre mats and fenders.*

Spices.—*Pepper, cloves, nutmeg, &c.*

Stationery.—*Of all kinds, not too good in quality.*

Tools.—*Manual, agricultural, engineering and smithy, &c. tools. See Note on p. 509.*

Toys.—*Every sort, medium quality.*

Miscellaneous.—*Jewellery, boot polish, horn and bone buttons, combs, twine, musical instruments, tobacco pipes, alum, disinfectants, glauber salts.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, and exporters of U.K. goods, may obtain the names and addresses of importers in the above-mentioned districts on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

[*Note*— It is to be borne in mind that the districts named are full of German settlers and traders.]

Machinery for Manufacturing Mandioca Meal. See notice on p. 558.

ARGENTINA.

Goods to Replace German Supplies. See article on p. 536.

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

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BOARD OF TRADE EXHIBITIONS.

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

Arrangements have been made for the samples of German and Austrian goods, which have been exhibited at Leicester, Nottingham and Leeds, to be exhibited at Glasgow from 29th November to 4th December, both days inclusive. The Exhibition will be held in the M'Lellan Galleries, 270, Sanchiehall Street, which the Corporation of Glasgow, at the instance of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, has kindly placed at the disposal of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

Invitations to this Exhibition, which will be open each day from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m., have been issued by the Board of Trade, acting in conjunction with the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce. Manufacturers and exporters desirous of visiting the Exhibition who have not yet received invitations, should make application to the Secretary of the Chamber.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hardware; enamel goods; aluminium ware, &c.:—Enamel toilet sets, dinner carriers, coffee pots, basins, mugs, cups and saucers, rice and soup plates, kettles and tea pots, saucepans; aluminium basins, plates, mugs, kettles, saucepans, frying-pans, cullenders, fish kettles, strainers; nails and screws, coat and hat hooks; lamps (hurricane, table and hanging); blow lamps; oil and spirit stoves; spring bolts, locks and hinges, hasps and staples, latches; brass taps and unions, door and drawer handles, window fasteners, table bells, awls, dog chains, split rings, corkscrews, tin openers, coffee mills, stocks and dies, cloth cutters, punches, spring balances, family weighing scales, tinned and wire goods (miscellaneous), rat traps, magnets, rules, bag hooks.

Board of Trade Exhibitions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXHIBITION OF GERMAN CATALOGUES.

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

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

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

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

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

NEW ZEALAND.

With reference to the announcements on p. 298 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 4th November and p. 234 of the issue of 28th October, relative to the forthcoming Exhibition of British manufactures to be held at Wellington in February next, it is to be noted that a cablegram has now been received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch to the effect that the Exhibition is to be open from 19th to 26th February.

It would appear, therefore, that exhibits to arrive in time should be shipped from this country by vessels leaving *at latest before the middle of December*. Steamers expected to sail about the time named are the New Zealand Shipping Company's Ss. "Rotorua," loading at the Royal Albert Docks, London, early in December, and their Ss. "Opawa," loading at Manchester until 7th December and at Liverpool until 14th December.

The owners of these vessels have kindly arranged that unsold exhibits may be returned to this country at half homeward freight rates, provided the usual guarantee is given as to their being the actual exhibits. The shipping agents of the Company in London are Messrs. J. B. Westray & Co., 138, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C., Messrs. James Dowie & Co., 15, Water Street, Liverpool, and Messrs. Marwood & Robertson, 2, Mount Street, Manchester, who will supply particulars as to freight, loading, &c. (C.I.B. 54,805.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Acting Trade Commissioner in South Africa (Mr. H. E. Gauntlett) reports that the Western Province Agricultural Society proposes to hold its next annual show at Rosebank, Cape Town, from 29th February to 3rd March, 1916.

Although there is no competitive class for vehicles and agricultural machinery and implements, Mr. Gauntlett urges United Kingdom firms having representatives in the Western Province of the Cape to take advantage of this opportunity to exhibit their machinery and other goods, as there is no doubt as to the very material advantages that follow the exhibits of firms at shows of this character. The fees for space will be:—3d. per sq. ft. under cover, 1½d. per sq. ft. in the open.

A copy of the prize list and regulations issued in connection with the above-mentioned agricultural show may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 54,395.)

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

PROHIBITED EXPORTS.

Amendments in and Additions to List.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, 24th day of November, 1915,

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

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

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

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

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

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

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

(1) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations:—

Cotton wadding;
Cotton wool;
Iron ore of all descriptions.

(2) That the exportation of the following goods which is at present prohibited to all destinations should be prohibited only to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Grindery, the following articles of, used in the making of boots and shoes:—

Brass rivets, for use by hand or machine;

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Cutlan studs, for use by hand or machine ;
 Heel attaching pins, for use by hand or machine ;
 Lasting tacks or rivets, including iron shoe rivets, for use
 by hand or machine ;
 Steel bills, for use by hand or machine ;
 Heel tips ;
 Heel tip nails ;
 Hobnails of all descriptions ;
 Protector studs ;
 Screwing wire.

(3) That the heading "Surgical bandages and dressings (including buttercloth)" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Surgical bandages and dressings (including buttercloth but not including cotton wadding and cotton wool, the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations)."

(4) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates :—

Railway wagons ;
 Soft soap.

(5) That the exportation of "Firearms, unrifled, for sporting purposes," which is at present prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic Ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates.

(6) That the heading "All manufactures and products of cotton, except cotton lace and cotton waste" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "All manufactures and products of cotton except cotton lace, cotton wadding, cotton waste and cotton wool."

(7) That the heading "China clay (including china stone and potter's clay)" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "China clay (including China stone, ball clay and potters' clay)."

(8) That the exportation of "Egg, yolk and liquid, and albumen" should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal.

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(9) That the headings "Terneplates" and "Tinplates, including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor respectively the headings "Terneplates and all receptacles made from terneplates," and "Tinplates and all receptacles made from tinplates."

(10) That the heading "Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock (except railway wagons the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates)."

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

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

ALMERIC FITZROY.

TRADE WITH CHINA AND SIAM.

The issues of the "London Gazette" of 19th and 23rd November publish additions to and corrections in the lists of approved consignees in China and Siam which were published in the Second Supplement to the "Gazette" of 5th November, and in the "Gazettes" of 12th and 16th November.

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

A copy of the corrected list of approved consignees in China and Siam may be consulted by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

BRITISH POST OFFICE AGENCIES CLOSED IN MOROCCO.

The British Post Office Agencies at Alcazar and Mequinez in Morocco will be closed on 30th November. Letters for these places should henceforth be prepaid at the international rate of postage, viz. 2½d. for the first ounce and 1½d. for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce. Parcels cannot be sent.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

AUSTRALIAN INCOME TAX ACTS, 1915.

Effect on British Firms Trading in the Commonwealth.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has received from His Majesty's Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) copies of the Australian Income Tax Assessment Act, 1915, and the Income Tax Act, 1915, which have recently been passed by the Federal Parliament, and were assented to on the 13th September, 1915.

British firms trading with Australia are chiefly concerned with the Act so far as it affects:—

- (1) Resident and non-resident agents.
- (2) Shipping Companies trading with Australia.

As regards agents, the following extracts from the Income Tax Assessment Act are of interest:—

“Agent” includes every person who in Australia, for or on behalf of any person out of Australia (in this section called “the principal”) has the control, receipt or disposal of any income belonging to the principal, and every person declared by the Commissioner to be an agent or the sole agent for any person for the purposes of this Act. (Sec. 3.)

“Person” includes a company. (*Ibidem.*)

In the case of a person selling goods in Australia on account of a person not resident in Australia, or on account of a company not registered in Australia, the principal shall be deemed to have derived from such sale a taxable income equal to Five pounds per centum upon the price at which the goods were sold. (Sec. 15, 1.)

The person selling the goods shall be assessable on the taxable income as the agent for the principal, and shall be personally liable for the payment of the tax. (Sec. 15, 2.)

With respect to every agent and with respect also to every trustee, the following provisions shall apply:—

- (a) He shall be answerable as taxpayer for the doing of all such things as are required to be done by virtue of this Act in respect of the income derived by him in his representative capacity and the payment of income tax thereon.
- (b) He shall in respect of such income make the returns and be assessed thereon, but in his representative capacity only, and each return and assessment shall, except as otherwise provided by this Act, be separate and distinct from any other. (Sec. 52.)

According to explanation of the provisions of the Income Tax Assessment Act, furnished by the Federal Income Tax Commissioner, it appears that the agent contemplated by Sec. 15, quoted above, is a selling agent, *i.e.*, an agent who takes orders either personally or through an employee, on account of the principal; an agent who travels in Australia, but does not receive orders, is not called upon to make any return on behalf of his principal's business. He must, however, render a personal return for all income derived by him in Australia from all sources.

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On the other hand, an agent who takes orders either personally or through an employé will be called upon to make a return on behalf of his principal's business.

As regards shipping companies trading with Australia, the following extracts from Section 22 of the Income Tax Assessment Act are of interest:—

- (1) Every person whose principal place of business is out of Australia and who either as owner or charterer of any ship carries passengers, live stock, mails or goods shipped in Australia shall by his agent or other representative in Australia, when called upon by the Commissioner by notice published in the *Gazette* or by any other notice, make a return of the full amount payable to him (whether such amount be payable in or beyond Australia) in respect of the carriage of the passengers, live stock, mails and goods.
- (2) The agent shall be assessed thereon and liable to pay tax on Five pounds per centum of the amount so payable.
- (3) When such person has no recognised agent or representative in Australia other than the master of the ship and the master fails to make any return, the Commissioner may assess such master, and the master shall be liable to pay the tax assessed.

The text of the Income Tax Assessment Act, 1915, and of the Income Tax Act, 1915, may be consulted at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 52,059.)

**FOREIGN GOVERNMENT NOTICES
AFFECTING TRADE.**

**TRADE IN ARMS AND MUNITIONS OF WAR IN
FRANCE AND IN FRENCH PROTECTORATES.**

With reference to the notice on p. 178 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 21st October, relative to a French Decree prohibiting persons to trade in arms and munitions of war in France and French Protectorates, unless specially authorised to do so, H.M. Embassy in Paris has forwarded the text of instructions by the Minister of War for the execution of the above-mentioned Decree.

It is stated that licences to carry on trade in arms and munitions of war (as defined in the instructions as coming within the terms of the Decree above-mentioned) will be issued by or at the instance of the Minister of War. These licences will be granted for (a) a particular transaction, (b) a permanent right in respect of certain material, and (c) a permanent right in respect of all material.

The full text of the instructions (in French) may be consulted by British firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London E.C. (C. 37,122.)

Foreign Government Notices affecting Trade.

**CUSTOMS DECLARATIONS RELATIVE TO
PARCELS SENT BY POST TO FRANCE.**

The French Post Office states that the senders of parcels by post to France would avoid much delay to their parcels if they furnished on the Customs Declarations a full description of the goods, and particularly if the descriptions used were those of the French customs tariff. It is also required that, when the goods are *not* of British manufacture, the name of the country of origin should be given on the Customs Declaration; and it is recommended that any private marks of the sender which appear on the parcels themselves should be repeated on the Customs Declaration.

**MORATORIUM IN ARGENTINA FOR INTER-
NATIONAL BUSINESS.****Elimination of Austria, except certain Territories.**

With reference to the notices on pp. 690-1 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th December last and p. 156 of the issue of 15th October, 1914, relative to the declaration of a Moratorium in Argentina for international business as regards countries in a state of war, or in which a Moratorium has been proclaimed, H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires has transmitted a translation of a further Decree, dated 4th October, eliminating, as from 3rd November, the Empire of Austria, with the exception of the territories of Galicia, Bukowina, Dalmatia, Trieste, Roveredo and Trent, from the list of countries for which an international Moratorium was declared.

(C. 37,086.)

TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

South Africa.—The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Johannesburg (Lt.-Col. C. A. C. Tremeer, D.S.O.) writes calling attention to the following items of information which appear in the "South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg) of 23rd October:—

Work in the building trades is increasing in all directions, and the different branches are coming into operation as construction progresses. Although the class of buildings is not to be compared in general with that previous to the slump, the value of the work in hand and in prospect is being well maintained. During September eight municipalities in the Transvaal approved of plans for buildings estimated to cost £102,788. Ten in the Cape passed plans providing for an expenditure on buildings of £35,085. The Durban and Bloemfontein Corporations have approved the erection of buildings at a cost of £28,000. The Government has accepted tenders for public buildings to the value of £26,311.

Work in the different departments of the heavier metal trades is continuing active. There are indications that engineering work

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hitherto imported into South Africa is likely to be done in the country and thus to keep the trades in the engineering branches well employed.

Machine joinery (including cabinet making) continues to make headway, particularly in the furniture department. The increase in this class of local manufacture has been very substantial recently as well as in the upholstering and mattress-making trades. Tailoring continues in a satisfactory condition. Employment in the production of tinwares is continuing quite active.

Mills are not working up to full capacity, the fluctuating price of wheat having an adverse effect on this industry. Mining continues as usual, with abundant employment for every skilled miner. *Uncertainty in securing imported material is a common complaint in most trades.* (C.I.B. 54,380.)

* * * * *

Morocco.—H.M. Consul-General at Tangier (Mr. H. E. White, C.M.G.) reports as follows regarding the commerce of the ports of the French Zone of Morocco and of Tangier during the first six months of 1915, as compared with the corresponding period of last year:—

It is remarkable that, notwithstanding the general derangement of trade on account of the war, the trade of the French Zone has actually increased.

The trade of Tangier, on the other hand, has diminished, imports showing a decline of about 32 per cent., *i.e.*, from 13,618,505 frs. in 1914 to 9,286,795 frs. in 1915, and exports a decrease of about 36 per cent., *i.e.*, from 706,409 frs. in 1914 to 456,115 frs. in 1915. The shrinkage is, however, principally due to the insecurity of the roads in the adjoining portion of the Spanish Zone which has brought about a diversion of the trade of the Fez district from the Tangier route to that by Larache. French imports into Tangier have decreased by 39 per cent. and British by about 15 per cent., whilst those of Spain have profited, showing an increase of about 18 per cent. This was to be expected, as Spain was able to supply goods which could no longer be brought from belligerent countries. The falling-off in imports at Tangier is most marked in the case of grain and flour, and building materials including timber, whilst sugar, tobacco and oil have been introduced in greater quantities.

Comparing the various ports from the point of view of the value of imports, it is found that Casablanca, though showing a shrinkage, is still far ahead of any other port. The most remarkable feature is the rapidly increasing importance of Kenitra; of the ports in the French Zone it has risen to the third place and it doubtless will soon pass Rabat, which at present ranks second.

In the import trade of the French Zone the trade of Germany, Austria, Belgium, and Russia has ceased to exist, whilst that of Sweden—almost entirely in building timber—approaches vanishing point. The trade of France has maintained the same level as in 1914, *i.e.*, 36,000,000 frs., whilst that of the United Kingdom has

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risen to 16,400,000 frs. Spanish trade continues to show a steady increase, though still comparatively small. The most startling rise is that of Egyptian trade, which, from a few hundred francs in 1914, has suddenly leaped to nearly 5,000,000 frs. This is entirely due to large importations of sugar. The trade of the Netherlands has also advanced from the same cause.

The articles in which British trade shows the greatest increases are : cottons, from 7,371,000 frs. to 10,873,000 frs. ; candles, from 743,000 frs. to 1,041,000 frs. ; soap, from 50,000 frs. to 211,000 frs. ; thread, yarn, cord, &c., from 66,000 frs. to 192,000 frs. There is no great diminution of any special article imported from the United Kingdom.

French trade shows the greatest advance in the following articles : sugar, from 9,131,000 frs. to 17,480,000 frs. ; wine, from 1,000,000 frs. to 1,703,000 frs. ; candles, from 115,000 frs. to 295,000 frs. ; and soap, from 114,000 frs. to 229,000 frs. The greatest fall is in the following articles : hardware ; made-up under-clothing, hosiery, &c. ; metals ; cottons ; glass and glassware ; china and earthenware ; chemicals ; paper and cardboard ; and leather work.

Spanish trade has increased principally in under-clothing, hosiery, &c., from 80,000 frs. to 462,000 frs. ; leather, from 46,000 frs. to 220,000 frs. ; and woollens from nil to 150,000 frs. ; paper and cardboard also show an increase. (C. 36,412.)

25 francs = £1 (at par).

* * * * *

Roumania (Bucharest).—The British Vice-Consul at Bucharest (Mr. L. Schondorf) reports that that city is the centre of all commercial activity in Roumania, and although as regards the timber and grain trades the Danubian ports of Galatz and Braila see the actual loading, the strings may be said to be pulled from the capital, all the larger commercial houses having their head offices there. Its position in the midst of the most densely populated part of the Kingdom, as well as its situation as regards railway connection with the neighbouring countries of Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria, serve to make it the distributing point for most of the imports. The amount of merchandise arriving in Bucharest in peace time is exceedingly large, and much trade is done *via* the Danube and thence to Bucharest by the railway from Giurgevo to Bucharest, a matter of two hours' journey for goods trains. By these means very large quantities of iron and steel goods of all descriptions come from Austria-Hungary and Germany. Rails, for instance, at one time a monopoly of the Cumberland and other north country manufacturers, now come in great part from Austria-Hungary, though in this case it is the question of price and not of carriage, as might at first be supposed, which has won this trade away from the United Kingdom.

Apart from the goods coming direct from the Continent by rail, a good half of the seaborne merchandise, discharged at Constantza, Braila and Galatz comes to the capital for distribution.

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Though France still supplies the greater part of the fashionable goods imported, a taste has grown up of late years for British wares of this class, especially in the larger towns, and this fact should be noted by British producers and exporters. France exports to Roumania large quantities of preserved food-stuffs and wines of the finer qualities and the first grades of olive oil. The United Kingdom, Italy and Austria-Hungary supply cottons and woollen goods, as well as straw and other head gear. In straw hats of the cheapest qualities Austria-Hungary and Italy have quite superseded the United Kingdom; this trade would seem to warrant greater attention on the part of British manufacturers, all the peasantry having lately taken to wearing straw hats in summer, as well as the many thousands of labourers who come annually from Bulgaria and Serbia to work at the harvest and who invariably make their purchases in Bucharest.

Turkey and Greece ship fruits, fresh and dried, food oils and vegetables, a large trade being done by coasters to Constantza. Coals come for the most part from Cardiff, and coke is also principally British. A certain quantity of Turkish coal is also imported. There are large coal depôts in Bucharest, and an important business is done, although the river ports of Braila and Galatz and the seaport of Constantza are the main depôts. The consumption of coal, not only for house use but also for factories and mills, &c., grows daily, and it seems a pity that this trade should not be directly in British hands, instead of being left to Greek and other agents. The same might be said as regards the trade in agricultural machinery, hardware, &c.

With the outbreak of war and the closing of the Dardanelles all import trade ceased, except for very small quantities coming by rail from Salonica. Little or nothing came in by land from Germany and Austria-Hungary, as the railway systems of these two countries were entirely occupied in transporting troops, &c. Another thing which interrupted this means of import was that the exchange of railway trucks did not continue with the same regularity as in time of peace, the Germans retaining all Roumanian trucks sent to them, or sending only very few back from time to time. This caused the Roumanian authorities to issue fresh orders to the effect that all goods arriving and leaving the frontiers should be discharged from the trucks of the one country and loaded into those of the other, all of which caused delay.

The result has been that the few factories in the country have either had to stop work or to continue operations on a reduced scale for want of raw materials and fuel. The rise in price of practically everything was very sudden, and the effect is felt all over the country. Unfortunately, those who had stocks of goods exploited the situation, and the cost of living may be said to have doubled, if not trebled, in a very short space of time.

(A.R. 125.)

[In connection with the above report it may be mentioned that a general article on methods of trading in Roumania appeared on pp. 455-458 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal."]

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

	Imports (<i>see NOTE</i>). EIGHT MONTHS ended AUGUST.			Exports (Domestic) (<i>see NOTE</i>). EIGHT MONTHS ended AUGUST.		
	1913.	1914.	1915.	1913.	1914.	1915.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
France	219,833,000	209,315,000	<i>201,168,000</i>	177,460,000	163,775,000	<i>77,008,000</i>
Spain	34,575,000	31,008,000	<i>26,992,000</i>	27,418,000	23,557,000	<i>32,306,000</i>
Italy†	95,089,000	91,848,000	<i>84,057,000</i>	63,684,000	61,572,000	<i>68,639,000</i>
Egypt‡	17,843,000	18,311,000	11,747,000	16,492,000	17,491,000	16,004,000
Japan§	52,369,000	47,602,000	37,523,000	39,966,000	41,816,000	43,100,000
British India ...	81,135,000	80,100,000	56,744,000	108,055,000	107,578,000	76,674,000
Canada	93,906,000	71,470,000	58,005,000	46,961,000	45,541,000	62,254,000
British S. Africa ...	28,472,000	26,911,000	20,701,000	18,532,000	14,645,000	9,107,000
United Kingdom ...	420,931,000	406,036,000	505,681,000	348,531,000	324,074,000	<i>250,783,000</i>

† 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* (7 months) ...	71,328,000	82,634,000	25,774,000	72,604,000	82,457,000	13,299,000
Brazil (7 months) ...	41,084,000	26,797,000	21,062,000	31,068,000	30,792,000	34,185,000
United States (7 months) ...	212,213,000	237,624,000	210,220,000	271,760,000	245,558,000	403,616,000
Argentina† (6 months) ...	<i>17,835,000</i>	<i>34,204,000</i>	<i>20,290,000</i>	58,616,000	42,747,000	62,182,000
Australia (7 months) ...	42,835,000	46,338,000	36,113,000	33,906,000	39,774,000	32,133,000
Switzerland (12 months) ...	1912. 76,056,000	1913. 74,354,000	1914. <i>56,503,000</i>	1912. 54,104,000	1913. 54,826,000	1914. 47,311,000

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

† Including silver bullion.

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

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

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

Trade of Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

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

For detailed particulars regarding the trade of the several countries, reference should be made to the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions, including figures received up to 17th November, 1915," to be obtained (price 3d., 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.

BRITISH GOODS FOR NEW ZEALAND.**Suggestions to United Kingdom Manufacturers.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) suggests that British firms who are unable to supply the needs of the New Zealand market at the present time, either at all or on the same terms as previously, should endeavour to keep their names before the public, not only by participating in the exhibition of goods of British manufacture being organised by the Wellington Chamber of Commerce* but also by carrying out a campaign in the local press telling the public, who are inclined to be sympathetic, exactly why their goods are not obtainable or why they are higher in price.

H.M. Trade Commissioner adds that there is a marked tendency on the part of local agents, temporarily shut off from supplies, to look for agencies in neutral countries, and that in consequence, without the knowledge of and against the wishes of the general public, fresh lines of goods not of British manufacture are securing without opposition the goodwill of established connections, and that these new lines, as well as others entering the market on the determining factor of price, can only be ousted subsequently in open competition.

(C.I.B. 46,711.)

*See "Board of Trade Journal" of 4th November, p. 298, and 28th October, p. 234, and also p. 522 of this issue.

RAW SILK MARKET AT LYONS.

H.M. Consul at Lyons (Mr. E. R. E. Vicars) has furnished the following account of the Lyons raw silk market during the first nine months of 1915:—

It was inevitable that silk, as essentially an article of luxury, should be one of the first commodities to suffer as a result of the situation brought about by the outbreak of the European war, and consumption immediately showed a marked decrease in every quarter of the globe. Simultaneously with this, production also declined heavily owing to the closing of many filatures both in Europe and the Far East, and the difficulties in the way of shipments from China and Japan, which have reduced exports for the 1914-15 season by as much as 23 per cent. for Japan, 61 per cent. for Shanghai and 38 per cent. for Canton. Moreover, the eventual entry of Turkey into the hostilities had the effect of cutting off supplies of Levant and Central Asiatic silk and cocoons. In the face of such a situation it was inevitable that prices on the Lyons market should fall heavily all round. Towards the end of last year, however, prices appeared to be becoming steadier and the opening of 1915 was marked by a distinct improvement in the tone of the market, which has been maintained, with but slight occasional relapses, up to the time of writing (October) owing to an increase in the volume of transactions.

At the beginning of May, 1915, prices had recovered from 5 to 10 per cent. on various kinds of silk. The declaration of war by Italy had the immediate effect of checking business, owing to the increased difficulties of transport and correspondence, coupled with the violent fluctuations in the Italian exchange. Meantime, Lyons manufacturers of silk goods received considerable orders, purchases for which must have exercised a favourable effect on silk prices; but, owing to the lack of qualified workmen and the scarcity of dyestuffs, the manufacturers were obliged to decline part of these orders. Matters remained practically unchanged throughout June, the conclusion of the silk harvest failing to exercise its usual influences on the market. In July, however, business became decidedly more active under a lively demand for silk goods from both London and the United States. The market also benefited by a revival in the Swiss silk manufacturing industry, which imported much of its supplies of raw material from Lyons. The month of August saw a steady continuation of a large demand for silk, accompanied by a gradual improvement in prices. September started well, but the month generally was distinctly quieter, though prices remained firm.

European reelers show great stiffness in accepting new contracts. Shanghai steam filatures have been in considerable demand owing to the high prices asked for Japanese sorts; the latter are very scarce on the Lyons market, shipments this season from Yokohama to Europe amounting to only 8,400 bales, as against 4,125 bales in 1914-15 and 18,000 bales in 1913-14. Cantons, greatly in demand of late, especially in average qualities for crêpes, are now less in favour, owing to their rapid advance in price, and their deterioration in quality, consequent on the havoc wrought in the spinning mills by destructive floods in July.

Raw Silk Market at Lyons.

The following statistics issued by the Lyons Conditioning House will serve to indicate the extent of the recovery of the raw silk market from the initial disastrous effect of the war:—

Month of	Silk conditioned at Lyons.	
	1914.	1915.
	Kilogs.	Kilogs.
January	721,130	170,675
February	711,332	211,496
March	740,764	274,095
April	636,785	282,971
May	666,378	291,771
June	653,176	309,245
July	570,354	328,591
August	19,562	358,638
September	61,163	377,419
October	110,000	...
November	129,190	...
December	134,980	...
Total	5,154,814	2,604,901

Kilog. = 2.2046 lbs.

(C. 36,452.)

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS IN PORTUGAL.

The "Diario do Governo" (Lisbon) of 9th November publishes a Decree of the same date, which fixes the period allowed for the presentation of statements of opposition on the part of persons or firms resident or carrying on business abroad to the granting of patents of invention, registration of trade marks and the deposition of industrial designs and models, at three months, to count from the date of the publication of the respective notification in the official "Boletim da Propriedade Industrial." Notice of opposition to any application notified in the "Boletim" previous to 1st October last must be made by 31st December.

The legal periods for guarantee of priority of right of ownership in respect of industrial property established by the International Convention will be extended until a date to be fixed by Decree or the termination of the war. This, however, does not apply to time limits in respect of industrial property which expired before 1st August, 1914.

The full text of the Decree (in Portuguese) may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

FOREIGN COMPETITION IN ARGENTINA.

Opportunity to supplant German Trade.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has received from a reliable source the following information regarding foreign competition in Argentina:—

In the five years 1908-12, the United Kingdom, France, the United States, and Germany supplied over two-thirds of the imports into Argentina, which averaged in value 350,000,000 pesos per annum. One-third of the imports from the United Kingdom consisted of coal and material for railways, and over one-third of the imports from the United States were accounted for by timber, crude oil and lighting oil. Excluding these items, imports from the United Kingdom in 1913 amounted to 87,000,000 pesos, from France 38,000,000 pesos, and from the United States 38,000,000 pesos, as compared with 71,000,000 pesos from Germany. The increase over 1908 was therefore 89 per cent. in the case of Germany, as compared with 33 per cent. for the United Kingdom, 57 per cent. for the United States and 40 per cent. for France.

Owing to the war former German sources of supply are stopped or curtailed. It is quite possible that all articles in which Germany had a trade with Argentina can be replaced by British, French or American goods, for out of every hundred classes of articles supplied by Germany only 26 are not in competition with the United Kingdom, France, or the United States. Of Germany's total export trade to Argentina, 85 per cent. of its value was in competition with the three countries named. Strong efforts are now being made by the United Kingdom, France and the United States to take advantage of the situation created by the war, especially in respect of the goods most in demand, which are German goods.

The articles, the demand for which under normal conditions would be satisfied by German manufactures, are the following:—Glow-lamps, stearine candles, paper and manufactures thereof, products of the lithographic press, soaps and perfumery, kid leather, coloured cotton yarn, woollen and half-woollen stuffs, white and printed cotton goods, sewing silks, stockings, paper hangings, dry colours and lacquers, plain and barbed wire, cardboard and manufactures thereof, advertising matter, piano playing apparatus, bar and shaped iron, tools, stamped electro-technical articles, spun conducting wire, glass and glassware, porcelain and semi-porcelain, hardware, domestic and kitchen utensils, shoe-makers' supplies, gutta-percha and rubber goods, dressed skins, tartaric acid, gas pipes and wrought iron tubes, and connecting pieces. [In this connection see the Note on p. 509.] (C. 34,547.)

Peso gold = 4s.

TRADE OF PERU IN 1914.

The "Boletin de las Aduanas del Peru" (Callao) of 4th September publishes a review of the foreign trade of Peru in 1914, from which the following particulars are extracted:—

The value of the total foreign trade of Peru in 1914 amounted to 13,595,720 libras, as compared with 15,226,557 libras in 1913, a decrease of about 10·8 per cent. This retrograde movement was due to the effect of the European war and was chiefly apparent in the import trade, which has fallen off some 20 per cent. in value. The fact that only a small decrease was shown in the value of the total exports (about 5 per cent.) may be ascribed to the high prices paid for certain of the principal products of the country. The following table shows the share of the principal countries concerned in the foreign trade of Peru in 1914, the corresponding figures for 1913 being added for purposes of comparison:—

	Imports into Peru.		Exports from Peru.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
	Libras.	Libras.	Libras.	Libras.
United States of America ...	1,755,252	1,570,724	3,033,259	3,046,892
United Kingdom ...	1,598,606	1,338,552	3,402,843	3,274,098
Germany ...	1,055,975	647,003	610,204	328,972
Belgium ...	384,139	274,596	249,497	81,659
Italy ...	254,473	201,632	1,555	10,245
France ...	280,492	155,974	322,324	152,845
Chile ...	213,077	89,618	1,203,115	1,282,140
Other countries ..	546,763	549,831	314,984	590,939
Total ...	6,088,777	4,827,930	9,137,781	8,767,790

Imports.—The principal items contributing to the import trade were as follows:—

	1913.	1914.
	Libras.	Libras.
Fertilisers ...	58,889	18,678
Oils, industrial ...	153,193	136,504
Rice ...	112,260	83,138
Boots and shoes ...	63,560	55,582
Coal ...	301,321	278,625
Railway and tramway carriages...	112,260	51,829
Cement ...	78,164	68,775
Pharmaceutical specialities ...	71,704	57,908
Cotton, woollen and silk goods ...	664,601	580,460
Iron in sheets and bars ...	112,566	74,662
Hemp and cotton thread ...	48,205	38,754
Wood, furniture and cabinet ...	312,724	314,009
Agricultural machinery ...	144,511	134,076
Industrial, &c. machinery ...	87,462	59,969
Foundry plant ...	215,747	161,977
Paper, plain and printed...	112,745	88,213
Rails and railway material ...	130,019	154,614
Sacks, empty ...	92,667	90,163
Hats of all kinds ...	62,070	46,012
Wheat ...	256,319	212,004
Wines ...	56,841	34,905

Trade of Peru in 1914.

Exports.—During the first seven months of 1914, the export trade showed marked increases and had it not been for the European war the year would have been a record one. The table given below shows the values of the principal exports from Peru during 1913 and 1914:—

	1913.		1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kilogs.	Libras.	Kilogs.	Libras.
Hides and skins	3,733,164	203,501	2,779,029	180,798
Wool	4,710,864	516,891	4,837,813	507,589
Rice	3,410,332	78,227	2,803,113	62,785
Sugar	142,901,655	1,412,666	176,670,709	2,640,952
Cotton and cotton seed	56,161,589	1,564,844	47,692,631	1,515,742
Gums	2,780,360	815,824	2,272,084	447,792
Petroleum and its products	180,169,030	910,327	137,228,911	688,672
	Grammes (fine).		Grammes (fine).	
Gold	1,372,487	168,822	50,842	6,285
Silver	232,163,186	788,118	167,616,062	865,798
	Kilogs.		Kilogs.	
Copper	24,925,867	1,682,686	21,731,945	1,430,360
Lead	3,196,362	51,592	2,280,567	38,468
	Dozens		Dozens.	
Straw hats	11,873	118,736	8,315	51,163

The libra is equivalent to the £ sterling. Kilogramme = 2·2046 lbs.

CROP ESTIMATES FOR CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

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

The production of **maize** in 1915 in the United States is estimated at 1,545,257,000 cwts. or 15·6 per cent. above last year's production. The total production of maize in the following countries in 1915 is estimated at 1,796,496,000 cwts. or 13·8 per cent. increase on last year's production:—Hungary, Italy, Roumania, Russia-in-Europe, Switzerland, Canada, United States, Japan and Russia-in-Asia.

The production of **wheat** in Australia in 1915-16 is forecasted at 76,609,000 cwts.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Board of Trade have received, through the India Office, copy of a telegram from the Viceroy stating that the exportation of diamonds from British India is prohibited to all destinations, except to the United Kingdom, with effect from the 19th November, 1915. (C. 37,680.)

Exportation of Diamonds prohibited, except to United Kingdom.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, copy of an Order-in-Council, dated 30th October, 1915, prohibiting, under the provisions of Sections 242 and 291 of the "Customs Act," the exportation from the Dominion of the undermentioned articles, as follows:—

Exportation of Cotton and Fur Manufactures, &c. to certain Destinations prohibited.

To all Foreign destinations in Europe, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—

All manufactures and products of cotton, except cotton waste which remains prohibited to all foreign destinations, and cotton lace;
Furs, dressed or undressed, and manufactures thereof. (C. 37,605.)

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA: NORTHERN TERRITORY.

The "Commonwealth of Australia Gazette" for the 27th September last contains the text of the "Liquor Ordinance, 1915" (No. 8 of 1915), which provides for the nationalization of the supply of liquor in parts of the Northern Territory and for other purposes in connection therewith.

Importation of Liquors into certain parts of the Northern Territory prohibited, except by Authorised Officers.

Under this Ordinance, which came into force by a Notice of the 27th September, 1915 on the 1st October last, it is provided, *inter alia*, that no liquor shall be imported or introduced into, or sold, offered for sale or supplied in the part of the Northern Territory to which the Ordinance applies, except by the Supervisor or an officer thereto authorised in writing by the Supervisor, acting in the course of his duty.

The penalty provided for any infringement of the above regulation is £500 or 12 months imprisonment, or both, together with the forfeiture of the liquor in respect of which the offence has been committed.

The Ordinance shall apply to the following parts of the Territory:—

- (a) That part of the Territory which is situated north of the 15th parallel of S. lat. ; and
- (b) Such other parts of the Territory as may from time to time be specified by the Governor-General by Proclamation.

(C. 37,909.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

The "Official Gazette" of the East Africa Protectorate for the 20th October last contains a General Notice (No. 709), dated 9th October, 1915, stating that, on and after 1st January, 1916, all invoices for goods consigned from firms to local branches of those firms in the Protectorate, or to local firms in any way connected with the consigning firm, when not supplemented by suppliers' invoices must bear a certificate from a Notary Public or a Banker to the effect that the suppliers' invoices have been produced to him and compared with the consigning firm's invoices and that the latter truly represent the particulars of goods and their value as shown by the suppliers' invoices together with all charges up to the time of landing.

(C. 37,845.)

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Government Notice (No. 204 of 1915), dated 8th September, calling the attention of all exporters of goods consigned to neutral countries which are contraband or fall to be dealt with under the Retaliation Order-in-Council of the 11th March last to certain rules governing the precise form of the bills of lading of such goods which have been laid down by His Majesty's Government.

It is stated in the Notice that:—

- (1) The bills of lading of goods destined for a neutral country in Europe or for Russia, no matter what may be the nature of the goods or the country of origin, should be made out to a named consignee, or, as an alternative, 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.
- (2) It is not necessary that goods destined for British, French or Italian destination should be shipped to a named consignee, provided it is clearly indicated on the bill of lading and manifest that the ultimate destination is as stated.
- (3) It is desirable, in cases where the use of another form of consignment might result in an interruption of the voyage, that goods shipped to neutral countries outside Europe should be consigned in the same way as goods consigned to neutral countries in Europe; but this is not so necessary, provided always that it is clearly indicated that the destination of the goods is outside Europe and not in Turkey-in-Asia.
- (4) Goods intended for Holland should be consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust.
- (5) In all cases it is essential that the bill of lading, or a certified copy of it, should be on board the vessel.
- (6) It must clearly be understood, however, that no form of consignment will secure to vessels immunity from the belligerent right of visit, search and detention. (C. 37,438.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE—*continued.*

The Nyasaland "Government Gazette" of the 30th September last contains copy of Government Notices (Nos. 209 and 210 of 1915), dated 9th September, which amend the "Customs Ordinance, 1906," by providing that packages, &c. for Austro-Hungarian and German prisoners of war interned in Nyasaland may be imported into the Protectorate free of Customs, road and river duties.

(C. 37,535.)

The same issue of the "Gazette" contains a further Government Notice (No. 212 of 1915), dated 29th September, giving under the provisions of the "Customs Ordinance, 1906," the valuations for export and transit purposes of the undermentioned goods in the Nyasaland Protectorate, with effect from 1st October, 1915:—

Articles.	Export Valuations.
Coffee <i>Per lb.</i>	£ s. d. 0 0 6
Tea "	0 0 8
Cotton—	
Nyasaland upland "	0 0 5
Egyptian "	0 0 6½
Cotton seed—	
Nyasaland upland <i>Per ton</i>	2 0 0
Egyptian "	5 0 0
Chillies and capsicums <i>Per lb.</i>	0 0 4
Ginger "	0 0 3½
Turmeric <i>Per ton</i>	20 0 0
Oil seeds—	
Sesame <i>Per lb.</i>	0 0 3½
Castor oil... .. "	0 0 1
Strophanthus "	0 1 0
Tobacco—	
Unmanufactured "	0 0 6
Manufactured "	0 1 0
Maize <i>Per ton</i>	3 0 0
Maize flour "	5 0 0
Rice "	5 0 0
Potatoes "	9 0 0
Ground nuts "	11 0 0
Rubber—	
Cultivated <i>Per lb.</i>	0 1 8
Uncultivated "	0 1 6
Sisal hemp <i>Per ton</i>	24 0 0
Mauritius hemp "	23 0 0
San-severa fibre "	20 0 0
Beeswax <i>Per lb.</i>	0 1 0
Ivory "	0 10 0
Hippo teeth "	0 2 0
Asbestos "	0 0 6
Mica "	0 1 0
Graphite <i>Per ton</i>	20 0 0
Cattle <i>Per head</i>	3 0 0
Sheep "	0 6 0
Goats "	0 3 0
Heads and skins of game —	10s. to 20s.
Ox and cow hides <i>Per lb.</i>	0 0 6

(C. 37,537.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.**

Adverting to the Notice which appeared on pp. 675-6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 3rd June last relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from the Zanzibar Protectorate under a Proclamation dated 17th April, 1915, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation (No. 64 of 1915), dated 28th September, revoking the above-mentioned Proclamation and, at the same time, prohibiting the exportation of various articles to certain countries from the Protectorate.

The lists of articles included in the present Proclamation, and the extent to which their exportation is prohibited, practically correspond with the lists (B), (C) and (D) of the Notice for Cyprus published on pp. 39-45 of the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 14th October last.

In the present Proclamation, however, provision is made for the prohibition of the exportation of the undermentioned articles, as follows:—

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

- Meat, namely, beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated;
- Oats;
- Swords, bayonets and other arms (not being firearms) and parts thereof;
- Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal.

[*Note.*—The items "Sodium," "Castor oil" and "Neat's foot oil" are not specifically mentioned in the Zanzibar Proclamation.]

(C. 38,178.)

EGYPT.

The "Journal Officiel" for the 1st November last contains a Notice (No. 7) giving the Tariff Valuations for use in assessing Customs duties on petroleum on importation into Egypt, with effect from the 1st to the 30th November, 1915, as follows:—

Articles.	Import Valuations.
	<i>£ E. Millières*</i>
American petroleum	0 330†||
Safety petroleum	0 280‡
Russian petroleum	0 330†||
Russian and American petroleum in bulk	0 280‡
Roumanian petroleum in bulk	6 800
Mazut (liquid fuel) of any origin	6 500
	<i>ad valorem.</i>

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

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

† Including 60 millières for the cost of the two cans.

|| Including 60 millières for the cost of one case

‡ Including 30 millières for the cost of each can.

(C. 37,512.)

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

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" for the 4th November last contains a Notice giving the Tariff Valuations for certain articles exported from Egypt during the month of November 1915, as follows:—

Articles.	Export Tariff Valuations.
	£ E mill.
Cotton... .. <i>per cantar</i>	3 520
Cotton seed <i>per ardeb</i>	1 020
Wheat, Saidi and Béhéri	1 650
Beans, " " " " " " " " " " " "	1 090
Lentils " " " " " " " " " " " "	1 900
Maize	1 100
Barley	1 150
Rice, unhusked	2 400

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

(C. 37,651.)

BARBADOS.

Under a Proclamation, dated the 23rd October, 1915, it is provided that the exportation of all articles to the Netherlands is prohibited, unless consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust (or in the case of any prohibited or restricted goods which are authorised by licence to be exported, the person named in the licence as consignee).

(C. 38,014.)

BAHAMAS.

Advertising to Notices which have appeared in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from the Bahamas under various Proclamations, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a further Proclamation, dated 27th September last, which revokes the previous Proclamations respecting prohibited exports, and, at the same time, provides for the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from the Colony.

The articles included in lists "A" and "B" of the present Proclamation are mainly identical with those specified in lists "B" and "C," respectively, of the Notice for Trinidad and Tobago, which was published on pp. 79-86 of the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 14th October last.

The exportation of the following articles, however, is prohibited under the present Proclamation to the extent specified, viz.:—

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

- Cotton linters;
- Cotton, raw;
- Cotton yarns;

[These latter two items appear in List "C" of the Trinidad notice.]

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BAHAMAS—*continued.*

(A)—*continued.*

Oats;

Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal;

[These items are prohibited as "Foodstuffs" in List "C" of the Trinidad notice.]

Goods made wholly or partly of rubber;

[The italicised words are additional.]

[*Note.*—The item "chloride of iodide" is not specifically mentioned in the Bahamas Proclamation.]

(B) To all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through the Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—

Foodstuffs and feeding stuffs and the raw materials thereof, including all animal and vegetable oils and fats (*other than linseed oil, boiled and unboiled, unmixed with other oil, and not including essential oils*) and all oliginous nuts, seeds and products, including castor beans, coconuts, copra, cottonseed, ground nuts, *carthages or peanuts (arachides), hempseed, linseed, palm nuts and palm kernels, poppyseed, rape or colza seed, sesame seed, soja beans, sunflower seed.*

[The italicised words do not appear in the Trinidad notice.]

[*Note.*—"Asphalt," the export of which is prohibited, except under permit, to the destinations specified above under the Trinidad Notice, is not specifically mentioned in the Bahamas Proclamation.]

It is also provided in the present Proclamation that any article, the exportation of which is prohibited from the Colony, may be exported if a special permit signed by the Comptroller of Customs has been obtained in respect of any such article.

(C. 37,468.)

MAURITIUS.

Adverting to the Notice which appeared on pp. 820-1 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 17th June last relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from Mauritius under Proclamation No. 12 of 1915, the Board of Trade have now received copies of further Proclamations (Nos. 19, 24, 25, 31, 38 and 44 of 1915), which amend the above-mentioned Proclamation No. 12 of 1915 by prohibiting the exportation of various articles from the Colony to certain destinations, as follows:—

(A) To all destinations:—

Vesou crystal sugar;

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

Alunite;

Chemicals, &c.—

Prussiate of soda;

Salicylate acid, salicylate of soda, and *methyl salicylate*;

[The italicised words only are new.]

Thorium oxide, thorium nitrate, and *other salts of thorium*;

[The italicised words only are new.]

Toluol and mixtures containing toluol;

Urea and its compounds;

[The italicised words only are new.]

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

MAURITIUS—*continued.*

(B)—*continued.*

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

Draw plates, jewelled, for drawing steel wire. *and diamonds prepared for use therein ;*

[The italicised words only are new.]

Lubricants ;

[The item "oil, mineral, lubricating, &c." is deleted.]

Neats' foot oil ;

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."]

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

[The italicised words only are new.]

Sheepgut ;

Sheepskins, whether woolled or not ;

[In lieu of "sheepskins, woolled, *i.e.*, with the wool left on."]

Vessels, boats, and craft of all kinds ; floating docks and their distinctive component parts ;

[In lieu of "vessels, boats, and craft of all kinds (including floating docks), and their distinctive component parts."]

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

[The word "Italy" has been added to the heading.]

Binder twine ;

Cotton, raw ;

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

Machinery, metal working ;

[*Note.*—The item "goatskins, undressed" is deleted from this Group.]

(D) To Bulgaria:—

All articles ;

[In this connection reference should be made to the Royal Proclamation of the 16th October, 1915 (for which see the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 21st October, p. 169) "extending to the war with Bulgaria the Proclamations and Orders-in-Council now in force relating to the war."]

(C. 38,006.)

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Advertising to the Notices which have appeared in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from the Straits Settlements under Proclamations of the 24th September and the 7th October last, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation, dated 21st October, 1915, which amends the original Proclamation by prohibiting the exportation of the undermentioned articles from the Colony, as follows:—

Prohibited

Exports:

Amended List.

To all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal.—

Fibres, all, including coir, kapok, ramie, and sisal, and yarns made therefrom.

(C. 37,911.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***STRAITS SETTLEMENTS**—*continued.*

The Board of Trade have also received copy of "The Diamonds (Prohibition of Import) Proclamation, 1915," dated 20th October, 1915, which prohibits the importation into the Colony of all unset diamonds, except such as are imported under the licence of the Governor and in accordance with the provisions of such licence.

(C. 37,910.)

CYPRUS.

Adverting to Notices which have appeared in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from Cyprus under certain Proclamations, the Board of Trade have now received copy of further Proclamations, dated the 14th October and 4th November, 1915, respectively, whereby the Proclamation of the 2nd October last is revoked and that of the 13th September last is amended by prohibiting the exportation of various articles from Cyprus to certain destinations, as follows:—

(A) To all destinations:—

Barley;

Cows or heifers, except such cows or heifers as the Customs authority shall be satisfied cannot be used for breeding purposes;

[In lieu of the item "cattle."]

[*Note*—The items "barrels, empty" and "sheep" are deleted from this Group and transferred to Group "B."]]**(B) To all destinations, other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates:—**Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable *or which may become suitable* for use in war;

[The italicised words only are new.]

Barrels;

[The item "empty barrels" was previously included in Group "A."]]

Bones for manure, dissolved bones, bone flour, bone meal, and bone ash;

[In lieu of the item "bone ash."]]

Cattle (other than cows or heifers suitable for breeding purposes):

Chemicals, &c.—

Antipyrine (phenazone) and its derivatives;

[The italicised words only are new.]]

Chlorides of sulphur;

Chromium, compounds of, except bichromate of soda (the exportation of which is already prohibited under Group "C");

Coal, all kinds, and coke, but not including coal allowed by the Chief Collector of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal;

[In lieu of "coal" (including anthracite, and steam, gas, household, and all other kinds of coal) and "coke."]]

Diamonds, rough, suitable for industrial purposes, including *Brazilian carbon*;

[The italicised words only are new.]]

Fustic (chips and extract) and logwood (chips and extract, including haematite crystals and other logwood preparations);

Jute piece-goods, *jute webbing*, and bags and sacks made of jute;

[The italicised words only are new.]]

Magnesite and magnesite bricks;

Metals—

Iron ore, Cumberland haematite;

Mica (including mica splittings and *mica chimneys*) and mica nitrite;

[The italicised words only are new.]]

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

CYPRUS—*continued.*

(B)—*continued.*

Oil fuel, but not including any such fuel allowed by the Chief Collector of Customs and Excise to be shipped for use on board the exporting ship;

Sheep;

[Transferred from Group "A."]

Whale meal.

(C) To all Foreign Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—

Chemicals, &c.—

Calcium sulphide.

Formic acid.

Salts of aluminium (other than alunite and nitrate of aluminium).

[Transferred from Group "B."]

Sodium carbonate (including soda ash, soda crystals and bicarbonate of soda).

China clay (including China stone and potter's clay).

Gas carbon.

Kapok hempen fibre.

Metals—

Iron ore (*except Cumberland haematite iron ore, which is included in Group "B."*)

[The italicised words are new.]

Pepper.

Plywoods of all kinds, except ash tree plywood (the exportation of which is already prohibited under Group "B").

(D) To Bulgaria:—

All goods whatsoever.

[In this connection reference should be made to the Royal Proclamation of the 16th October, 1915 (for which see the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 21st October last (p. 169), "extending to the war with Bulgaria the Proclamations and Orders in Council now in force relating to the war.")

(C. 37,966.)

FINLAND.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that, in virtue of recent Customs decisions, the undermentioned articles, on importation into Finland, are to pay duty as shown in the subjoined statement:—

[1 Finnish mark (100 penni)=9·6d.; 100 kilogs.=220·16 lbs.]

Articles.	Tariff No. under which dutiable.	Rate of Duty.
Electrodes—		Mks. p.
Weighing each 3 kilogs. or more	155 (1)	100 kilogs. 1 20
Weighing each less than 3 kilogs.... ..	231 (2)	" 12 00
Fastening arrangements for electro technical machines (not being an integral part of such machines)	231 (1) b (1)	" 14 70
Generators and transformers (are to be dutiable separately)	231 (1) (r)	" 17 10
Solution of celluloid mass in acetone, even coloured	152	" 4 70
Vegetable fat (grease), hydrated	161 (1) 5	" 23 50
Boxes made of uniform pressed woodpulp	235 (3)	" 41 20

Rice prepared in the Russian Empire is free of duty when imported into Finland. (C. 37,572.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SWEDEN.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the exportation of *all natural butter* from Sweden has been prohibited since the 15th November, and that the exportation of *sugar (refined or unrefined), grape sugar, glucose and starch syrup* has been prohibited since the 21st November.

NETHERLANDS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information from H.M. Minister at The Hague to the effect that the following measures have recently been taken in regard to the exportation of certain articles from the Netherlands:—

The prohibition of the exportation of "dried pulp and sugar pulp" (cattle feed) imposed by a Decree of the 24th September, 1914, has been extended by a Royal Decree of the 12th November, 1915, so as to apply to *pulp of all kinds*.

Three Royal Decrees, dated the 19th November, prohibit the exportation from the Netherlands of—

- Coffee extract;
- Peat and peat litter; and
- Waste of flax, of all kinds.

[*Note.*—The prohibition of export previously in force applied only to flax waste suitable for tow-yarn spinning mills.]

FRANCE.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a French Presidential Decree, dated 11th November and published in the "Journal Officiel" for the 13th November, which prohibits the exportation and re-exportation from France (after warehousing, transit, or transhipment) of the following articles:—

- Carborundum (silicon carbide);
- Corundum, natural, in granules or in powder, artificial corundum or alundum (fused alumina);
- Emery, pulverised; emery applied on paper and cloth, moulded into (*agglomérés en*) wheels, stones, or any other forms (including carborundum, corundum and alundum);
- Pepper.

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

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 21st November contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 18th November, which prohibits the exportation and re-exportation from France, under any Customs régime, of:—

- Silver, unmanufactured, in lumps, ingots, bars, powder and broken articles.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRANCE—*continued.*

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 12th November contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 9th November, which temporarily suspends the import duties on *eggs of poultry* and on *fresh, melted or salted butter*. On the re-imposition of the duties in question, consignments which are proved to have been sent direct to France before the publication in the "Journal Officiel" of the Decree re-imposing the duties shall be entitled to duty-free admission under the terms of the present Decree. (C. 37,795.)

Temporary Suspension of Import Duties on Eggs and Butter.

FRENCH COLONIES.

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 12th November contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 6th November, which prohibits the exportation and re-exportation from the French Colonies and Protectorates (other than Tunis and Morocco) of the following articles:—Acetate or pyrolignite of lime; bones; carbonate of soda; and stone-fruits.

[These articles were prohibited to be exported from *France* by Presidential Decrees of the 21st September and 13th October last.] (C. 37,611.)

Prohibition of the Exportation of certain Articles made applicable in French Colonies.

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA (GABOON).

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 5th November contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 28th October, laying down revised regulations respecting the exportation of timber from the Colony of Gaboon, in substitution for the regulations contained in the Decree of the 28th September, 1911*—which Decree is now abrogated.

The Decree prohibits the exportation of timber (other than ebony, and wood freed from the alburnum) of less than certain specified dimensions; and fixes as follows the duties to be paid on timber exported from the Colony:—

Logs of "okoumó" and soft-grained woods	1 fr. per cubic metre.
Branches and sawings of the same...	1 fr. 50 cts. per metric ton.
Logs of mahogany	2 frs. per cubic metre.
Branches and sawings of mahogany	2 frs. per metric ton.
Ebony, rosewood, zingana	2 frs. 50 cts. per metric ton.
Cabinetmakers' wood other than those specified above, in logs or sawn ...	1 fr. 50 cts. " "

The text of the Decree (in French) may be seen by persons interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 37,645.)

* See the notice at pp. 131-132 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 19th October, 1911.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

PORTUGAL.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Portuguese Decree (No. 2009), dated the 2nd November, in virtue of which maize and rye may be imported from any country into Portugal up to the 30th April, 1916, in any quantities, subject to payment of Customs duty at the rate of 1 centavo per 100 kilogrammes. The Decree also prohibits the exportation from Portugal and the adjacent Islands, to foreign countries, of maize and rye and of any other products which are regarded as essential foodstuffs, in accordance with existing Portuguese legislation. (C. 37,454.)

MOROCCO.

The Board of Trade are informed by the Postmaster-General that articles liable to Customs duty on importation into Morocco can now be accepted at post offices in the United Kingdom for transmission to Morocco by letter or by sample post.

In this connection, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information from His Majesty's Representative at Tangier to the effect that, pending the issue of regulations (which are now under consideration) respecting the importation of dutiable articles by letter and sample post, the authorities in the French Zone of Morocco will offer no objection to letter packets arriving by British post in Morocco being delivered to the addressee without being subjected to examination by the Customs Authorities. (C. 37,930.)

CHINA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the port of Lungkow (Shantung) was to be opened to foreign trade on the 1st November by the establishment there of an office of the Chinese Maritime Customs. (C. 37,875.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

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

With reference to the notice on p. 450 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the detention of cargoes and vessels by H.M. Armed Forces, it is notified that the "London Gazette" of 19th November publishes the following further list of ships whose cargoes, or part of them, have been detained:—

Name of Vessel.	Nationality.	Cargo detained at
Drottning Sophia	Swedish	Kirkwall
Liv	Norwegian	Cardiff
Nordfarer	Danish	Gibraltar
Tubantia	Dutch	Falmouth

The same issue of the "Gazette" also notified that the Danish vessels "Esrom" and "Hillerod" have been detained at Lerwick and Fleetwood respectively.

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.

The Board of Trade desire to point out that at the present time the efficient maintenance of our Mercantile Marine is of vital national interest, and captains, officers, engineers and their crews will be doing as good service for their country by continuing to man British ships as by joining the army.

Maintenance of British Shipping.

MALTA.

The Board of Trade are notified by the Colonial Office that, as a result of judgments given in the Prize Court of Malta on 16th August, the Ottoman sailing ships "Aghios Nicolaos" and "Elleni" have been condemned as enemy property, and appraisement and sale ordered. The cargoes were to be dealt with later.

(H. 11,745.)

Shipping and Transport.

AUSTRALIA.

The "New South Wales Government Gazette" of 8th September publishes the text of new Wharfage Regulations, issued by the Department of Public Works at Sydney, under date 31st August, applying to Port Kembla Harbour, N.S.W. Appended to these Regulations is a schedule giving detailed wharfage rates in respect of goods shipped inwards and outwards.

The above-mentioned issue of the "Gazette" may be consulted by United Kingdom shippers interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

PORTUGAL (CAPE VERDE ISLANDS).

H.M. Consul at St. Vincent (Captain A. T. Taylor, R.N.) reports that certain British cargo has been delivered from the German Ss. "Heimburg" lying at that port. Arrangements have also been made for the delivery of British cargo from the Ss. "Wurzburg," another German vessel at St. Vincent. (H. 11,747.)

VENEZUELA.

With reference to the notice on pp. 707-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 2nd September last relative to railway development in Venezuela, in which it is stated that the Maiquetía-Macuto line will be 97 kiloms. in length when completed, it is notified that this statement should have been made in regard to the Central Railway of Venezuela. The Maiquetía line is a tramway, 8 kiloms. long.

Kilom. = .621 mile.

SIAM.

With reference to the notice on p. 386 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 11th February last relative to a call for tenders by the Northern line of the Siamese Royal Railway Department for the supply of 159 goods wagons and spare parts, the Acting British Consul-General at Bangkok (Mr. J. Crosby) reports that he has ascertained from the Siamese Government that no award has been made with respect to any of the tenders received. The reason given is that the prices offered were unsatisfactory, the lowest exceeding the estimate of the Royal Railway Department by about 50 per cent. On these grounds it has been decided to defer the whole question of the supply of additional rolling stock for the Northern line.

(C.I.B. 53,367.)

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

BRITISH INDIA.

According to the Report* of the Chief Inspector of Mines in India for 1914, the output of coal in that country last year was 15,727,631 tons, an increase of 241,313 tons over the output of 1913. This is the smallest annual increase since 1910. In the early part of the year the output was reduced by the effects of the previous year's floods, but the main cause of the small increase was undoubtedly the war. Of the total output, 15,075,587 tons, or 95.85 per cent., were raised in Bihar and Bengal, the percentage of the previous four years being 95.44.

There has recently been a great advance in the use of electricity in the coal mines of Bengal and Bihar for haulage, pumping, ventilation, &c. Over 135 motors, generating over 4,500 horse-power, are now installed.

For the first time since 1910 there was a decrease in the output of mica, 38,189 cwts. having been raised in 1914, as compared with 43,650 cwts. in 1913. The trade suffered severely from the commencement of the war, and the output fell away in consequence. A large proportion of the demand for this mineral came from Germany, for use in electrical industries, but now certain firms, with large German interests, which were rapidly assuming extensive control of the trade in India and which were large purchasers of mica, have closed down. The export of mica to other countries in Europe was practically cut off and difficulty was experienced with regard to shipments to the United States, to which country considerable consignments are despatched direct in normal times.

The output of manganese was 555,672 tons. This was a decrease, as compared with the 1913 output of 81,719 tons. The output, however, was well above that of 1912 and the two or three previous years. The average price per unit was 9d., or 2d. less than in 1913.

In 1914 the gold output of the previous year was nearly doubled, being 19,873 ozs., compared with 11,019 ozs. in 1913, an increase of 80.35 per cent.

The output of copper was 4,400 tons, as compared with 3,639 tons in 1913.

There was again an increase in the output of wolfram, which was 31,526 cwts., as compared with 27,520 cwts. in 1913.

Of other minerals an output of 9,280 cwts. of bauxite was reported last year from the Jabalpur district in the Central Provinces, the mine having been unworked during the years 1910 to 1913. For the first time, an output of 16 lbs. of pitchblende and 200 cwts. of triplite is shown in the list of minerals raised from mines classed under the Indian Mines Act. Both these minerals were won from a mine in the district of Gaya (Bihar and Orissa). From quarries in the Amherst district in Burma 125,348 tons of granite were won, and there were increases in iron, slate, clay, Fuller's earth, limestone, galena and samarskite, while there were decreases in salt, chromite, corundum, magnesite, tin and steatite.

* This Report is not a complete statistical review of mineral production in India; there must be a considerable output from quarries which are under 20 feet deep and such places are outside the scope of the Indian Mines Act, 1901.

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***RUSSIA.**

The "Torg. Prom. Gazeta" (Petrograd) of 23rd October/5th November reports that a meeting was recently held by the Committee which was instructed to investigate the urgent question of the supply of agricultural machinery and implements during 1916. With this end in view, enquiries were addressed to Russian manufacturers of agricultural implements, and, from the replies which were recently received from a total of 173 large works, the following table has been compiled showing the quantity of machines and implements which these works hold in stock and the amount which they estimate they can manufacture during 1916:—

	At present in Stock.	Estimated Production in 1916.
Ploughs, various	144,757	241,105
Cultivators, &c.	9,599	34,897
Drill ploughs	5,193	14,375
Scythes	1,040,000	1,000,000
Hay-mowers	891	5,425
Reaping and harvesting machines	3,051	45,995
Sheaf binding machines	236	2,275
Threshing machines, hand and power	2,930	12,445
Gearing (horse) for agricultural machinery	1,550	11,669
Winnowing machines	2,208	10,772
Chaff cutters	2,668	11,800

It should be observed that the above figures do not include the stocks either held by merchants or lying in provincial district warehouses, &c. Altogether, according to the above figures, the estimated production next year of agricultural machinery and implements in Russia will amount to 60 per cent. of the turnover in a normal year. It is, however, anticipated that the production will be increased before very long, as manufacturers hope, by reason of improved conditions, to obtain a larger supply of fuel and raw material. Owing to the war, it is feared that supplies will be cut off to some extent from allied and neutral countries. The Committee is, however, examining the whole question, not only as regards available supplies, but also as regards prices.

The above-quoted "Gazeta" of 24th October/6th November states that an enquiry was recently instituted by the Committee on Trade and Industry in South Russia relating to the supply of steel wire rope, as a result of which 129 firms situated in the Donetz Basin reported that their annual requirements amounted to 32,734 pounds. As this apparently represents only about one-third of the total yearly demand for steel-wire rope in the Donetz Basin, it may be assumed that the total consumption of this article in the district in question amounts to about 100,000 pounds per annum. In view of

**Shortage of
Steel Wire Rope
in South Russia.**

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

the probable shortage in this material and of other trade difficulties, it is proposed that the Committee should centralize and control the orders and should also draw up a scheme to facilitate payments. As a matter of fact no less than 70 enquiries for steel-wire rope from mines and works have already been received, representing a value of nearly 200,000 roubles.

1,000 pounds = 16 tons. (about) ; rouble = 2s. 1½d. at par.

JAPAN.

With reference to the notice on p. 129 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 14th October, relative to increases in cotton spinning machinery in Japan, H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) reports that he has received further information on the subject from a reliable source. According to his informant the number of spindles ordered by, or proposed to be installed in, Japanese spinning mills, will be about 410,000, instead of 320,000 as previously stated. Active American canvassers for orders for spinning machinery are at work both in China and Japan, but so far as was known at the time of writing (23rd October) no orders have gone to the United States. (C.I.B. 50,350.)

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

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 18th November, 1915, was **Cotton Statistics.** 119,782 (including 13 bales British West Indian and 901 bales British West African) and the number imported during the forty-six weeks ended 18th November, 1915, was 4,615,412 (including 4,712 bales British West Indian, 6,303 bales British West African, 21,915 bales British East African, and 1,201 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 18th November, 1915, was 5,501, and during the forty-six weeks 555,411.

For further details see p. 570.

RUSSIA.

The "Torg. Prom. Gazeta" (Petrograd) of 13th/26th October, publishes an article to the effect that the Committee attending to the question of stocks of raw cotton in Russia instituted a comprehensive enquiry on this subject on 7th September. The result of the enquiry, which was recently concluded, shows that, according to replies received from spinners controlling altogether 7,878,043 spindles, the cotton in stock at works or held by works in European Russia and in

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

Central Asia as well as cotton in transit amounts to 6,952,756 pounds. In addition to the foregoing figures, it was estimated, according to replies received from 33 firms, that the total quantity of cotton held by cotton dealers and brokers, banks and other intermediaries, amounted to 2,059,218 pounds.

1,000 pounds = 16 tons (about).

The above-quoted "Gazeta" of 17th/30th October publishes the following table, based on the latest information received from correspondents in the flax-growing districts, showing the estimated yield of flax per dessiatine in the various districts in 1915, the figures for 1914 being given for purposes of comparison. It will be seen that, with the exception of the Perm, Vyatka, Vologda and Vladimir Governments, the results promise to be very satisfactory.

Governments.	1914.		1915.	
	Scutchel.	Strippel.	Scutchel.	Strippel.
	Pounds per dessiatine.	Pounds per dessiatine.	Pounds per dessiatine.	Pounds per dessiatine.
Pskov... ..	30—35	20—25	35—40	25—30
Novg rod	18—20	8—10	20—25	12—15
Moghilev	20—25	15—20	28—35	18—25
Vladimir	15—20	10	20—27	10—15
Vologda	10	5—7	12—15	7—10
Vyatka	10—15	5	8—10	5
Kauga	15—20	10	18—25	10—15
Kostroma	15—20	5—10	20—25	10—18
Moscow	20—25	15—20	23—30	18—20
Nijni-Novgorod	15—20	10	25—35	15—20
Perm	10	3—5	7—9	3—5
Smolensk	15—20	7—10	13—20	12—17
Iver	18—20	10—13	25—35	16—23
Yaroslav	20	10—15	24—30	12—19

Pound = 36 lbs. Dessiatine = 2·7 acres.

VENEZUELA.

The "Gaceta Oficial" (Caracas) of 21st October publishes the text of a contract entered into between the Venezuelan "Ministerio de Fomento" and the "Compañia Anónima Nacional de Fibras y Cordeles," of Caracas, for the extension of the cultivation of fibres to be used for the manufacture of "mecate" (rope). The company undertakes to sow not less than 200 000 sisal, zapupe, or any other similar plants (not more than 2,000 per hectare) and to supply up to 25,000 bulbs of sisal annually, for six years, to be distributed amongst agriculturists who apply for them.

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

The Government concedes to the company exemption from import duties, for a period of six years, in respect of up to 250,000 kilogs. of fibre of the type it is going to cultivate, six years being estimated as being the time by which the plantations of the company should be yielding satisfactorily. The company must commence cultivation during 1916.

Kilog. = 2.2046 lbs. : Hectare = 2.47 acres.

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 20th November, 1915, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	53s. 6d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	47s. 11d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	31s. 3d.

For further particulars see p. 570.

A statement is published on p. 571 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 20th November, 1915, as compared with the imports during the corresponding weeks of 1913 and 1914.

**Imports of
Agricultural
Produce.**

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

BRITISH INDIA.

The "Gazette of India" (Simla) of 16th October publishes a first forecast of the 1915-16 indigo crop in British India, based upon reports received from six Provinces, which contain practically the whole area under indigo in British India.

The total area is estimated at 258,100 acres as compared with 116,500 acres in the previous crop year, or an increase of 121 per cent. The season has, on the whole, been successful save in Bihar and Orissa, and in the Punjab. Estimates of yield are not ordinarily given at this stage, but provisional estimates have been made in the special circumstances of this year, and the total yield is placed at 38,500 cwts.

[NOTE.—The final forecast for the 1914-15 season estimated the indigo yield for that season at 24,900 cwts.]

Agricultural and Forest Products.

ROUMANIA.

H.M. Consul-General at Galatz (Major J. G. Baldwin, C.B.) reports that the sugar industry has been fostered in **Sugar Industry.** Roumania by means of bounties and protective duties, but its encouragement has been of doubtful benefit to the country. By giving the local factories a practical monopoly in the Roumanian market (the import of foreign sugar in 1912 was only 3,400 tons), it has enabled the shareholders, who are foreigners to a great extent, to earn large dividends at the expense of the general public, which has had to pay excessive prices for an article of every day use.

The industry was started in the hope that it would encourage the cultivation of beet in Roumania, but, apparently, it has had little effect in this direction, as the beets have been imported from Austria. The following figures show the extent of operations during the three years 1911-13:—

							Beet employed.	Production of Refined Sugar.
							Tons.	Tons.
1911	...	...	...	...	...	263,450	34,750
1912	...	...	...	...	...	274,370	31,270
1913	...	...	...	...	...	274,470	33,650

The amount paid in bounties in 1911 was £152,900, in 1912 £137,588, and in 1913 £148,060. (A.R. 125.)

BRAZIL.

H.M. Consul at Porto Alegre (Dr. T. C. Dillon) writes with regard to **Manufacture of Mandioca Meal.** the manufacture of mandioca meal ("farinha"), that it is derived from the root of the mandioca plant, which is dug up and washed in a machine, scraped of its bark by hand with a knife, grated mechanically and placed in cullender troughs to drain off the juice. The drying is completed in suitable ovens and the product is then ready for the market.

There is a good deal of mandioca meal made in the Porto Alegre district; the export for 1914 was 493,000 sacks and there is a tendency towards increase.

H.M. Consul expresses the opinion that if some inexpensive machinery to facilitate the manufacture of the meal were available there might be a market for it. (C.I.B. 90,709.)

JAPAN (FORMOSA).

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) reports that the typhoon season in Formosa has now passed without doing any serious damage to the sugar cane, and the new crop is estimated at **Estimated Sugar Crop.** 4,900,000 piculs (about 5,833,000 cwts.) of centrifugal sugar, and 500,000 piculs (about 595,238 cwts.) of brown sugar. (C.I.B. 54,362.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

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

—	Month of October.				Ten Months ended October.			
	1914.		1915.		1914.		1915.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
England and Wales—								
Fish, excluding shell fish	1,550,784	757,911	773,265	850,669	8,973,642	6,650,785	4,817,427	6,032,141
Shell fish	—	25,399	—	27,972	—	246,200	—	237,858
Total value	—	783,310	—	878,641	—	6,896,985	—	6,269,979
Scotland—								
Fish, excluding shell fish	222,946	142,448	135,499	150,713	6,467,481	2,650,627	1,972,129	1,704,664
Shell fish	—	6,031	—	4,849	—	67,099	—	50,856
Total value	—	147,479	—	155,532	—	2,707,626	—	1,755,520
Ireland—								
Fish, excluding shell fish	47,361	20,898	52,314	28,488	495,799	196,730	403,784	250,456
Shell fish	—	845	—	722	—	17,779	—	12,182
Total value	—	21,743	—	29,210	—	214,609	—	262,638

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

A statement showing the number of receiving orders and of administration orders (Deceased Debtors' Estates) gazetted in England and Wales during the month and ten months ended October, 1915, will be found on p. 572.

**Bankruptcy
Statistics.**

SOUTH AFRICA.

With reference to the notice on p. 838 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th June last, relative to the proposed production, in South Africa, of acetone from wattle wood, and to the reported intention of a large firm to erect a factory for the production of this chemical, the Acting British Trade Commissioner in South Africa (Mr. H. E. Gauntlett) reports that, according to information received from the Commissioner of Customs and Excise at Pretoria, the question of erecting this acetone factory is for the time being in abeyance owing to the war.

(C.I.B. 52,683.)

*Miscellaneous.***SOUTHERN RHODESIA.**

H.M. Acting Trade Commissioner in South Africa has forwarded a cutting from the Rhodesian "Government Gazette" of 22nd October containing Rules for the authentication of documents in the High Court of Southern Rhodesia. In these Rules the term "document," unless inconsistent with the context, means any deed, contract, power of attorney, affidavit or other writing, but does not include an affidavit sworn before a Commissioner of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia.

The above-mentioned Rules may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 54,391.)

RUSSIA.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Petrograd (Mr. H. Cooke) reports that, according to the "Torg. Prom. Gazeta" of 19th September/2nd October, a Conference of fur dealers at the Moscow Exchange, summoned on the proposal of the Ministry of Commerce, has unanimously recommended the necessity of extending for a further three years the prohibitions enforced by the Sables Preservation Law of 1912 (see p. 151 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 18th January and p. 176 of the issue of 18th July, 1912).

[*Note.*—This law prohibited the killing of sables during the whole period from 1st/14th February, 1913 to 15th/28th October, 1916, and in each year thereafter from 1st/14th February to 15th/28th October, and also the dealing in sables and sable skins and furs in their summer fur, and young sables which in their fur have not attained full size.] (C. 35,015.)

The following information regarding the artificial fertiliser industry in Russia is extracted from an article which has appeared in the Russian press:—

The use of chemical fertilisers for agricultural purposes is comparatively little practised in Russia, partly owing to the primitive and un-intensive methods of agriculture, and partly owing to the difficulty of obtaining an adequate supply of manure. Artificial manure stands at a price which renders it inaccessible to a large number of farmers.

The principal kind of chemical fertiliser in use in Russia is phosphates, which are imported in considerable quantities from Western Europe. Although there are in Russia various phosphate deposits, up to the present they have been little exploited, and the bulk of the quantity used has been imported from abroad. Factories producing phosphates hardly exist in the interior of Russia, and until this state of affairs is changed the present high prices for imported fertilisers must necessarily continue to be paid. Nevertheless, experiments in the use of such fertilisers have proved so satisfactory that recently their use has considerably developed.

*Miscellaneous.***RUSSIA**—*continued.*

Of the total supply up to the present, about 79 per cent. has come from abroad and the remainder from Russian manufacturers. The greater part of the fertilisers manufactured in Russia came from factories in Poland, which in consequence of the war were obliged to decrease their output. In addition to this, the extensive requisitions of cattle and horses for army purposes has still further reduced the supplies of natural manure.

Sulphate of ammonia and "blood meal," which constituted articles of export from Russia before the war, will now have to be used for home consumption.

The alkaline salts which used to be imported from Germany to the extent of over 1,607,000 cwts. might to some degree be replaced by ashes, which at present are left unused. They are produced at present only by some small factories which make potash from sunflower seeds and tobacco, exclusively for foreign export. The importance of alkali for so many industries, which in the past have depended upon imports of this material from Germany, render the question of the production of this article in Russia a matter worthy of the most serious consideration.

Experiments made by the Moscow Agricultural Institute have shown the possibility of producing alkaline salts of high percentage from the products of the Crimean salt industry. There are also deposits in the districts of Iletzkaya Zashchita and the borders of the White Sea, containing a mineral yielding alkali and phosphorus, which have not yet been touched. Further progress has been made with the exploitation of alkaline deposits near Kalusha in Russian Galicia.

Phosphate manures are of first-rate importance for Russia, and out of the total quantity of artificial manures (13,000,000 cwts.) used during the last year, about 11,000,000 cwts. were of this kind. Of these about 6,000,000 cwts. were superphosphates, and about 5,000,000 cwts. basic slag.

The home production of basic slag is centred in three factories in Sartan, Taganrog and Kertch, with an annual output of 1,250,000 cwts; that of superphosphates (7 factories) has reached a little over 2,000,000 cwts. This backwardness of the industry is explained by the expense of the installation of factory plants, due to the high tariff on machinery, apparatus, acid-resisting bricks, and sacks.

Another circumstance limiting the development of the industry is the distribution of the factories, which are all either in Poland or near the sea, working on foreign raw material from Africa, America, Sweden, and Spain. Since 1908 a geological survey carried out by the Moscow Agricultural Institute has revealed the existence of phosphate deposits in the surveyed districts to an estimated amount of nearly 291,000,000 tons. The Ministry of Agriculture has also attempted to foster the development of the superphosphate industry in the central and eastern regions and to interest the chemical factories along the Volga in its possibilities.

(C. 29,441.)

*Miscellaneous.***RUSSIA (POLAND).**

The following is a summary of an announcement in the "Deutscher Reichsanzeiger" (Berlin) of 19th October:—

At the suggestion of the civil administration of Russian Poland, and assisted by the Prussian Ministry of Commerce and Industry, several of the more important Chambers of Commerce in Germany, among them being Berlin, Breslau, Danzig, Posen and Thorn, have established an organisation to promote German trade in the occupied territory. For moderate fees German merchants, &c. will be assisted in their trading operations, among other services rendered being the collection of debts, in which matter the new organisation will be accorded the full support of the civil administration. The headquarters of the organization, which will be of an official character, will be at Warsaw, with branches at Lodz, Sosnowice, Czenstochau, Wloclawec, and Mlawa.

**Organisation to
Promote German
Commerce.**

PORTUGAL.

The "Diario do Governo" (Lisbon) of 6th November publishes a Decree authorising the Portuguese Government to take possession, whenever it may be judged convenient, of the chemical and drug factories and plant in the Republic. Indemnities will be fixed by a Commission composed of five members, two of whom will be nominated by the State, two by the party interested, and a fifth agreed upon by mutual consent.

This step has been taken with a view to averting any possible crisis in the agricultural and other industries of the Republic through lack of chemicals.

**Government authorised
to take over
Chemical Factories.**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports, under date 26th October, that the present conditions in the leather trade in the United States are more satisfactory than at any time for over a year.

Most tanneries are now running at full or nearly full, capacity, with the demand sufficient to prevent any accumulations. The greatly increased foreign demand for leather has, of course, been responsible for bringing about this favourable situation. The export demand is by no means confined to leather suitable for military use, but embraces such varieties as patent sides, glazed kid and calf skins, which are largely used for women's shoes.

The elimination of Germany for over a year from the export trade, both to the United States and other foreign markets, has naturally been of great advantage to American tanners; German tanners were their chief competitors in patent and calf leather, &c. and, during the nine months period dating from the removal of the United States tariff on leather to the opening of hostilities abroad, they were making inroads on the trade of the United States which were assuming quite threatening proportions until suspended by the war. (C. 36,765.)

**Leather Trade
Situation.**

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

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago also reports that a new method of manufacturing sulphuric acid, for which advantages are claimed, is suggested in the United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 283, entitled "The Production of Sulphuric Acid and a Proposed New Method of Manufacture."

**Proposed New
Method of
Manufacture of
Sulphuric Acid.**

The essential difference between the present method and the proposed new method is that in the latter the gases employed are drawn downward through a spiral flue in place of being drawn through lead chambers or intermediate towers. It is asserted that the resistance of gases to the downward pull, and the constant change in their course through the spiral, tend to mix them very intimately. The fact that the gases constantly impinge on the walls of the spiral flue, which can be cooled either by air or water, makes it practicable to maintain the gases at a temperature most favourable for the efficient yield of sulphuric acid.

In laboratory tests in which the spiral was utilised, practically all the sulphur dioxide was oxidised to sulphuric acid, only traces being lost through escape or in the system. The lead spiral, however, is not intended to replace the Glover tower, nor to do away with the Gay-Lussac tower.

It is believed that while the lead spiral will take considerable lead, the great reduction it will effect in the chamber space will make it possible to construct a plant with considerably less lead than is required in the ordinary chamber system.

The new type of plant requires no other device to accelerate the reactions, occupies much less ground space and would not need such large buildings, and therefore should decrease the initial cost of construction. The method, however, has only been tried on a laboratory scale. The Bulletin does not predict just how efficient the commercial plant would be, but states that all indications are that this method offers promise of being economically successful.

(C. 37,126.)

With reference to the notice on p. 271 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 22nd July last relative to the fur trade at St. Louis, H.M. Consul at that city (Mr. C. L. M. Pearson) has forwarded a cutting from the local press relative to a sale held there on 21st October of 135,000 animal skins, of which the United States Government was the largest consignor. These skins included 85,593 muskrat skins, 10,159 civet cat pelts, 72 bear skins, and 10,000 ermine pelts. It appears that the sale was successful beyond expectation, the prices of many furs, principally those of foxes, being from 60 to 150 per cent. higher than at the last similar sale held in St. Louis about two years previously. H.M. Consul also reports that he has been informed by a St. Louis dealer in furs that another sale by the same agency would be held during the latter part of November, when a quantity of Russian furs, including sable and ermine, would be disposed of.

**Fur Sales
at St. Louis.**

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

This dealer also states that none of the Government sealskins have been, or are likely to be, placed on sale as there is no market for them at the present time, but furs of every other kind are in great demand.

United Kingdom firms interested may consult a catalogue of the sale of 21st October at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 52,962 ; 54,249.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (PORTO RICO).

The Acting British Consul at San Juan (Mr. H. J. Gordon) reports

Import Trade of Porto Rico : that the values of the imports
Respective Share of Certain Countries. into Porto Rico from the under-
mentioned countries in each of
the four years ended 30th June, 1911 to 1914, were as shown in the
following table:—

From.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
United Kingdom	423,809	490,579	368,107	475,639
British Possessions	825,850	1,069,692	982,289	1,120,268
United States	34,671,958	38,470,963	33,155,005	32,568,368
Germany	586,575	601,723	326,419	336,109
Austria-Hungary	15,000	11,329	10,406	4,964

The imports from Germany consisted almost entirely of chemical fertilisers, and railway locomotives and rails for use on sugar estates.

Dollar = 4s. 1½d.

(C.I.B. 49,376)

JAPAN.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.)

**Increased
Taxation on
Sugar.**

writes that, according to the local press, the rate of taxation on refined sugar will be revised as from 1st December. It is understood that the consumption tax on refined sugar will be increased by 21 or 22 sen (about 5d.). The consumption of crude sugar by the sugar-refining companies in Japan is about 3,000,000 piculs (about 3,571,400 cwts.). On the assumption that one half of this quantity will be exported and the remaining half consumed by refineries, it is calculated that the refining companies will hereafter have to pay 300,000 to 400,000 yen (about £30,625 to £40,833) more in consumption taxes. Only a small portion of the increased taxation will be levied in the present fiscal year.

(C.I.B. 54,362.)

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 October, 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. 11d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1914 has been issued in two volumes, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 9d. (post free 6s. 3d.) for the first volume and 4s. 2d. (post free 4s. 8d.) for the second. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1909-1913, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country; and in the second volume details as to Customs revenue, transshipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom.

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.

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 November issue:— State of the Labour Market in the United Kingdom for October; The War and Employment in France; Employment in Germany in September; Retail Food Prices in the United Kingdom, Berlin, and Vienna; Profit Sharing in the United Kingdom in 1914-15; Replacement of Men Clerks of Military Age; Labour in the Dominions and Foreign Countries.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORT.

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

No. 869. British Solomon Islands, 1914-15. Price ½d.

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. 5,474. Trade of the Consular District of Port Said in 1914.
Price 2d.

Imports of coal, liquid fuel,	Suez Canal traffic.
kerosene, frozen produce and	Reports from Suez.
tobacco.	Maps.

* 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. 5,478. Trade of the Consular District of Hakodate (Japan) in 1914.****Price 2d.**

Imports of rice, kerosene, phosphates and sugar.	Fishing trade. Mining industry.
Exports of marine and agri- cultural produce, timber, coal and sulphur.	Railway development. Map.

No. 5,506. Trade of Bulgaria in 1914. Price 1½d.

Imports of textiles, machinery, &c. and exports of cereals and tobacco.	Shipping and navigation. Map.
Railway and harbour develop- ment.	

No. 5,510. Trade of Osaka (Japan) in 1914. Price 2½d.

Imports of metals, chemicals and dyes.	Electric and light railway development.
Exports of cotton goods, ent- lery, fertilisers, metal goods, sugar and rice.	Map.

No. 5,512. Trade of the Consular District of St. Louis (United States) in 1914. Price 3d.

Grain and flour production.	Coal and freight markets.
Textile, boot and shoe, drug, chemical, tobacco and other industries.	Reports from Kansas City and Colorado.
Hides and fur sales.	Map.

No. 5,513. Trade and Commerce of the Philippine Islands in 1914. Price 2d.

Imports of rice, textiles, iron and steel, coal, cattle, cereals, leather, and mineral oils.	maguey fibre, copra, lumber and tobacco. Shipping.
Exports of sugar, hemp,	Report from Iloilo.

No. 5,516. Trade of the Consular District of Shimonoseki (Japan) in 1914. Price 1½d.

Imports of raw sugar and cotton, oil cake, metals, machin- ery and kerosene.	coal, cotton goods, cement and glass. Shipping.
Exports of rice, refined sugar.	Harbour works.

No. 5,517. Trade of Tsinan and Tsingtau (China) in 1914. Price ½d.

Imports into Tsinan of sewing cotton, oils, dyes, medicines and cigarettes.	Exports from Tsingtau of straw braid, ground nuts and hides.
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No. 5,518. Trade and Commerce of Ciudad Bolívar (Venezuela) in 1914. Price 1½d.

Exports of balata, hides, &c. Gold mining.	Shipping and navigation. Map.
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No. 5,520. Trade of Katanga (Belgian Congo) in 1914. Price 1d.

Railway and road construc- tion.	Mining.
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*Government Publications.***OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.**

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Annual Report on Sea Fisheries for the Year 1914. Parts I. and II. [Cd. 8,102.] Price 8½d.

This publication is in two parts, the first consisting of a Report on the produce of sea fisheries in England and Wales, research work carried out in 1914, foreign trade, vessels engaged in the fishing industry, &c. The second part consists of a large number of statistical tables illustrative of the produce of the fisheries of 1914.

Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1914. [Cd. 8,051.] Price 1s. 2d.

This publication contains the general report of the Chief Inspector upon the work of the Factory Department of the Home Office in 1914, as well as statistical tables. Reports by Superintending Inspectors of Factories on sanitation, employment, emergency overtime, &c. are included, as well as reports by the Inspector for Dangerous Trades, the principal Lady Inspector, and the Electrical and Medical Inspectors.

At the end of the year there were upon the registers 123,058 factories and 153,797 workshops.

Clerical and Commercial Employments Committee. Report of the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Home Department to consider the conditions of clerical and commercial employment with a view to advising what steps should be taken, by the employment of women or otherwise, to replace men withdrawn for service in the military forces. [Cd. 8,110.] Price, 1½d.

East India (Sanitary Measures). Report on Sanitary Measures in India in 1913-14. Vol. XLVII. [Cd. 8,087.] Price 1s. 3d.

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. Report on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland for 1914. [Cd. 8,084.] Price 6½d.

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act 1906; The Weeds and Agricultural Seeds (Ireland) Act 1909; The Bee Pest Prevention (Ireland) Act 1908; and The Destructive Insects and Pests Acts 1877 and 1907. Reports of Proceedings for the year 1914. [Cd. 8,086.] Price 4d.

Miscellaneous. No. 18 (1915). Italian Decrees relative to Enemy Merchant Vessels, together with the Italian Naval Prize Regulations. [Cd. 8,104.] Price 1d.

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

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

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

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

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.

- Sugar (Raw) Market in Germany
"Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin), 6th Nov.
- Indian Wheat and the War.
"Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 30th Oct.
- Chestnut Pulp for Paper.
"Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Toronto), 1st Nov.
- Coffee Market in Hamburg.
"Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin), 2th Nov.
- Cotton Crop in America.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 29th Oct.
- Sugar Industry of Swatow : Historical Sketch.
"North China Herald" (Shanghai), 16th Oct.
- Provision Market in Germany.
"Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin), 10th Nov.
- Scientific Cotton Growing.
"West Indian Bulletin" (Barbados), No. 4 of 1915.
- British Sugar Cane Industry.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 29th Oct.
- Apples and Cider Production in France.
"Journal des Transports" (Paris), 13th Nov.
- Sugar Industry in Cuba.
"West Indian Bulletin" (Barbados), No. 4 of 1915.
- Sesame Seed Crop in India.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 28th Oct.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- Mining Industry in Upper Silesia.
"Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin), 6th Nov.
- Mining Industry in Catalonia.
Commerce Reports (Washington), 29th Oct.
- Coke Market in Upper Silesia.
"Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin), 4th Nov.
- Coal Production in Austria in September
"Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin), 4th Nov.
- Iron Ore Market in Luxemburg.
"Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin), 8th Nov.

Machinery and Engineering.

- Cotton Mills in China
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 29th Oct.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

- Textile Industry in Japan.
"Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin), 7th Nov.
- Irish Flax Goods: Record Prices for in the United States.
"Journal of Commerce" (New York), 8th Nov.
- Textile Industry in Bavaria under War Conditions.
"Neue Freie Presse" (Vienna), 10th Nov.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

- Assam-Bengal Railway.
"Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 30th Oct.
- Bombay Port Trust: Report for Year 1914-15.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 29th Oct.
- Panama Canal Earnings for last Fiscal Year.
"Commercial Chronicle" (New York), 6th Nov.
- Railways in Corea: Further Construction.
"North China Herald" (Shanghai), 16th Oct.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

- Vienna: Financial Situation.
"Neue Freie Presse" (Vienna), 6th Nov.
- Russia: Predicted Growth of Trade with the United States.
"Journal of Commerce" (New York), 8th Nov.
- Singapore: Trade during first half of 1915.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 29th Oct.
- Egypt: Economic Conditions.
Supplement to Commerce Reports (Washington), 25th Oct.
- Spain: Economic Conditions.
Supplement to Commerce Reports (Washington), 26th Oct.

*Foreign and Colonial Publications.***NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.****Miscellaneous.**

Confectionery Trade in Germany.
"Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin), 5th Nov.

Paper-making Fibres.
"Pulp and Paper Magazine"
(Toronto), 1st Nov.

Paper-making from Rags: Processes.
"Pulp and Paper Magazine"
(Toronto), 1st Nov.

Motor Omnibus Services in Vienna:
Methods of Estimating Profits.
"Neue Freie Presse" (Vienna), 17th
Nov.

Miscellaneous—continued.

Lyons Fair, proposed.
"Bulletin des Halles" (Paris).

Mill Streams and Commercial Flours.
"Canadian Miller and Cerealists"
(Montreal), Nov.

Trade Exhibition at Corea.
"Japan Mail" (Tokio), 9th Oct.

Zacaton Grass for Paper-making.
"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 30th
Oct.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Barbados.—Blue Book, 1914-15.

British India.—

Co-operative Societies in Assam: Report on working in 1914-15.
Co-operative Societies in Bengal: Proceedings of 7th Conference.

Canada.—

Memoir on Wabana Iron Ore of Newfoundland (No 78).
Memoir on Yukon-Alaska International Boundary, between Porcupine and Yukon
Rivers (No. 67).

New Zealand.—Dunedin Chamber of Commerce Report, 1915.

Nyasaland Protectorate.—

Report of Department of Agriculture, 1914-15.
Trade Account for 1914-15.

Sudan.—Passenger and Freight Regulations and Tariffs, 1915.

Argentina.—National Guide, 1915.

Switzerland.—Commercial Organisations in Switzerland (United States "Special Agents
Series," No. 101).

United States of America.—

Report of Philadelphia Museums for 1914.
Foreign Trade Bulletins on Trade Conditions in South-Eastern Asia, Dutch East Indies,
India and Ceylon, Australia and New Zealand—issued by the National Association
of manufacturers of the United States of America.

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

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

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

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

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 46 weeks ended 18th November, 1915 :—

	Week ended 18th Nov., 1915.	46 Weeks ended 18th Nov., 1915.	Week ended 18th Nov., 1915.	46 Weeks ended 18th Nov., 1915.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	103,570	3,720,950	1,479	278,037
Brazilian	—	21,469	200	1,115
East Indian	1	200,441	50	59,959
Egyptian	15,196	525,377	3,772	214,272
Miscellaneous	1,015*	147,175†	—	2,028
Total	119,782	4,615,412	5,501	555,411

* Including 13 bales British West Indian, and 901 bales British West African.

† Including 4,712 bales British West Indian, 6,303 bales British West African, 21,915 bales British East African, and 1,201 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 20th November, 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 20th November, 1915	53 6	47 11	31 3
Corresponding Week in—			
1908	32 3	27 2	17 5
1909	33 0	26 8	17 3
1910	29 11	24 10	16 4
1911	33 0	33 5	20 10
1912	32 1	30 11	19 11
1913	30 4	27 5	18 1
1914	41 0	29 8	25 5

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

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of **Agricultural Produce** imported into the **United Kingdom** in the week ended 20th November, 1915, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding weeks of the two previous years.

		Week ended—		
		22nd Nov., 1913.	21st Nov., 1914.	20th Nov., 1915.
Animals, living :—				
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves ...	Number	32	—	—
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—	—
Swine	"	—	—	—
Horses	"	223	6	—
Fresh meat :—				
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)	Cwts.	246,304	96,671	69,971
Mutton " " " " ..	"	148,204	80,539	48,866
Pork " " " " ..	"	12,876	21,511	7,145
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	"	16,547	8,895	5,988
Salted or preserved meat :—				
Bacon	Cwts.	92,078	95,864	122,643
Beef	"	1,531	10	5,998
Hams	"	14,262	6,132	16,940
Pork	"	5,335	4,342	346
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	1,944	3,318	613
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	11,518	48,958	37,378
Dairy produce and substitutes :—				
Butter	Cwts.	104,708	78,928	127,319
Margarine	"	29,744	27,625	69,549
Cheese	"	47,645	41,049	46,300
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	60	—
" cream	"	140	290	37
" condensed	"	33,909	26,751	30,719
" preserved, other kinds	"	145	—	1,113
Eggs	Grt. Hundr.	491,898	629,290	329,032
Poultry	Value £	6,387	1,335	1,854
Game	"	2,015	4,078	396
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen) ...	Cwts.	16,729	13,017	23,337
Lard	"	31,728	21,928	38,516
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—				
Wheat	Cwts.	1,809,400	1,929,900	2,141,800
Wheat-meal and flour	"	275,900	144,400	184,400
Barley	"	420,500	211,200	320,000
Oats	"	295,100	172,000	171,600
Peas	"	45,082	10,370	30,384
Beans	"	13,710	33,080	13,480
Maize or Indian corn	"	852,400	1,585,100	1,418,400
Fruit, raw :—				
Apples	Cwts.	103,160	78,808	106,194
Apricots and peaches	"	20	—	—
Bananas	Bunches	152,901	176,179	90,572
Cherries	Cwts.	—	—	—
Currants	"	—	—	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—	—
Grapes	"	9,975	22,905	29,302
Lemons	"	8,279	9,983	12,080
Oranges	"	115,527	69,031	99,031
Pears	"	10,821	11,428	3,049
Plums	"	—	—	—
Strawberries	"	—	—	—
Unenumerated	"	2,696	2,846	1,807
Hay	Tons	171	—	—
Straw	"	9	—	—
Moss Litter	"	1,993	952	521
Hops	Cwts.	21,956	1,358	970
Locust beans	"	37,723	—	—
Vegetables, raw :—				
Onions	Bushels.	271,707	176,629	149,636
Potatoes	Cwts.	42,154	52,805	151
Tomatoes	"	24,738	10,789	14,435
Unenumerated	Value £	8,880	3,508	997
Vegetables, dried	Cwts.	13,163	32,730	11,531
" preserved by canning	"	9,422	15,115	19,331

Bankruptcy.—England and Wales.

Number of Receiving Orders and Administration Orders (Deceased Debtors' Estates) gazetted in the under-mentioned Principal Trades and Occupations during the periods indicated :—

	October.		Ten months ended October.	
	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915
Total gazetted	No. 148	No. 190	No. 2,449	No. 2,107
Number gazetted in principal trades and occupations :—				
Agents, commission and general	—	1	29	19
Auctioneers, estate and house agents	2	2	25	23
Bakers	10	10	73	116
Bicycle and tricycle dealers and manufacturers ..	2	1	21	17
Blacksmiths, farriers, &c.	1	1	17	11
Boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers ...	3	4	45	48
Builders	6	9	96	81
Butchers and meat salesmen	6	6	83	79
Cab, omnibus and fly proprietors, &c.	—	—	11	11
Cabinet makers and upholsterers	—	—	19	17
Carpenters and joiners... ..	1	1	17	15
Carriers, carmen, lightermen, and hauliers	1	1	25	18
Chemists, druggists, and chemical manufacturers..	1	1	13	10
Clothiers, outfitters, &c.	1	3	22	17
Coal and coke merchants and dealers	3	2	45	34
Colliers, miners, &c.	—	1	19	11
Confectioners and pastry cooks	—	2	27	24
Corn, flour, seed, hay and straw merchants	5	2	26	11
Dairymen, cowkeepers, &c.	1	2	16	18
Decorators, painters, plumbers, glaziers, &c. ...	—	8	48	54
Drapers, haberdashers, &c.	1	6	72	52
Electricians and electrical engineers	—	—	9	8
Engineers and founders	1	—	18	16
Farmers and graziers	8	7	108	76
Fishmongers, poulterers, &c.	2	5	35	26
Furniture dealers and makers	1	—	22	22
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen and market gardeners	1	6	20	21
Greengrocers, fruiterers, &c.	1	3	56	41
Grocers	7	15	129	141
Hairdressers	—	—	9	9
Ironmongers	—	2	12	12
Jewellers, watchmakers, silversmiths	3	—	28	11
Merchants, general	1	—	29	11
Milliners, dressmakers, &c.	2	2	16	19
Printers, booksellers and publishers... ..	—	1	12	27
Provision merchants	1	—	11	10
Publicans and hotel keepers, &c.	6	10	83	74
Stationers	1	2	12	14
Tailors	7	5	66	56
Tobacconists, &c.	—	2	22	21
Travellers, commercial, &c.	2	—	59	7
Woolen merchants and manufacturers	1	2	10	9

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH of the BOARD OF TRADE.

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

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

The samples collected since the war began, of goods of German and Austrian manufacture which are sold in British markets abroad and in certain foreign markets, have been temporarily withdrawn from exhibition at the Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C. The samples have been exhibited at Leicester, Nottingham and Leeds, and will shortly be exhibited at Glasgow. *See notice on p. 520.*

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. 519.

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

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:—

350.—Workmen engaged in the manufacture of magnets (permanent), including the processes of drilling, bending, grinding and magnetizing.

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 December, 1915.

Notice is further given that the Umpire proposes to give his decision on the above application on or after 13th December, 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 decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable:—

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

1531. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making engine covers for motor boats.

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

1530. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making and finishing wooden lappet wheels for the textile trade. (Application 347.)

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.

