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Vol. XCII.

No. 999.



The

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# Board of Trade Journal

Edited by the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade

JANUARY 20, 1916.

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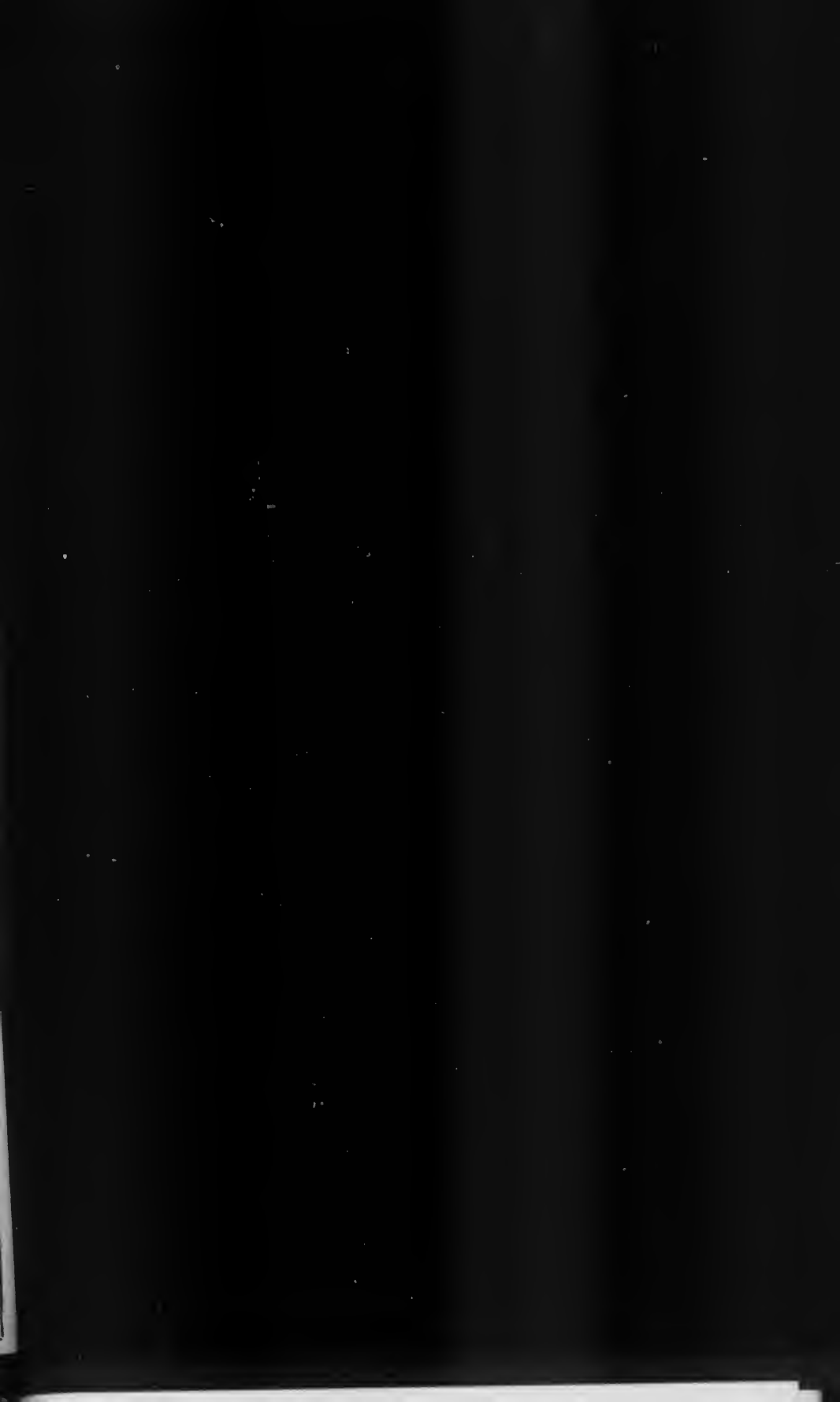
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THE  
**Board of Trade Journal.**

Vol. XCII.]

January 20, 1916.

[No. 999

**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.F.C. }

*The objects and work of the Branch are described on p. 209.*

The "British Industries Fair" (see p. 156) will be held in the buildings of the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London, S.W., from 21st February to 3rd March, 1916; address—Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch (British Industries Fair), 32, Cheapside, L.C.; Telephone, **City 2323.**

Attention is called to the following samples which are on view in the Enquiry Room of the Branch at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.:—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Cotton Tweeds of German make—Australian enquiry ...	13th Jan., 1916	77
Paper or Wood-Pulp Twine of German make ...	23rd Dec., 1915	854
Native Hardwoods from Brazil ...	16th " "	737
Tanning Extract from Japan ...	2nd " "	588
"Saddlebag" Cloth—New Zealand enquiry ...	14th Oct., "	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

Attention is also called to the following notices:—

<b>Register of firms in the United Kingdom who may desire to receive Confidential Information</b> relative to openings for trade ...	155
List of the <b>more important Articles</b> on trade subjects contained in <b>Foreign and Colonial Publications</b> , &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	204
List of <b>H.M. Trade Commissioners</b> in the Self-Governing Dominions ...	203
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## OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

### UNITED KINGDOM.

#### New Sources of Supply Required.

Since the outbreak of the war, applications have been received in the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade from a

*Openings for British Trade.*

**UNITED KINGDOM**—*continued.*

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.

*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.**

Canvas, penelope, single and double thread.	Machines for stamping names in gold or silver blocking, on fountain-pen holders.
Casein, liquid or powder.	Mouth organs.
Chains, small unsilvered.	Orpiment, red.
Cotton cloth, steamed or hot pressed.	Pearls, imitation, for India.
Cotton wool, absorbent, for surgical purposes.	Porcelain articles for wreaths, as hitherto imported.
Incandescent lamp bulb-holders for pocket flash lamps.	Presses, copying.
Incandescent mantles, upright and inverted.	Rings, steel, for leather purses, made of D section rod.
Melodeons.	Soap, soft, for textile purposes.
	Sodium peroxide.

**B.**

Burners, paraffin oil lamp, to replace German* (Egypt).	Machinery for making lead pencils (Russia).
Lamp wick (Egypt).	

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

\* \* \* \* \*

**NOTE.**—*In reading the following notices of possible openings for United Kingdom goods abroad, regard should be had to the 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 the "Journal" of 4th November; pp. 523-5 of the "Journal" of 25th November; pp. 740-1 of the "Journal" of 16th December; pp. 807-8 of the "Journal" of 23rd December; and pp. 873-4 of the "Journal" of 30th December.*

*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. 21 of the "Board of Trade Journal"*

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

*Openings for British Trade.*

**UNITED KINGDOM—continued.**

of 6th January; and also to the notice on p. 21 of the "Journal" of 6th January regarding enquiries as to consignees in Persia, Morocco, Liberia, or Portuguese East Africa.

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; p. 375, 11th November; and p. 23 of 6th January.

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

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

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

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

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

Rubber, p. 22, 1st April.

Tin, tin chloride and tin ore, pp. 815-6, 25th March, and p. 22, 1st April.

Wool and woollen goods, p. 811 of the "Journal" of 23rd December.

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

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

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

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.**

*N.B.*—With reference to the following notices relative to openings for trade in the Self-Governing Dominions and elsewhere abroad, it should be borne in mind that postage must be prepaid on all communications addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the Dominions, and to H.M. Consular Officers in foreign countries. Care should be taken to ensure correct stamping, particularly when catalogues are sent. Packages sent at reduced rates by the Printed and Commercial Papers Post should be sent open (see page 58 of the current issue of the Post Office Guide).

**BRITISH INDIA.**

The East Indian Railway Company is prepared to receive tenders for the supply and delivery of (1) files; (2) Files; Tickets; Book-binding Materials &c.; (3) bookbinding materials, &c.; and Paper, Stationery, &c. (4) paper, stationery, &c.; in accordance with the specifications to be seen at, or obtained from, the Company's offices, 29 and 30, Nicholas Lane, London, E.C.

*Openings for British Trade.*

**BRITISH INDIA**—*continued.*

Tenders are to be sent to the Secretary, at the above address, marked "Tender for Files," or as the case may be, not later than 11 a.m. on 26th January in the case of (1) and (2), and 2nd February in the case of (3) and (4). The charge for each of the specifications is £1 1s., except in the case of (2) for which a fee of 10s. 6d. is required; these charges will not be returned. (C.I.B. 1,601.)

The Directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders, up to 11 a.m. on 27th January, for the supply of the following:  
**Railway Material.** *Steel axles for wagons; straight axles for locomotives; helical springs; steel screw couplings, &c.; steel rails and fishplates; steel fishbolts, &c.; cranked fishplates; brass and iron screws; ramps.*

Specifications and forms of tender may be obtained at the Company's Offices, 48, Copthall Avenue, London, E.C., on payment of a fee, which will not be returned. Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for Steel Axles for Wagons," or as the case may be, should be addressed to the Secretary at the above address.

According to "Capital" (Calcutta) of 17th December, one of the principal functions of the Punjab Department of Agriculture is the introduction to farmers of modern *agricultural implements*. In the year ended 30th June last, the Department gave demonstrations of the use of these implements at eighteen fairs. These demonstrations sometimes resulted in the immediate sale of implements, and, in any event, did great good by exciting general interest in them.

The lending of implements to selected cultivators has become a practice with this Department, and some three hundred implements of various kinds are now out on loan. As a result many of the implements recommended by the Department have increased in popularity. The average number of implements sold by the Department during each of the five years ended 30th June, 1910-14, was 346, but in the year ended 30th June, 1915, the number sold was 975. A shortage of these implements, particularly of *ploughs*, is anticipated.

Experiments in well-irrigation, it is stated, have been handicapped by the difficulty in obtaining the necessary *plant and material* owing to the war.

**Irrigation Plant and Material.**

**CANADA.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) has forwarded the following enquiries:—

A firm in Toronto wishes to be put in touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *building materials* other than roofing slates and tiles. (Reference No. 10).  
**Building Materials.** *See Note † following.* (C.I.B. 1,290.)



*Openings for British Trade.*

**CANADA**—*continued.*

An agent in Montreal desires to secure agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *chemicals*. (Reference No. 11).

**Chemicals.**

*See Note † following, and also Note on p. 144.*  
(C.I.B. 1,293.)

*Note †.*—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of initiating business 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. In making application the appropriate reference number should be quoted.

\* \* \* \* \*

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

(C.I.B. 1,510.)

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A firm at London, Ontario, is in the market for *leather leggings, &c.*, and asks for names of United Kingdom makers.

**Leather Leggings.**

A Montreal firm wishes to secure the representation in Canada of United Kingdom manufacturers of *electrical apparatus, such as transformers, watt-hour meters, motors, A.C. & D.C. generators, steam turbines, &c.*

**Electrical Apparatus.**

A Canadian firm wishes to secure agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *toys, glassware and fancy goods; Textiles, &c.* *china, buttons, feathers, fancy goods, jewellery, lace, silks, children's clothing (both cotton and woollen), gloves and hosiery.*

**Toys; Glass and China Ware; Fancy Goods; Textiles, &c.**

A commission merchant at Halifax, N.S., wishes to secure the agency of a United Kingdom manufacturer of *disinfectants*.

**Disinfectants.**

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

\* \* \* \* \*

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

(C.I.B. 2,022.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A London firm seeks supplies of Canadian flax fibre and invites offers.

**Canadian Flax Fibre wanted.**

A London firm of chemical manufacturers asks for the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of acetone who can fill orders.

**Canadian Acetone wanted.**

A London firm of fish salesmen seeks supplies of Canadian frozen halibut and salmon, and invites offers from Canadian shippers.

**Canadian Frozen Fish wanted.**

*Openings for British Trade.*

**CANADA**—*continued.*

A Glasgow firm wishes to ascertain if it can obtain muriate of Canadian Muriate of Potash *wanted.* potash produced in Canada, and invites offers.

CANADIAN ENQUIRY.

A Canadian chemical manufacturing company will be in a position to export sodium chlorate in quantity, commencing from April, and would be glad to negotiate with United Kingdom buyers.

*Market sought for*  
**Canadian Sodium Chlorate.**

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

\* \* \* \* \*

H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada also reports that tenders will be received by the Chairman, Board of Control, City Hall, Toronto, up to noon on 1st February,\* for the supply and delivery of *street cars; bodies, trucks, motor equipment, air brake equipment and fare boxes for street cars; also copper cables for street car work.*

Specifications and forms of tender may be obtained at the Works Department, Room 12, City Hall, Toronto. (C.I.B. 1,896.)

\* \* \* \* \*

According to telegraphic information received on 14th January at the office of the High Commissioner in London for Canada from the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa, the British Columbia Manufacturers' Association is about to form a joint stock company to carry on shipbuilding. It is proposed to construct 15 ships immediately at shipyards in Vancouver, Victoria and Prince Rupert.

**Shipbuilding  
 Plant and  
 Material.**

**AUSTRALIA.**

The Sydney office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia reports that a firm of merchants and indentors in Sydney, with connections in New South Wales and in Queensland, desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *Nottingham laces and curtains, women's and men's hosiery and underwear, tin foil, fancy tin foils, advertising novelties, toys, general ironmongery, and confectionery.* The firm is prepared to consider sole agency propositions covering the States of New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of being represented in Australia, may obtain the name and address of the firm referred to on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. In making application the reference number (12) should be quoted. (C.I.B. 754; 192.)

\* 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 Canada who can be instructed by cable.

### Openings for British Trade.

#### AUSTRALIA—continued.

The "Commonwealth of Australia Gazette" of 11th November last notifies that tenders will be received, up to 3 p.m. on 1st February,\* by the Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne, for the supply and delivery of 58 miles of *india-rubber covered wire* (Schedule No. 1,281). See Note† following.

The "Gazette" of 25th November last notifies that tenders will be received, up to 3 p.m. on 26th April,\* by the Deputy Postmaster-General, Brisbane, for the supply and delivery at Toowoomba Exchange, Queensland, of 5 sections of *trunk line switchboard*. (Schedule No. 342.) See Note † following.

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

The "New South Wales Government Gazette" of 24th November last, notifies that tenders are invited by the New South Wales Government Railways and Tramways Department for the supply and erection of a 2,500 kilowatt *turbo-alternator* for the Zarra Street Power House, Newcastle, N.S.W. (Specification No. 470.)

Copies of the specification, conditions and form of tender may be obtained from the office of the Electrical Engineer, New South Wales Government Railways and Tramways, 61, Hunter Street, Sydney, on payment of £1. Tenders, made out on the proper form, will be received by the Chief Commissioner for Railways and Tramways, Phillip Street, Sydney, N.S.W., up to noon on 3rd May.

The "Gazette" of 24th November also publishes an official notice authorising the construction of two sections of the Wyalong-Lake Cudgellico Railway, representing a total distance of about 28 miles.

**Railway  
Material.**

#### EGYPT.

H.M. Consul at Cairo (Mr. A. D. Alban) has forwarded a specification in connection with a call for tenders by the **Post Office Uniforms.** Postmaster-General, Alexandria, for the supply of *summer and winter uniforms* for the year 1917-18.

Tenders will be received by the Postmaster-General, Alexandria, up to noon on 1st March, and must be made out on the printed schedules which, with copies of the specifications, may be obtained on application at the Central Stores Department, General Post Office, Alexandria.

\* 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 Australia who can be instructed by cable.

### Openings for British Trade.

#### EGYPT—*continued.*

Samples of the uniforms may be inspected at the Central Stores Department, as above.

*A provisional deposit equal to 2 per cent., or a bank guarantee of 10 per cent., of the value of the offer must accompany each tender. The tenderer must be a person residing in Egypt, or must have a representative in that country, and must give in his offer an address in Egypt at which notices may be served upon him.*

A copy of the specification, conditions and form of tender may be consulted by United Kingdom ready made clothing manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 1,456.)

#### RUSSIA (FINLAND).

The Acting British Consul at Helsingfors (Mr. H. M. Grove) reports that an agent in Wiborg wishes to obtain the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *cotton yarn, thread, stockings, cloth, satin, handkerchiefs, linoleum, cement, leather goods, stationery, pens, post cards, and iron goods such as sheet iron, tin, locks and trays.*

See Note on p. 144.

The same enquirer wishes to represent United Kingdom exporters of *grain, coffee, tea, and coal.* See Note on p. 144.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of appointing an agent in Wiborg, 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. In making application the reference number (13) should be quoted. (C.I.B. 1,172.)

#### FRANCE.

H.M. Consul at Lyons (Mr. E. R. E. Vicars) reports that a local firm, dealing in all kinds of *stationery, drawing materials, and more particularly typewriters and office sundries and accessories,* wishes to buy quantities of these goods from United Kingdom manufacturers, and also to make arrangements with them for the exclusive sale of their manufactures in the Lyons district.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of initiating business in the Lyons district, 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. In making application the reference number (14) should be quoted. (C.I.B. 1,031.)

*Openings for British Trade.*

**FRANCE (GUADELOUPE).**

The British Vice-Consul in Guadeloupe, French West Indies (Mr. J. E. Devaux) reports that there may be a possibility of opening up a considerable export trade in codfish from Canada and Newfoundland, in view of the reduction of the customs duties on that commodity in Guadeloupe from 48 frs. to 10 frs. per 100 kilogs. The white haddock, of medium size, is mostly in demand on the Guadeloupe market; the price at the time of writing (20th November) was 110 frs. per 100 kilogs. The several import dues on codfish are now as follows:—Customs duty as above, viz., 10 frs. per 100 kilogs.; octroi duty, 2 frs. per 100 kilogs.; statistical tax, 0.15 centimes per package; wharfage, 20-35 centimes per package.

The following table shows the quantities of codfish imported into Guadeloupe from the principal countries concerned during 1913 and 1914:—

From	1913.	1914.
	Kilogs.	Kilogs.
France and French Colonies ... ..	991,990	865,940
British West Indies (Barbados) ... ..	2,200	10,430
United States of America... ..	246	5,468

The Vice-Consul also reports that further trade might be established in Canadian lumber. Imports of pitch pine lumber come entirely from the United States, amounting to about 2,000,000 super. ft. annually, but white pine although shipped from New York is really of Canadian origin. The annual importation of white pine lumber is about 1,500,000 super. ft. The white pine boards are generally 1 in. thick, 10-12 ins. wide and 14-16 ft. long.

Another commodity for which an opening might be sought in Guadeloupe is flour, the imports of which in 1913 and 1914 were as follows:—

From	1913.	1914.
	Kilogs.	Kilogs.
France ... ..	1,413,480	489,734
United States ... ..	3,713,943	4,690,478
	5,127,423	5,080,212

Franc = 9.6d. at par.      Kilog. = 2.2046 lbs.      (C.I.B. 59,765.)

*Openings for British Trade.*

**SPAIN.**

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 10th January notifies that tenders will be received at the "Dirección General de Obras Públicas, Ministerio de Fomento," Madrid, up to 3rd February, for the construction of an embankment on the sea front at the port of Corunna, at an estimated cost of 1,498,835 pesetas (about £59,900). A period of five years will be allowed for carrying out the works. *A deposit of 74,917 pesetas (about £3,000) is required to qualify any tender. Local representation is necessary.*

Specifications and plans, &c. may be consulted at the above-mentioned "Dirección General" or at the offices of the Civil Government at Corunna.

The same issue of the "Gaceta" notifies that tenders will be opened by the Municipal Authorities at Vallmoll, on 12th February, for the construction of a school building at that town at an estimated cost of 89,548 pesetas (about £3,600).

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

The "Gaceta" of 13th January notifies that sealed tenders will be received by the "Servicio Central Hidráulico, Dirección General de Obras Públicas, Ministerio de Fomento," Madrid, up to 1 p.m. on 4th February, for the supply and delivery of 1,500 metric tons of cement required in connection with the Agujero drainage works. *A deposit of 2,000 pesetas (about £80) is required to qualify any tender. Local representation is necessary.*

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

**MOROCCO.**

A London firm of general exporters to Morocco desires to act as export agents for United Kingdom firms wishing to do business in the Moroccan markets. The same firm wishes to act as buying agents in Morocco for United Kingdom importers of Moroccan produce.

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. 1,936.)

*Openings for British Trade.***COLOMBIA.**

The "Diario Oficial" (Bogotá) of 16th November publishes a Law granting 30,000 hectares (about 74,100 acres) of land to the Municipality of Ipiales, in the Department of Nariño. The Municipality will sell this land in lots by public tender and the proceeds of the sale will be devoted to the construction and equipment of a hospital in the town of Ipiales. The plans of the work must be presented to the Colombian Ministry of Public Works for approval.

**ECUADOR.**

In a report to his Government, published in "Commerce Reports" (Washington) of 10th December, the United States Consul at Guayaquil writes that there is a dearth of competent dressmakers in that town. The few available state that apprentices manifest little interest in learning the trade and, consequently, dressmakers are planning to establish business relations with reliable oversea firms in a position to supply samples regularly and to fill orders for women's ready-made dresses selected from catalogues.

A substantial mail-order trade with Guayaquil in ready-made dresses could be developed with practically no expense to the exporter. Catalogues should be in Spanish.

**ARGENTINA.**

The "Boletin Oficial" (Buenos Aires) of 3rd December publishes a Decree authorising the Argentine State Railways Administration to construct a section of the projected Milagro-San Luis line, viz., between the station of Milagro, on the Northern Argentine Railway, and the town of Quines, a distance of 50 kiloms. (about 31 miles).

**PERSIA.**

The Commercial Adviser at the British Residency and Consulate-General at Bushire reports, under date 15th November last, that in the southern part of Persia fashions change but slowly, and the same types of goods are in demand year after year, cheapness alone affecting the market, while the requirements of the tribal folk are almost entirely restricted to the necessaries of life.

Among the goods of enemy origin said to have been in demand prior to the war are the following:—*Woollen prints*, very thin and of inferior quality; *cotton prints* of soft and superior cotton in imitation of the woollen variety; *woollen and cotton yarns*; *Berlin wool*, *cephyr yarns*, *velvets and plushes*; thin *woollen mantles* (to imitate the

**German and Austrian Goods to be replaced.**

### Openings for British Trade.

#### PERSIA—continued.

locally woven "aba"); *cotton chintz*, resembling Kashmir shawls in colour; *safety matches* of inferior quality, of very thin wood; *glass-ware, lampware, china and earthenware* including *tea-cups, sherbet glasses, small tea-cups* (to contain about 2 ounces of tea), thick *water tumblers, tumblers with saucers*, and thick *glass trays*; *woollen socks, handkerchiefs, cotton undershirts, and vests*; *knives, penknives, scissors and needles*; *drugs and chemicals*; *paper*; *linseed and turpentine*.

One of the most important of pre-war imports by enemy firms was *sugar* from both Austria and Germany. In the year ended October, 1913, some 40,000 tons of loaf and crystal sugar, valued at £770,000, were landed from Hamburg-America steamers alone at the Gulf and Tigris ports. The total import of sugar up the Persian Gulf was expected before the outbreak of the war to rise rapidly to 60,000 tons, and of this quantity only 1,500 to 3,000 tons of crystals were expected to be British refined. The loaf sugar (beet) imported was almost entirely controlled by German firms, and since the war, the import of this sugar into Gulf ports has almost ceased, (C.I.B. 57,443.)

#### CHINA.

H.M. Consul at Amoy (Mr. H. A. Little) reports that most of the import business in that city is done with wholesale dealers, Chinese and foreign, at Hong Kong, and the quotations there indicate approximately the prices at Amoy. In the case of the small direct trade with the United Kingdom, which is on a c.i.f. basis, payment is made either by cash remittances or drafts on buyers at three to ninety days after sight.

Among the principal goods imported from enemy countries are the following:—*Clocks, buttons, enamelled ware, bentwood furniture, hosiery, drugs, needles, paper, soap, mirrors, paints, cotton thread, blankets, towels, perfumery and fancy goods.* (C.I.B. 53,474.)



## OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

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### 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 1915, 849 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 383,888 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.

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## BOARD OF TRADE EXHIBITIONS.

### BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

The first British Industries Fair organised by the Board of Trade was held in the Agricultural Hall, London, from 10th to 21st May of last year. The object of this Fair was to give British firms an opportunity of exhibiting goods of their own manufacture and to bring them into touch with both home and over-sea buyers. Admission to the Fair was by invitation of the Board of Trade, and invitations were confined to *bonâ fide* trade buyers, though of course a certain number of complimentary tickets were issued to Government officials and representatives of the press, &c. The results obtained were exceedingly satisfactory, more than 30,000 persons having visited the Fair during the eleven days on which it was open, and it is interesting to note that, in spite of the difficulties of foreign travel, over 300 foreign and colonial buyers, who had come from practically all parts of the world, were amongst the visitors, and business exceeded all expectations.

At the unanimous request of the exhibitors at this first British Industries Fair, the Board of Trade consented to organise a second Fair early in 1916, and, in order that it should in no way interfere with the manufacture of munitions and other Government supplies, it has been decided to confine the Fair this year to manufacturers in the following trades, *viz.*:—Toys and Games; China and Earthenware; Glass and Glassware; Fancy Goods; Printing and Stationery.

At the request of the President of the Board of Trade, the President of the Board of Education has consented to the Fair being held this year in part of the buildings of the Victoria and Albert Museum. The Fair will accordingly be held in these buildings from 21st February to 3rd March. It has been ascertained that, owing to the removal of many exhibits to places of greater safety, space is available in the Museum buildings which can be temporarily adapted to the purposes of the Fair without involving any serious inconvenience to the public or risk to the permanent exhibits.

In asking the Board of Education to allow the Museum buildings to be used for this purpose, the Board of Trade were actuated by two principal considerations. In the first place it was ascertained that all the other suitable buildings in London were from one cause or another unavailable; and secondly it was felt that such a proposal was in accordance with the purpose which the Museum was designed to serve. As is stated in the general guide to the Museum, the primary object of its founders was to provide models for, and otherwise to aid, the improvement of such manufactures and crafts as are associated with decorative design. Everyone who saw the articles exhibited at the Fair last May must have realised the extent to which commercial success involves excellence in decorative design. It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of this element; and if by the holding of the Fair in the Museum buildings manufacturers and buyers are brought into closer touch with the best specimens of artistic design which the country possesses, the utility of the Fair to the commerce and industry of the country may be greatly augmented.

*Board of Trade Exhibitions.***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 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 familiarising themselves with German methods of publicity, the Board of Trade have collected over 3,000 specimen catalogues of German origin, 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 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 for a few days to United Kingdom firms established in the Provinces.

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**OTHER EXHIBITIONS.**

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**SOUTH AFRICA.**

H.M. Acting Trade Commissioner in South Africa (Mr. H. E. Gauntlett) reports that the Port Elizabeth Agricultural Society proposes to hold its next annual show at that town from 14th to 17th March, 1916.

**Forthcoming  
Agricultural  
Show at  
Port Elizabeth.**

Mr. Gauntlett urges United Kingdom firms having representatives in Cape Province 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:—1s. per sq. yd. under cover, 6d. per sq. yd. in the open. Entries close on 29th February.

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. 59,896.)

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## **GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.**

### **WARNING TO IMPORTERS.**

The Board of Trade desire to warn importers that they are under an obligation to take all necessary steps to satisfy themselves that goods they propose to import are not of enemy origin. Failing evidence that they have done so the goods, should they prove as a result of examination on arrival to be of enemy origin, will be liable to seizure even though accompanied by Consular certificates of origin.

Importers, who are offered goods (especially goods hitherto mainly derived from enemy countries) by firms abroad respecting which they have insufficient information, are strongly advised to defer payment until the goods are delivered, and to make it a condition of payment that the goods are not only accompanied by certificates of origin in proper form, but are passed on arrival by the Customs authorities of the United Kingdom.

### **POSTAGE STAMPS OF ENEMY ORIGIN.**

#### **Importation Prohibited.**

The Board of Trade desire to draw the attention of postage stamp dealers to the fact that the importation into the United Kingdom of postage stamps of enemy origin, whether used or unused, is prohibited by the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation of the 9th September, 1914.

### **APPLICATIONS BY BRITISH FIRMS FOR PERMISSION TO IMPORT FROM FRANCE, ITALY, AND RUSSIA, MATERIALS REQUIRED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MANUFACTURE OF MUNITIONS OF WAR.**

The Minister of Munitions gives notice that all persons who desire to import from France, Italy, or Russia, materials required in connection with the manufacture of munitions of war, being materials of which the export from the country in question is prohibited or restricted, should submit their applications to the Director-General of Munitions Supply, B.M.3, Armament Buildings, Whitehall Place, S.W.

The application must contain:—

- (a) A precise description of the nature and quantity of the goods which it is desired to import.
- (b) A statement of the use to which they are to be put, and any evidence, such as references to direct or indirect Government contracts, tending to show that they are required for the manufacture of munitions of war.
- (c) The name of the firm or firms to whom they are to be consigned as well as that of the firm or firms on whose behalf they are purchased.

The Minister of Munitions will then, in approved cases, take all the necessary steps with a view to obtaining from the Government concerned a licence to export the goods in question.

*Government Notices affecting Trade.***TRADE WITH CHINA AND SIAM.**

The "London Gazette" of 14th January publishes further names of firms in China additional to the lists of approved consignees in China and Siam which were published in the Seventh Supplement to the "Gazette" of 21st December.

The issue of the "Gazette" may be obtained, price 1s. 0½d. (post free), from Messrs. Wymann & 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.

[N.B.—The white list of approved consignees in China does not apply to firms in Hong-Kong—see immediately succeeding notice.]

**TRADE WITH HONG-KONG.****White List for China does not apply to Hong-Kong Firms.**

The Board of Trade are notified by the Colonial Office that, according to telegraphic information from the Governor of Hong-Kong, complaints are being received there that some merchants in the United Kingdom are declining to complete or undertake orders from Hong-Kong merchants on the ground that such merchants are not on the white list of persons and bodies of persons to whom articles to be exported to China may be consigned under the terms of the Proclamation of 24th September, 1915 (see pp. 952-3 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 30th September last). *Special attention is drawn to the fact that the Proclamation referred to does not apply to Hong-Kong; Hong-Kong is not affected by white list regulations.* (C. 390.)

**ENEMY FIRMS IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**

The Governor of the Straits Settlements has forwarded, through the Colonial Office, the following list of enemy firms in that Colony which are in the process of being wound up or against which liquidation orders have been issued:—

**Singapore.**

Behn, Meyer & Co., Ltd. (also at Penang).	Hamburg-Amerika Line.
Bremen Chaircane Manu- facturing Co., Ltd.	Kumpers & Co.
Forweg, R.	Menke & Co., W.
Franzen & Co.	Norddeutscher Lloyd.
Gaupp & Co., C. J.	Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.
	Winklemann & Lubking, Ltd.

**Penang.**

Goldenburg & Co.	Martijn & Co.
Herm-Jebesen & Co.	Schmidt, Kustermann & Co.
Hug & Co.	

(C. 1,020.)

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*Government Notices affecting Trade.*

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**LIQUIDATION OF ENEMY FIRMS IN EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.**

The "East African Standard" (Nairobi) of 11th December contains an announcement that the Liquidator of enemy firms has been appointed to be Controller of the business of Messrs. Schauer Welter and Company.

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**PARCEL POST TO RUSSIA, ROUMANIA AND PERSIA.**

The Post Office announces that the Parcel Post services to Russia, Roumania and Persian Post Offices in Northern Persia *viâ* Sweden and *viâ* Norway and Sweden are suspended; but parcels for Russia can still be accepted for transmission *viâ* Canada and Japan at the rates of postage already announced.

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**ADDITIONAL CODE AUTHORISED FOR USE IN FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.**

The Postmaster-General announces that the Rubber edition of Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code has been added to the list of the codes authorised for use in foreign telegrams.

The code is not at present available for use in telegrams to the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay and the Republic of Honduras, but otherwise it can be used under the same conditions as those applicable to the seven codes already in use.

These conditions are as follows:—

(1) Code is at present only allowed in telegrams exchanged between the United Kingdom on the one hand and British Possessions and allied or neutral countries outside Europe on the other.

(2) Messages in private code or in any unrecognised code are stopped.

(3) Neither private supplements nor the numerical equivalents of the phrases in published codes are admissible. It should be specially remembered that groups or series of numbers and similar expressions (*e.g.*, prices of stocks) are not necessarily admissible because they appear in code. If the decode would not have passed the Censors neither will the coded message be passed.

(4) All messages in code are decoded under arrangements made by the Post Office, for submission to the Censors. Every effort is made to avoid delay in this operation. It tends, however, to expedite the transmission of telegrams if persons handing in coded telegrams deposit at the same time translations of the messages.

(5) In all cases the name of the code used must be indicated on the form. It is not permissible to use words from more than one code in the same telegram.

(6) No charge is made for the transmission of the name of the code, but a fee of sixpence is charged for each outward telegram in code.

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*Government Notices affecting Trade.*

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**BLOCKADE OF THE CAMEROONS PARTIALLY RAISED.****Ports of Victoria and Rio del Rey opened to Trade.**

The Colonial Office announces that, in consequence of the raising of the blockade of the coast of the Cameroons between Akwayafe River and Bimbia Creek (see notice at p. 96 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 13th January), the ports of Victoria and Rio del Rey have been opened to trade, subject to the restrictions hitherto in force generally in the Cameroons. Until a Customs service is organised at those ports, however, vessels with cargoes which are intended to be landed at Victoria and Rio del Rey must first clear such cargoes for Customs dues at Duala.

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**PROPOSED PATENT LEGISLATION IN FRANCE.**

With reference to the notice on pp. 670-1 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9th December last relative to proposed patent legislation in France, a "War Bulletin," dated 15th December, issued by the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, notified that the French Government Bill, No. 1,388, referred to in the above-mentioned notice, which proposed to give power to the Ministers of War and Marine to exploit, either in State or private factories, inventions of interest to the army and navy which are patented or deposited for patent, had been passed by the Chamber of Deputies and was then before the Senate.

A clause has been inserted stipulating that the Minister of Commerce will, in cases where the publication of patent rights would present inconvenience or danger to the State, exempt the claimant from such publication. Patents will not be allowed to be deposited abroad either by French subjects or by foreigners domiciled in France, if referring to inventions of interest to the navy or navigation, aviation, aerostation, armaments, artillery, telegraphy, explosives, gun-powder or engineering of a military nature.

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**TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.**

**NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.**—The following information regarding trade conditions in the Netherlands East Indies has been extracted from a "Special Foreign Trade Bulletin" dated 1st November, 1915, issued by the United States National Association of Manufacturers:—

The foreign trade of the Netherlands East Indies is carried on through the three principal ports, viz., Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya.

The total imports of merchandise (including Government stores) into the Netherlands East Indies amounted to 463,802,000 gulden, and exports to 671,434,000 gulden, in 1913 (the last year for which statistics have been published). As there are no transshipments at the above-mentioned ports, and the only transit trade is for the other

*Trade Conditions Abroad.*

Islands of the Colony, the entire import is supposed to be consumed by the resident population. This means nearly 13 gulden's worth of imports per head of population, which is exceptionally high as compared with British India and China.

Of the total value of the import trade of the Netherlands East Indies in 1913, the Netherlands supplied 145,000,000 gulden's worth, the United Kingdom 77,000,000 gulden's worth, and Germany 28,000,000 gulden's worth. Imports from Austria-Hungary are not separately distinguished. Imports from the Straits Settlements to the value of 80,000,000 gulden are shown, but these are mostly in transit from other countries.

The Islands are considered very prosperous. During the last four years imports have increased by over 40 per cent., *viz.*, from 324,973,000 gulden to 463,802,000 gulden, while exports have increased from 442,157,000 gulden to 671,434,000 gulden. The Colony consumed 96,700,000 gulden's worth of cotton piece goods in 1913, of which 40,300,000 gulden's worth were supplied by the United Kingdom, and 40,400,000 gulden's worth by the Netherlands.

In 1913 iron and steel goods were imported into the Netherlands East Indies to the value of 41,900,000 gulden; machinery of all kinds to the value of 36,200,000 gulden; sewing machines to the value of 1,700,000 gulden; typewriters to the value of 200,000 gulden; and rubber tyres to the value of 1,960,000 gulden.

The European war adversely affected the trade of the Islands during the first few months owing especially to the interruption to navigation, but it has gradually recovered until it is now very nearly normal.

12 gulden = £1.

\* \* \* \* \*

**SIAM (BANGKOK).**—The British Vice-Consul at Bangkok (Mr. H. Fitzmaurice) reports that the following remarks on the general condition of local trade in the year ended 31st March, 1915, have been supplied to him by a local importer:—

Exports of rice were very heavy, and this, following on the record year 1913-14, should, under normal circumstances, have re-acted favourably on the import trade. Owing, however, to the war in Europe, all anticipations were upset.

At the outbreak of the war there was naturally great nervousness as to the financial effect it might have, especially as it followed so closely on the local financial troubles experienced at the end of 1913 and beginning of 1914. For a time all confidence in the bazaar was shattered, and not only were importers afraid to deliver goods and take fresh orders, but a great many native buyers were disinclined to give new orders. The importers quickly realised, however, that to avoid catastrophe it was necessary to continue credit business, and this was generally done, with the result that confidence was restored fairly rapidly.

As indicated, orders and shipments were greatly curtailed for a time and imports of bazaar goods, more particularly cotton goods, suffered accordingly. Despite these reduced imports, however, at no time since the war started has there been anything



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### Trade Conditions Abroad.

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approaching a shortage in stock of cotton goods. This was no doubt due to the large stocks held both by European importers and in the bazaar when the war broke out. Until recently, dealers have shown an increasing tendency to order liberally, especially in piece-goods, but unless new crop prospects improve before long a dull market is likely to be experienced, and the bazaar may suffer in consequence. The colour difficulty (due to the shortage of supplies of aniline dyes) is likely to be of great importance, and there is increasing difficulty in securing many lines of coloured goods.

One result of the war will be to create healthier trade conditions than have been the rule for some years past. Enemy countries will no doubt make great efforts to regain lost trade, but it seems likely that they will not be financially capable after the war of extending credits in their former liberal manner. It may be mentioned that many lines of British goods are at present only obtainable at very high prices, while all European goods are considerably affected by the high rates of freight now ruling, and both imports and exports at Bangkok will be bound to be adversely affected in consequence. The high prices that now have to be paid for most metals may also influence seriously the volume of imports in 1915-16.

(A.R. 2.)

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#### TRADE ENQUIRIES REGARDING MARKETS ABROAD.

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

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

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

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

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## LABOUR MARKET IN DECEMBER AND YEAR 1915.

According to the January issue of the "Board of Trade Labour Gazette,"\* the high level of employment of recent months was fully maintained in December, 1915, and there was a general shortage of labour except in some branches of the clothing trades.

In the coal mining industry the average weekly number of days on which the collieries were working was the highest recorded by the Department for any December, and the number of work-people employed was slightly greater than in November. Employment continued good at iron and lead mines; shale mines were very busy. In the quarrying industry employment was generally fair, and at the North Wales slate quarries there was a slight improvement.

In the pig iron industry employment was good, and at iron and steel works very good.

Great scarcity of labour was reported in the engineering and shipbuilding trades, which continued to work at high pressure. With the exception of tinplate, which showed a decline during December, most of the other metal trades continued busy and much overtime was worked.

In the cotton trade the shortage of labour became more acute; in the woollen and hosiery trades employment continued good, and in the worsted trade fairly good. In the jute trade there was a marked shortage of male and female labour; the linen trade showed an improvement, but much short time was still reported in the Belfast district. Employment in the dyeing and bleaching trades was good, but with calico printers it was only moderate. The curtain and plain net branches of the lace trade were well employed, and there was an improvement in the levers branch.

In the boot and shoe trades employment continued very good; in the leather trades it was good on the whole, except with saddle and harness makers. The bespoke tailoring trade, and dress-making and millinery showed a decline; in the ready-made tailoring, wholesale mantle, costume and blouse trades employment was fair. In the felt hat trade it continued fairly good, and in the silk hat trade it was bad.

In the building trades there was a further seasonal decline, especially with painters. Brick works also showed a seasonal decline, but the cement trade continued well employed. Employment in the furnishing trades was fairly good, and in the wood-working trades good on the whole.

The printing trade showed an improvement, with considerable overtime; in the bookbinding and paper trades employment was good.

The glass and pottery trades continued to be well employed. The food preparation trades were extremely busy and overtime was general. Agricultural operations were hindered by stormy weather, and in consequence the shortage of labour was not so severely felt. Employment with dock labourers was good generally. The supply of seamen for mereantile ships was not quite equal to the demand.

\* For list of principal contents see p. 202.

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*Labour Market in December and Year 1915.*

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Compared with December, 1914, when employment was already good, a general improvement was shown.

The outstanding feature of the labour market in the year 1915 was the shortage of workpeople, which became more and more pronounced as the year advanced, and was very acute at its close, owing to the active recruiting campaign which took place in the autumn and early winter. A few industries, including some of importance, such as the building trades and some branches of the clothing trades, were relatively quiet; though even in these the staffs of workpeople were so much depleted that there was very little unemployment, and, as a rule, only a small amount of short time. In the large majority of trades, however, the great difficulty was scarcity of labour, which was met to some extent by the working of overtime.

The shortage would have been even more severely felt but for the transfer of workpeople from one industry to another, the "dilution" of skilled by semi-skilled and unskilled labour, and by the greater employment of women and girls, partly on classes of work formerly shared between males and females, and partly on work hitherto performed exclusively by men and boys. Speaking generally, it may be said that the growing shortage of male labour can only be met by a very much larger influx of women into industry than has yet taken place.

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### COMPETITIVE TRADE IN RUSSIA.

#### A Comparison of German, British and American Methods.

The "Weekly Bulletin," dated 10th November, issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa, publishes a report by the Canadian Special Trade Commissioner, Mr. C. F. Just, on methods of business in Russia, from which the following particulars are extracted:—

Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States, in the order named, are the principal countries from which Russia has derived her imports, and it is of interest to note the methods used by each to capture the trade of the Russian market.

*Germany.*—German manufacturers, after due trial, have abandoned the practice of establishing branch houses in Russia, as it has proved unprofitable. They subsequently took up and developed the intensive working of the market with travellers, who covered not only the chief cities like Petrograd, Moscow, Riga, Kiev, Odessa, Rostov-on-Don, etc., but also the larger provincial towns. These travellers carried elaborate collections of samples of a wide range of articles, representing often different industries, and, above all, catalogues printed in Russian with prices set out in Russian values. They quoted f.o.b. Russian port or a Russian frontier station, and were ready to meet the provincial wholesale dealer and the local stores by quoting similar terms with duty paid, and, if pressed, including delivery at the local station. As

*Competitive Trade in Russia.*

a further accommodation they conceded extended credits to suit the individual customer, with the support of the German banks. The success of German firms in Russia was much helped by their ability to supply cheap articles for a market consisting so largely of peasants, who are anything but fastidious. Moreover, they were also able by the circumstances of their competition and by clever adaptation of business methods gradually to secure the Russian market for better-class articles.

*United Kingdom.*—Twenty years ago the United Kingdom practically monopolised the Russian market in manufactured articles, but she has since been overtaken by Germany owing to the disinclination to allow the long credits given by that country. Ultra-conservative methods of business and unwillingness to quote in Russian currency and weights and measures, or to follow the German example of quoting delivery at frontier with duty paid, hampered progress. It is said that the use of travellers in order to keep in touch with customers was neglected, and that British manufacturers declined to entrust their interests to export merchant houses. Thus, the direct business became limited to the largest dealers in the Russian centres, and it might be said that the business the United Kingdom was doing in Russia until recently was due largely to the fact that British goods were actually demanded by customers, and not to their being actively pushed. Evidences of a salutary change in this regard are now at hand. That British trade with Russia is still as large as it is should be taken as a tribute to the intrinsic excellence of the goods supplied.

*United States.*—The methods employed hitherto by United States manufacturers have been either (1) to appoint a sole selling agent for Russia and Siberia, or (2) to entrust their export trade to exporting merchant houses in the United States and Hamburg; the second method appears to be most in favour. United States manufacturers have obtained better results with the Hamburg firms than with those in the United States, as the former worked Russia somewhat intensively with travellers along the German lines, indicated above. For the American firm thus relieved of Russian credit risks the business was easy and convenient, but it was necessarily of restricted proportions, the growth of which the manufacturer could not influence. The chief concern of the German firm was to give his Russian customer a wide choice of goods from all countries, as this ensured sales, and therefore he had no special reason to push the articles of any particular firm. Like his British colleague, the United States manufacturer was opposed to the granting of long credits, and as a consequence the market was left open to the German, who constantly improved his position.

*Alternative business methods.*—Mr. Just then goes on to deal with the various methods open to manufacturers proposing to share in the Russian trade. Business by correspondence can hardly be recommended as satisfactory. Business through export

*Competitive Trade in Russia.*

merchant houses is to the advantage of the manufacturer in that he takes no credit risks, but the disadvantages on the other hand lie in the higher price quoted to the Russian wholesaler, and in the fact that the export house, as a rule, represents more than one manufacturer making the same article, and is not particularly interested in any one manufacturer. A much more satisfactory plan, in Mr. Just's opinion, is to appoint Russian firms or available local British firms as agents. Some of the agents working on a commission basis are ready to undertake a full or partial guarantee of accounts for a corresponding additional commission. Merchants doing a wholesale business acting as agents take the financial risk and quote such prices as they think necessary. Before the war, the majority of the more desirable agents already represented manufacturers and were not free, but it is believed that now the difficulty of securing suitable representatives may be overcome. A further method of business suggested is that of appointing a resident representative of grouped industries, co-related but not inter-competitive, or of industries making similar articles, but agreeing to pool orders for the Russian market. The employment of a trusted representative equipped with technical knowledge of and business experience in the articles he is to introduce offers, perhaps, the most satisfactory solution of the problem.

**Distribution of foreign imports.**—The distribution of foreign imports into Russia is entirely in the hands of two or three classes of wholesale merchant houses, all of which are grouped in a few of the chief cities, such as Petrograd, Moscow, Riga, Kiev, Odessa, Rostov-on-Don, etc. Moscow is pre-eminent as a centre of this character, and it is hardly an exaggeration to say that nearly 50 per cent. of Russian foreign imports are handled directly or indirectly through that centre. The general character of the imports dealt in by Moscow firms is of a class which appeals to a peasant market, and is represented by the cheaper qualities as compared with the character of the business transacted from Petrograd, where the trade is of high standard and where Government purchases and contracts are exclusively settled for the whole Empire. In the first instance, there are then in these large cities wholesale merchant houses, which employ travellers who work the surrounding provinces. The orders as received are combined and transferred to the foreign manufacturers concerned, the merchants themselves carrying very little stock. Wholesale houses in the provinces are few in number and of relatively small account. The wholesale dealers referred to sell direct to the provincial retailers. The selling firms in question belong to the class which offers exclusively the goods of the foreign manufacturers they represent.

Another class of wholesalers have no travellers, and rely upon catalogues; they have their regular clientèle throughout the provinces, mainly retailers, who effect their purchases by correspondence or in person, when they visit the various centres.

A few other firms have their branch houses in different towns

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in Russia, which send out travellers in their respective districts to deal direct with users, but these firms specialise as a rule in a few lines. All wholesalers do a large retail trade with users of goods, such as factories, railways, &c.

Travellers for the provinces carry ample collections of samples, together with catalogues. Their catalogues are of two kinds; some houses issue only a retail catalogue, and sell at these prices, less a certain discount; others publish and issue a wholesale catalogue only at net prices to provincial dealers, these wholesale catalogues being restricted to the trade.

**Credit conditions.**—In Russian dealings the question of credits is of great importance and calls for careful investigation. The Russian wholesaler is compelled to allow his customer credit in practically all lines. This credit period varies and may extend up to twelve months. A cash payment on delivery of say up to 25 or 30 per cent. is the general rule. In most cases, however, the wholesaler is satisfied if his client will pay railway freight and expenses to destination, although he usually tries to insist on a cash payment to cover his own outlay for sea freight and duty. For this reason manufacturers should be prepared to grant liberal credits to dealers in order to do business, say for 75 per cent. of the cost at factory. They should endeavour to sell f.o.b. home port, to which dealers will generally agree, the dealers paying freight, insurance, etc. For the balance in question it will be found that credit should be given for three, six, nine or twelve months, according to the article and the respective customer. Thus the foreign manufacturer is asked to help to carry trade, as the majority of the wholesale dealers have not sufficient capital to pay for their imports until the ultimate user of these goods, in the main the peasant consumer, is able to discharge his obligations to the retailer, which he can only do after the gathering of his crops. As has been seen, the German houses were assisted by the co-operation of the banks in meeting the situation. Careful investigation of the credit position of wholesalers is therefore of unusual importance, even in the case of large buyers. The recovery of debts in Russia is surrounded with difficulties, and procedure in the Russian courts, while just and sure, is slow. On the other hand, sales made on the plan of payment by instalments are to be considered safe, and are generally adopted in cases of transactions for machinery, etc., which remain the property of the vendor until the last instalment has been paid.

Mr. Just concludes that the building up of an export trade is at best a slow process, and new-comers in a market like that of Russia will have to proceed warily and restrain their optimism. But there is no question that with ordinary caution and judgment it should be possible for them to make solid connections, and develop gradually a stable and profitable business in the Russian market in some of the very many lines of supplies which are indispensable to the Russian people.

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## AMERICAN COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY IN SOUTH AMERICA.

H.M. Consul at Pernambuco (Mr. H. E. Dickie) reports that one of the most significant proofs of increased U.S.A. commercial activity in the South American continent has been the establishment of branches of the National City Bank of New York at Buenos Aires, São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, which will be followed, in all probability, by the establishment of further branches in the northern commercial centres in Brazil. The whole plan has been carefully thought out and is only part of a vast commercial propaganda which has every appearance of resulting in formidable competition with British commercial enterprise in South America. Numerous commercial experts have been sent out by the United States Government to ascertain the prospects of successful trading in the various centres and to feel the pulse of the country generally. This work has been done with remarkable thoroughness and acumen, and apparently nothing has been omitted to ensure ultimate success. A whole series of literature is being published and distributed broadcast in order to create interest in high commercial circles, the most noteworthy being, perhaps, the publications under the auspices of the National City Bank of New York, "The Americas" and "Made in U.S.A." It seems desirable in the interests of British traders, says H.M. Consul, to draw attention to some of the very apposite remarks in one of the above journals.

"The Americas" informs the public why the United States has not hitherto been an active competitor in foreign markets. The opening up of the vast territories of the United States had absorbed all its attention and activities; railway construction on a scale which altogether dwarfs similar undertakings in other countries presented almost unlimited opportunities for home investment; and it is only now, when these and other schemes for home development have reached a very high state, that the American capitalist and manufacturer begin to look abroad for fresh fields of activity and new markets to conquer. According to this same publication, there is a large amount of capital in the United States which might be employed for the development of the various Central and South American countries, thereby increasing enormously their wealth and purchasing power, which, it is naturally hoped, would be directed towards increasing trade with the United States. The problem to be solved is how to make headway against European competition; no new method is suggested, but the time is stated to be ripe to follow the example of European industrial and commercial pioneers and boldly enter into the field, an unusual opportunity presenting itself at the present juncture.

H.M. Consul points out that the establishment of American banks in the Southern Continent is only the thin end of the wedge, and it is significant also to note the natural sequence to the first step, viz., the systematic training by the banks of young men for the express purpose of exploiting the Brazilian and Argentine markets.

(A.R. 1.)

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## PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

### SIERRA LEONE.

The "Sierra Leone Gazette" of the 11th December, 1915, contains copy of a Bill which proposes to amend "The Proposed Tariff Alterations. Customs Duties Ordinance, 1909." With regard to the articles enumerated in the First Schedule to this Ordinance, the following statement shows the proposed changes in the rates of duty upon the importation into the Colony of the articles affected:—

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.	
	Rates at present in operation.	Proposed Rates.
Cartridges (bul.) for revolver and other pistols	Per 100	s. d. 3 1½
Guns—		s. d. 3 1
Trade flint-lock guns	... .. Each	3 1½
Salt	... ..	Free
Sugar	... ..	Free
Tobacco, unmanufactured	... .. Per lb.	0 8
Spirits or strong waters such as naphtha in its crude state, methylated spirits and perfumed waters, which are totally unfit for use as a potable spirit, and also <i>bona fide</i> drugs and medicines containing spirits, when admitted as drugs or medicines by the Comptroller of Customs	... ..	12½ <i>ad val.</i> 15 % <i>ad val.</i>

With regard to the Second Schedule, which enumerates the articles free of duty, it is proposed in the Bill to delete the words: "Food, all edibles, groceries, salt provisions, and other articles of food and drink for human consumption, except such as are made liable to import duty by the First Schedule of this Ordinance."

It is also proposed to make the following additions to this Schedule, *viz.*:—

Bread, otherwise known as biscuits, in barrels;

Flour, in barrels or half barrels, bags or half bags or in other packages;

Ice and all edible provisions kept or preserved on ice or in refrigerating chambers, *except such as are imported for sale.*

[The italicised words only are new in this item.]

[The effect of these proposals would be to make several articles of food which are now free of duty on importation into the Colony, subject to the duty leviable on articles which are unspecified in the First or Second Schedule of the Ordinance, *viz.*:—15 per cent. *ad valorem*, with an additional charge of 25 per cent. on the amount of duty so leviable.]

It is further proposed to increase the rate of duty leviable on all unspecified goods from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

(C. 2,039.)

### SWEDEN.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that, according to statements which have appeared in the Swedish press, the Swedish Board of Trade has recommended to the Swedish Government certain measures for the encouragement

**Proposed Customs Duty on Benzine.**



*Proposed Tariff Changes.***SWEDEN**—*continued.*

of the manufacture and use of "sulphite spirit" in Sweden, including a proposal that a Customs duty of 14 öre per litre (or 20 öre per kilogram) should be levied on benzine imported into Sweden, in order to protect the "sulphite spirit" industry against the competition of benzine.

[*Note.*—Benzine is at present allowed to be imported into Sweden free of Customs duty.] (C. 1,693.)

## TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

**BRITISH INDIA.**

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Notification (No. 940 W), dated 18th December, 1915, which further amends Notification No. 10,625 W, under which the exportation of all goods, with certain specified exemptions, is prohibited to Holland, by adding tobacco to the list of such exempted articles. In this connection, the "Indian Trade Journal" for the 24th December, 1915, contains a press communique, dated 17th December, 1915, stating that tobacco may be exported to Holland without the necessity for consignment to the Netherlands Oversea Trust. (C. 1,837.)

The "Indian Trade Journal" for the 24th December, 1915, contains copy of a Notification (No. 1,028 W), dated the 19th December, 1915, modifying Notification (No. 14,381 W), dated 4th September, 1915, by prohibiting the export from British India of raw cow-hides, drysalted or arsenicated, of weight less than 3 lbs. a piece, to all destinations other than the United Kingdom, and British Possessions and Protectorates, with effect from the 2nd January, 1916. In this connection, a press communique dated 20th December, 1915, also appears in the above-mentioned issue of the "Indian Trade Journal" to the effect that commitments entered into before the 19th December, 1915, will be respected as far as possible, unless they are already barred by the existing prohibition against the export from British India of raw-hides contained in the Notification No. 14,381 above referred to. Licences will be granted for the export to Italy of hides of the kind now prohibited, provided that such exports are certified to be on account of the Italian Government. (C. 1,816.)

The Board of Trade have received copy of Customs Notification (No. 949 C) dated 18th December, 1915, fixing the Tariff Valuations on various articles imported into British India, with effect from the 1st January, 1916. These valuations differ in many instances from those which were previously in operation, and which were published in various issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" for last year.\* The complete Schedule is, therefore, given below for purposes of reference:—

\* See pp. 612-19 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 4th March, 1915, and pp. 680-6 of the issue for the 11th March, 1915.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***BRITISH INDIA**—*continued.*

"In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 22 and 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII. of 1878), in modification of the Tariff values fixed by the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII. of 1894), as amended by the Indian Tariff Act (1894) Amendment Act, 1896 (III. of 1896), and as further altered from time to time by Notification of the Governor General in Council, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix, with effect from the 1st January, 1916, for the articles specified in column 2 of the schedule hereto annexed, the Tariff values stated in column 4 of the said schedule."

**Schedule IV.\*—Import Tariff.**

## GENERAL DUTIES.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	ANIMALS, LIVING.			
1	Horses, cattle, sheep, and all other living animals of all kinds.	...	R. a. ...	Free.
	ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.			
2	Coffee ... ..	ewt.	45 0	5 %
3	Fruits and vegetables (except fresh fruits and vegetables not separately enumerated, which are free)—			
	Almonds without shell ... ..	"	80 0	"
	" in the shell ... ..	"	20 0	"
	" (kagazi) } Persian ... ..	"	75 0	"
	" } European ... ..	"	45 0	"
	Cashew or cajoo kernels ... ..	"	25 0	"
	Coconuts, Straits ... ..	thousand	75 0	"
	" other ... ..	"	60 0	"
	" kernel (khopra) ... ..	ewt.	21 0	"
	Currants ... ..	"	28 0	"
	Dates, dry, in bags ... ..	"	7 12	"
	" wet ... baskets and bundles ...	"	5 8	"
	" " in pots, boxes, tins, and crates	"	8 0	"
	Figs, Persian, dried ... ..	"	12 0	"
	Garlic ... ..	"	6 0	"
	Hops ... ..	"	...	Free.
	Pistachio nuts ... ..	ewt.	45 0	5 %
	Prunes, Bussora (alu-Bokhara) ... ..	"	<i>ad val.</i>	"
	Raisins, black ... ..	"	"	"
	" kishmish, Persian Gulf ... ..	"	"	"
	" Munakka " ... ..	ewt.	12 0	"
	" other sorts ... ..	"	<i>ad val.</i>	"
	Walnuts, all descriptions ... ..	"	"	"
	All other sorts of fruits and vegetables ...	"	"	"
4	Grain and pulse, including broken grain and pulse, but not including flour.	...	...	Free.
5	Mineral and aerated waters, and all unfermented and non-alcoholic beverages.	...	<i>ad val.</i>	5 %
6	Provisions, oilmen's stores and groceries—			
	Bacon ... ..	"	"	"
	Beef and pork ... ..	"	"	"
	Bêche de mer... ..	"	"	"
	Butter... ..	lb.	1 6	"
	Cassava, Tapioca or Sago ... ..	ewt.	11 0	"
	Cheese ... ..	"	<i>ad val.</i>	"

\* As revised by the Commerce and Industry Department Notification No. 949-C. dated the 18th December, 1915.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRITISH INDIA—continued.

SCHEDULE IV.—IMPORT TARIFF—GENERAL DUTIES—continued.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK—cont.				
Provisions, oilmen's stores and groceries—cont.				
6—	China preserves in syrup ... ..	cwt. (nett)	R. a. 25 0	5 %
con.	"    "    dry, candied ... ..	lb.	0 5	"
	Coenum ... ..	cwt.	5 0	"
	Fish-maws ... ..	...	...	Free.
	Flour ... ..	...	ad val.	5 %
	Ghi ... ..	cwt.	70 0	"
	Margarine ... ..	...	ad val.	"
	Pork hams ... ..	...	...	"
	Shark-fins ... ..	...	...	Free.
	Singally and sozille ... ..	...	...	"
	Vinegar, in casks ... ..	...	ad val.	2½ %
	"    not in casks—			
	Persian ... ..	...	"	5 %
	Indian ... ..	...	"	"
	All other sorts of provisions, oilmen's stores and groceries.	...	"	"
7	Spices—			
	Betelnuts, raw, whole, split, or sliced :			
	from Goa ... ..	cwt.	14 0	"
	"    Straits and Dutch East Indies... ..	"	9 0	"
	Betelnuts, whole, from Ceylon ... ..	"	11 8	"
	"    raw, split (sun-dried) from Ceylon	"	25 0	"
	"    all other sorts ... ..	...	ad val.	"
	Chillies, dry ... ..	cwt.	15 0	"
	Cloves... ..	"	36 0	"
	"    exhausted ... ..	"	14 0	"
	"    stems and heads ... ..	"	10 0	"
	"    in seeds, narlavang ... ..	"	13 0	"
	Ginger, dry ... ..	"	15 0	"
	Mace ... ..	lb.	1 6	"
	Nutmegs ... ..	"	0 5	"
	"    in shell ... ..	"	0 3	"
	Pepper, black ... ..	cwt.	34 0	"
	"    white ... ..	"	60 0	"
	All other sorts of spices ... ..	...	ad val.	"
8	Sugar, crystallised, beet... ..	"	15 12	"
	"    "    and soft, refined in China	"	15 12	"
	"    "    "    from Japan ... ..	"	15 12	"
	"    "    "    from Egypt ... ..	"	15 12	"
	"    "    "    from Java, 23	"	14 12	"
	"    "    Dutch standard and above.	"		"
	"    "    and soft, from Java 16	"	13 4	"
	to 22 Dutch standard.	"		"
	"    "    and soft, from Java, 15	"	11 0	"
	Dutch standard and under	"		"
	"    "    and soft, from Mauritius,	"	15 4	"
	equal to 16 Dutch standard and over	"		"
	Molasses from Java ... ..	...	2 8	"
	"    "    other countries ... ..	...	2 8	"
	Sugar, all other sorts, including saccharine produce of all kinds and confectionery.	...	ad val.	"
9	Tea—			
	Black ... ..	lb.	0 10	"
	Green ... ..	"	0 9	"

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**BRITISH INDIA—continued.**

SCHEDULE IV.—IMPORT TARIFF—GENERAL DUTIES—continued.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valu- ation.	Duty.
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND NAR- COTICS, AND DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS.				
10	Chemical products and preparations—		R. a.	
	Acid, sulphuric ... ..	...	<i>ad val.</i>	5 %
	Alkali, Indian (sajji-khar) ... ..	cwt.	3 0	"
	Alum ... ..	"	6 8	"
	Arsenic (China mansil) ... ..	"	17 0	"
	" other sorts ... ..	"	<i>ad val.</i>	"
	Copperas, green ... ..	"	"	2½ %
	Explosives, namely, blasting gelatine, dynamite, roburite, tonite, and all other descriptions, including detonators and blasting fusc.	"	"	5 %
	Sal ammoniac ... ..	cwt.	36 0	"
	Soda ash ... ..	"	4 0	"
	Soda bicarbonate ... ..	"	5 8	"
	Sulphate of copper ... ..	"	20 0	"
	Sulphur (brimstone), flour ... ..	"	7 0	"
	" ( " ), roll ... ..	"	6 0	"
	" ( " ), rough ... ..	"	<i>ad val.</i>	"
	All other sorts of chemical products and preparations, including saltpetre, borax, grape sugar and glucose, but excluding nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide and mineral superphosphates, which are free.	"	"	"
11	Drugs, medicines, and narcotics—			
	Aloes, black ... ..	"	"	"
	" Socotra ... ..	"	"	"
	Aloe-wood ... ..	"	"	"
	Anti-plague serum ... ..	"	"	Free.
	Asafoetida (hing) ... ..	cwt.	120 0	5 %
	" coarse (hingra) ... ..	"	30 0	"
	Atáry, Persian ... ..	"	<i>ad val.</i>	"
	Bánslochán (bamboo camphor) ... ..	lb.	0 6	"
	Brimstone (amalsára) ... ..	"	<i>ad val.</i>	"
	Calumba root ... ..	cwt.	7 0	"
	Camphor, refined, other than powder ... ..	lb.	1 4	"
	" in powder ... ..	"	<i>ad val.</i>	"
	Cassia lignea ... ..	cwt.	17 0	"
	China root (chobehini), rough ... ..	"	10 0	"
	" " ( " ), scraped ... ..	"	19 0	"
	Cocaine ... ..	"	<i>ad val.</i>	"
	Cubebs ... ..	cwt.	85 0	"
	Galangal, China ... ..	"	10 8	"
	Pellitory (akalkara) ... ..	"	<i>ad val.</i>	"
	Peppermint, crystals ... ..	"	"	"
	Quinine and other alkaloids of chinchona ... ..	"	"	Free.
	Salep ... ..	cwt.	140 0	5 %
	Senna leaves ... ..	"	<i>ad val.</i>	"
	Storax, liquid (rose mellos or salaras) ... ..	cwt.	40 0	"
	All other sorts of drugs, medicines, and narcotics, except opium and tobacco (for which see Schedule III.)	"	<i>ad val.</i>	"

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRITISH INDIA—continued.

SCHEDULE IV.—IMPORT TARIFF—GENERAL DUTIES—continued.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
<b>CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES, &amp;c.—contd.</b>			R. a.	
12	Dyeing and tanning materials—			
	Alizarine dye, dry, 40 per cent. ... ..	lb.	5 0	5 %
	" " " 50 " ... ..	"	5 8	"
	" " " 60 " ... ..	"	6 0	"
	" " " 70 " ... ..	"	6 8	"
	" " " 80 " ... ..	"	7 0	"
	" " " 100 " ... ..	"	7 8	"
	" " moist, 10 " ... ..	"	2 12	"
	" " " 16 " ... ..	"	3 4	"
	" " " 20 " ... ..	"	4 0	"
	Aniline " " ... ..	"	2 0	"
	" " dry ... ..	"	4 0	"
	" salts... ..	...	ad val.	"
	Avar bark ... ..	cwt.	3 12	"
	Buzgand (gulpista) ... ..	...	ad val.	"
	Cochineal ... ..	lb.	1 4	"
	Gallnuts (myrabolans) ... ..	...	ad val.	"
	" Persian ... ..	cwt.	70 0	"
	Madder or manjit ... ..	...	ad val.	"
	Orchilla weed ... ..	...	"	"
	Sappan wood and root ... ..	...	"	"
	Turmeric ... ..	...	"	"
	All other sorts of dyeing and tanning materials.	...	"	"
<b>METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS.</b>				
13	Hardware and cutlery, including ironmongery and plated ware, and also including machines, tools, and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour. [ <i>Exceptions, which are free:</i> (i.) Water-lifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses and parts thereof, and any other machines and parts of machines ordinarily used in processes of husbandry, or for the preparation for use or for sale of the products of husbandry, which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the "Gazette of India," exempt; (ii.) the following agricultural implements, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, windmills, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, elevators, seed-crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, and rakes; (iii.) the following dairy appliances, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers and butter workers; (iv.) the following articles used in the manufacture of cotton, namely, bobbins (warping), forks for looms, healds, heald	...	ad val.	5 %



*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**BRITISH INDIA—continued.**

SCHEDULE IV.—IMPORT TARIFF—GENERAL DUTIES—continued.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valu- ation.	Duty.
	<i>METALS, &amp;c.—contd.</i>		R. a.	
15— <i>con.</i>	Metals, unwrought and wrought— <i>contd.</i>			
	Copper foil or dankpana, white, 10 in. to 11 in. by 4 in. to 5 in.	hundred leaves	3 8	5 %
	“ foil or dankpana, coloured, 10 in. to 11 in. by 4 in. to 5 in.	“	3 12	“
	“ wire, including phosphor-bronze ...	...	<i>ad val.</i>	“
	“ all other sorts, unmanufactured and manufactured, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free.	...	“	“
	German silver ... ..	...	“	“
	Gold bullion and coin ... ..	...	...	Free
	“ leaf ... ..	...	<i>ad val.</i>	5 %
	Iron, anchors and cables ... ..	...	“	1 %
	“ Lowmoor and similar qualities, all descriptions.	...	“	“
	“ angle, T, other than Lowmoor or Swedish.	ton	145 0	“
	“ angle, T and hoop, other than Lowmoor or Swedish, if galvanised, tinned or lead-coated.	...	<i>ad val.</i>	“
	“ bar, Swedish and similar qualities ...	ton	200 0	“
	“ “ “ “ “ “ nail-rod, round rod, and square, under half an inch in diameter.	“	210 0	“
	“ “ other kinds ... ..	“	145 0	“
	“ bar, other kinds, nail-rod, round rod, and square, under half an inch in diameter.	“	155 0	“
	“ “ other kinds, if galvanised, tinned or lead-coated.	...	<i>ad val.</i>	“
	“ beams, joists, pillars, girders, screw-piles, bridgework, and other such descriptions of iron imported exclusively for building purposes.	...	“	“
	“ channel, including channel for carriages	...	“	“
	“ plate and sheet, Swedish and charcoal bars, plates, and sheets, Swedish and charcoal, if galvanised, tinned or lead-coated.	...	“	“
	“ plate, other kinds, above $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, and strips	ton	150 0	“
	“ sheets, other kinds, up to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick	“	155 0	“
	“ sheets (other than corrugated), plates, or strips, other kinds, if galvanised, tinned, lead-coated, aluminium-coated, chequered, or planished	...	<i>ad val.</i>	“
	“ sheets, corrugated, galvanised, or black.	ton	240 0	“
	“ hoop ... ..	...	180 0	“
	“ nails, rose, wire and flat-headed ...	cwt.	14 0	“
	“ “ other kinds, including galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated.	...	<i>ad val.</i>	“
	“ nuts and bolts, also hook-bolts, and nuts for roofing, galvanised or black	...	“	“
	“ old ... ..	cwt.	2 8	“
	“ pig ... ..	...	<i>ad val.</i>	“

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**BRITISH INDIA—continued.**

SCHEDULE IV.—IMPORT TARIFF—GENERAL DUTIES—continued.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	<i>METALS, &amp;c.—contd.</i>		R. a.	
15— <i>con.</i>	Metals, unwrought and wrought— <i>contd.</i> Iron pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like.	...	<i>ad val.</i>	1 %
	.. rails, chairs, sleepers and bearing, and fish-plates, spikes (commonly known as dog-spikes), switches, and crossings, other than those described in No. 60, also lever boxes, clips, and tie-bars.	...	"	"
	.. rice-bowls ... ..	...	"	"
	.. ridging, guttering, and continuous roofing.	...	"	"
	.. rivets and washers, all sorts ...	...	"	"
	.. wire, including fencing wire and wire rope, but excluding wire netting.	...	"	"
	.. cans or drums when imported containing petroleum which is separately assessed to duty at one anna and six pies per imperial gallon under No. 16, namely:—			
	Iron cans, tinned, other than petrol tins, of two gallons capacity.	can	0 3½	5 %
	.. .. or drums not tinned, of two gallons capacity	..	0 2	"
	.. drums, of four gallons capacity—			
	(a) with faucet caps	drum	1 0	..
	(b) ordinary	..	0 8	"
	.. all other sorts, including discs or circles and wire netting.	..	<i>ad val.</i>	"
	Lametta ... ..	...	"	"
	Lead, all sorts (except sheets for tea-chests, which are free).	...	"	"
	Quicksilver ... ..	lb.	3 0	"
	Shot, bird ... ..	cwt.	26 0	"
	Steel, anchors and cables ... ..	...	<i>ad val.</i>	1 %
	.. blooms ... ..	...	"	"
	.. angle, T ... ..	ton	145 0	"
	.. .. and hoop, if galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated.	...	<i>ad val.</i>	"
	.. bars (other than cast steel) ... ..	ton	145 0	"
	.. .. Swedish and similar qualities...	...	<i>ad val.</i>	"
	.. .. nail-rod, round rod, and square, under ½ in. in diameter.	ton	155 0	"
	.. bar, galvanised, tinned, lead-coated, planished, or polished.	...	<i>ad val.</i>	"
	.. channel, including channel for carriages.	...	"	"
	.. plates above ¼ in. thick, and strips...	ton	150 0	"
	.. sheets up to ¼ in. " ... ..	"	155 0	"
	.. sheets (other than corrugated), plates, or strips, if galvanised, tinned, lead-coated, chequered, or planished.	...	<i>ad val.</i>	"
	.. sheets, corrugated, galvanised or black	ton	240 0	"



Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRITISH INDIA—continued.

SCHEDULE IV.—IMPORT TARIFF—GENERAL DUTIES—continued.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	METALS, &c.—contd.		R. a.	
15—	Metals, unwrought and wrought—contd.			
con.	Steel hoop ... ..	ton	180 0	1 %
	" nails ... ..	...	ad val.	"
	" nuts and bolts, also hooks and nuts for roofing, galvanised or black.	...	"	"
	" old ... ..	cwt.	2 8	"
	" beams, joists, pillars, girders, screw-piles, bridgework, and other such descriptions of steel imported exclusively for building purposes.	...	ad val.	"
	" east and blistered, including spring and tub steel.	...	"	"
	" ridging, guttering, and continuous roofing.	...	"	"
	" pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like.	...	"	"
	" rails, chairs, sleepers and bearing, and fishplates, spikes (commonly known as dog spikes), switches and crossings other than those described in No. 60, also lever-boxes, clips, and tie-bars.	...	"	"
	" rivets and washers, all sorts...	...	"	"
	" wire, including fencing wire and wire rope, but excluding wire-netting.	...	"	"
	" cans or drums, when imported containing petroleum, which is separately assessed to duty at one anna and six pies per imperial gallon under No. 16, namely:—			
	Steel cans, tinned, other than petrol tins, of two gallons capacity.	can	0 3½	5 %
	" " or drums, not tinned, of two gallons capacity	"	0 2	"
	" drums of four gallons capacity—			
	(a) with faucet caps	drum	1 0	"
	(b) ordinary	"	0 8	"
	" all other sorts, including discs or circles and wire-netting.	...	ad val.	"
	Tin, block ... ..	cwt.	125 0	"
	" foil, and other sorts ... ..	...	ad val.	"
	Zinc or spelter, nails ... ..	...	"	"
	" " tiles or slabs, soft ... ..	cwt.	50 0	"
	" " " " hard... ..	"	40 0	"
	" " all other sorts, including boiler tiles.	...	ad val.	"
	All other sorts of metals ... ..	...	"	"

(To be continued.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.**

The "New Zealand Gazette" of the 25th November, 1915, contains copy of an Order-in-Council dated 22nd November, 1915, which has been issued under Sec. 9 of the **Regulations re** "Apiaries Amendment Act, 1913, and which introduces Regulations providing for the inspection, grading, packing, marking, stamping, branding and labelling of honey, and prohibiting its exportation from the Dominion otherwise than in accordance with prescribed conditions.

The regulations may be seen by British traders interested on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

**EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.**

Adverting to the Notice which appeared on pp. 117-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 14th January, 1915, relative to the requirements specified in General Notice No. 904 of **Amended Regulations as to Certificates of Origin.** Origin in the case of goods imported from certain foreign countries, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a General Notice (No. 794) dated 10th November, 1915, which cancels the above-mentioned Notice and, at the same time, embodies new Regulations. They provide that Certificates of Origin, in prescribed form, must be presented to the Chief of Customs in respect of all goods imported into the Protectorate in trade with any foreign port, other than British ports, with the exception of those of Russia, Belgium, France, Italy, Spain and Portugal, provided, however, that in respect of goods transhipped in the United Kingdom a duplicate of the "Specification for Foreign and Colonial Merchandise" (Form 30) or the "Shipping Bill" (Form 64) signed and stamped by the proper Officers of Customs in the United Kingdom may be accepted in lieu of the Certificate of Origin.

For the present, however, such Certificates will not be required in respect of individual consignments not exceeding £25. (C.1.313.)

**BARBADOS.**

Adverting to the Notice which appeared on pp. 106-112 of the Supplement to last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from the Colony under a Proclamation dated the 16th March, 1915, and various amending Proclamations, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation dated 11th November, 1915, which amends the previous Proclamations, and prohibits the exportation of the undermentioned articles as follows:—

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**BARBADOS**—*continued.*

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

Chemicals, drugs, dyes and dyestuffs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, and tanning extracts, viz.:—

Antipyrine (phenazone) and its derivatives;

[The italicised words are new.]

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

[This a new item.]

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

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

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

[The italicised words are new.]

Mica (including mica splittings and *mica chimneys*) and mica-nite;

[The italicised words are new.]

Magnesite and magnesite bricks;

Oil fuel, but not including any such fuel allowed by the Comptroller of Customs to be shipped on board the exporting ship;

[The above are new items.]

**(B) 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, drugs, &c.—

Formic acid;

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

Pepper;

Plywood of all kinds except ash three-ply woods (the exportation of which is prohibited under Group (A). (C. 1,464.)

**BRITISH GUIANA.**

The Board of Trade have received copy of "The Customs Duties Ordinance, 1916," (No. 33 of 1915), which repeals "The Customs Duties Ordinance, 1915," and provides for the imposition of duties on goods imported into and exported from the Colony with effect to the 31st December, 1916, unless otherwise enacted by the Combined Court.

The rates of duty leviable under the present Ordinance are the same as those previously in operation. Rum, however, which in the repealed Ordinance was not specifically tariffed is now included with brandy, gin and whisky among the "enumerated spirits." With regard to these "enumerated spirits" the present Ordinance provides that from the 1st January, 1916, they shall be held exclusively to be spirits defined as follows:—

(1) Brandy or Cognac is a spirit distilled from the wine of grapes

**Definition of Spirits.**

and contains the proportions of volatile acidity, aldehydes, furfural and higher alcohols as are natural to such a spirit with not less than 60 parts of ethers calculated as ethyl acetate in 100,000 parts by volume of the absolute alcohol contained in such a spirit, and has the aroma and flavour natural to such a spirit.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***BRITISH GUIANA**—*continued.*

(2) Hollands, geneva or gin is a rectified spirit distilled from a mash of cereal grains, sweetened or unsweetened, and has the aroma and flavour characteristic of such a spirit.

(3) Whiskey is a spirit distilled from a mash of cereal grains and contains not less than 160 parts in 100,000 parts by volume of the absolute alcohol in such spirit of volatile acidity, aldehydes, furfural, ethers and higher alcohols in the proportions as are natural to such a spirit; and has the aroma and flavour natural to such a spirit.

(4) Rum is a spirit distilled directly from sugar-cane products and contains the proportions of volatile acidity, aldehydes, furfural, and higher alcohol as are natural to such a spirit with not less than 50 parts of ethers calculated as ethyl acetate in 100,000 parts by volume of the absolute alcohol contained in such a spirit, and has the aroma and flavour natural to such a spirit.

The following articles have been added to the list of articles which are prohibited from importation into the Colony, viz. :—

Skins, or any portions thereof, of wild birds prohibited under Section 11 of the Wild Birds Protection Ordinance (No. 6 of 1877), except those imported for the use of Museums or Scientific and Educational Institutions.

Spirits which do not conform to the standards of purity, as defined above.

The list of articles which may be imported into the Colony free of duty remains practically the same. Alterations, however, as indicated in italics, have been made in the following items included in this list :—

Packages in which goods are imported, including carboys, and drums containing sulphuric acid, except trunks and canisters, and except hogsheads and puncheons not containing tobacco, coals, wines or spirits, and *except second-hand packages containing lime and unsuitable for containing spirits, and except inner packages of a fancy description.*

[The italicised words are new, and the word "lime" has been omitted after the word "coals."]

Printed Books, maps and almanacks, *including illustrated picture books and alphabetical cards for educational purposes.*

[The italicised words are new.]

Printing presses and types, printing paper ordinarily used for the printing of newspapers, posters, printed books and the like, *printers' cards*, paper used for bookbinding or book covers and paper used for printing forms supplied under contract to the Government, printing ink and printing ink reducers and driers used exclusively for letter-press printing, *composition, and all book-binders' sundries, including leather, canvases, and cloths, straw boards, gold leaf, glue and thread*, imported by or on behalf of the conductor of any newspaper or printing establishment for the exclusive purpose of being used by him in the course of his trade.

[The italicised words are new.]

Uniforms, Naval, Military, Civil, or Consular.

[This is a new item.]

(C. 1,347.)

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

The "Straits Settlements Government Gazette" (Extraordinary) of the 1st December, 1915, contains copy of a Proclamation, dated 1st December, 1915, issued under the "Arms and Explosives Ordinance, 1913," which prohibits, for a period of six months, the exportation from the Colony of all articles destined for or shipped from Siam and China, unless the consent of the Registrar of Imports and Exports is first obtained allowing such exportation. (C. 1,189.)

Adverting to the Notice on p. 39 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 6th January, 1916, relative to a Proclamation, dated 12th November, 1915, prohibiting the exportation of certain specified articles to the Netherlands, the Board of Trade have received copy of a further Proclamation, dated 1st December, 1915, providing that the above-mentioned Proclamation shall remain in force for a period of six months from the 12th November, 1915. (C. 1,189.)

Adverting to the Notice which appeared on pp. 72-8 in the Supplement to last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from the Straits Settlements under a Proclamation dated 1st November, 1915, as amended by a Proclamation of the 12th November, 1915, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a Proclamation, dated 4th December, 1915, which further amends the above-mentioned Proclamation and prohibits the exportation of the undermentioned articles, as follows:—

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

Chemicals, drugs, &c.—

Acetic ether;

Ether;

Phosgene (carbonyl chloride);

Copper wire, insulated, electric light wires and cables, and power cables;

Leather belting, hydraulic leather, pump leather and picking bands;

Pitch, stearine and other pitches derived from fatty oils and acids;

Platinum;

[The above are new items.]

Chronometers and all kinds of nautical instruments;

Hair, animal, of all kinds; and tops, noils and yarns of animal hair;

[The above have been transferred from Group B.]

Skins of sheep and goats, undressed or dressed, other than those the exportation of which is specifically prohibited in Group (B):

[In lieu of "Skins of goats and deer, dressed and undressed."]

Compasses, and ship's compasses and parts thereof, including fittings such as binnacles;

[Substituted for "Compasses, other than ship's compasses" in Group (A), and "Compasses for ships and parts thereof, including fittings such as binnacles," in Group B.]

Harness and saddlery *which can be used for military purposes*, including metal fittings for such harness and saddlery;

[The italicised words have been deleted.]

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—continued.**

**(A)—continued.**

Coal, all kinds, and coke *made in gas works*, but not including coal allowed by the Master Attendant or Harbour Master, as the case may be, to be shipped as bunker coal.

[The italicised words only are new.]

Sheepskins, woolled.

[Substituted for "Sheepskins, whether woolled or not."]

Jute cloth, bags and sacks of all kinds:

[Substituted for "Jute piece goods, jute webbing and bags and sacks made of jute."]

**(B) 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.**

Black plates and black sheets under one eighth inch in thickness.

Chamois, glacé kid, morocco, persians, roams and seal-leather.

Chemicals, drugs, &c.—

Borax, boric acid and other boron compounds.

Furs dressed or undressed and manufactures thereof.

Leathers, bookbinding.

Leathers suitable for textile machinery, except picking bands.

Metals and ores—

Arsenical ore.

Ramie.

[The above are new items.]

Blankets of all descriptions.

[In lieu of "Blankets coloured, exceeding 3½ lbs. in weight containing wool"—Group (A)]

Cotton, all manufactures and products of, except cotton lace and cotton waste.

[In lieu of "Cotton fabric, suitable for aircraft"—Group A, and "Cotton yarn and thread," Group B].

Deerskins and pigskins, undressed or dressed.

[In lieu of "Skins of goats and deer," dressed and undressed"—Group (A)].

Emery, corundum, natural or artificial (such as alundum), carborundum and crystalon, and manufactures thereof (including wheels, discs, paper, cloth, stones and powder.)

Grindstones—

[In lieu of "grindstones, carborundum wheels and emery wheels."]

Chemicals, drugs, &c.—

Aluminium, salts of (other than alunite, *ammonium alum.* and nitrate of aluminium, which are prohibited in group (A)).

[The italicised words are new.]

(C. 1,188.)

**FEDERATED MALAY STATES.**

Adverting 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 Federated Malay States under Notifications Nos. 3121 and 3317 of the 2nd and 13th November, 1915, respectively, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Notification (No. 3627), dated 6th December, 1915, which prohibits the exportation of various articles from the Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang to certain destinations, as follows:—

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

Chemicals, drugs, &c.—

Acetic ether.

Ammonium alum.

Ether.

Phosgene (carbonyl chloride).

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***FEDERATED MALAY STATES**—*continued.***(A)**—*continued.*

Copper wire, insulated, electric light wires and cables, and power cables.  
Leather belting, hydraulic leather, pump leather, and picking bands.  
Metals and ores:—

Platinum.

Pitch, stearine and other pitches derived from fatty oils and acids.

[The above are new items.]

Chronometers and all kinds of nautical instruments.

Hair, animal, of all kinds; and tops, noils and yarns of animal hair.

[The above have been transferred from Group B.]

Skins of sheep and goats, undressed or dressed, other than those the exportation of which is specifically prohibited in Group B.

[In lieu of "sheepskins tanned"; and "skins of goats and deer, dressed and undressed."] ]

Compasses.

[In lieu of "Compasses other than ships' compasses."]

Ship's compasses and parts thereof, including fittings such as binnacles.

[Transferred from Group (B).]

Harness and saddlery *which can be used for military purposes*, including metal fittings for such harness and saddlery.

[The italicised words have been deleted.]

Coal, all kinds, and coke made in gasworks, but not including coal exported in accordance with an express permission in that behalf under the hand of the Chief Secretary to Government, Federated Malay States.

[In lieu of Coal (including anthracite and steam gas, household and all other kinds of coal) and coke, other than coal exported, &c. (as in new item).]

Sheepskins, woolled.

[In lieu of "Sheepskins, whether woolled or not."]

Jute cloth, bags and sacks of all kinds.

[In lieu of "Jute piece goods, jute webbing and bags and sacks made of jute."]

**(B) 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:—**

Black plates and black sheets under one-eighth inch in thickness.

Chamois, glacé kid, morocco, persians, roans, and seal-leather.

Chemicals, drugs, &c.—

Borax, boric acid, and other boron compounds.

Furs, dressed or undressed, and manufactures thereof.

Leathers, bookbinding.

Leather suitable for textile machinery, except picking bands.

Metal and ores—

Arsenical ore.

Ramie:

[The above are new items.]

Blankets of all descriptions.

[In lieu of "Blankets, coloured, exceeding 3½ lbs. in weight containing wool." Group A.]

Cotton, all manufactures and products of, except cotton lace and cotton waste;

[In lieu of "Cotton fabric, suitable for aircraft," Group A, and "Cotton yarn and thread," Group B.]

Deerskins and pigskins, undressed or dressed;

[In lieu of "Skins of goats and deer, dressed and undressed," Group A.]

Emery, corundum, natural or artificial (such as alundum), carborundum and erystolon, and manufactures thereof (including wheels, discs, paper, cloth, stones, and powder);

Grindstones:—

[In lieu of "Grind-stones, carborundum wheels and emery wheels."]

Chemicals, drugs, &c.:—

Aluminium, salts of (other than alunite, *ammonium alum* and nitrate of aluminium, which are already in Group A.)

[The italicised words only are new.]

(C. 1,344.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**MALTA.**

Advertising to the Notice on pp. 42-9 of the Supplement to last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from the Colony under a Proclamation dated 12th August, 1915, and various amending Government Notices, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a Government Notice dated 23rd December, 1915, which further amends the above-mentioned Proclamation, and prohibits the exportation of the under-mentioned articles, as follows:—

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

Cotton wadding.

Cotton wool.

Iron ore of all descriptions.

Railway wagons.

Soft soap.

[The above are new items.]

Firearms, un-fitted, for sporting purposes.

[Transferred from Group B.]

Surgical bandages and dressings (including better cloth) *but not including cotton wadding and cotton wool.*

[The italicised words only are new.]

**(B) To all foreign ports in Europe and the Mediterranean and Black Seas, without the permission of the Collector of Customs:—**

Cotton: all manufactures and products of, except cotton lace, *cotton wadding, cotton waste and cotton wool.*

China clay (including china stone, *ball clay* and potter's clay).

Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock, *except railway wagons.*

Templates *and all receptacles made from tinplates.*

[The italicised words only are new.]

Tinplates *and all receptacles made from tinplates.*

[In lieu of the item "Tinplates, including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing."] (C. 1,261.)

**RUSSIA.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that, according to the official "Trade Gazette" of Petrograd for the 17th/30th December, 1915, the Russian Minister of Finance has authorised the exportation of *santonin* direct to Allied countries, in Russian or Allied vessels, without special application in the case of each consignment. (C. 1,770.)

The Board of Trade are also in receipt, through the same channel, of information to the effect that on the 1st January the Council of Ministers sanctioned certain proposed measures which had been laid before them by the Minister of Finance, for the purpose of combating the present high prices of matches in Russia. The Minister of Finance is to fix the date and procedure for the enforcement of these provisions, which are as follows:—

**Temporary Reduction of Taxation on Imported Matches.** The *Customs duty* on imported safety matches (viz. 3 roubles 63 copecks per pound net) is to be remitted until the 1st/14th January,



### Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

#### RUSSIA—continued.

1917, but the total quantity of matches which may be admitted duty-free is limited to a maximum of 1,000,000 cases (or 1,000,000,000 boxes, containing not more than 75 matches each);

The *Excise duty* on safety matches imported from abroad is to be reduced to the level of that payable on matches made in Russia;

The exportation of matches from Russia is to be prohibited, but exceptions may be made in favour of Allied and friendly countries.

(C. 1,752.)

#### NORWAY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at Christiania to the effect that the prohibition imposed in September last on the exportation of tool steel and turning steel from Norway has now been replaced by a prohibition on the exportation of *tools* and *tool steel*. The prohibition does not, however, apply to such articles produced in Norway and accompanied by certificates of origin.

The Board of Trade are also in receipt, through the same channel, of information to the effect that the exportation of *amyl alcohol* (*fusel oil*) from Norway has been prohibited.

(C. 1,663.)

#### SWEDEN.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at Stockholm to the effect that the exportation of the following articles from Sweden has been prohibited as from the 13th January:—

Cleaning or polishing substances (whether solid, in the form of powder, or liquid), produced from soap, fat, or oil, with addition of other substances;

Coffee substitute made of chicory root;

Condensed milk;

Rubber boots and shoes.

(C. 1,859.)

#### NETHERLANDS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the following measures concerning the exportation of certain articles from the Netherlands have recently been taken:—

The prohibition imposed by the Decree of the 13th December, 1915, on the exportation of "Turkey red oil and similar preparations consisting of sulphated and wholly or partly saponified oils" is, in virtue of a Royal Decree of the 7th January, 1916, replaced by a prohibition on the exportation of "*Turkey red oil and other preparations consisting of sulphated oils, whether saponified or not.*"

A Royal Decree of the 8th January prohibited the exportation of *linen rags of all kinds* and of *old or new white cotton rags of all kinds* (with the exception of curtains, "house flannels," and knitted white cotton rags).

A Royal Decree of the 8th January prohibited the exportation of *stearine and other fatty acids, paraffin, and mixtures and products of these articles*. The Decree was published on the 13th January.

(C. 1,594; C. 1,599; C. 1,741.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**FRANCE.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a French Ministerial Decree, dated the 3rd January and published in the "Journal Officiel" for the 4th, which provides that, by way of exception to the prohibitions of export in force in France, *dried figs, preserves of fish and preserves of vegetables* (the exportation of which was prohibited by a Presidential Decree of the 7th December) may be exported and re-exported, without special authorisation, when consigned to the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, Belgium, Japan, Russia, Serbia, or American countries. (C. 1,421.)

**FRANCE (ALGERIA).**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a French Presidential Decree, dated the 31st December last, and published in the "Journal Officiel" for the 7th January, 1916, which prohibits the exportation from Algeria of *palm shoots* ("djebars"). Exceptions from this prohibition may, however, be made by the Governor-General of Algeria in the case of consignments of palm shoots destined for Morocco and Tunis. (C. 1,694.)

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 31st December last contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 28th December, which confirms for a period of two years a Decision of the Algerian Financial Delegation, dated the 26th June, 1915, a translation of which is given below.

The provisions of the decision now confirmed are applicable in the territories of the South of Algeria for a period of two years:

DECISION.

*Article 1.*—As from the 1st January, 1916, there is established in Algeria a production tax on the following articles exported from Algeria to any destination. This tax, which is leviable when the goods leave Algerian territory, shall be collected by the Customs at the following rates:—

Horses and mules	...	...	...	...	10 fr. per head.
Cattle	...	...	...	...	1-50 " " "
Wool	...	...	...	...	1 fr. per 100 kilogs.
Hides and skins	...	...	...	...	1-50 fr. per 100 kilogs.
Wheat	...	...	...	...	15 cts. " " "
Oats	...	...	...	...	10 " " "
Barley	...	...	...	...	10 " " "
Potatoes	...	...	...	...	20 " " "
Fresh fruits (except dates)	...	...	...	...	25 " " "
Dried fruit	...	...	...	...	15 " " "
Vegetable oils of all kinds	...	...	...	...	1 fr. " " "
Olive residuum ( <i>grignons</i> )	...	...	...	...	15 cts. " " "
Olives	...	...	...	...	50 " " "
Cork of all kinds except " <i>legr-mâle</i> "	...	...	...	...	50 " " "
Vegetable hair	...	...	...	...	10 " " "
Alfalfa	...	...	...	...	10 " " "
Fresh vegetables	...	...	...	...	50 " " "

### Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

#### FRANCE (ALGERIA)—continued.

Wine of all kinds	...	...	...	...	25 cts. per hectolitre.
Mistelas	...	...	...	...	50 " " "
Spirits	...	...	...	...	1 fr. per hectolitre.
Tan barks	...	...	...	...	30 cts. per 100 kilograms.
Iron ore	...	...	...	...	40 cts. per metric ton.
Other metallic ores	...	...	...	...	3 frs. " "

*Article 2.*—The legislative and regulatory provisions as to Customs shall also be applicable as regards these production taxes, in so far as concerns declarations, disputes, and the assessment and payment of the duties. (C. 1,293.)

#### FRENCH COLONIES.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a French Ministerial Decree, dated the 7th January and published in the "Journal Officiel" for the 8th, which provides that *dead poultry*, whether fresh or preserved by any process (which were prohibited to be exported from French Colonies and Protectorates—other than Tunis and Morocco—by a Presidential Decree of the 24th December last) may, by way of exception, be exported and re-exported from such Colonies and Protectorates, without special authorisation, when consigned to the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, and certain other countries. (C. 1732.)

#### SPAIN.

**Exemption from Import Duties of certain Vessels.** See notice on p. 194.

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The following is the substance of some decisions respecting the application of the United States Tariff Act of 1913, which have recently been received at the Board of Trade:—

Articles.	Paragraph of the Tariff under which dutiable.	Rate of Duty.
RULINGS OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
<i>Chinaware, coloured or tinted.</i> —Chinaware with a white body having a superimposed brown colouring on the outside is dutiable as chinaware, coloured or tinted [T.D. 35,569] ... ..	80	55 % <i>ad val.</i>
<i>Spades</i> , either polished or black, and either long-handled or D-handled [T.D. 35,643] ... ..	391	Free
<i>Shovels</i> , either polished or black, and either long-handled or D-handled [T.D. 35,643] ... ..	167	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
<i>Motor engines for the propulsion of vessels</i> are not entitled to free entry under subsection 5, paragraph J, Section 4, Tariff Act of 1913, when intended for vessels under construction, but may be withdrawn free of duty under Subsection 6, <i>ibid.</i> , when for the repair of vessels already built [T.D. 35,740] ... ..	—	—

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—continued.**

Articles.	Paragraph of the Tariff under which dutiable.	Rate of Duty.
DECISIONS BY THE BOARD OF GENERAL APPRAISERS.		
<i>Silk veilings.</i> —Woven articles of light texture, of different colours, composed wholly of silk, ranging from 82 to 90 centimetres in width, having closely woven borders of the same material as the body of the fabric, and which are known commercially as "veilings," are dutiable under the <i>eo nomine</i> provision for "veilings" [T.D. 35,563] ... ..	358	60 % <i>ad val.</i>
<i>Woven silk fabrics—trimmings.</i> —Woven fabrics in the piece, of light texture, composed of silk, measuring 60 centimetres in width, known as "crape mousseline," which, after being cut into various forms and shapes, are used as trimmings, are dutiable as woven silk fabrics under paragraph 318 of the Tariff, and not as silk trimmings [T.D. 35,563] ... ..	318	45 % ..
<i>Towels, bath mats and quilts</i> made of cotton cloth woven on looms using the Jacquard attachment are dutiable under the <i>eo nomine</i> provisions therefor, and not under the provision for "all other Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton" under paragraph 258 of the Tariff [T.D. 35,577] ... ..	264	25 % ..
<i>Rugs</i> made by sewing plush, composed in chief value of the hair of the Angora goat, to a stiff jute backing are dutiable as articles made wholly or in chief value of plushes "made wholly or partly of the hair of the Angora goat," and not under the provision for carpets or carpeting [T.D. 35,588] ...	309	45 % ..
<i>Skiving machines and parts thereof</i> , used to level the edges of pieces of leather to enable them to be fastened together without increasing at the jointing point the uniform thickness of the assembled pieces, and which machines have been primarily designed for, and are actually used to a very large extent in, the manufacture of shoes, are properly entitled to free entry under the provision for "shoe machinery . . . in whole or in parts, including repair parts" [T.D. 35,589] ... ..	441	Free
<i>Plated articles.</i> —Metal articles, partly plated with gold or silver, are dutiable as "articles or wares plated with gold or silver." It is not essential that an article be wholly or substantially plated with gold or silver; the mere fact that any part thereof has been plated with either of those metals is sufficient to bring it within said provision [T.D. 35,608] ... ..	167	50 % <i>ad val.</i>
<i>Surgical forceps, &amp;c.</i> — <i>Nippers and pliers.</i> —Forceps, needle holders, and like surgical instruments constructed of metal, having two lever handles working on a pivot and operating cutting, gripping, or pinching jaws or blades, are properly classifiable for tariff purposes under the general provision for "nippers and pliers of all kinds wholly or partly manufactured [T.D. 35,628] ... ..	166	30 % ..
<i>Power-transmitting tables for sewing machines.</i> —Power-transmitting tables composed in chief value of metal and capable of operating at the same time from 5 to 20 sewing machines are properly dutiable as manufactures of metal not specially provided for, rather than entitled to free entry under the provision for "sewing machines. . . . whether imported in whole or in parts" [T.D. 35,644] ...	167	20 %

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—continued.**

Articles.	Paragraph of the Tariff under which dutiable.	Rate of Duty.
<i>Handkerchiefs, embroidered or scalloped.</i> —Embroidered or scalloped flax or cotton handkerchiefs, whether finished or unfinished, hemmed or unhemmed, are dutiable under the provisions for "handkerchiefs . . . . embroidered in any manner . . . . or tamboured, appliqué, or scalloped" and not under the general provisions for handkerchiefs composed of flax or handkerchiefs composed of cotton [T.D. 35,654] . . . .	358	60 % ad val.
<i>Handkerchiefs finished with an edge made by crocheting.</i> —Flax handkerchiefs having the edges trimmed with a coloured ornamentation made by crocheting, not being embroidered, tamboured, appliqué, scalloped, or made wholly or in part of lace, are dutiable as "handkerchiefs composed of flax . . . . finished or unfinished, not hemmed or hemmed only," rather than under the provision for embroidered handkerchiefs [T.D. 35,654] . . . .	282	35 % "
<i>Metal-thread goods.</i> —Laces, embroideries, braids, galloons, ornaments, and trimmings composed wholly or in chief value of tinsel wire, lame or lahn, or of metal threads [T. D. 35,676] . . . .	358	60 % "
<i>Scarfs—Cotton knit wearing apparel.</i> —Cotton scarfs made on knitting machines or frames are properly dutiable as cotton knit wearing apparel rather than under the provision for "wearing apparel, and all other articles or fabrics made wholly or in part of lace or of imitation lace of any kind" [T. D. 35,715] . . . .	261	30 % "
<i>Coloured cotton cloth.</i> —Cotton cloth, having part of the threads coloured with a blue tint, the colouring matter being a so-called fugitive or temporary colour which is intended to be washed out before the goods are finished and which is used to enable the weaver to distinguish between the threads having a right-hand and a left-hand twist, is nevertheless coloured cotton cloth within the meaning of the statute and is dutiable at the rate applicable to such merchandise in paragraph 252 of the Tariff Act of 1913 [T.D. 35,747] . . . .	—	—
<i>Nettings made on Nottingham lace-curtain machine.</i> —Cotton nettings made on the Nottingham lace-curtain machine are not to be classified as cotton cloth under the last clause of paragraph 252 of the Tariff, which directs that "plain gauze or leno woven cotton nets or nettings shall be classified for duty as cotton cloth," but are properly dutiable under the provision for "nettings * * * of whatever yarns, threads, or filaments composed" [T.D. 35,748] . . . .	358	60 % ad val.

**Further rulings of the United States Treasury Department:—**

*Marking country of origin.*—Enamelled ware is required to be permanently and indelibly marked to indicate the country of origin under subsection I of paragraph F of Section 4 of the Tariff Act of 1913, except small articles packed six or more to the package and intended to be sold at retail in such package, in which case the packages are to be marked. [T.D. 35,649.]

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—continued.**

*Non-importation—Allowance in duties.*—When merchandise not perishable is found by the appraising officers to be entirely without commercial value by reason of damage and is so reported, an allowance in duties should be made. [T. D. 35,701.]

*Disinfection of hides.*—In accordance with a recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture the regulations in T. D. 30583 (Circular 23) of May 2, 1910,\* relative to the disinfection of hides, are amended so as to permit the substitution of either of the following methods of disinfection for the method by immersion in a solution of bichloride of mercury:

1. By immersion in a solution containing 10 per cent. of sodium chloride and 2 per cent. of hydrochloric acid in water, with not less than 48 hours exposure.
2. By immersion in a solution containing 2.500 parts of a 1 per cent. formic acid solution and 1 part of mercuric chloride, for not less than 24 hours.

The Secretary of Agriculture states that these methods of disinfection for anthrax hides or suspected anthrax hides will be acceptable to his Department.

[T. D. 35,761.]

**COLOMBIA.**

The Colombian "Diario Oficial" for the 12th November last contains

**Importation of  
Dutiable Articles  
by Letter Post.**

a Decree (No. 1840) dated the 5th November, which provides that when articles liable to Customs duty are sent to Colombia by ordinary or registered letter post, the same duty shall be levied thereon as if the articles were imported by parcels post (*i.e.*, the full duties prescribed by the Colombian Customs Tariff), and that, in addition, a fine of  $\frac{1}{2}$  peso shall be levied for each letter. As an exception to this provision, however, no fine shall be imposed in the case of packets of books. Customs duty only being levied thereon.

(C. 1,742.)

**EXCISE REGULATIONS.**

**BRITISH GUIANA.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt of copy of "The Tax Ordinance, 1916," which provides *inter alia* for the imposition of various excise duties in the Colony of British Guiana from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1916, unless otherwise enacted by the combined Court. These duties are the same as those previously imposed under the "Tax Ordinance, 1915."

Provision is also made, as in the previous Ordinance, for an acreage tax, tonnage and light dues, stamp and licence duties, and storage rents.

(C. 1,348.)

\* See the notice at pp. 497-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 9th June, 1910.

## SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

### BRITISH CARGO STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Information regarding British cargo steamship services, trading between the United Kingdom and all ports of the world, 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 information are requested to state their requirements clearly, particularly indicating the ports or districts between which cargo is to be carried.

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

The "London Gazette" of 14th January publishes the following further list of ships whose cargoes, or part of them, have been detained by H.M. Armed Forces :--

Name of Vessel.	Nationality.	Cargo detained at
Beckbergen ... ..	Netherland	The Downs
Bravo ... ..	Norwegian	Newcastle
Dagmar ... ..	Danish	South Shields
Kronprinz Gustav Adolph ... ..	Swedish	Hull
Rembrandt ... ..	Netherland	The Downs
Texas ... ..	Danish	Grimsby
Vonin ... ..	Danish	Lerwick

The same issue of the "Gazette" also notifies that the Swedish vessel "Gerd" (2,092 tons) and the British vessel "Saint Tudno" (574 tons) have been detained at Bristol and Southampton respectively.

### DENMARK.

H.M. Consul at Copenhagen (Mr. R. Erskine) has forwarded a copy of a Danish Custom House Circular relating to alterations in the conditions governing the bounties allowed for the building of new ships in Denmark.

The circular states that the existing rate of 2 per cent. of the selling price will be allowed as a subsidy on new ships, the building of which was commenced prior to 1st January, 1916. The Customs Administration, however, reserves the right to reduce the bounty in the case of ships, the selling price of which has been affected to a considerable extent by the prevailing abnormal state of the shipping industry, or by the prevailing high prices of steel.

For new vessels, the construction of which was commenced this year, the bounty in the case of wooden ships with mechanical propulsion, *viz.*, 2 per cent., will remain unaltered until further notice (with the reservation referred to in the previous paragraph). Bounties in respect of wooden vessels without mechanical propulsion will, until further notice, be reduced to 1.8 per cent., having regard to the rules in force governing these grants. From 1st January, 1916,

*Shipping and Transport.***DENMARK**—*continued.*

the fixed rate of bounty for iron and steel vessels is abandoned and, until further notice, the bounty will be arranged according to the total Customs valuation of the materials used in their construction, but such bounty may never exceed 2 per cent. of the selling price.

(C. 45,004.)

**SPAIN.**

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 8th January publishes the text of a Royal Decree prohibiting the sale to foreigners of any steam or sailing Spanish merchant vessel of over 500 metric tons which has been constructed within the last fifteen years, if of iron or steel, or within the last ten years if of wood. As regards vessels which were built prior to the periods mentioned, sale to foreigners may be effected under licence of the "Ministerio de Fomento."

Article 4 of the Decree provides that national (Spanish) vessels not subject to contracts with the State for regular and subventioned services will be able to carry on maritime traffic on all routes desired, but they will be obliged to call, on each voyage, at a Spanish port to load and unload national merchandise or goods consigned to Spain.

Article 6 of the Decree declares suspended the application of sections 597 to 602 inclusive of the Customs Tariff promulgated by Royal Decree of 27th December, 1911, and provides for the exemption from customs duties of foreign vessels imported into Spain of not more than 10 years' construction if of iron or steel and of 5 years' if of wood. [The vessels covered by the tariff sections mentioned are as follows:—Vessels of iron and steel and composite vessels, and wooden vessels: (a) moved by propellers actuated by machinery installed on board, (b) without interior motor, and (c) sailing vessels.]

The "Gaceta" containing the full text of the Decree (in Spanish), giving the conditions under which the licences mentioned above will be granted by the "Ministerio de Fomento," may be consulted by United Kingdom shipowners interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

**PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.**

The Acting British Vice-Consul at Mozambique (Mr. A. H. Andrews) reports that a French trading firm at that port has obtained delivery from the s.s. "Khalif" of a consignment of copra shipped by the firm's Quilimane agent for a European destination in July, 1914. The terms of delivery in Mozambique were as follows:—Payment in full of freight to original destination; payment on deposit of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* of the consignment and costs of transfer into lighters.

(H. 420.)



*Shipping and Transport.***BRAZIL.**

The "Diario Oficial" (Rio de Janeiro) of 16th December publishes a Decree declaring the expropriation of vessels of the national mercantile marine to be a public necessity so long as the European war lasts, and providing that expropriation shall be effected through the "Procurador da Republica" (Attorney-General) and the Federal Courts of Justice.

**Projected  
Government  
Control of  
Mercantile  
Marine.**

A preamble to the Decree states that this measure has been rendered advisable on the following grounds:—The unusual demands on the coasting service through the wholesale exodus of the population from the drought-stricken regions of Northern Brazil; the necessity of maintaining the strictest neutrality with regard to belligerents; and the need of safeguarding against possible dissolution of the national mercantile marine as an auxiliary to the navy.

**MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.****FEDERATED MALAY STATES.**

According to telegraphic information received by the Malay States Information Agency in London, the exports of tin (tin exported in the form of ore having been taken at 70 per cent. of the gross weight of the ore) from the Federated Malay States during the six months 1st July to 31st December, 1915, amounted to 23,449 tons as compared with 24,140 tons and 26,243 tons in the corresponding periods of 1914 and 1913 respectively. The total exports of tin for the year 1915 amounted to 46,767 tons, as compared with 49,042 tons in the previous year and 50,127 tons in 1913.

**Tin Exports  
in 1915.**

**BOLIVIA. CHILE.**

H.M. Consul at Antofagasta (Mr. H. W. W. Bird) reported, under date 5th November last, that an important United States concern had just completed making contracts with Chilean companies, owning tin mines in Bolivia, the product of which passes mainly through Antofagasta, for the supply for one year from 1st January, 1916, of 750 tons monthly of tin concentrates. Smelting works for dealing with these concentrates are being erected at Perth-Amboy in New Jersey (U.S.A.)

This is an entirely new departure, as hitherto all these ores have been sent either to the United Kingdom or to Germany for sale there to tin smelters, London being the distributing centre. The current opinion among tin owners in the Chilean market is that this new departure will prove very beneficial to them, as it will at any rate replace the lost German market, and do away with what was practically a monopoly.

According to a later report from H.M. Consul, shipments of the concentrates, which are said to average 65 per cent tin, have already

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***BOLIVIA. CHILE**—*continued.*

been made to the United States, and it was anticipated that the Perth-Amboy smelting works would commence work at the beginning of the present year.

As a result of the above-mentioned arrangements, a project which was mooted for the establishment by a Chilean company, representative of the owners of some of the largest and most important tin mines in Bolivia, of smelting works either at Mejillones or Arica has for the present fallen into abeyance. (C.I.B. 59,517.)

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

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 13th January, 1916, was **Cotton Statistics.** 111,772 (including 90 bales British West Indian), and the number imported during the two weeks ended 13th January, 1916, was 182,192 (including 90 bales British West Indian.) The number of bales **exported** during the week ended 13th January, 1916, was 10,614 and during the two weeks 24,271.

For further details see p. 206.

**JAPAN.**

With reference to the notice on p. 56 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 7th October, and to previous notices, relative to the curtailment of output in the Japanese cotton spinning industry, H.M. Vice-Consul at Osaka (Mr. O. White) reports that, at a meeting of the Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association on 24th November, it was decided to cancel the curtailment of output arrangement from the end of the present month (January, 1916), after which the mills will be working full time.

Mr. White adds that the amalgamation of spinning companies continues, the latest being the incorporation of the "Nippon" in the "Amagasaki Spinning Company"; the Company thus constituted will operate 338,144 spindles (325,264 ring and 12,880 mule). (C.I.B. 1,151.)

H.M. Vice-Consul at Osaka also reports that the annual conference between the Japanese cotton spinners and the representatives of the shipping companies (British and Japanese) carrying Indian cotton was concluded on 2nd December, when arrangements were made for the provision of ships to deliver in Japan 1,370,000 bales of cotton in 1916, as compared with the contract for 1,230,000 bales in 1915.

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

The arrangements for 1916 provide for the carriage of 600,000 bales by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in ten ships, 450,000 bales by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha in six ships, 80,000 bales by the Peninsular and Oriental Co. in monthly or bi-monthly steamers, and 240,000 bales in chartered ships at the rate of two per month for six months.

(C.I.B. 1,149.)

**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 15th January, 1916, were as follows:—

**Corn Prices.**

Wheat	...	...	...	...	56s. 7d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	48s. 6d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	31s. 11d.

For further particulars see p. 206.

A statement is published on p. 207 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 15th January, 1916, as compared with the imports during the corresponding weeks of the two previous years.

**Imports of Agricultural Produce.**

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

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**

The following figures of the exports of cultivated rubber from the Straits Settlements during the month and year ended December, 1915, are from telegraphic information received by the Malay States Information Agency in London, the corresponding figures for 1914, being added for purposes of comparison:—

	1914.	1915.
	Tons.	Tons.
December	2,331	3,005
January-December	19,727	34,891

These figures include transshipments of rubber from various places in the neighbourhood of the Straits Settlements, such as Borneo, Java, Sumatra and the Non-Federated Malay States, but do not include rubber exports from the Federated Malay States.

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***SPAIN.**

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 12th January publishes the following statistics, issued by the "Dirección General de Agricultura, Minas y Montes," showing the approximate area under and the production of certain cereal crops in Spain during 1915:—

	Hectares.	Metric Quintals.
Wheat ... ..	4,061,765	37,911,028
Barley ... ..	1,532,313	18,019,682
Oats ... ..	567,733	5,363,166
Rye ... ..	736,590	6,630,303

The above-mentioned issue of the "Gaceta," containing detailed estimates of the production of wheat, barley, oats and rye in the various Provinces of Spain in 1915, may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Hectare = 2.47 acres.

Metric quintal = 220.46 lbs.

**BRAZIL. PERU. BOLIVIA.**

H.M. Consul at Pará (Mr. G. B. Michell) reports that the quantity of rubber exported from Pará, Manáos, and Iquitos, *via* Pará, during the month of November, 1915, was as follows:—

**Exports of Rubber from the Amazon Basin, *via* Pará, in November, 1915.**

	Fine	Medium.	Coarse.	Caucho.	Total.
	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.
November, 1914—					
To United States ... ..	752,031	64,837	224,249	34,055	1,075,172
To Europe ... ..	565,566	92,294	56,959	27,276	742,095
Total ... ..	1,317,597	157,131	281,208	61,331	1,815,267
November, 1915—					
To United States ... ..	1,486,333	166,702	676,204	240,820	2,570,059
To Europe ... ..	693,334	43,353	37,434	76,319	850,440
Total ... ..	2,179,667	210,055	713,638	317,139	3,420,499

Kilog. = 2.2046 lbs.

(C.I.B. 1,293.)

**ARGENTINA.**

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

**Estimated Production of Wheat, Oats and Linseed.**

The production of wheat, oats, and linseed in Argentina in 1915-16 is estimated at 98,658,000 cwts., 21,554,000 cwts. and 20,137,000 cwts respectively; or 9.3 per cent. and 31.8 per cent. more than the production in 1914-15, in the case of wheat and oats, and 9.1 per cent. less than last year's production in the case of linseed.

## 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 eleven months ended November, 1915, as compared with the corresponding periods of the year 1914:—

	Month of November.				Eleven Months ended November.			
	1914.		1915.		1914.		1915.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>England and Wales—</b>								
Fish, excluding shell								
fish ... ..	758,728	685,632	648,950	811,583	9,732,370	7,336,117	5,466,583	6,843,997
Shell fish ... ..	—	23,547	—	23,590	—	269,747	—	263,331
Total value ...	—	709,179	—	835,173	—	7,605,864	—	7,107,328
<b>Scotland—</b>								
Fish, excluding shell								
fish ... ..	19,847	150,113	148,869	160,865	6,682,328	2,800,940	2,120,998	1,565,529
Shell fish ... ..	—	4,416	—	3,777	—	61,515	—	51,633
Total value ...	—	154,529	—	164,642	—	2,862,455	—	1,920,162
<b>Ireland—</b>								
Fish, excluding shell								
fish ... ..	30,234	14,918	28,348	17,759	526,633	211,648	432,132	268,215
Shell fish ... ..	—	686	—	578	—	18,465	—	12,760
Total value ...	—	15,604	—	18,337	—	230,113	—	280,975

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 twelve months ended December, 1915, will be found on p. 208.

### Bankruptcy Statistics.

### SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Acting Trade Commissioner in South Africa (Mr. H. E. Gauntlett) reports that, according to the "South African Mining Journal" of 11th December last, American firms are in difficulties as regards shipments to the Union market, for which their marked increase of trade with South Africa is to some extent responsible.

A business man recently returned to South Africa from New York states that half-a-mile of the quays in that port were closely packed with goods destined for South Africa and that he saw some miles of loaded trucks also containing goods awaiting shipment to that country. America has recognised the importance of the South African markets, hence the glut of goods awaiting shipment on the New York wharves. Shippers were careful to send their best goods to South Africa, as they had an eye to retaining the trade after the war, when normal conditions return.

(C.I.B. 592.)

*Miscellaneous.***NORWAY.**

H.M. Vice-Consul at Stavanger (Mr. R. Smallbones) reports that the  
**Pack of Norwegian Brislings** in Jan.-Nov., 1915. pack of Norwegian brislings, from 1st  
 January to 23rd November, 1915,  
 amounted to 455,640 skjæper—  
 skjæper equals 20 litres (or .55 bushel) and is the standard measure  
 for fish. (C.I.B. 92,227.)

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

H.M. Embassy at Washington has forwarded a cutting from the  
**Formation of Corporation** "Journal of Commerce" (New York) of  
**for Control of Cuban** 6th December, from which the following  
**Sugar Plantations.** information has been taken:—

An American Corporation with a capital  
 of 50,000,000 dols. has been formed in the United States to effect a  
 consolidation of Cuban sugar plantations. The financial details  
 have been completed, and it is stated that negotiations to obtain  
 the co-operation of Cuban plantation owners have taken place.

The financial concerns involved in the enterprise have options on  
 sugar lands in Cuba of a value estimated at between 35,000,000 and  
 40,000,000 dols. The Corporation is desirous of obtaining control of  
 sugar plantations in the Santa Clara and Matanzas districts of Cuba,  
 which include some of the richest sections of the Island. One of the  
 properties sought is that of a company which owns 300,000 acres of  
 land, in addition to a sugar mill having a capacity of 250,000 bags  
 annually.

The reason for launching the corporation at the present time is  
 said to be the enormous profits which sugar planters have reaped  
 since the beginning of the war. (C.45,665.)

Dollar = 4s. 1½d. at par.

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) has forwarded  
**Scarcity of** an extract from "Dun's Review" (New York) of  
**Raw Calf Skins.** 18th December relative to the scarcity of raw calf  
 skins in America, from which the following inform-  
 ation has been taken:—

At the time of the beginning of the European war, calf leathers  
 were not in favour in the United States. Cloth top footwear for  
 women had just found popularity, which endured for over a year.  
 While calf leather for men's wear was still wanted, its former  
 popularity was considerably diminished. Again, war orders stipu-  
 lated in all instances for heavy upper or strap leather, so that  
 finished calf skins found no outlet in these war contracts. For these  
 reasons, the closing of the foreign supply of raw calf, due to the  
 cutting-off of the principal supplies of skins from Russia and other  
 European countries, was not felt to the extent it otherwise would  
 have been.

These conditions prevailed until last autumn, when the long-  
 predicted acute situation in domestic calf skins began to be felt.

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

Styles in women's shoes changed and all-leather footwear came into vogue. Light-weight calf leathers quickly found a prompt and ready market and the effect on domestic raw skins was immediate. Prices advanced by leaps and bounds and, at the date of publication (18th December), the Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and other markets were sold up and ahead at extreme prices, with quotations nominal on account of the lack of offerings in all centres. With the supply of European skins cut off, River Plate, East India and, in fact, all light dry hides, kip and calf skins have been in phenomenal request and have fetched high premiums over regular heavier weight dry hides. (C. 932.)

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago has also forwarded a memorandum supplied by a business man in close touch with Chicago packing firms, together with an extract from the "Chicago Journal" of 7th December, in which the fluctuation in prices of pig products in the United States is explained as follows:—

**Fluctuations in  
Prices of  
Pig Products.**

It is pointed out that in the United States hogs are maize-fed and that to obtain the most profitable results it is essential that hogs be fed on good maize. Consequently the price of good maize affects the price of maize-fed hogs. The breeding season for hogs is in the spring and they are ready for the market in about six to nine months, *i.e.*, in the early winter months, soon after the maize season is over. So closely related are the prices of maize and hogs, that an approximate estimate of the latter can be made from the price of the former. For instance, if good maize is selling at 50 cents a bushel, the price of hogs will be approximately 5 cents a lb.; if maize is 60 cents a bushel, hogs will approximate to 6 cents a lb.; and if maize is 70 cents, the price will be about 7 cents a lb., and so on.

Adverse weather conditions have kept back the maize until in many western States it was nipped by the frost. Under such conditions, with a shortage of feed inevitable, farmers have no choice but to sell rather than continue feeding with maize at a high price. The result of the farmers' endeavours to cut their losses by selling is an unusually high receipt of hogs at the stockyards and a consequent fall in prices of hogs. Efforts are then made to reduce the receipt below the demand and thus raise prices again. In illustration of these remarks it is stated that on Monday, 6th December, 30,000 hogs were received at the Chicago stockyards, while the average receipt for a Monday is but 30,000. (C. 826.)

## 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 December, 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. 4d.) for the first volume and 4s. 2d. (post free 4s. 9d.) 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.

### 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 January issue:—State of the Labour Market in the United Kingdom in December and Year 1915 (see pp. 164-5 of this issue of the "Journal"); Employment in Germany in November; Retail Food Prices in the United Kingdom, Berlin, Vienna, and Italy; Labour conditions in the Manufacture of Munitions in France; Welfare Supervision; and Labour in the British Dominions Oversea and in foreign countries.

This issue contains the Index to Vol. XXIII., January-December, 1915.

### OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

*Output of Coal in the United Kingdom. Return showing the Estimated Quantities of Coal raised in the United Kingdom in each of the Quarters ended the 31st day of March, the 30th day of June, and the 30th day of September, 1915, compared with particulars for the corresponding periods of 1914. H.C. 389. Price ½d.*

This return comprises the following tables:—(A) production of coal at mines in the United Kingdom during each of the quarters ended March, June, and September 1914 and 1915; (B) time lost at coal mines during certain holiday periods in 1914 and 1915; (C) output, exports and consumption of coal during certain periods of 1913, 1914 and 1915.

\* 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.1; 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.*

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*Coal Mining Organisation Committee. Second General Report of the Departmental Committee appointed to inquire into the Conditions prevailing in the Coal Mining Industry due to the War. [Cd. 8,147.] Price 3½d.*

*Development Commission. Fifth Report of the Development Commissioners, being the Report for the Year ended 31st March, 1915. H.C. 408. Price 2d.*

This Report deals with the effect of the war on the sphere of the Development Commission and the work of the Commissioners during the year ended 31st March, 1915, as regards the various industries with which they are concerned. These industries are classed under the following headings:—Agriculture and rural industries; forestry; reclamation and drainage of land; rural transport; construction and improvement of harbours; inland navigation; and development and improvement of fisheries.

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

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

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## 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.

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|---|---|
| <p><b>Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.</b></p> <p>Sugar Market at Magdeburg<br/>"Frankfurter Zeitung," 22nd Dec.</p> <p>Cocoa Industry in West Africa.<br/>"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 23rd Dec.</p> <p>Cocoa Trade in the United States.<br/>"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 24th Dec.</p> <p>Raw Sugar Market in Germany, 25th to 31st Dec.<br/>"Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin), 1st Jan.</p> <p><b>Metals, Mining and Minerals.</b></p> <p>Rod Iron Market in Germany<br/>"Frankfurter Zeitung," 24th Dec.</p> <p>Mining, Iron, and Machinery Industries in Austria.<br/>"Neue Freie Presse" (Vienna), 19th Dec.</p> <p>Mild Steel Production in Germany in Nov.<br/>"Frankfurter Zeitung," 24th Dec.</p> <p>Coal Market in South Germany.<br/>"Frankfurter Zeitung," 28th Dec.</p> <p>Coal Market in Ruhr District.<br/>"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 31st Dec.</p> <p>Oliphants River Mica Belt.<br/>"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 11th Dec.</p> <p>South African Tungsten and Molybdenum.<br/>"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 11th Dec.</p> <p>Copper Supplies in Germany.<br/>"Mining Journal" (New York), 25th Dec.</p> <p><b>Railways, Shipping and Transport.</b></p> <p>Shipping on the Rhine: Present Position.<br/>"Frankfurter Zeitung," 19th Dec.</p> <p>Mercantile Marine of the World.<br/>"Bradstreets" (New York), 18th Dec.</p> <p><b>Textiles and Textile Materials.</b></p> <p>Flax Cultivation in Germany.<br/>"Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin), 30th Dec.</p> <p>German Wool Industry.<br/>"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 31st Dec.</p> <p>Cocoon Crop in France.<br/>"Bulletin des Halles" (Paris), 5th Jan.</p> | <p><b>Commercial, Financial and Economic.</b></p> <p>Roumania: Economic Situation.<br/>"Frankfurter Zeitung," 23rd Dec.</p> <p>South Africa: Reorganising as an Industrial Centre<br/>"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 11th Dec.</p> <p>French Indo-China: Trade in 1914.<br/>"Supplement to Commerce Reports" (Washington), 17th Dec.</p> <p>Peru: Trade in 1914.<br/>"Supplement to Commerce Reports" (Washington), 16th Dec.</p> <p>Brazil: Trade of Port of Santos during Jan.-Sept., 1915.<br/>"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 16th Dec.</p> <p>Austria: Regulation of Food Supply, 1915.<br/>"Neue Freie Presse" (Vienna), 23rd Dec.</p> <p>Algeria: Economic Position.<br/>"Bulletin des Halles" (Paris), 6th Jan.</p> <p>Austria: Labour Market.<br/>"Neue Freie Presse" (Vienna), 25th Dec.</p> <p>Mauritius and Seychelles: Trade in 1914.<br/>"Supplement to Commerce Reports" (Washington), 21st Dec.</p> <p>Tunis: Trade in 1914.<br/>"Supplement to Commerce Reports" (Washington), 24th Dec.</p> <p>Gibraltar: Trade in 1914.<br/>"Supplement to Commerce Reports" (Washington), 21th Dec.</p> <p>Italy: Trade in 1914.<br/>"Supplement to Commerce Reports" (Washington), 18th Dec.</p> <p>Austria: Regulation of Cotton Supplies.<br/>"Neue Freie Presse" (Vienna), 31st Dec.</p> <p>Germany: Economic Situation in 1915.<br/>"Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin), 1st Jan.</p> |
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*Foreign and Colonial Publications.*NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—*continued.*

## Miscellaneous.

- Leather Trade in Germany.  
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 10th Dec.
- Siemens-Schuckert Electrical Group: Report.  
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 9th Dec.
- Match Industry in Germany.  
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 25th Dec.
- Hides and Leather Market in Germany.  
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 27th Dec.

Miscellaneous—*continued.*

- Belgian Glass Industry.  
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 28th Dec.
- Pharmaceutical and Technical Drugs and Chemicals Trade in Germany during 1915.  
"Börsen Zeitung," (Berlin), 30th Dec.
- Olive Oil Industry in Tunis.  
"Bulletin des Halles" (Paris), 4th Jan.
- Cement Sales in Austria.  
"Neue Freie Presse" (Vienna), 30th Dec.

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

## British India.—

- Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of Burma: Annual Statement for 1914-15.  
Maritime Trade and Customs Administration in Burma: Report for 1914-15.  
Department of Statistics: Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops, 1914-15.

## New Zealand.—Descriptive Pamphlet of City of Christchurch.

## South Australia.—

- Blue Book, 1914.  
Railway Commissioner's Report for year ended 30th June, 1915.  
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways: Reports on (1) Outlet for the Produce of the River Murray and Murray Lands; (2) Bouborowie Railway; (3) Yankalilla and Second Valley Railways; (4) Port Hughes-Maitland Railway.  
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways: General Report, 1915.  
School of Mines and Industries: Report for 1914.  
Chief Inspector of Factories: Report for 1914.  
Companies Amendment Bill, 1915.

## Western Australia.

- Geological Survey Bulletins: No. 58, Paleontological Contributions; No. 62, Notes on the Geology and Mining at Sandstone and Hancock's East Murchison Goldfield; No. 65, Reputed Petroiferous Area on the Warren River District.

## Japan.—Financial and Economic Annual.

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 2 weeks ended 13th January, 1916 :—**

	Week ended 13th Jan., 1916.	2 Weeks ended 13th Jan., 1916.	Week ended 13th Jan., 1916.	2 Weeks ended 13th Jan., 1916.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American ... ..	80,004	128,979	2,120	3,030
Brazilian ... ..	40	40	—	—
East Indian ... ..	2,016	6,960	494	11,699
Egyptian ... ..	24,178	39,276	7,872	9,299
Miscellaneous ... ..	5,504*	6,937*	128	243
Total ... ..	111,772	182,192	10,614	24,271

\* Including 90 bales British West Indian.

### 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 15th January, 1916, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.**

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Week ended 15th January, 1916 ... ..</b>	56 7	48 6	31 11
<b>Corresponding Week in—</b>			
1909 ... ..	33 2	27 3	17 8
1910 ... ..	33 9	24 11	17 6
1911 ... ..	30 11	24 4	17 4
1912 ... ..	33 4	33 3	20 11
1913 ... ..	30 5	28 6	19 4
1914 ... ..	31 0	26 0	18 6
1915 ... ..	48 9	30 5	27 6

\* 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 15th January, 1916, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding weeks of the two previous years.

		Week ended—		
		17th Jan., 1914.	16th Jan., 1915.	15th Jan., 1916.
Animals, living :—				
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves ...	Number	—	14	11
Sheep and lambs ... ..	"	—	—	—
Swine ... ..	"	—	—	—
Horses ... ..	"	81	158	—
Fresh meat :—				
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ... ..	Cwts.	173,431	150,694	144,639*
Mutton " " "	"	96,543	72,501	92,107
Pork " " "	"	25,234	19,520	7,829
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	"	14,747	19,585	13,181
Salted or preserved meat :—				
Bacon ... ..	Cwts.	108,160	107,591	179,427
Beef ... ..	"	365	1,027	1,147
Hams ... ..	"	17,602	12,166	35,748
Pork ... ..	"	2,945	3,141	3,387
Meat, unenumerated, salted ...	"	2,685	3,638	513
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned) ... ..	"	19,450	21,055	13,098
Dairy produce and substitutes :—				
Butter ... ..	Cwts.	87,552	92,452	61,921
Margarine ... ..	"	26,675	34,153	37,403
Cheese ... ..	"	20,108	36,191	42,918
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums ...	"	75	—	—
" cream ... ..	"	283	312	—
" condensed ... ..	"	23,515	20,366	31,683
" preserved, other kinds... ..	"	616	1,696	1,946
Eggs ... ..	Grt. Hndr.	294,870	336,220	339,682
Poultry ... ..	Value £	38,051	12,035	6,386
Game ... ..	"	3,087	225	128
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen) ...	Cwts.	4,204	14,489	5,372
Lard ... ..	"	54,538	44,155	57,137
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—				
Wheat ... ..	Cwts.	1,470,600	2,059,800	2,631,900
Wheat-meal and flour... ..	"	255,400	341,800	260,500
Barley ... ..	"	154,300	93,900	364,400
Oats ... ..	"	317,100	52,100	607,000
Peas ... ..	"	41,290	37,620	17,150
Beans ... ..	"	47,020	3,630	83,340
Maize or Indian corn ... ..	"	1,004,600	1,766,900	940,300
Fruit, raw :—				
Apples ... ..	Cwts.	47,378	77,877	50,375
Apricots and peaches ... ..	"	281	353	1,079
Bananas ... ..	Bunches	146,520	138,972	141,559
Cherries ... ..	Cwts.	—	—	—
Currants ... ..	"	—	—	—
Gooseberries ... ..	"	—	—	—
Grapes ... ..	"	845	23	223
Lemons ... ..	"	15,309	11,834	6,558
Oranges ... ..	"	194,659	274,233	133,229
Pears ... ..	"	175	18	131
Plums ... ..	"	224	5	5
Strawberries ... ..	"	—	—	—
Unenumerated ... ..	"	656	165	1,186
Hay ... ..	Tons	405	—	—
Straw ... ..	"	11	—	—
Moss Litter ... ..	"	2,221	1,518	149
Hops ... ..	Cwts.	4,671	2,258	6,688
Locust beans ... ..	"	63,255	320	4
Vegetables, raw :—				
Onions ... ..	Bushels.	127,606	161,207	74,106
Potatoes ... ..	Cwts.	18,965	345	56
Tomatoes ... ..	"	22,019	12,005	14,373
Unenumerated ... ..	Value £	10,275	7,051	4,952
Vegetables, dried... ..	Cwts.	12,185	4,970	8,616
" preserved by canning ... ..	"	6,666	4,698	52,027

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

**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:—**

	December.		Twelve months ended December.	
	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.
	No. 220	No. 136	No. 2,887	No. 2,411
Total gazetted ... ..				
Number gazetted in principal trades and occupations:—				
Agents, commission and general ... ..	3	1	35	21
Auctioneers, estate and house agents ... ..	1	—	26	23
Bakers ... ..	13	5	93	136
Bicycle and tricycle dealers and manufacturers ... ..	5	—	28	17
Blacksmiths, farriers, &c ... ..	1	—	19	12
Boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers ... ..	3	—	53	49
Builders ... ..	7	7	115	94
Butchers and meat salesmen ... ..	3	6	95	88
Cab, omnibus and fly proprietors, &c. ... ..	—	—	12	14
Cabinet makers and upholsterers ... ..	2	—	21	19
Carpenters and joiners... ..	2	1	19	19
Carriers, carmen, lightermen, and hauliers ... ..	4	—	31	20
Chemists, druggists, and chemical manufacturers... ..	—	1	15	13
Clothiers, outfitters, &c ... ..	2	4	26	22
Coal and coke merchants and dealers ... ..	2	2	51	39
Colliers, miners, &c. ... ..	—	2	20	16
Confectioners and pastry cooks ... ..	4	—	38	25
Corn, flour, seed, hay and straw merchants ... ..	3	1	31	15
Dairymen, cowkeepers, &c. ... ..	4	5	23	25
Decorators, painters, plumbers, glaziers, &c ... ..	4	4	56	62
Drapers, haberdashers, &c. ... ..	11	2	91	60
Electricians and electrical engineers ... ..	—	—	11	9
Engineers and founders ... ..	—	1	18	20
Farmers and graziers ... ..	6	6	123	89
Fishmongers, poulterers, &c. ... ..	—	—	35	28
Furniture dealers and makers ... ..	—	1	22	25
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen and market gardeners ... ..	2	—	23	25
Greengrocers, fruiterers, &c. ... ..	9	3	70	49
Grocers ... ..	12	10	167	146
Hairdressers ... ..	1	—	11	9
Ironmongers ... ..	3	—	16	13
Jewellers, watchmakers, silversmiths ... ..	3	—	32	12
Merchants, general ... ..	2	—	33	11
Milliners, dressmakers, &c ... ..	3	—	20	19
Printers, booksellers and publishers... ..	—	—	12	31
Provision merchants ... ..	2	—	17	10
Publicans and hotel keepers, &c ... ..	7	5	99	89
Stationers ... ..	—	1	14	16
Tailors ... ..	10	2	81	65
Tobacconists, &c. ... ..	1	—	25	25
Travellers, commercial, &c ... ..	2	—	31	8
Woollen merchants and manufacturers ... ..	—	2	10	11

**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.

A British Industries Fair will be held in the buildings of the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London, S.W., from 21st February to 3rd March, 1916. Particulars regarding the Fair will be found on p. 156.

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. Pousonby, 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. Loughton & 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. 155.

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 forthcoming British Industries Fair or with *Samples of German and Austrian goods.*

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**BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.**

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

- Argentina** ... British Chamber of Commerce for the Argentine Republic, Calle Reconquista 46, Buenos Aires.  
(Agent in London—Mr. D. Begg, 793, Salisbury House, E.C.)
- Balkan States** See under Greece and Roumania.
- Belgium** ... British Chamber of Commerce in Belgium (Incorp.). During the war the address will be: c/o London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C.
- China** ... British Chamber of Commerce, 1, The Bund, Shanghai.  
British Chamber of Commerce, British Municipal Council Buildings, Hankow.  
British Chamber of Commerce, Canton.  
British Chamber of Commerce, Tientsin.
- Egypt** ... British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, 6, Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria, and Savoy Chambers, Cairo.  
(Agents in Suez and London—Messrs. Back & Manson, Egypt House, 36, New Broad Street, E.C.)
- France** ... British Chamber of Commerce, Paris (Incorp.), 9, Rue des Pyramides, Paris.  
(Correspondents in all the principal towns of France. Commercial Representative in France of the Commonwealth of Australia.)  
British Chamber of Commerce for the French Riviera and Principality of Monaco, 4, Avenue Massena, Nice.
- Greece** ... British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States (Incorp.). *Temporary Office*, 7, Place St. Theodore, Athens.  
(Correspondent at Salonica)
- Italy** ... British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 1, Via Innocenzo Frugoni, Genoa.  
*Branches*—75, Via Delle Terme, Rome.  
18, Via Andegari, Milan.  
Scali d'Azeglio 3 p. p., Leghorn.  
(Delegates at Rome, Naples, &c.)
- Morocco** ... British Chamber of Commerce for Morocco, Tangier.
- Persia**... British Chamber of Commerce, Bushirc.  
British Chamber of Commerce, Mohammerah.
- Portugal** ... British Chamber of Commerce in Portugal, 4, Rua Victor Gordon, Lisbon.
- Roumania** ... Branch of the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States, 1, Strala Acalemici, Bucharest.
- Russia** ... Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, 4, Gorochovaia, Petrograd.  
*Branch* in Odessa. Agency in Kiev.
- Spain** ... British Chamber of Commerce for Spain, 9, Plaza de Cataluña Barcelona.  
*Branch*—41, Martin de los Heros, Madrid.  
(Delegates at Cartagena, Valencia and Canary Islands.)
- Tunis** ... British Chamber of Commerce, Rue Es-Sadikia, 35, Tunis.
- Uruguay** ... British Chamber of Commerce in Uruguay, Calle Rincon, 506, Montevideo.

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



