

THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. XC.]

September 9, 1915.

[No. 980

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

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

32, Cheapside, London, E.C.

(British Industries Fair and Foreign Samples Section.)

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

The objects and work of the Branch are described on p. 796.

Attention is called to the notice on p. 743 relative to the withdrawal from exhibition of the samples of "enemy" goods, formerly sold in British and in certain other markets abroad, which have been exhibited at the Foreign Samples Section.

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

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

Attention is also called to the following notices :—

Register of firms in the United Kingdom who may desire to receive Confidential Information relative to openings for trade	743
List of Trade Enquiry Offices in London of the Self-Governing Dominions	798
List of H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions	797
List of British Chambers of Commerce in Foreign Countries	797
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications, &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	792

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE. UNITED KINGDOM.

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

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

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

and, if so, where; or, if not, from what neutral sources they could be obtained.

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

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

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

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

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

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>A.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aluminium bars, notched. Cellulose acetate. Collapsible tubes. Collars and cuffs of washable rubber. Diamond grit. Drawing instruments. Locks, cheap chest, to replace German products. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Magnesite. Marbles of glass and porcelain. Potato flour. Press studs. Rubber gaskets for fish canning. Switches, tumbler, for electric light. Toy mangles. |
| <p>B.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bulbs for pocket electric lamps. Chlorides of calcium, magnesium and zinc. Galvanized-iron roofing. Glass chimneys for incandescent gas. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hardware, for building purposes. Machinery for making sisal bags. Nails. Wax floor polish. Yarn, "chain" cotton water (single). |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rough diamonds, p. 366, 5th August; and pp. 747-48 of the current issue.

Rubber, p. 22, 1st April.

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

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

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

Openings for British Trade.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Secretary of State for India in Council invites tenders for the supply of 155,000 yards of *waterproofed khaki Cotton Canvas*. *cotton canvas* with blue selvedge stripe, and 30,000 yards of *unproofed white cotton canvas*. Samples proofed and unproofed should be submitted at the time of tendering; if tenderers cannot quote to the specified pattern they are requested to quote for the nearest thing they can supply. The earliest possible date for delivery should be stated. The conditions of contract may be *obtained* on application to the Director-General of Stores, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., and tenders are to be delivered at that Office by 2 p.m. on 10th September. A copy of the conditions of contract, &c. may be *inspected* by United Kingdom makers of cotton canvas at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 43,930.)

The Directors of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Ltd. are prepared to receive tenders for the supply of about 513 tons of *steel material (angles, flats, rounds, plates, &c.)* in accordance with the specifications, which may be consulted at the offices of the Company, 91, York Street, Westminster London, S.W. The charge for the specifications will be £1 1s., which will not be returned. Tenders, marked "Tenders for Steel Material," must be sent to the Secretary, at the above address, not later than 2 p.m. on 28th September. (C.I.B. 44,164.)

The Directors of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders, up to noon on 21st September, for the supply of (1) *rails and fishplates*; (2) *cup-headed and dog spikes*, and (3) *bearing plates*. Tenders must be made on forms, copies of which, with specifications, may be obtained at the offices of the Company, 110, Bishopsgate, London, E.C., on payment of £1 each, which will not be returned.

CANADA.

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. 44,271.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A London correspondent asks to be placed in touch with Canadian **Canadian Magnesite and Zinc Spelter wanted.** firms able to supply magnesite and zinc spelter.

A Liverpool firm desires the addresses of Canadian manufacturers who can furnish bentwood for bands **Canadian Bentwood wanted.** for trunks.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

A London firm interested as brokers or agents in all branches of the wood trade:—sawn wood, pulp wood, props, telegraph poles, spoolwood, silver spruce, sawn or planed hardwoods; or as merchant buyers on its own account in boxboards, plywood, match splints, dowels, and squares for making broom handles, desires to get into touch with Canadian shippers. Quotations c.i.f. United Kingdom essential.

**Canadian Timber,
&c.**

CANADIAN ENQUIRY.

A Toronto importer, whose travellers, it is stated, cover the whole of Canada and call upon grocers and other merchants, is desirous of securing the agency of a high-class United Kingdom firm manufacturing orange marmalade and packing small preserved fruits. United Kingdom references available.

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.

* * * * *

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) reports that a Quebec ore mining company is about to establish a plant for the production of zinc, and has taken an unoccupied factory building at a town in Ontario for that purpose. (In this connection see also the notice on p. 774.)

**Zinc Works
Plant.**

The name and address of the above-mentioned company may be obtained by United Kingdom firms desirous of supplying plant, &c. on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 43,500.)

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) has forwarded an extract from the local press which states that at a meeting of the Wellington Harbour Board last June, it was resolved that enquiries should be made as to the cost of a floating dock for Lambton Harbour, to take vessels of up to 1,000 tons.

(C.I.B. 40,120b.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that, according to the local press, a contract for the extension of freezing works at Ngahauranga has been awarded. The name of the successful contractors, together with the accepted contract price, may be obtained by United Kingdom firms desirous of supplying plant, &c., on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 43,190.)

**Refrigerating
Plant.**

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa has forwarded an extract from the local press giving particulars regarding a new scheme for the disposal of sewage in the Cape Town suburbs. The proposal is, broadly stated, to convey 74 per cent. of the sewage of Woodstock and 11½ per cent. of that of Mowbray to the present outfall at Three Anchor Bay, and to deal with the sewage of the remaining suburbs at the Corporation farm at Mowbray. The cost of the undertaking is estimated at £489,000, of which sum £316,850 is allotted for the construction of *main and subsidiary sewers* and £13,000 for the *main pumping station and equipment*. (C.I.B. 43,611.)

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

EGYPT.

H.M. Consul-General at Alexandria (Mr. D. A. Cameron, C.M.G.) reports that tenders are invited by the Egyptian Coast Guard Administration for the supply of (1) 4,500 kilogs. of *engine oil*, and (2) 1,500 metres of *Imperial Navy canvas* for making water bottles and awnings. Copies of the specifications and conditions of tender may be obtained from the Director of Stores, Coast Guard Administration, Alexandria, by whom sealed tenders will be received up to noon on 30th September.

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 each of the specifications and conditions of tender may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

(C.I.B. 44,235.)

EGYPT (SUDAN).

The Directors of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Central Economic Board at Khartoum reports that a general merchant in that town, who claims to have over twelve years' experience in the business, desires to secure the representation, on a commission basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of *enamelled ware and china and glass ware, brooms and bentwood chairs*. The enquirer states that these articles have hitherto been imported

Openings for British Trade.

EGYPT (SUDAN)—continued.

from Germany and Austria, and that since the war began no supplies have been imported from other countries.

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

(C.I.B. 43,669.).

FRANCE.

The issue of the "Bulletin" of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, dated 31st August, announces that French firms are in the market for *frames for ladies' hand bags* (G.W. 1282), *weights and currency computator* (A.W. 1083), and *boot and leather polishes* (A.W. 1084).

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

PORTUGAL.

H.M. Consul at Lisbon (Mr. P. A. Somers Cocks, C.M.G.) reports that a Lisbon agent, who claims to have two large depôts in that city, desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *cutlery, including table cutlery and scissors; fancy goods, including basketwork, combs and brushes, confectionery novelties, leather, and imitation leather-covered articles,*

metal goods; toilet paper; ivory and glass smallwares; buttons; pins and needles; mirrors; china; pottery; glassware; fancy silver, electroplated, aluminium, Britannia metal, nickel-silver, and white metal goods; stationery, including pencils, penholders, and sealing wax; toys and games.

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

(C.I.B. 40,493 ; 43,630.)

The "Diario do Governo" of 23rd August publishes a Bill to authorise the Government to make arrangements for the construction of the last section of the Aveiro branch of the Vale do Vouga line, *viz.*, from the station of Aveiro to the Canal do Cojo.

The "Diario" of 27th August publishes a Bill to authorise the construction of a broad-gauge railway from Carregado to Bombarral, passing through Alenquer, Merceana, Vila Verde and Cadaval.

The "Diario" of 28th August publishes a Law authorising the Government to raise loans for the construction of the following railways:—(1) from Estremoz, *viã* Portalegre, to Castelo de Vide; (2) from Vila Viçosa to Elvas; (3) from Amarante to Mondim de Basto; and (4) from Mora to Rui Vaz.

*Openings for British Trade.***SPAIN.**

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 31st August contains a notice, issued by the "Ministerio de Fomento," granting a concession to Don Evaristo San Martín y Larraz for the construction and working, for a period of 99 years, of a *funicular railway* from Bilbao to the Achanda Hill. At least three passenger coaches must be available for the working of the railway. Construction work must be commenced within a period of three months and completed within a year. The estimated cost of the undertaking is 488,407 pesetas (about £19,500).

The "Gaceta" of 1st September notifies that tenders will be opened at the "Dirección-General de Obras Públicas," Madrid, on 10th November, for the construction and working, for a period of 99 years, of a strategic railway from Ferrol to Gijón. The cost of construction is estimated at 88,185,606 pesetas (about £3,527,000), on which interest not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum will be guaranteed by the State. The minimum rolling stock required to work the line will be 30 locomotives, 102 passenger coaches, 15 brake vans, 300 goods wagons and 15 trucks. An option on the concession is held by the "Sociedad Iberia." Construction work must be begun within three months from the date of the award of the concession, and completed within a period of 8 years.

Although the foregoing contract will probably be awarded to a Spanish firm, nevertheless the carrying out of the work may involve the purchase of material outside Spain.

ITALY.

H.M. Consul at Milan (Mr. J. H. Towsey) reports that a firm in that city desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of the following goods:— *Letter paper, drawing paper, tracing cloth, stationery articles (pens, pencils, inks, &c.), oil colours, painters' requisites, &c.* This firm would either act as agents or, alternatively, purchase for its own account.

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

(C.I.B. 43,367.)

MOROCCO.

The Acting British Consul at Casablanca (Mr. H. L. Rabino) has forwarded an extract from the local press containing a list of manufactured and food products which, before the war, were imported into Morocco by Germany or Austria-Hungary. Among the principal manufactured goods in this list are:— *Steel and iron bars for blacksmiths and locksmiths; toys; phonographs and musical instruments; common joinery timber (pitchpine, walnut*

**German and
Austro-Hungarian
Goods to be replaced.**

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

and oak); candles; cement; colours and varnishes; china and table glassware (particularly tea and coffee glasses); felt for praying carpets; jesses; watches and clocks (especially wall, cuckoo, and chiming clocks, which the Moors value more as ornaments than timepieces; steam engines; stout paper for making Moorish slippers; packing paper; perfumery; soaps and cosmetics (strongly perfumed and cheap); chemical products; ironmongery; enamelled ware; cutlery; carpets and hangings of showy colours; woollen tissues and drapery of appropriate shades and very "dressy"; glass beads; cheap imitation coral and pearl necklaces and bracelets.

Food products include the following:—Green tea and coffee; preserved meat and fish; condensed milk; rice; pepper and spices; sweets; and moist and (cheap) refined sugar.

See Note on p. 735.

(C.I.B. 43,957.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul-General at Boston (Mr. F. P. Leay) reports as follows regarding openings for British trade in his district:—

In considering the prospects for British leather goods, it should be observed that one of the best openings in this trade is presented by the better qualities of gloves of United Kingdom manufacture. The value of the imports of gloves into Boston in 1914 (in spite of general trade disturbance) amounted to £43,510. *Boots and shoes* to the value of £6,548 were imported into Boston during 1914, and there is no doubt that but for the hostilities in Europe imports in this line would have been larger. See Note on p. 735.

Another opening, of which United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters should not fail to take advantage, is **Fancy Leather Goods.** that offered by the local demand for *leather toilet cases, handbags, brush cases and other fancy articles of leather.* The total value of miscellaneous articles of leather, chiefly made up of the foregoing, imported into Boston in 1914, was £15,445, a figure offering opportunities for considerable augmentation under normal business conditions.

It is admitted by the domestic manufacturer that the British manufacturer is in advance of him in point of style and finish of **Cloth.** The local manufacturer sometimes claims superiority in the matter of lasting qualities, but definite proof of this contention does not seem to be forthcoming. Greater originality and variety in design is another advantage resting with the British manufacturer. The market has been thoroughly studied and offerings are said to give little cause for complaint on the ground of unsuitability to local trade conditions. Attempts on a small scale to start a "support home industries" movement were made during the year, but the public conviction that in certain lines foreign goods are superior could not be shaken, a fact which

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—continued.

is instanced by the constant appearance of advertisements in the local press advertising overcoats, suits, &c. as "English" or in "London style." See Note on p. 735.

British hats and caps continue to sell well in Boston in spite of severe local competition. A local make of bowler hat is

Hats and Caps.

now on the market selling at 8s. and in appearance is certainly the equal of the British article of similar price, but the lasting quality of the British hat is much greater.

Paper and stationery, photographic appliances and photographers' requirements, cutlery, brushes (notably feather dusters), furniture and bead ornaments are all

Miscellaneous Articles.

articles imported into Boston to an appreciable extent. Among other lines the following articles, with their values during 1914, offer an opportunity to United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters to improve their trade:—*Perfumery and cosmetics, £14,766; pipes and smokers' articles, £6,162; buttons, £4,388; motor cars and parts, £7,772; hose, £22,153; toys, £67,682; earthenware and chinaware, £107,162; and soap, £10,141.*

(A.R. 87.)

BRAZIL.

The Acting British Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro (Mr. F. E. Drummond Hay, M.V.O.) reports that a London firm, which has established a branch in Rio de Janeiro, desires to secure the agencies in the latter city of United Kingdom manufacturers of high class goods, including cutlery.

Cutlery, &c.

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

(C.I.B. 43,397.)

URUGUAY.

The August issue of the "Boletín de las Cámaras de Comercio" (Madrid) publishes the following list, furnished by the Acting Spanish Consul at Montevideo, of certain articles previously supplied by certain belligerent nations the importation of which into Uruguay has now completely ceased:—*Agricultural machinery and implements; aniseed; barley; chalk; confectionery and chocolate; iron and steel; lentils; musical instruments; perfumery; pharmaceutical supplies; pickled fish; preserved foods; rice; rice starch; tobacco; woven goods of all kinds.* See Note on p. 735.

Articles in demand.

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

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BOARD OF TRADE EXHIBITIONS.

EXHIBITION OF SAMPLES OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GOODS FROM ABROAD.

The exhibition of samples of German and Austrian goods from abroad which has been held at the Foreign Samples Section of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade at 32, Cheapside, London, E.C., has now been closed.

Board of Trade Exhibitions.

Further details as to the arrangements which are being made for the exhibition of the samples in industrial centres in the Provinces will be announced in due course.

EXHIBITION OF GERMAN CATALOGUES.

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

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

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

NOTICE RESPECTING BILLS OF LADING.

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

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

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

Government Notices affecting Trade.

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

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

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

(5) Recommendations (2) and (3) are subject to the special requirements of Section 4 of the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915, which provides, *inter alia*, that, as regards the export from the United Kingdom of goods under Privy Council Licence, the name of the consignee specified in the Privy Council Licence must be inserted in the Bill of Lading. (See the immediately following notice.)

**REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 4 OF CUSTOMS
(WAR POWERS) ACT, 1915.**

H.M. Customs notify that the requirements of Section 4 of the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915, as regards bills of lading, will be regarded as being met if the bills are made out to a bank for the account of the person named in the Privy Council Licence, or to the order of the shippers for the account of the consignee named in the Privy Council Licence.

A bill of lading in which the name of the consignee is only inserted in the margin is not regarded as complying with the requirements of the Section.

(C.I.B. 39,877.)

EXPORT LICENCES.

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

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

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

Government Notices affecting Trade.

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

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

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

(6). **As to licences generally.**—Applications for amendments to licences will only be considered where satisfactory reasons are given.

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

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

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

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

(a) do not, directly or indirectly, reach enemy territory; and

(b) are not used in the production of other goods for export to such territory.

The following statutory requirements must be complied with :—

(a) Where a licence to export any goods authorises the exportation thereof to a particular person or place or to a particular person at a particular place named in the licence, the name of the person or place, or both, as the case may be, must be inserted in all invoices, bills of lading, manifests and other documents relating to the goods. (5 Geo. 5, C. 31, S. 4.)

(b) The goods may only be delivered to the person or persons to whom they are consigned in any case in which provision to this effect is made by Proclamation. (5 and 6 Geo. 5, C. 52, S. 1.)

(c) The exporter may be required by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to produce evidence to their satisfaction that goods have not reached a destination in any territory which, under any Proclamation issued by His Majesty dealing with trading with the enemy for the time being in force, is or is treated as enemy country. (5 Geo. 5, C. 31, S. 5.)

Government Notices affecting Trade.

EXPORTATION OF SHODDY.

The Board of Trade give notice of the following modification of their announcement on 5th December last relative to the exportation of wool and woollen goods (*see* p. 693 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th December last):—

The exemption of shoddy containing more than one-third cotton from the terms of the prohibition of export of wool waste to all destinations other than British Possessions and Protectorates is withdrawn and the said prohibition shall be deemed to apply to wool shoddy and to shoddy containing a mixture of wool and cotton, irrespective of the proportion of cotton.

EXPORT OF DIAMONDS.**Procedure with regard to obtaining Licences.**

The Postmaster-General announces that owing to the restrictions on the export of diamonds imposed by the Order of Council dated 30th July [see p. 362 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5th August], the Post Office does not accept diamonds for export to any destination abroad unless delivered to the representative of the Post Office by the Committee appointed by the Government. [A notice relative to the appointment of this Committee appeared on p. 366 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5th August.]

The Committee sits at the offices of Mr. A. Mosely, 10/12, Union Bank Buildings, Ely Place, London, E.C. (telephone "Central 9164") at 3.30 p.m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays: persons wishing to send diamonds abroad should take them to the Committee in a packet prepared for despatch and stamped, but not closed or sealed. After examining the packet the Committee will (if it is passed) seal it and hand it over to the representative of the Post Office in attendance, who will give the sender the usual certificate of posting. A packet once sealed by the Committee will not be handed back to the sender for despatch.

The acceptance of a packet by the Committee implies merely that there is no objection to the export of the diamonds which it contains, not that it is in accordance with the Customs or other regulations of the country to which it is addressed or with the regulations of the British Post Office. Senders should therefore ascertain beforehand whether the method of transmission adopted is in accordance with the regulations of the country of destination—*e.g.*, whether the diamonds may be sent by registered letter post, insured box post, or insured parcel post.

The representative of the Post Office will, if asked, give advice as to the best methods of transmission, but no responsibility can be taken for the accuracy of information given by him as to the Customs regulations of other countries.

The Post Office has no cash-on-delivery service with any country to which diamonds are likely to be sent: it is suggested that persons who desire the value of their packets to be collected on delivery should address them to the care of some agency in the country of destination which undertakes the collection of money on delivery.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

Persons who cannot arrange to have their packets handed direct to the Committee may send them ready stamped, addressed and packed (but not closed) by registered letter or registered parcel post in an outer cover addressed to:—

The Diamond Export Committee, c/o A. Mosely, Esq., 10/12, Union Bank Buildings, Ely Place, London, E.C., with a note stating the method (registered letter, &c.) by which it is desired that they should be sent to destination. Persons using this arrangement are strongly advised to make certain beforehand that the method of transmission proposed for the packets sent under cover to the Committee, the Customs declarations and other documents annexed, and the stamps affixed in prepayment of postage, are in accordance with requirements, as neither the Committee nor the Post Office can undertake to amend defects.

A stamped addressed envelope should be enclosed for the certificate of posting.

It must be clearly understood that packets sent to Mr. Mosely in this way are sent entirely at the owner's risk, and that neither he, nor the Committee, nor the Post Office, can take any responsibility for the loss, damage, delay, or non-delivery of packets so sent, or of any part of their contents, except the ordinary responsibility of the Post Office during the actual conveyance of the packets by post.

MUNITIONS INVENTIONS BRANCH.

The Ministry of Munitions announce that the Munitions Inventions Branch, which was recently constituted by the Minister of Munitions to deal with projects for inventions relating to Munitions for warfare on land, or matters appertaining thereto, has now been removed from Armament Buildings, Whitehall, to accessible and commodious quarters in Princes Street, Storey's Gate, London, S.W. (hitherto the premises of the Whitehall Club), to which all future communications should be addressed.

The Department is now in working order and is already dealing with a large number of proposals. The Comptroller, Mr. E. W. Moir, is being assisted in this work by an Advisory Panel of Scientific experts whose names were announced on 12th August last. This body is now at work in Committees and every proposal receives consideration from them.

While the Comptroller is open to receive suggestions of all kinds falling within the category named, inventors and others should understand that it is undesirable to send forward their inventions until they have been well thought out. In this respect, it is desirable for them to ascertain, so far as possible, from Patent Office records and published sources, what has already been done in the direction of their particular inventions. All communications are confidential and do not prevent a patent being subsequently taken out should the inventor so desire, or should the Department think fit.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

It may remove a prevalent misconception if it is made known that any servant of the Crown, civil or military, is at liberty, without prejudice, to send in any suggestion that he wishes. There are certain regulations in force with regard to this eventuality, but they are not such as to tie the hands of anyone.

AGENTS IN CHINA.

The Board of Trade announce that arrangements have been made by the Foreign Office in accordance with which His Majesty's Commercial Attaché at Pekin, and the Assistant Commercial Attaché, who is stationed at Shanghai, will be prepared to assist British firms in need of agents in China by putting them in touch where possible with suitable British agents in that country. Firms desiring to take advantage of this offer should communicate with His Majesty's Commercial Attaché for China, c/o The British Legation, Pekin, or with the Assistant Commercial Attaché, c/o His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General, Shanghai.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE.**Departure of Anglo-French Mission.**

The Press Bureau announces that the Anglo-French Mission to the United States of America in connection with the question of the American Exchange has left England. The British representatives consist of the Lord Chief Justice of England, Sir Edward H. Holden, Bart., Sir Henry Babington Smith, K.C.B., C.S.I., and Mr. B. P. Blackett, C.B., of the Treasury, and the French representatives of Monsieur Octave Homberg and Monsieur Ernest Mallet.

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

With reference to the notice on p. 669 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to Naval Prizes, it is notified that the "London Gazette" of 3rd September contains a further list of ships whose cargoes, or part of them, have been detained.

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

Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions.

With reference to the notice on p. 597 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th August relative to Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions, it is notified that the "London Gazette" of 7th September states that proceedings have been instituted in the Prize Court in Malta in respect of the vessels "Cleopatra," "Eretria" (cargo only), and "Taxiarchis."

REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT, 1914, OF THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT.

With reference to the notice on p. 670 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to a Proclamation of the Australian Commonwealth Government under the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914, H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) has forwarded a copy of the "Commonwealth of Australia Gazette," of 22nd July, which publishes amended Regulations under the above-mentioned Act.

The same issue of the "Commonwealth of Australia Gazette" contains the names of eleven firms to which the Federal Attorney-General declares the above-mentioned Proclamation to apply, and which are, therefore, on the ruling of the Federal Attorney-General, "enemy" companies.

The "Gazette," containing the above-mentioned Regulations and the names of the firms referred to may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 44,257.)

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MARKETS.

Issue of Special Memoranda.

In connection with the campaign, which the Board of Trade have undertaken, to assist and supplement the efforts of British manufacturers and merchants to profit by the present opportunity for establishing themselves in markets previously held by German and Austrian or Hungarian firms, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has prepared a series of memoranda (for list see pp. 433-9 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 13th May) giving information with regard to possible developments in certain important trades, copies of which may be obtained by British firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

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

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

TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

New Zealand.—H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) reports, under date 20th July, that public bodies in New Zealand are to a considerable extent postponing schemes entailing capital expenditure in anticipation of a fall in prices.

The accumulation of uninvested savings is very large, reflecting no doubt the profits that have been made on butter, frozen meat, and grain. There has been as yet practically no increase in wages. Apart from a decrease in capital expenditure there does not appear to be any sign of economising—except to a certain extent in foodstuffs.

Large quantities of clothing have been given for the equipment of the troops, and the amount so spent probably represents at least as much outlay as the men would expend on clothing in normal times. The woollen mills and boot factories are taxed to their utmost capacity, short of working double shifts. Apart from woollen and leather goods almost all the equipment of the New Zealand troops is imported, or at least entails importation of material.

H.M. Trade Commissioner adds that, in his opinion, the purchase of imported materials has not declined, even if imports have, and from this it follows of necessity that stocks of all kinds are heavily reduced. (C.I.B. 43,192.)

* * * * *

Siam.—H.M. Minister at Bangkok reports, under date 5th July, that the value of imports at the port of Bangkok for 1914-15 was £6,039,019, and that of the exports, £7,818,717, a falling-off as compared with the previous year of 13 per cent. and 12 per cent. respectively. The principal reductions in imports were in cotton piece goods, metal manufactures, manufactured sugar, tea, motor cars, electrical goods, silk piece goods, yarn, machinery and embroideries. Increases in imports were noted in the case of cotton manufactures, kerosene and foodstuffs. It is concluded that, on the whole, the war has so far had but small effect on imports into Siam for local consumption.

The principal reduction in exports was in rice, the value of the exports of which decreased by £1,025,641 as compared with 1913. This decline is attributed to the restriction of supplies to some of the European markets normally taking large quantities of Siamese rice.

Up to the present, Siam appears to have felt the effects of the war remarkably little, although in the future it is hardly likely that the general financial and economic effects of the war will leave Siam untouched. Meanwhile the economic situation is sound, the Government finances are prosperous, and the country continues to show signs of advancement and increased stability. (C. 23,129.)

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.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN
AUGUST, 1915.*

I.—GENERAL.

The trade returns for August, 1915, when compared with those for August, 1914, show increases in the value of the **Imports into the United Kingdom**, of the **Exports of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom**, and also in the value of the **Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise**.

The value of the **Imports** in August was £69,496,695, an increase of £27,153,988, or 64·1 per cent., as compared with August, 1914; whilst the total **Exports** amounted to £39,762,604, an increase of £11,131,500. The **Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom** show an increase of £8,227,584, or 33·9 per cent., as compared with August, 1914; whilst there is an increase of £2,903,916, or 65·7 per cent., in the **Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise**.

* Reference should be made to the article on "Changes in the Monthly Trade Accounts for 1915," which appeared on pp. 398-401 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 11th February, for information as to the changes that have been made in these Accounts this year.

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in August, 1915.

II.—IMPORTS.

The following table shows the value of the Imports for August, 1915, as compared with the corresponding month of 1914 and 1913, according to the different categories of merchandise:—

Imports (Value C.I.F.*)—August.

	Month of August.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1915 as compared with 1914.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1915 as compared with 1913.
	1913.	1914.	1915.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	£ 7,342,864	£ 8,120,928	£ 9,788,713	+ 1,667,785	+ 2,445,849
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	4,718,740	4,688,967	8,522,422	+ 3,833,455	+ 3,803,682
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	6,080,856	5,065,245	6,075,326	+ 1,010,081	+ 5,530
2. Dutiable	4,854,615	3,165,350	7,751,810	+ 4,586,460	+ 2,897,195
D. Tobacco	532,090	437,387	708,733	+ 271,346	+ 176,643
Total, Class I. ...	£ 23,529,165	21,477,877	3,284,7004	+ 11,369,127	+ 9,317,839
II.—Raw Materials and Articles					
Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	1,679	595	539	— 56	— 1,140
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	520,252	369,507	669,345	+ 269,838	+ 149,093
C. Other metallic ores	742,285	1,060,985	744,477	— 316,508	+ 2,192
D. Wood and timber	4,337,523	2,134,632	4,176,483	+ 2,041,861	— 161,040
E. Cotton	1,217,703	1,689,333	1,613,894	— 75,439	+ 396,191
F. Wool	1,560,624	1,467,400	2,612,895	+ 1,145,495	+ 1,052,271
G. Other textile materials	614,063	519,315	1,427,233	+ 907,918	+ 813,170
H. Oil seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums ...	3,419,483	3,472,573	3,709,064	+ 236,491	+ 259,581
I. Hides and undressed skins	1,066,309	887,963	1,688,381	+ 800,418	+ 622,072
J. Paper-making materials	464,769	292,521	798,928	+ 506,107	+ 333,859
K. Miscellaneous	2,785,137	2,038,076	2,715,799	+ 677,723	— 69,888
Total, Class II. ...	£ 16,759,827	13,932,890	20,156,738	+ 6,223,848	+ 3,396,911
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly					
Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	1,134,187	400,383	1,122,149	+ 721,766	— 12,038
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	2,492,046	1,698,841	3,465,856	+ 1,767,015	+ 973,810
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments ...	585,805	252,735	471,330	+ 218,595	— 114,475
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	120,108	37,451	105,303	+ 67,852	— 14,805
E. Machinery	530,652	308,299	793,903	+ 485,604	+ 263,251
F. Ships (new)	6,874	12,955	350	— 12,605	— 6,524
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	312,882	111,445	246,690	+ 135,245	— 66,192
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	1,093,366	286,023	743,026	+ 457,003	— 350,340
2. Wool	862,847	191,682	143,627	— 48,055	— 719,220
3. Silk	1,271,848	274,486	1,389,173	+ 1,114,687	+ 117,325
4. Other materials	710,906	242,707	994,008	+ 751,301	+ 283,102
I. Apparel	490,444	114,316	256,219	+ 141,903	— 234,225
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	963,948	698,428	1,557,603	+ 859,175	+ 593,655
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	1,131,778	719,416	1,605,764	+ 886,348	+ 453,986
L. Earthenware and glass	352,050	97,496	191,206	+ 93,710	— 160,844
M. Paper	657,318	344,785	586,961	+ 242,076	— 70,457
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c. ...	669,657	172,654	866,767	+ 694,113	+ 197,110
O. Miscellaneous	2,035,609	788,434	1,683,389	+ 896,955	— 370,220
Total, Class III. ...	£ 15,462,325	6,732,536	16,225,224	+ 9,472,688	+ 762,899
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) ...	224,387	179,404	267,729	+ 88,325	+ 43,342
Total value... ..	£ 55,975,704	42,342,707	69,496,663	+27,153,968	+ 13,520,991

* The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance, and freight; or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in August, 1915.

Comparing the values of the imports last month with those of August, 1914, the chief increases and decreases are as follows:—

		£			£			
I.	A.	Wheat	558,253	II.	F.	Sheep's or lambs' wool	988,897	
		Wheat meal and flour	221,563			G.	Flax, dressed and undressed	425,817
		Oats	338,506				H.	Hemp, dressed and undressed ... ..	283,196
		Maize	413,150			I.		Petroleum ... ..	417,006
		Rice, exclusive of rice meal	329,701				J.	Hides, raw, and pieces thereof, wet	823,124
	B.	Beef, fresh and refrigerated	1,469,175		K.	Wood pulp, chemical		370,183
		Mutton, fresh and refrigerated	214,318			A.	Rubber, including rubber waste and reclaimed	428,527
		Bacon	815,211		B.		Steel ingots, blooms, billets, &c.	286,336
		Hams	217,801			C.	Copper, unwrought and part wrought	278,095
		Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	1,073,713		D.		Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, &c.	306,247
	C1.	Fish, cured or salted	446,062			E.	Zinc, crude in cakes	330,425
		Cocoa, raw	679,559		H1.		Machinery	485,604
	C2.	Coffee (including roasted or ground)	349,867			H2.	Cotton manufactures	454,645
		Sugar, refined and sugar candy	910,051		H3.		Silk manufactures ...	1,109,898
	Sugar, unrefined	1,583,695	H4.			Jute manufactures ...	501,728	
Tea	530,691	K.		Leather	802,658			
D.	Tobacco, unmanufd.		227,202	N.	Motor cars, and parts thereof	696,705		
B.	Iron ore	285,744						
	Wood and timber:							
D.	Hewn	219,556						
	Sawn or split	1,728,628						

Decreases.

		£			£		
I.	A.	Barley	464,428	II.	H.	Nuts and kernels for expressing oil therefrom	118,865
		Lard	249,933			I.	Tallow, unrefined ...	102,667
	C.	Manganese ore	111,843		N.		Furs, Rabbit & Seal	87,173
II.	E.	Cotton, raw	75,439	N.		Aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and parts thereof	51,784
	H.	Linseed	94,617				

The following are the principal instances of increase in value combined with decrease in quantity and vice versa:—

		Increase in value.	Decrease in quantity.
		£	
I.	A.	Wheat	2,420,603 cwts.
		Peas	6,190 "
	B.	Mutton, fresh and refrigerated	50,969 "
C1.	Cheese	9,522 "	
	Wood and timber:—		
II.	D.	Hewn	12,033 loads.
		Sleepers of all kinds	2,776 "
III.	B.	Copper regulus and precipitate	3 tons.
		Increase in quantity.	Decrease in value.
			£
II.	E.	Cotton, raw	45,368 cents.
		Goat skins, undressed	409,621 number

III.—EXPORTS.

The following table shows the value of the Exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom for the month of August, 1915, as compared with the corresponding month of 1914 and 1913, and the increase or decrease in each principal category:—

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in August, 1915.

Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom
(Value F.O.B.*)—August.

	Month of August.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915 as compared with 1914.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915 as compared with 1913.
	1913.	1914.	1915.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	£ 301,793	£ 117,270	£ 320,269	+ 202,939	+ 18,416
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	95,150	48,059	123,452	+ 75,393	+ 28,302
C. Other food and drink	2,151,733	1,118,480	1,308,586	+ 190,106	+ 843,147
D. Tobacco	285,845	248,091	346,717	+ 98,626	+ 60,872
Total, Class I. ...	£ 2,834,521	1,531,900	2,098,064	+ 567,064	— 735,557
II. Raw Materials and Articles					
Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	4,242,381	2,132,329	3,471,990	+ 1,339,661	— 770,391
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	28,769	21,986	10,451	— 11,535	— 15,318
C. Other metallic ores	12,177	13,474	322	— 13,152	— 11,855
D. Wood and timber	28,051	14,093	19,134	+ 5,041	+ 8,917
E. Cotton	—	—	—	—	—
F. Wool	336,228	299,992	308,838	+ 8,846	— 27,390
G. Other textile materials	23,129	11,043	12,860	+ 1,817	— 10,269
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums ...	344,859	165,962	345,903	+ 179,941	+ 1,044
I. Hides and undressed skins	98,416	60,902	75,431	+ 14,529	— 22,985
J. Paper-making materials	61,099	47,472	50,809	+ 3,337	— 10,290
K. Miscellaneous	192,296	106,444	140,526	+ 34,082	— 51,770
Total, Class II. ...	£ 5,367,405	2,873,697	4,436,264	+ 1,562,567	— 931,141
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly					
Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof ...	4,117,966	2,295,351	3,533,724	+ 1,238,373	— 584,242
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof ...	986,921	549,899	875,841	+ 325,942	— 111,080
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools), and instruments ...	629,197	395,744	438,934	+ 43,190	— 190,263
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire) ...	285,191	145,683	259,130	+ 113,447	— 26,061
E. Machinery	2,885,774	1,708,073	1,483,934	— 224,139	— 1,401,840
F. Ships (new)	2,825,855	250,307	41,343	— 208,964	— 2,782,512
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture) ...	166,134	102,823	99,903	— 2,920	— 66,231
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	10,469,920	5,839,981	7,504,559	+ 1,664,578	— 2,965,361
2. Wool	3,570,889	2,136,029	3,335,794	+ 1,199,765	— 235,095
3. Silk	211,631	133,754	162,663	+ 28,909	— 48,988
4. Other materials	1,089,478	680,475	838,096	+ 157,621	— 251,382
I. Apparel	1,526,387	1,084,966	995,370	— 179,596	— 621,017
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	1,548,181	935,893	1,641,904	+ 706,011	+ 93,723
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes) ...	455,004	245,329	348,685	+ 103,356	— 106,319
L. Earthenware and glass	436,527	268,826	288,062	+ 19,236	— 148,465
M. Paper	279,970	212,397	264,472	+ 52,075	— 15,498
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c. ...	824,676	616,025	446,487	— 169,538	— 378,189
O. Miscellaneous	2,821,436	1,776,735	2,273,349	+ 496,614	— 548,107
Total, Class III. ...	£ 35,129,177	19,378,290	24,742,250	+ 5,363,960	—10,386,927
IV. Miscellaneous and Unclassified (Including Parcel Post) ...	£ 779,626	427,384	1,161,377	+ 733,99	+ 381,751
Total value	£ 44,110,729	24,211,271	32,438,855	+ 8,227,584	—11,671,874

Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.*—August.

	£	£	£	£	£
Total value	8,130,499	4,419,833	7,323,749	+ 2,903,91	— 826,750

* The values of the Exports represent the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship, and are known as the "free on board" values.

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in August, 1915.

Comparing the values of the exports of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom in August, 1915, with those in August, 1914, the chief increases and decreases are as follow:—

		Increases.	£
I.	A.	Malt	140,562
	B.	Meat	75,588
	C.	Beer and ale	61,913
	D.	Biscuits and cakes	81,949
II.	A.	Tobacco and snuff	98,626
	A.	Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel	1,339,661
	H.	Oil, seed	82,130
	A.	Iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	1,238,373
III.	D.	Electrical goods and apparatus, other than machinery and uninsulated wire	113,447
	H1.	Cotton yarn	183,311
	H1.	" piece goods	1,266,623
	H1.	" thread	124,591
	H2.	Woolen tissues	772,271
	H2.	Worsted tissues	518,205
	J.	Coal products, not dyes	121,436
	J.	Glycerine	71,581
	J.	Painters' colours and materials... ..	76,674
	J.	Soda compounds	63,197
IV.	O.	Arms, ammunition, and military and naval stores, except small firearms	139,314
	O.	Bags and sacks, empty	86,411
	O.	Parcel post... ..	746,694

		Decreases.	£
I.	C.	Fish	130,706
	E.	Machinery, and parts thereof	224,139
III.	F.	Ships, new	208,964
	I.	Apparel	80,002
	N.	Railway trucks, wagons, &c (not of iron) and parts thereof Motor cars, chassis and parts thereof... ..	135,527 69,426

The following are the principal instances of increase in value combined with decrease in quantity, and *vice-versa*:—

		Increase in value.	Decrease in quantity.
		£	
II.	J.	Paper-making materials	3,337
	B.	Copper, unwrought and wrought	3,923
	B.	Zinc or spelter	5,799
III.	H2.	Wool flannels and delaines... ..	4,402
	H4.	Linen piece goods	54,999
	J.	Manures	37,784
	O.	Gunpowder	5,400
	O.	Glue, size and gelatine	4,934
		Increase in quantity.	Decrease in value.
			£
II.	G.	Flax and hemp	11 tons
			2,583

**IV.—TRADE DURING THE EIGHT MONTHS, JANUARY-
AUGUST.**

The following table shows the value of the Imports of foreign and colonial merchandise during the eight months ended August, 1915, as compared with the corresponding period of 1914 and 1913:—

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in January-August, 1915.

Imports (Value C.I.F.*)—Eight months, January-August.

	Eight months, January-August.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915 as compared with 1914.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915 as compared with 1913
	1913.	1914.	1915.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	£ 56,472,727	£ 47,863,885	£ 76,213,068	+ 28,349,183	+ 19,740,341
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	38,017,430	41,904,104	59,905,832	+ 18,001,723	+ 21,888,402
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	51,762,749	52,616,688	60,190,476	+ 7,573,788	+ 8,427,727
2. Dutiable	35,395,754	34,398,791	50,684,498	+ 16,285,707	+ 15,288,744
D. Tobacco	4,219,852	4,626,681	5,539,555	+ 912,874	+ 1,319,703
Total, Class I.	£ 185,868,512	£ 181,410,149	£ 252,533,429	+ 71,123,280	+ 66,664,917
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke and manufactured fuel ...	24,102	37,140	3,758	— 33,382	— 20,344
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel... ..	5,250,000	3,938,358	4,984,323	+ 995,965	+ 315,677
C. Other metallic ores	6,922,443	7,042,840	7,173,423	+ 130,583	+ 250,980
D. Wood and timber	20,796,260	16,024,628	17,370,513	+ 1,345,885	— 3,425,747
E. Cotton	33,029,321	43,684,588	47,529,141	+ 3,844,553	+ 11,499,820
F. Wool	29,505,690	27,211,336	36,547,862	+ 9,326,526	+ 7,042,172
G. Other textile materials... ..	12,512,954	11,350,650	13,964,412	+ 2,613,762	+ 1,451,458
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums	27,000,895	28,608,320	35,083,847	+ 6,475,527	+ 8,082,932
I. Hides and undressed skins	10,075,869	9,708,913	10,303,589	+ 594,676	+ 227,720
J. Paper making materials	3,630,491	3,319,088	3,805,669	+ 486,581	+ 175,178
K. Miscellaneous	27,379,778	21,016,171	23,726,524	+ 2,710,353	— 3,653,254
Total, Class II.	£ 179,127,803	£ 171,962,032	£ 200,443,061	+ 28,481,029	+ 21,315,258
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	10,000,475	9,314,604	6,501,686	— 2,812,918	— 3,493,789
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	21,571,818	20,359,976	29,022,804	+ 8,662,828	+ 7,450,986
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	4,637,550	4,490,117	3,250,920	— 1,239,197	— 1,386,630
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsu- lated wire)	988,925	981,442	658,759	— 322,683	— 330,166
E. Machinery	4,922,334	5,085,575	6,067,803	+ 982,228	+ 1,145,469
F. Ships (new)	24,223	18,999	33,142	+ 14,143	+ 8,919
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	2,366,999	1,964,179	1,441,221	— 522,958	— 925,778
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	8,275,903	7,825,552	4,532,672	— 3,292,910	— 3,743,231
2. Wool	7,323,265	6,831,180	1,238,217	— 5,592,963	— 6,085,048
3. Silk	10,030,893	10,098,543	9,927,162	— 171,381	— 112,731
4. Other materials	6,348,794	5,365,020	5,969,381	+ 604,361	+ 379,413
I. Apparel	4,109,922	3,365,506	2,118,013	— 1,247,493	— 1,991,909
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	8,474,858	8,548,995	11,830,813	+ 3,281,817	+ 3,355,953
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	8,909,487	8,641,173	11,863,075	+ 3,221,902	+ 2,953,588
L. Earthenware and glass... ..	2,948,165	2,693,217	1,239,187	— 1,457,030	— 1,708,978
M. Paper	5,050,243	4,751,298	4,012,598	— 738,700	— 1,037,645
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	5,781,276	5,659,156	5,566,138	— 393,020	— 215,140
O. Miscellaneous	17,659,339	15,789,078	13,364,396	— 2,424,682	— 4,294,943
Total, Class III.	£ 129,433,469	£ 122,086,641	£ 118,637,985	— 3,448,656	— 10,795,484
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	£ 2,018,629	2,099,723	2,122,568	+ 22,845	+ 103,939
Total value	£ 496,448,413	£ 477,558,545	£ 573,737,043	+ 96,178,498	+ 77,288,630

* The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance, and freight; or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

The value of the Exports of home produce, and of foreign and colonial produce, during the eight months ended August, 1915, as compared with the corresponding period of 1914 and 1913, is as shown in the following table:—

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in January-August, 1915.

**Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom
(Value F.O.B.*)—Eight Months, January-August.**

	Eight months, January-August.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with 1914.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915 as compared with 1913.
	1913.	1914.	1915.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	£ 2,416,096	£ 1,889,009	£ 2,836,615	+ 917,606	+ 420,519
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	785,471	717,086	889,335	+ 172,249	+ 103,864
C. Other food and drink	13,822,013	13,376,558	10,300,651	- 3,075,907	- 3,521,362
D. Tobacco	2,066,851	2,676,011	2,398,969	- 277,122	+ 332,118
Total, Class I.	£ 19,090,431	£ 18,658,744	£ 16,425,570	- 2,233,174	- 2,664,861
II.—Raw Materials and Articles					
Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	35,201,466	31,863,624	25,154,699	- 6,408,925	- 9,746,767
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	283,472	263,638	117,119	- 146,519	- 166,353
C. Other metallic ores	82,846	107,385	19,802	- 87,583	- 63,044
D. Wood and timber	220,758	223,098	123,935	- 97,163	- 103,823
E. Cotton	—	—	—	—	—
F. Wool	2,894,533	4,007,782	1,821,491	- 2,186,292	- 1,073,042
G. Other textile materials	294,691	303,567	310,858	+ 7,291	+ 16,167
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums	2,870,762	2,757,180	3,884,121	+ 1,124,941	+ 1,011,419
I. Hides and undressed skins	1,260,039	1,108,350	581,650	- 576,700	- 678,389
J. Paper making materials	621,997	607,591	415,906	- 191,685	- 206,091
K. Miscellaneous	1,963,515	1,935,464	1,203,057	- 752,407	- 760,458
Total, Class II.	£ 45,703,019	£ 43,197,680	£ 33,932,638	- 9,265,042	- 11,770,381
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly					
Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	36,841,732	31,519,593	25,557,454	- 5,962,139	- 11,284,278
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	8,949,586	7,508,947	6,316,936	- 1,192,011	- 2,632,650
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	5,301,411	4,906,180	3,239,005	- 1,667,175	- 2,062,406
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and un-insulated wire)	3,477,085	2,204,317	2,008,179	- 196,138	- 1,408,906
E. Machinery	24,442,003	24,482,516	12,999,904	- 11,482,612	- 11,442,099
F. Ships (new)	8,318,951	5,174,910	1,255,537	- 3,913,373	- 7,063,414
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	1,296,301	1,163,983	673,502	- 460,481	- 622,799
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	85,546,814	80,320,637	57,838,673	- 22,481,964	- 27,708,141
2. Wool	26,237,888	25,400,466	21,181,819	- 4,218,647	- 5,056,069
3. Silk	1,355,754	1,377,813	1,053,587	- 324,226	- 302,167
4. Other materials	9,752,776	9,086,058	7,653,853	- 1,432,205	- 2,098,923
I. Apparel	11,081,043	10,270,448	7,766,330	- 2,504,118	- 3,314,713
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	15,125,988	13,830,501	14,846,786	+ 1,016,285	+ 279,202
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	3,619,843	3,720,611	2,387,483	- 1,333,128	- 1,232,360
L. Earthenware and glass	3,512,072	3,059,687	2,212,390	- 846,784	- 1,299,669
M. Paper	2,503,231	2,244,775	1,883,190	- 361,585	- 620,041
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	7,221,477	7,937,988	4,403,341	- 3,532,647	- 2,816,136
O. Miscellaneous	22,413,408	21,503,102	18,718,163	- 2,784,939	- 3,695,245
Total, Class III.	£ 276,997,363	£ 255,712,532	£ 191,998,645	- 63,713,887	- 84,998,718
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	£ 6,539,932	£ 6,505,306	£ 8,126,401	+ 1,921,005	+ 1,886,469
Total value	£ 348,330,745	£ 324,074,262	£ 250,783,254	- 73,291,008	- 97,547,491

Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.*—Eight Months, January-August.

	£	£	£	£	£
Total value	75,517,419	71,522,165	68,055,559	- 3,466,606	- 7,461,860

* The value of the Exports represent the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board ship, and are known as the "free on board" values.

*Foreign Trade (Shipping) of the United Kingdom in August, 1915,
and in January-August, 1915.*

V.—SHIPPING IN AUGUST.

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions *with cargoes* during August, 1915, amounted to 3,041,545 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 3,222,239 tons, as against 3,221,495 tons entered, and 2,462,964 tons cleared, during August, 1914. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage arrived *with cargoes* during August, 1915, amounted to 2,365,900 tons, and the tonnage departed to 2,341,929 tons, as against 2,663,501 tons arrived, and 2,588,570 tons departed, in August, 1914.

VI.—EIGHT MONTHS' SHIPPING, JANUARY—AUGUST.

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions, *with cargoes*, during the eight months, January—August, 1915, amounted to 22,541,664 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 26,822,007 tons, as against 31,243,189 tons entered, and 41,980,652 tons cleared, during the eight months, January—August, 1914. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage arrived *with cargoes* during the eight months, January—August, 1915, amounted to 19,111,982 tons, and the tonnage departed to 18,980,977 tons, as against 25,473,264 tons arrived, and 25,339,221 tons departed, during the corresponding period of 1914.

PACKING OF GOODS FOR NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) writes calling attention to a point made by a Wanganui firm regarding the waste of space in the packing of goods sent from the United Kingdom to the Dominion. Mr. Wickham's correspondent states that shippers should bear in mind that wooden bands put round cases increase the measurement, and in very few instances are these necessary if hooping is used.* Where a case needed extra strengthening it was the practice of German firms to put supports in the inside corners of the cases, where in most instances these did not take up any appreciable area of the packing space. Cases made to fit such goods as motor tyres should be the exact size. The firm states that it has recently landed several cases in which about an inch of play has been left on either side, making a wastage of several feet in the aggregate.

H.M. Trade Commissioner points out in this connection that it may often be overlooked that an extra inch on any one of the dimensions of a packing case may involve an additional cubic foot of space or even more, which would mean a cost for extra freight of about one shilling per cubic foot.

(C.I.B. 43,197.)

* In the export trade, battens are often put inside instead of outside the case.

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1915.

Acreage under Crops, and Livestock.

The following statement for 1915 of the acreage under crops and of livestock in England and Wales, compiled from the Returns collected on 4th June, and showing comparisons with 1914, has been issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries:—

—	1914.	1915.	Increase.		Decrease.	
Crops—	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Per Cent.	Acres.	Per Cent.
Total acreage under all crops and grass*	27,114,000	27,053,360	—	—	60,640	0·2
Arable land	10,908,250	10,965,640	—	—	32,610	0·3
Permanent grass *—						
For hay	4,785,450	4,655,030	—	—	130,420	2·7
Not for hay... ..	11,330,300	11,432,690	102,390	0·9	—	—
Total	16,115,750	16,087,720	—	—	28,030	0·2
Wheat	1,807,500	2,170,110	362,610	20·1	—	—
Barley	1,504,770	1,231,720	—	—	273,050	18·1
Oats	1,929,630	2,088,050	158,420	8·2	—	—
Rye	53,900	47,680	—	—	6,220	11·5
Beans	294,020	266,530	—	—	27,490	9·3
Peas	168,840	129,380	—	—	39,460	23·4
Buckwheat	3,040	2,650	—	—	390	12·8
Potatoes	461,620	463,400	1,780	0·4	—	—
Turnips and swedes	1,045,090	931,760	—	—	113,330	10·8
Mangold	432,370	413,710	—	—	18,660	4·3
Cabbage and Kohl-rabi	67,940	68,210	270	0·4	—	—
Rape	70,460	65,530	—	—	4,930	7·0
Vetches or tares	123,730	109,630	—	—	14,100	11·4
Lucerne	53,350	53,000	—	—	650	1·2
Hops	36,660	34,740	—	—	1,920	5·2
Small fruit	77,360	74,190	—	—	3,170	4·1
Clover & rotation grasses—						
For hay	1,554,910	1,538,070	—	—	16,840	1·1
Not for hay... ..	826,440	824,300	—	—	2,140	0·3
Total	2,381,350	2,362,370	—	—	18,980	0·8
Other crops	145,580	143,340	—	—	2,240	1·5
Bare fallow	340,740	309,640	—	—	31,100	9·1
Orchards†	243,110	248,830	5,720	2·4	—	—
Livestock—	No.	No.	No.		No.	
Horses used for agricultural purposes (including mares for breeding)	791,300	729,080	—	—	62,220	7·9
Unbroken horses (including stallions)—						
1 year and above	220,570	209,770	—	—	10,800	4·9
Under 1 year	102,110	99,240	—	—	2,870	2·8
Other horses	285,570	249,090	—	—	36,480	12·8
Total of horses	1,399,550	1,287,180	—	—	112,370	8·0

* Excluding mountain and heath land used for grazing (3,764,710 acres in 1915, as compared with 3,781,560 acres in 1914).

† Any crop or grass grown in orchards is also returned under its proper heading.

Agricultural Returns of England and Wales, 1915.

—	1914.		1915.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	No.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.
Livestock—continued.								
Cows and heifers in milk or in calf	2,484,220	2,434,500	—	—	49,720	2·0		
Other cattle—								
2 years and above	952,330	994,330	42,000	4·4	—	—		
1 year and under 2	1,174,950	1,297,220	122,270	10·4	—	—		
Under 1 year	1,266,440	1,333,100	71,660	5·7	—	—		
Total of cattle	5,877,940	6,064,150	186,210	3·2	—	—		
Ewes kept for breeding	6,838,330	6,871,740	33,410	0·5	—	—		
Other sheep—								
1 year and above	3,151,550	3,481,650	330,100	10·5	—	—		
Under 1 year	7,269,810	7,169,190	—	—	100,620	1·4		
Total of sheep	17,259,690	17,522,580	262,890	1·5	—	—		
Sows kept for breeding	340,380	298,160	—	—	42,220	12·4		
Other pigs	2,141,100	2,121,870	—	—	19,230	0·9		
Total of pigs	2,481,480	2,420,030	—	—	61,450	2·5		

FOREIGN TRADE OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY IN JANUARY-JUNE, 1915.

According to statistics issued by the Austrian Ministry of Commerce and published in the "Neue Freie Presse" (Vienna) of 19th August, the value of the foreign trade of Austria-Hungary during the first half of this year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1914, was as follows:—

—	Imports, January—June.			Exports, January—June.		
	1914.	1915.	Decrease.	1914	1915	Decrease.
	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.
Raw materials	1,115,000,030	577,000,000	538,000,000	134,000,000	232,000,000	182,000,000
Semi-manufactured goods	267,000,000	123,000,000	139,000,000	262,000,000	91,000,000	171,000,000
Manufactured goods	471,000,000	345,000,000	126,000,000	631,000,000	183,000,000	451,000,000
Total	1,853,000,000	1,050,000,000	803,000,000	1,330,000,000	526,000,000	804,000,000

24 Kroner = £1 at par.

As regards **imports**, it is pointed out that the decline in the *volume* of these is greater than is indicated by the above figures, owing to the increase in prices. The greatest falling-off in raw materials occurred in grain, seeds, cattle, hides and skins, eggs, materials for the textile industries, and coal. Amongst semi-manufactured goods, cotton yarns alone showed an increase. Under manufactured goods the falling-off was general, but was most marked in machines, textiles, articles of dress, rubber goods, instruments and watches, vehicles, iron, metal goods and mineral oils.

The **exports** of wholly manufactured goods declined about 60 per

Foreign Trade of Austria-Hungary in January-June, 1915.

cent. as compared with the first six months of 1914, the decreases being especially marked in refined sugar, textiles and articles of dress, wooden goods, leather, glass, iron and industrial metals, machines, chemicals and paper wares. Under the heading of semi-manufactured goods there were decreases generally, but more especially in yarns, leather, wood (partly worked up), and fats. The decreases in the exports of raw materials were chiefly in cattle and animal products (*e.g.*, hides, skins, eggs, and feathers); then in undressed timber, mineral fuel and raw wool.

IMPORT TRADE OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS IN 1914.

The following particulars of the import trade of the Straits Settlements in 1914 are taken from the Report on the trade of the Colony in 1914 by the Registrar of Imports and Exports at Singapore:—

The value of the imports of merchandise during 1914 into the Colony of the Straits Settlements, which comprises Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Christmas Island and Labuan, was £43,856,000, being a decrease of £9,155,000 as compared with the figures for the previous year. From the United Kingdom the value of goods imported was £4,627,000 as against £6,064,000 in 1913.

The following table shows the values of some of the principal articles of merchandise imported in 1914, the figures for 1913 being added for purposes of comparison:—

—	1913.	1914.
	£	£
Tin and tin ore... ..	12,666,400	9,467,700
Cotton piece goods	3,380,530	2,416,170
Provisions (including tinned foods)... ..	1,877,400	1,648,150
Tobacco (all kinds)	1,326,970	1,350,650
Hardware and ironware (including cooking utensils) ...	643,300	445,780
Machinery	417,780	325,730
Apparel, hosiery, millinery, drapery, towels, and napery...	599,080	325,730
Drugs and medicines	356,880	296,680
Iron and steel (including bar, corrugated, hoop, tools and instruments, wire rope, &c)	407,630	283,380
Paper and stationery	334,480	221,300
Cycles, motor cars, and accessories	377,060	209,400
Silk piece goods	342,180	204,980
Cement	248,150	194,700

Trade with enemy countries ceased during the second half of the year, but it may be noted that the principal imports from Austria were:—Hardware, ironware and cooking utensils; paper and stationery; cabinet-ware; cotton piece goods; yarns; apparel, hosiery and millinery; and cement. The chief items of import from Germany were:—Apparel, hosiery and millinery; hardware, ironware and cooking utensils; lamps and lampware; machinery and electrical goods; cotton piece goods; leatherware; wire nails; earthenware and crockery; rubber goods; paper and stationery; woollen cloths; perfumery; and musical instruments.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA.

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 530 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 19th August last respecting the necessity for Certificates of Origin in prescribed form for all goods brought by sea into British India, whether in British or in neutral vessels, from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland,

Switzerland and Italy, and landed on quays or transferred to lighters at British Indian ports for transhipment to non-British ports, the Board of Trade have now received copy of the "Indian Trade Journal" for the 6th August, 1915, which contains a Notice, dated 24th July, 1915, issued by the Department of Commerce and Industry, stating that the above requirements as to Certificates of Origin apply also to goods brought in vessels belonging to the Allies, as well as to goods brought in British or neutral vessels. (C. 28,139.)

The Board of Trade have received, through the India Office, copy of a telegram from the Government of India, dated 25th August, notifying that the exportation of dyes and dyestuffs from coal tar out of British India has been prohibited. (C. 28,504.)

With reference to the Notice on p. 530 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 19th August last, giving particulars of a Customs Circular No. 6 of 1915, with regard to medicinal preparations containing cocaine and other derivatives of the coca plant which are exempt from Customs and Excise restrictions in the various provinces of India, the "Indian Trade Journal" of the 13th August last, contains a Notification, dated 2nd August, 1915, issued by the Department of Commerce and Industry, amending the list of specified articles thus exempted.

The full text of the Circular, with amendments giving the list of exempted medicinal preparations, can be seen by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 29,450.)

CEYLON.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 617-18 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 27th May last, relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from Ceylon to certain countries under a Proclamation dated 9th April, 1915, and to a subsequent amending Notice in the issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 29th July last, the Board of Trade have now

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

CEYLON—*continued.*

received copy of a Proclamation, dated 6th August, 1915, which further amends the above-mentioned Proclamation, by prohibiting the exportation of the undermentioned articles to Spain, viz:—

Oleaginous nuts, seeds, kernels and products, and vegetable oils.
(C. 29,591.)

DOMINION OF CANADA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 607 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 27th May last respecting regulations prescribed in regard to prohibited exports from the Dominion under Customs Memorandum No. 1916 B, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Memorandum (No. 1940 B) dated 19th August, 1915, notifying that authority has been obtained for the issue of licences to export Canadian sheepskins, woolled or not, to the United States, provided applications in such connection are accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee from the consignee in the United States and endorsed by the shipper or his agent. The guarantee states that the sheepskins so exported are to be used for manufacturing purposes only in the United States, and that no part of the wool or skins, or of the yarn or leather made therefrom, will be re-exported from the United States. The exporter's endorsement states that the above conditions will be faithfully carried out.

(C. 29,680.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

With reference to the Notice on pp. 383-4 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 5th August last, respecting the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from Newfoundland to certain countries under a Proclamation dated 16th March, 1915, and to subsequent amending Notices, which have appeared in the "Board of Trade Journal," the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a further Proclamation dated 2nd August, 1915, which provides that from that date the prohibition shall not apply to ports in Italy in the case of those articles the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe, and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, with the exception of those of France, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal.

(C. 28,756.)

EGYPT.

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" for the 16th August last, contains the following revised Tariff Valuations (No. 27) for use in assessing duties on iron and steel manufactures imported into Egypt—with effect from the 16th August to the 15th October, 1915, or until denunciation:—

**Import
Tariff Valuations
for Iron and Steel
Manufactures.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

EGYPT—continued.

Articles.	Import Tariff Valuations per Kilogramme.
Iron and steel plates, ordinary, without mark †, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick and upwards:	<i>Millièmes.</i>
British, and similar goods from all other countries	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Belgian and German, and similar goods from all other countries	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Iron and steel bars and angles, and tees, and U ordinary, without mark †—	
British, and similar goods from all other countries	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Belgian and German, and similar goods from all other countries	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Iron bars, Swedish	13
Iron, pig	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Iron and steel hoops	15
" " with holes	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Galvanised sheets (B. G., 16 to 26)	<i>ad valorem</i>
" corrugated sheets (B. G., 16 to 26)	<i>ad valorem</i>
Studs (Benwill's)—	
New	28
Old	25
Studs, small	27
Nails (French), 14 by 30 to 24 by 200	15
Iron and steel girders—	
British, and similar goods from all other countries	12
Belgian and German, and similar goods from all other countries	11

Note.—1,000 *millièmes* = £ E 1 = £1 0s. 6d. The English ton = 1,016 kilogrammes. Duty is leviable on the valuations shown at the rate of 8 per cent.

† The duties on iron and steel wares bearing special marks are leviable *ad valorem*. The following are not regarded as special marks:—Siemens-Martin, S. M. Thomas, the names of manufacturers without crown brands, or with a single crown brand, provided they do not indicate a special quality, as also all other marks of which notice is given by the importers, and which are accepted beforehand by the Customs. (C. 29,213.)

GAMBIA.

With reference to the notice which appeared on pp. 818-19 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 17th June, 1915, giving amended Regulations as to the requirement of Certificates of Origin for certain imports and of Declarations of Ultimate Destination for exports, the Board of Trade have now received copy of Regulations, dated 29th July, 1915, with further amendments. The effect of the new Regulations is that no person may import or attempt to import into the Colony, whether under a charter party or bill of lading, or by parcels post, any goods, wares, or merchandise other than *bonâ-fide* personal and household effects of persons entering the Colony, food-stuffs, timber of any kind (including pit-props), straw board, mechanical wood pulp, cut flowers, flax or flax seed, iron ore, granite, granite setts for paving, paving stones, kerb stone, slate stone, cod liver oil, ice, marble, alabaster, siena earth, tar, carbide of calcium or cyanamide of calcium, in trade from any place in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Italy, or Switzerland, unless he shall have first lodged with the Receiver-General a declaration, in prescribed form,

**Amended Regulations
respecting Certificates
of Origin and
Declarations of
Ultimate Destination.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

GAMBIA—*continued.*

made before a British Consular Officer of the place of origin of the said goods.

With regard to exports, no person may export or attempt to export from the Colony any goods in trade with any foreign place in Europe or on the Mediterranean Sea, with the exception of those situated in Russia and France, unless he shall have first lodged with the Receiver-General a declaration, in prescribed form, made before a Justice of the Peace of the place of ultimate destination of the said goods.

The Board of Trade have received copy of the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1915 (No. 11 of 1915) which repeals Ordinance No. 2 of 1915 imposing duties on spirits imported into the Colony, and, at the same time, provides for the imposition of similar duties on all spirits imported and brought into the Colony, except in the case of spirits above standard strength, as shown in the following table:—

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.
Spirits, except perfumes:—	s. d.
Of or under Standard strength. ... Per imp. gall. or part thereof	5 6
<i>Of strength greater than Standard strength:—</i>	
for each degree or part of a degree above standard strength an additional Per imp. gall. or part thereof	0 1½
[In the Ordinance now repealed this item read "Of greater strength Per degree per imp. gall. or part thereof"]	0 1½

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 551 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 20th May last respecting the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from the Straits Settlements to certain countries under a Proclamation dated 7th April, 1915, and to subsequent amending Notices which have been issued in the "Board of Trade Journal," the Board of Trade have now received copy of a Proclamation, dated 20th July, 1915, which further amends the above-mentioned Proclamation by prohibiting the exportation of various articles, as follows:—

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

- Chemicals, drugs, dyes, &c.:—
 - Hydrochloric acid;
 - Nickel, oxides and salts of;
 - Tungsten, oxides and salts of.
- Metals and ores:—
 - Wulfenite;
 - Tungsten filaments for electric lamps.
- Wax, mineral and vegetable.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—*continued.*

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

[The words in italics are new, and are substituted for the words "four inches to the mile."]

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

Chemicals, drugs, &c. :—

Arsenic and its compounds.

(C. 29,338.)

NORWAY.

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

**Prohibition of
Exportation of Mercury.**

(C. 29,742.)

DENMARK.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at Copenhagen to the effect that the exportation of *sugar* from Denmark is now prohibited. As an exception to the general prohibition, licences to export sugar will be granted, but only to sugar factories and refineries which are already established in Denmark, and the amount of sugar which will be permitted to be exported under such licences will depend upon the amount of the forthcoming harvest.

**Prohibition of the
Exportation of
Sugar.**

(C. 29,710.)

NETHERLANDS.

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

A Royal Decree of the 22nd August prohibits the exportation from the Netherlands of *profile iron, tool steel, and scrap cast-iron.*

A Royal Decree of the 25th August temporarily permits the exportation from the Netherlands, as from the 30th August, of *geldings and stallions under 20 months.*

A Royal Decree of the 23th August prohibits the exportation from the Kingdom of *linen yarns and tow yarns, and of goods manufactured wholly or in part therefrom, suitable for military purposes.*

A Royal Decree of the 2nd September prohibits the exportation of *multon* from the Netherlands.

The "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" for the 24th August contains a notice issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NETHERLANDS—*continued.*

providing that, as from the 13th September, living pedigree cattle and certain cows in calf may be allowed to be exported (subject to the observance of the specified conditions) by sea from Amsterdam and Rotterdam or by rail from Nieuweschans, Oldenzaal, Winterswijk, Zevenaar, Venlo, Roermond and Roosendaal.

(C. 28,413 ; C. 29,130 ; C. 29,451 ; C. 29,682.)

FRANCE.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a French Presidential Decree, dated the 5th August, and published in the "Journal Officiel" for the 7th August, which prohibits the exportation and re-exportation (after warehousing, transit or transshipment, or under the "temporary admission" régime) of *unmanufactured or manufactured asbestos*.

The Board of Trade are also in receipt, through the same channel, of copy of a Ministerial Order, dated the 3rd September and published in the "Journal Officiel" for the 4th September, which provides that, as an exception to the general prohibition of export and re-export established by the Presidential Decrees of the 5th August (*see* above) and the 20th August (*see* the notice at pages 701-2 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 2nd September), the following articles may be exported or re-exported from France, without special authorisation, when consigned to the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, Belgium, Japan, Montenegro, Russia, Serbia or the United States of America:—

- Asbestos, unmanufactured or manufactured ;
- Cotton rags ;
- Cotton yarns ;
- Tussah silk, raw, woven or spun.

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 6th September contains a notice to the effect that, as from the 15th September, no licences will be granted for the export of *potatoes and vegetables*, except in the case of:—

- (1) seed potatoes in small boxes (*caissettes*), destined for Spain and America ; and
- (2) vegetables, destined for England, other than leeks, onions, cabbages, carrots, turnips, garlic, and potatoes, the exportation of which to any destination is forbidden.

FRENCH COLONIES.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a French Presidential Decree, dated the 27th August and published in the "Journal Officiel" for the 2nd September, which renders applicable in the French Colonies and Protectorates (other than Tunis and Morocco) the Decree of the 5th August, which prohibited the exportation of *unmanufactured and manufactured asbestos* from France.

Exemptions from this prohibition may, however, be accorded under conditions to be laid down by the Minister for the Colonies.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BULGARIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the Bulgarian Government have authorised the exportation from Bulgaria of rye, the produce of the 1914 harvest. (C. 29,580.)

Exportation of Rye of 1914 Harvest permitted.

URUGUAY.

The Uruguayan "Diario Oficial" for the 24th July contains a Law, dated the 17th July, which fixes the Customs duties to be levied on hats and hat shapes imported into Uruguay at the following specific rates:—

	Pesos	cts.
	<i>Each</i>	
1. Hard hats, of felt composed of the hair of the otter, beaver, rabbit, hare, &c., generally called "galeras" or "impers"...	1	00
2. Hard hats, as in the preceding heading, not finished (<i>desarmados</i>), or shapes ...	0	80
3. Soft hats, of felt composed of the hair of the otter, rabbit, hare, &c....	0	75
4. Soft hats, as in the preceding heading, not finished (<i>desarmados</i>), or shapes ...	0	55
5. Hard hats, generally called "galeras," or "impers," composed of wool or mixture of wool ...	0	60
6. Hard hats, as in the preceding heading, not finished (<i>desarmados</i>), or shapes...	0	40
7. Soft hats, of felt of wool or mixtures of wool ...	0	30
8. Soft hats, as in the preceding heading, not finished (<i>desarmados</i>), or shapes ...	0	20
9. Hats of plaited straw, Palmier, Rotin, Manila, and of sewn straw, Italian and Rustic, fine quality	0	70
10. Straw hats, as in the preceding heading, not finished (<i>desquarnecidos</i>), or shapes ...	0	40
11. Hats of straw, plaited or sewn, coarse Rustic, Canton, and other kinds of straw ...	0	40
12. Hats of straw, as in the preceding heading, not finished (<i>desquarnecidos</i>), or shapes ...	0	30
13. Straw hats for reapers, or hats of rush and wood shavings ...	0	05
14. Children's hats, i.e., hats up to size 3, or 53 centimetres ...	{ 30 per cent. less than the duties above, according to kind.	

The issue of the "Diario Oficial" for the 4th August contains a Resolution which provides that hats imported into the Republic are to pay, in addition to the specific duties fixed by the Law of the 17th July, the additional duty of 5 per cent. (Law of the 4th October, 1890), the "special additional duties" amounting to 4 per cent. (Law of the 16th September, 1914, noted at page 301 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 29th October, 1914), and the additional duty of 5 per cent. (Law of the 30th April last)—all of which are to be levied on the valuations assigned to hats in the existing Valuation Tariff. (C. 29,681.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

With reference to the notice at page 685 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," under the head of "Proposed Tariff Changes," respecting the proposals before the Argentine Congress for the modification of certain headings in the Argentine Valuation Tariff relating to petroleum, petroleum residues and petroleum products, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of an Argentine Decree, dated the 17th July, revising the rules formerly in force respecting the classification of such articles for Tariff purposes.

The Decree abrogates Article 20 of the Decree of 31st May, 1906, (which established rules regarding the classification of petroleum, petroleum residues, &c.) and provides that, for the better application of the privilege of duty-free admission provided for by Article 9 of the Customs Tariff Law in respect of "naphtha or impure petroleum or carburine," and for the correct classification of products and sub-products of petroleum, the Customs authorities shall be guided by the following rules, after analyses have in each case, been made by the National Chemical Offices:—

(1) The following shall be regarded as entitled to duty-free admission, as being included in Article 9 of the Customs Tariff Law* and in *headings Nos. 1 and 45 of the Valuation Tariff*:—

- A.—Crude petroleum, *i.e.*, all natural petroleum which has not been subjected to processes intended to purify it or to modify its composition (except processes intended to separate the water and the solid impurities which may be contained in the petroleum);
- B.—Mixtures of hydrocarburates of any kind, of which the density at 15 degs. C. does not exceed 0.73, and which, when distilled by the Engler process up to 120 degs. C., do not distil less than 90 per cent. of their volume;
- C.—Oils for the manufacture of gas ("gas oil") and schist oils: density between 0.83 and 0.90 at 15 degs. C., which, when distilled by the Engler process up to 300 degs., do not distil more than 20 per cent. of their volume; the flash point of which, in the Pensky-Martens apparatus, is less than 150 degs.; and the viscosity (Engler) of which is less than 6 degs. at 20 degs. C. In order that these oils may be cleared free of duty, it is essential that they shall not have been refined nor clarified, and that they shall be imported exclusively by gas companies for carburating purposes.

(2) The following shall be considered as "*impure petroleum residues*" (No. 3270 of the Valuation Tariff):—Oils mentioned in 1 (C) above, when they are not imported (duty-free) by gas companies, and unrefined residues of petroleum, with a density exceeding 0.90 at 45 degs. C., which, when distilled up to 300 degs. distil less than 20 per cent., and of which the viscosity exceeds 6 degs. (Engler).

(3) As "*ligroin and the like*" (No. 3183 of the Valuation Tariff) are to be classified mixtures of hydrocarburates having a density between 0.73 and 0.78, which distil by the Engler method between 120 deg. and 180 deg.; and "unrectified benzines," of any origin, with a density exceeding 0.78, and in which benzenic hydrocarburates are found to predominate.

(4) As "*kerosene*" (No. 194 of the Valuation Tariff) are to be cleared all petroleum products with a density between 0.78 and 0.83 at 15 deg. C., which, when distilled by the Engler process, distil at least 80 per cent. of their volume between 150 deg. and 300 deg., and which have a minimum flash-point of 40 deg. C., by the Abel apparatus.

(5) Under the term "*mineral oils, not specified*" (No. 2791 of the Valuation Tariff) come mineral oils of any origin, which have been clarified or refined,

* This Article contains a list of goods which may be imported into Argentina free of Customs duty; the petroleum products included therein are:—Schist oil imported solely by gas companies for carburating illuminating gas" [No. 1 of the Valuation Tariff], and "naphtha or impure petroleum and carburine" [No. 45 of the Valuation Tariff].

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***ARGENTINE REPUBLIC**—*continued.*

which have a density at 15 deg. C. of more than 0·85, which, when distilled by the Engler process, do not give more than 10 per cent. of products which distil up to 300 deg., which have a flash-point, by the Pensky-Martens apparatus, above 150 deg. C., and which at 20 deg. C. have a viscosity greater than 3 deg. (Engler).

(6) The terms "*liquid vaseline*" (No. 3326 of the Valuation Tariff), "*paraffin oils*" or "*vaseline oils*" (which are all synonymous terms) shall apply to mineral oils of any origin which are perfectly pure, limpid, colourless, inodorous, and without fluorescence, which have a density between 0·84 and 0·89 at 15 deg. C., and which commence to distil at 360 deg. C. These products, if not completely colourless nor completely pure, and if they commence to distil at 300 deg. C., shall be regarded as "*impure paraffin oils*" (No. 2779 of the Valuation Tariff).

(7) By "*paraffin*" (No 3215) and "*vaseline*" (Nos. 3325 and 3327) shall be understood the solid and semi-solid products of petroleum, of ozokerite, or of schist oils.

(8) Petroleum products and sub-products the characteristics of which do not bring them within the definitions of the products enumerated above, shall pay duty at the rate of 25 per cent. of the declared value, in accordance with Articles 12 and 15 of the Customs Tariff Law.

The Decree further empowers the Custom houses to demand a legalised certificate of origin for crude petroleum, specifying the region or district from which it has been obtained, which document must accompany the samples sent to the National Chemical Office for analysis. This requirement, however, is not to be enforced until the 1st October, unless the National Chemical Office requires a certificate in respect of any particular consignment imported prior to that date.

(C. 29,319.)

JAPAN.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a notification was issued by the Japanese Government on the 5th August providing that, as from the 15th August, *tin and manufactured goods of tin* might not be exported from Japan except by special permission of the Japanese Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

The Board of Trade are also in receipt, through the same channel, of telegraphic information from H.M. Ambassador at Tokio to the effect that the Japanese Official Gazette for the 30th August contained a notification of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce stating that, as from the 5th September, the exportation of the following articles from Japan would also only be permitted under special authorisation, viz. :—

Chloride of potash ;
 Chrome, ferro-chrome, chrome steel ;
 Footwear ;
 Gloves ;
 Underwear ;
 Uniform cloth ;
 Wool, all kinds ;
 Woollen blankets ;
 Woollen knitted goods ;
 Woollen yarns.

(C. 28,796 ; C. 29,743.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT. UNITED KINGDOM.

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

Attention is called to a recent Board of Trade publication entitled "List of the Principal Acts of Parliament, Regulations, Orders, Instructions, and Notices relating to Merchant Shipping, which are now in force (August, 1915)," copies of which may be obtained, price 3½d. post free, from the usual sale agents for Government publications in the United Kingdom.

Naval Prizes. See notice on p. 749.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Embassy at Washington has forwarded the following statistics, prepared by the United States Bureau of Navigation, showing the tonnage clearances from United States ports during the period January-June, 1915, the figures for the corresponding period of 1914 being added for purposes of comparison:—

To—	Jan.—June, 1914.	Jan.—June, 1915.
Europe—	Tons.	Tons.
United Kingdom	3,682,513	4,209,392
France	826,761	1,773,378
Italy	1,017,352	1,567,075
Norway, Sweden and Denmark	342,988	1,014,810
Netherlands	851,104	989,863
Belgium	530,847	—
Germany	1,818,061	63,574
Austria-Hungary	282,974	—
Other European countries	415,557	496,202
Africa	189,918	223,209
Asia, Australia, Philippines, &c.	979,648	889,833
Canada (Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia)	5,944,172	5,330,377
Rest of North America	1,711,918	888,464
Panama	846,795	964,238
Mexico... ..	1,236,852	845,754
Cuba	1,378,979	1,444,205
South America	1,097,130	1,130,654

(C. 28,549.)

Shipping and Transport.

SIAM.

The Acting British Vice-Consul at Puket (Mr. G. A. V. Fitzgerald), reporting on a visit made by him to the district of Trang in the end of May and beginning of June last, states that so far no steps have been taken to improve the entrance to the port of Trang. There is a regular steamer service three times a fortnight between Trang and Penang, and a most irregular service *vid* coast ports, between Trang and Puket. The boat on this latter run caters solely for cargo. Since October last communication by train has been in existence between Trang and the neighbouring Monthon of Nakon Sritamarat; one passenger service now runs daily to and from Tungsawng.

According to the latest available statistics, *i.e.*, those for the year ended 31st March, 1914, the total value of imports at the port of Trang, which consisted mainly of ironware, machinery, rice, oils, and cloth goods, amounted to 1,430,892 ticals (about £110,000), while exports, consisting chiefly of buffaloes and bullocks, pigs, timber, and tin ore, were valued at 1,690,489 ticals (about £130,000).

(C. 28,476.)

CHINA.

The Acting British Consul at Chefoo (Mr. G. A. Combe) reports that notwithstanding the extraordinary vitality shown by the port of Chefoo in its struggle for existence, the result could only be gradual extinction unless two advantages were obtained, namely, a breakwater and a railway. After prolonged negotiation the breakwater is now assured, the contract having been granted by the Harbour Improvement Commission to the Netherlands Harbour Works Company, whose tender was for 2,677,000 Haikwan taels* (about £365,300). To cover the cost of construction, customs surtaxes (including port dues on shipping and wharfage dues on cargo) have been imposed and the funds in hand from this source amounted on 31st March, 1915, to 252,670 Haikwan taels (about £34,500). The scheme, which will take three or four years to carry out, includes, besides the actual breakwater on the east side of the harbour, a western pier having communication with the shore and offering connection with the proposed railway. The necessity of the breakwater may be gauged by the fact that the number of days during which work in the harbour is rendered impossible by the weather conditions averages from 30 to 50 annually.

(A. R. 106.)

* The average rate of exchange of the Haikwan tael in 1914 was 2s. 8½d.

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

CANADA.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) reports a recent decision by the Dominion Government to the effect that bounties on a sliding scale, not exceeding 2 cents (1d.) per lb., will be granted on the production in Canada of zinc from Canadian ores when the standard price in London (England) falls below £33 per ton of 2,000 lbs. Such zinc must not contain more than 2 per cent. impurities. The bounties will not be payable on zinc produced after the expiration of the war, or after 31st July, 1917, or on zinc contracted for by the Shell Committee at a price of 8 cents (4d.) or over per lb. The total amount of bounty paid will not exceed 400,000 dols.

Mr. Field adds that although Canada possesses many deposits containing zinc, the production is not large owing to the difficulty in extracting it from the ores. Freight duty and smelters' charges are high. Most of the ore is mined in British Columbia and shipped to the United States for smelting. The production and value of zinc ore in Canada during the last three years were as follows:—

	Tons of 2,000 lbs.			Value in dols.
1912	...	6,415	...	215,149
1913	...	7,535	...	400,000
1914	...	13,140	...	310,000

As regards the importation into Canada of zinc and zinc manufactures, the following statistics show the values of the imports from the countries mentioned during the two years ended 31st March, 1913 and 1914:—

	Year ended 31st March.	
	1913.	1914.
	Dols.	Dols.
United Kingdom	151,834	137,342
United States	539,926	419,587
France	1,018	1,239
Germany	26,278	29,763

Dol. = 4s. 1d. at par.

(C.I.B. 43,500.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa has forwarded a copy of the Report for 1914 of the South African Mineral Industry in 1914. The total value of the mineral output of the Union during the year was £45,366,224, as compared with £52,924,990 in 1913.

The following table shows the production of the chief minerals during 1914, the figures for 1913 being added for purposes of comparison:—

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***SOUTH AFRICA**—*continued.*

	1913.	1914.
	£	£
Gold	37,374,553	35,664,230
Silver*	115,822	102,471
Diamonds	11,389,807	5,487,194
Coal	2,240,458	2,258,896
Coke... ..	15,862	12,377
Copper	507,856	692,355
Tin	436,550	311,391
Asbestos	16,023	20,087
Graphite	1,257	970
Magnesite	1,194	1,451
Lead... ..	1,199	1,396
Salt	77,142	67,648
Lime	118,984	109,041
Flint	3,789	2,508

* Contained in gold bullion and base metal ores.

It will be noted that the reduction of £7,558,766 in the total output is principally due to the decrease in **diamonds** produced, amounting in value to £5,902,613. All diamond mines were closed down at the outbreak of the European war.

The output of **gold** in 1914 represented 38 per cent. of the world's production in that year. The total production of gold in the Union of South Africa since 1868, when gold was first discovered, amounts to approximately £436,830,000 up to the end of 1914, and was practically all won in the Transvaal.

The Report above referred to contains, in addition to details of the mineral output during 1914 of the Union and of each of the respective Provinces, the following information which may be of interest to British firms:—

Machinery and stores consumed.—Statements are published showing the quantity and value of the machinery, material, and stores purchased by the various classes of mines in each Province of the Union, and showing also the value of the direct imports of these goods without the aid of Union merchants or middlemen.

Mechanical equipment.—A section is devoted to the mechanical equipment of the mines and other industries, and detailed tables are provided showing the numbers of hoists, drills, pumps, &c. in use on the different mining fields.

Mining undertakings.—A further section contains a list of mining undertakings, with the addresses of their responsible officials.

The Report may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of United Kingdom goods at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

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

The "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd) of 11th/24th August, publishes the subjoined table, containing detailed information regarding the quantity of orders received by the Russian "Prodameta" Iron and Steel Selling Syndicate during the first seven months of the present year, the figures for 1914 being given for purposes of comparison:—

Material.	Jan.-July, 1914.	Jan.-July, 1915.	Increase + or Decrease — as compared with 1914.	
	Pouids.	Pouids.	Pouids.	Percentage.
Sheet iron	10,545,770	8,942,360	— 1,603,410	15.2
Girders	9,095,190	6,048,870	— 3,046,320	33.4
Sleepers	2,208,770	2,113,400	— 95,370	4.3
Iron—				
Hoop iron	6,685,480	6,027,710	— 657,770	9.0
Angle and shaped... ..	30,690,560	30,014,500	— 676,060	2.2
Rails, light	1,650,920	871,530	— 779,390	47.2
Tyres and rims	1,224,790	1,887,780	+ 662,990	54.1
Axles	529,820	703,100	+ 173,280	32.7
Rails, heavy	11,871,270	13,899,970	+ 2,028,700	17.0
Total	74,502,570	70,509,220	— 3,993,350	5.3

1,000 pouids = 16 tons (about).

NETHERLANDS (CURAÇAO).

The Acting British Consul at Curaçao (Mr. I. H. Laing) reports, under date 9th August, that negotiations are being concluded for the purchase of a suitable site in that island on which to erect an oil refinery. As far as is known at present, it is the intention of the company to transport to the island crude oil from Venezuela and other places for refining purposes. The refinery once started will, it is thought, become a distributing centre for that part of the world. It is said that the negotiations now proceeding are held up on the question of water frontage, but that work will commence immediately this matter is settled. The indications are that the refinery will have an annual output of between one and two hundred million gallons of oil, and will employ from 1,000 to 1,500 workpeople.

(C.I.B. 43,371.)

PORTUGAL (ANGOLA).

H.M. Consul-General at Loanda (Mr. H. Hall Hall) reports that Portuguese official reports as far back as 1844 refer to the existence of extensive deposits of petroleum in Angola, almost all of which are stated to be situated at points near the coast or near navigable rivers. No such deposits have as yet, however, been located, as far as is generally known, though much money has been spent in prospecting. Experts employed by a syndicate have been

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***PORTUGAL (ANGOLA)** *continued.*—

keeping steadily at work in recent years and are now engaged in boring at a point a few miles from the mouth of the River Dabde somewhat to the north of Loanda. For this purpose over 100 tons of machinery have been imported or ordered. (A.R. 85.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to statistics recently published by the United States Geological Survey, the production of manganese ores in the United States in 1914 amounted to 2,635 tons (of 2,240 lbs.), which was 1,413 tons less than the output of 1913. The domestic output is small when compared with the imports of manganese ores, which amounted in 1913 to 345,000 tons and in 1914 to 283,294 tons.

The output of all grades of manganiferous ores in the United States in 1914 was 445,827 tons (mainly from the Lake Superior region), of which 60,414 tons contained more than 15 per cent. of manganese and was used in the manufacture of low grade ferromanganese and manganiferous pig iron. The marketed domestic production of ferromanganese in 1914 was 100,731 tons, or 18,764 tons less than in 1913, and the imports of ferromanganese were 82,997 tons, as against 128,070 tons in 1913. The marketed domestic production of spiegeleisen decreased from 106,980 tons in 1913 to 76,625 tons in 1914, and the imports increased from 77 tons in 1913 to 2,870 tons in 1914.

Should the domestic production of steel and steel products increase considerably on account of the temporary elimination of competition from European steel products, the sources of manganese supply may be abnormally taxed to meet the demand. The increased price, however, will stimulate domestic production and permit the mining of manganese ores which, under normal conditions, could not be profitably worked in competition with the higher-grade foreign ores.

(C. 27,668.)

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

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 2nd September, 1915, was 13,337 (including 840 bales British West African), and the number imported during the thirty-five weeks ended 2nd September, 1915, was 3,956,013 (including 3,992 bales British West Indian, 3,149 bales British West African, 16,888 bales British East African, and 1,472 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 2nd September, 1915, was 3,095, and during the thirty-five weeks 491,146.

For further details see p. 794.

*Textiles and Textile Materials.***BRITISH INDIA.**

The Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa (Bengal), has recently issued a Bulletin (No. 48) which contains the first report on the experiments carried out at Pusa to improve the mulberry silk industry. The report records some of the more important experiments which were commenced in 1910 and have since been carried on in the endeavour to fix a superior multivoltine race of the mulberry silkworm which would not degenerate, and which would yield silk better both in quality and output than that supplied by the multivoltine races which are reared at present. This result has not yet been attained, but the experiments are being continued.

Experiments in Sericulture.

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RUSSIA.

With reference to the notice on pp. 402-3 of the "Board of Trade a Journal" of 5th August relative to flax crop prospects in Russia, the following further information on the subject, translated from an article published in the "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" of 17th/30th July, has been received from H.M. Commercial Attaché at Petrograd (Mr. H. Cooke):—

Flax Crop Prospects.

a Journal" of 5th August relative to flax crop prospects in Russia, the following further information on the subject, translated from an article published

in the "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" of 17th/30th July, has been received from H.M. Commercial Attaché at Petrograd (Mr. H. Cooke):—

The condition of the flax crops in Russia to the middle of July was in general fully satisfactory. At that date the prospects were less satisfactory in the Governments of Vitebsk, Moghilev and Minsk, the Baltic Governments, and in Grodno, Kovno and part of Viatka, the crops being below the average. In the Governments of Pskov, Moscow, Smolensk, Yaroslav, Kaluga and Perm, and in part of Vladimir, the state of the crops is about average. In Kostroma, Nijni-Novgorod, Tver, Vologda, and parts of Vladimir, prospects are for crops above the average. In most cases earlier sowings promise much better than late sowings.

In the Smolensk Government the shortage in the area sown with flax as compared with last year is over 20 per cent., in the Government of Vitebsk over 15 per cent., in Vologda and Viatka over 10 per cent., and to a smaller extent in other flax-growing regions. On the other hand, the area under flax has been increased in parts of the Governments of Perm, Yaroslav, Kaluga, Minsk, and Nijni-Novgorod, due mostly to an insufficiency of spring grain seeds. (C. 28,521.)

RUSSIAN TURKESTAN.

The "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd) of 9th/22nd August publishes, on the authority of the Cotton Committee attached to the Moscow Exchange, the following figures showing the area of land under cotton in Fergana in 1915, the figures for 1914 being indicated for purposes of comparison:—

Area under Cotton in Fergana.

August publishes, on the authority of the Cotton Committee attached to the Moscow Exchange, the following figures showing the area of land under cotton in Fergana in 1915, the figures for 1914 being indicated for purposes of comparison:—

*Textiles and Textile Materials.***RUSSIAN TURKESTAN**—*continued.*

District.							1914.	1915.
							Dessiatines.	Dessiatines.
Andizhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	94,342	101,919
Kokand	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,757	51,166
Namangan	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,730	43,426
Skobyeliev	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,550	89,534
Oshsk	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,373	14,101
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	291,752	300,146

Dessiatine = 2.7 acres.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul-General at Boston (Mr. F. P. Leay) reports that the gradual decrease in the number of sheep in the United States continued during 1914. This decline in one of the great agricultural staples of the country is an impressive feature of the changing conditions consequent on the development of the United States. In 1914 the number of sheep, exclusive of lambs was placed at 31,904,416 as compared with 34,602,667 in 1913, a decrease of 2,698,251 animals.

**Continued
Decline in Wool
Production.**

An official estimate giving the live-stock of the country as at 1st January of each year, both sheep and lambs being included in the statement, shows a total number of 49,719,000 animals on 1st January, 1914, as compared with 51,482,000 on the same date in 1913, a decrease of 1,763,000 head.

Among the causes of this decline may be mentioned the gradual disappearance of the great sheep ranges in the west to make room for small arable farms, a change due to the greater profits to be obtained from cereal products. The tendency to raise sheep mainly for food purposes, to the detriment of the animals' wool-bearing qualities, is becoming more marked year by year, and it is naturally accompanied by a decrease in fine wool production.

The percentage of fine wool in the domestic clips is becoming rapidly less, with a corresponding increase in crossbred wools. As the tendency is more or less universal it is felt that the day is not far distant when merino sheep will be at a premium and manufacturers will find difficulty in supplying their requirements for fine wools.

(A.R. 87.)

[*Note.*—The official estimate for 1st January, 1915, was 49,956,000 animals, an increase of about 200,000 head on the figures for 1st January, 1914, but still a large decrease from the figures for 1st January, 1913.]

*Textiles and Textile Materials.***BRAZIL.**

H.M. Consul at São Paulo (Mr. G. G. F. Atlee) reports that the cotton-producing region in the State of São Paulo is served by the Sorocabana Railway, and is chiefly situated in the municipalities of Tatuhy, Porto Feliz and Itapetininga. The ever-increasing demand for home consumption has greatly favoured the cultivation of cotton in this State, where are to be found numerous cotton factories increasing yearly in number and importance.

Some ten years ago only 8,300 hectares were planted with cotton, producing 8,500,000 kilogs. of unginmed cotton, equal to about 2,500,000 kilogs. of ginned cotton. In 1912 the cotton-growing area reached over 20,400 hectares, producing 13,738,000 kilogs. of unginmed cotton.

The kind of cotton grown in the State of São Paulo is for the most part of American origin and is said to be superior in quality to Indian cotton. Other varieties are grown, among them several kinds of Egyptian cotton. Sowing takes place in September and October; picking in May and June.

Hectare = 2.47 acres.

Kilogram = 2.2046 lbs. (av.).

(A.R. 108.)

ARGENTINA.

H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires writes that, according to a recent Report of the Argentine National Labour Department, there were 46 mills, employing between 5,000 and 6,000 workpeople, engaged in the manufacture of woollen and cotton fabrics in the city of Buenos Aires during the first six months of the current year. The total motive force used in these mills was 4,484 horse power.

During the period mentioned the mills added some new articles to those which they had previously been accustomed to make, such as antiseptic gauze, antiseptic cotton wool, and wicks for lamps. The stoppage of the importation of elastic fabrics gave a great impetus to the work of the only mill which manufactured this article, and the Report suggests the expediency of increasing the customs duty on these fabrics, in order to enable them to compete with the imported article in the future.

The mills have manufactured cloth for military use in Europe, one factory alone having turned out 6,000 metres per day, and large quantities of white blankets for hospital use, dark-coloured blankets for the use of soldiers and khaki-coloured blankets for the use of officers.

For use in the Republic 1,000 kilogs. of antiseptic cotton wool per day and 70,000 metres of antiseptic gauze per month were produced during the period January to June of the current year. (C. 23,232.)

Kilog. = 2.2046 lbs.

Metre = 1.09 yards.

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 4th September, 1915, were as follows :—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	45s. 3d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	38s. 1d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	26s. 10d.

For further particulars see p. 974.

A statement is published on p. 795 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 4th September, 1915, as well as of imports during the corresponding week of 1914.

Imports of Agricultural Produce.

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

EGYPT (SUDAN).

The Board of Trade have received a copy of the Report for 1914 of the Directors of the Sudan Central Economic Board, an Appendix to which gives statistics of the prices of various Sudan products and of Abyssinian coffee at different centres in the Sudan during each month of the years 1913 and 1914. The products dealt with are :—Barley, coffee, cotton, dates, dukhn (millet), durá, groundnuts, gum, maize, sesame, and wheat.

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

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

The following figures of the exports of cultivated rubber from the Federated Malay States during the month and eight months ended 31st August, 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.
August	1,850	3,706
January-August	18,671	26,673

DENMARK.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have received the following information from the International Agricultural Institute at Rome regarding the estimated production of certain crops in Denmark in 1915 :—

Crop Estimates for 1915.

Agricultural and Forest Products.

DENMARK—*continued.*

The estimated production of **wheat** in 1915 is 2,633,000 cwts., or 15 per cent. below last year's production; of **barley**, 9,432,000 cwts. or 2.4 per cent. below the production in 1914; of **oats**, 13,539,000 cwts. or 0.4 per cent. above last year's production; and of **rye**, 8,046,000 cwts. or 44.4 per cent. above last year's production.

NETHERLANDS.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have received the following information from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome regarding the estimated production of certain crops in the Netherlands in 1915:—

The estimated production of **wheat** in 1915 is 3,329,000 cwts., or 15.5 per cent. above last year's production; of **barley**, 1,385,000 cwts., or 0.7 per cent. above the production of 1914; of **oats**, 5,239,000 cwts., or 8.1 per cent. below last year's production; of **rye**, 6,862,000 cwts., or 6.2 per cent. below last year's production; of **flax** (fibre), 97,000 cwts., or 0.1 per cent. above the production of 1914; of **potatoes**, 2,224,000 tons, or 10.5 per cent. below last year's production; and of **sugar beet**, 1,776,000 tons, or 9.5 per cent. below last year's production.

FRANCE (INDO-CHINA).

The Acting British Consul at Saigon (Mr. F. G. Gorton) reports that the prosperity of Indo-China depends largely upon the rice crop. In 1914 the crop was a good one and the export increased by some 122,000 tons as compared with 1913. The figures for the past five years are as follows:—

						Metric Tons.
1910	...	...	...	...	...	1,106,220
1911	...	...	...	...	...	663,521
1912	...	...	...	...	...	551,415
1913	...	...	...	...	...	1,173,560
1914	...	...	...	...	...	1,295,473

Thus it will be seen that the export in 1914 was 337,435 tons over the quinquennial average of 958,038 tons. The prospects for 1915 are bright as the harvest is said to have been much above the average. The question of export will, however, be somewhat difficult since tonnage is very hard to find, and even when found the rate of freight demanded is often prohibitive to remunerative business. A good demand for Saigon rice exists both in Java and the Philippines.

(A.R. 102.)

Metric ton = 2,204.6 lbs.

Agricultural and Forest Products.

JAPAN.

With reference to the notice on p. 710 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 11th March last relative to the control of the rice market by the Japanese Government, H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) has forwarded, under date 11th August, an extract from the local press giving some details of the Government's financial operations in this connection.

**Rice Crop
Prospects and
Market
Conditions.**

Considerable interest is, it is stated, shown in business and farming circles in the prospects of this year's rice crop. The bumper yield of last year had the effect of depressing prices to such an extent that the Government in December last took steps for the regulation of the price of rice; an appropriation of 20,000,000 yen was made from the surplus funds and agents of the Government bought grain in order to support the market. This had the effect of enhancing the price, which, from below 12 yen per koku in Kobe, went up to about 15 yen. The amount of funds at the disposal of the Government was, however, too small to be of great service in helping to attain the object for which the measure was intended. As soon as the funds were exhausted prices began to fall until, in the first week in August, they reached almost the same level as when the Government put the price regulation measure into operation, even though a great quantity of stock had been consumed during the intervening six months.

Large quantities of rice have been purchased in anticipation of a poor harvest this year, but so far the weather has been exceptionally favourable, and if the prevailing conditions continue another large crop may be expected. This fact, together with the enormous stocks of rice held in the principal centres of distribution—the stock in Tokio alone is returned at the unprecedented figure of 1,600,000 bags—has been reducing the price to a point quite unusual at this time of the year.

H.M. Commercial Attaché adds that, according to the latest announcement made by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, this year's rice crop conditions, as reported on all over the country on 24th July, were, on the whole, favourable, though a few districts had suffered on account of bad weather and damage by insects.

(C.I.B. 44,085.)

[Yen = 2s. 0½d. Koku = 4·96 bushels.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The following persons nominated under the 8th section of the Weights and Measures Act, 1904, have passed the examination provided for under that section:—P. Burke; A. Byrne; P. Carty; J. Doyle; W. Dunne; F. Fox; D. J. Hickey; T. Holland; J. Kelly; J. T. Kemp; J. V. Loughlin; H. W. McCaffrey; T. McElligott; J. McGowan; J. McLoughlin; P. Morrissy; J. Quinn; and J. W. Stratford—of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Report for the year ended 31st March, 1915, of the Director of Agriculture at Ranchi on the trans-frontier trade of Bihar and Orissa with Nepal, states that trade received a further check in the year under review, its total value having declined by about 59,29,000 rupees, or 13.9 per cent., as compared with the preceding year.

The following figures show the value of the frontier trade during the last three years:—

	Imports into Bihar and Orissa.	Exports from Bihar and Orissa.	Total.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1912-13	3,22,31,774	1,32,71,727	4,55,03,401
1913-14	2,89,33,694	1,36,22,500	4,25,56,194
1914-15	2,38,19,960	1,28,06,950	3,66,26,910

The decrease in 1914-15 was mainly in the import trade, which declined by about 51,14,000 rupees, and was accounted for chiefly by the falling-off in the imports of raw jute, live animals, hides and skins, oilseeds (chiefly mustard and rape), grain and pulse, and provisions. Rice continued to take first place among the imports, its value during 1914-15 representing 52.7 per cent. of the total import trade. The drop of 8,15,500 rupees in the export trade was due mainly to decreases in metals and metal manufacturers, salt, tobacco, stationery, and fruits and vegetables.

1,00,000 rupees = about £6,660 at par rate of exchange.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is in receipt of a copy of a publication, recently issued by the Department of Statistics at Calcutta, entitled "Prices and Wages in India." The publication comprises a series of tables showing, *inter alia*, the prices of staple commodities of trade and consumption and the wholesale and retail prices of food grains, and the rates of wages paid in certain Government and private establishments, over a number of years (*e.g.*, 1873 to 1913). Charts showing the average wholesale prices of wheat and cotton in Bombay, and of rice and jute in Calcutta, in the years 1864-1913, are also included. Copies of the publication referred to

*Miscellaneous.***BRITISH INDIA—continued.**

may be purchased at a cost of 3s. per copy from the Agents in the United Kingdom for the sale of Indian Government Publications, a list of whom may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

CANADA.

With reference to the notice on p. 521 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 25th February relative to the Good Roads Congress and Exhibition at Toronto, it is notified that the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has received from the Engineer of Highways, Department of Public Works, Toronto, a copy of the Report of the Proceedings of the Congress which was held from 22nd to 26th March last. The Report 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. 42,821.)

NEW ZEALAND.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is in receipt of a copy of the Report (dated 28th June) of the Royal Commission appointed by the New Zealand Government to enquire into the quantity and price of food in the Dominion, and to advise as to whether maximum prices should be fixed by the Government.

In dealing generally with the subject of their investigations, the Commissioners point out that in the early weeks of the war a feeling of great uncertainty prevailed. One result of this was an unprecedented demand for provisions, principally flour and sugar. The situation was further complicated by the fact that supplies of wheat and flour, which in normal times are obtainable from Australia, were not available owing to severe drought in the Commonwealth. Not only was this so, but from the Commonwealth itself came a strong demand for fodder. This had the effect of increasing prices in New Zealand.

The Commissioners found that this season's harvest had exceeded expectations and that the wheat threshed will nearly supply the normal requirements of New Zealand. Any deficiency, it is thought, can be made good by importations from Vancouver. The price was high during and immediately after harvest, but has eased a little since.

The Commissioners also made arrangements with a sugar refining company to supply sugar at a maximum price of £20 per ton, which was subsequently raised to £21 per ton.

As regards butcher meat, the Commissioners found no indication that undue profits were being made and that retailers generally, while receiving higher prices for a number of articles, were seldom making more profit than in normal times.

*Miscellaneous.***NEW ZEALAND**—*continued.*

Nor was there any evidence of the existence of any combination of merchants to maintain a high level of prices. The Commissioners therefore have not made any recommendations on the subject.

The Report 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. 28,677.)

RUSSIA.

The Acting British Vice-Consul at Rostov-on-Don reports that in the Don Territory, which embraces an area of about 15,000,000 dessiatines (40,500,000 acres), there were 7,432 factories in operation in 1914, the total output of which was valued at 73,496,667 roubles, as compared with 9,232 factories with an output representing 72,450,340 roubles in 1913, and 8,927 factories with an output valued at 61,574,713 roubles in 1912.

The following were the numbers of the principal classes of factories working in 1914:—5,342 flour mills; 427 brick and tile factories; 398 oil mills; 194 sheepskin dressing factories; 189 spice and grocery factories; 69 mineral water factories; 69 potteries; 47 leather factories; 39 soap factories; 37 distilleries; and 34 fish-curing establishments.

(C. 27,667.)

Dessiatine = 2·7 acres; Rouble = 2s. 1½d. at par.

FRANCE (INDO-CHINA).

The Acting British Consul at Saigon (Mr. F. G. Gorton) reports that the value of the imports into Saigon in 1914 amounted to 148,710,390 frs. as compared with 161,590,825 frs. in 1913, a decline which may be attributed to the effects of the European war, since many French business houses and factories have had to suspend business, and local native firms have not been able to obtain their usual supplies of goods.

The distribution of the total import trade of Saigon among the various countries in 1912, 1913, and 1914 was as follows:—

Imports from	1912.	1913.	1914.
	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.
France and French Colonies	64,538,850	68,544,033	58,504,470
Hong Kong	34,275,750	41,952,889	29,579,927
Singapore	12,270,600	19,519,885	25,331,255
China	4,155,650	15,844,079	18,814,429
Other countries	11,148,275	15,729,939	16,480,309
Total	126,389,125	161,590,825	148,710,390
	£	£	£
Equivalents in sterling...	5,055,565	6,463,633	5,948,416

*Miscellaneous.***FRANCE (INDO-CHINA)**—*continued.*

During 1914 China and Singapore each secured a larger proportion of the Saigon trade at the expense of Hong Kong, France and French Colonies. Imports from India more than trebled during 1914, and this was due to the larger amount of opium imported. The value of Indian opium imported was 4,375,800 frs., and the value of all imports from India amounted to 4,424,425 frs. A large proportion of the gunnies and the remainder of the opium imported are recorded as coming from Singapore, though there is little doubt that they were mainly of Indian origin and only transhipped in Singapore.

The proportion of the total import trade held by the United Kingdom and British Colonies in 1914 was 41·6 per cent.

(A.R. 102.)

25 francs = £1 at par.

ITALY.

H.M. Embassy at Rome reports that a Royal Decree, dated 1st August, has been published relative to supplies of hides and leather for the use of the Italian Army. All tanneries, makers of tanning extracts, and boot-makers are obliged to intensify their production to the utmost limits of their power and to work exclusively for the State.

The price of leather supplied to military bootmakers may not exceed the maximum laid down by the Royal Commission, and the prices of tanning extracts are subject, if necessary, to arbitration.

The military authorities may requisition all hides produced in any given time in public slaughter houses, and the prices, in case of contention, are again subject to arbitration.

(C. 27,923.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to the local press, the tonnage (as indicated by inspection records) of fertiliser sales in the cotton-growing States for the current year up to 25th June was 2,636,000 tons, as against 4,431,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1914, the decrease being mainly due to lack of available supplies of potash. In Florida and Louisiana it is estimated that the quantity of fertiliser used for the cotton crop is less than half of that used last year.

The reduction in the actual quantity of commercial fertiliser used, however, does not measure the full extent of the loss in the productive powers of the plants from the lack of their usual supply of nourishment and stimulation. The shortage of potash has resulted in the fertilisers now sold being of inferior composition, and while the tonnage sold in South Carolina, for instance, has dropped to 55 per cent. of the tonnage of last year, the value is said to have fallen to less than 30 per cent. of the value of last year. On the other hand, southern farmers appear this year to have exerted themselves to a hitherto unknown extent in the utilisation of home-produced composts and natural manures.

(C. 27,073.)

*Miscellaneous.***MEXICO.**

H.M. Consul at Mexico City (Mr. E. W. P. Thurstan) has forwarded a statement containing a complete list of the bonds and securities which were removed from the vaults of the Mexican National Treasury by the Carrancista forces when they occupied the Capital last February, and which are now presumably in Vera Cruz. The Secretary-General of the Mexican Department of Foreign Affairs notifies that "the Government emanating from the Sovereign Revolutionary Convention will not recognise as valid the bonds mentioned," and in order to prevent their negotiation firms or persons who have made any such deposit in the Mexican Treasury are asked to present to that Department, as soon as possible, the original receipt issued to them, together with a duplicate copy.

The above-mentioned list of bonds and securities may be inspected by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 43,220.)

JAPAN.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) reports that Japan, like most other countries, has suffered severely from the shortage of dyes and chemicals arising out of the condition of affairs caused by the European war. Dyes were imported to the value of £700,000 annually, nearly all of this supply coming from Germany. As most of these dyes were used in the important textile industries of Japan and prices have been advancing by leaps and bounds, the Government introduced a Bill, which has passed both Houses of the Diet, for the granting of subsidies to companies engaged in the manufacture of dyes (including aniline salt, aniline dyes, alizarine dyes, and synthetic indigo) and chemicals in Japan, provided that more than half of the capital of any such company is subscribed by Japanese subjects. The amount of subsidy to be granted will be sufficient to enable the companies to pay a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum on their paid-up capital. The subsidies will be for a period of 10 years from the date of the promulgation of the Law.

Medicines or perfumery specified by Imperial Ordinance, manufactured from by-products of coal tar will be regarded as manufactured dyes and chemicals. The manufacture of the materials for gun-powder and explosives and of certain medicines to be determined by Imperial Ordinance will also be regarded as the manufacture of dyes and chemicals.

(C.I.B. 35,634.)

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

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

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

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

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 and the 30th day of June, 1915, compared with particulars for the corresponding periods of 1914. H.C. 327. 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 and June 1914 and 1915; (B) time lost at coal mines

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

Government Publications.

during the Easter and Whitsuntide holidays of 1914 and 1915; (C) output, exports and consumption of coal during certain periods of 1913, 1914 and 1915.

Mines and Quarries. Reports of Mr. A. D. Nicholson, H.M. Inspector of Mines, for the Lancashire, North Wales and Ireland Division (No. 4), to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, under the Coal Mines Acts, the Metalliferous Mines Acts, and the Quarries Act, for the Year 1914. [Cd. 8,023—III.] Price 8d.

Mines and Quarries. Reports of Mr. Hugh Johnstone, H.M. Inspector of Mines for the Midland and Southern Division (No. 6), to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, under the Coal Mines Acts, the Metalliferous Mines Acts, and the Quarries Act, for the Year 1914. [Cd. 8,023—V.] Price 9d.

First Report of the Departmental Committee on Lighting in Factories and Workshops. Vol. I.—Report and Appendices. [Cd. 8,000.] Price 11d.

Railway Accidents. Summary of Accidents and Casualties reported to the Board of Trade by the Several Railway Companies in the United Kingdom during the Three Months ending 31st March, 1915, together with Reports to the Board of Trade by the Inspecting Officers, Assistant Inspecting Officers and Sub-Inspecting Officers of the Railway Department upon Certain Accidents which were inquired into. [Cd. 8,031.] Price 1s. 2d.

Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland, for the Year ended 31st March, 1915, being the Forty-Third Report under "The Local Government Board (Ireland) Act, 1872" (35 and 36 Vic. c. 69). [Cd. 8,016.] Price 2s. 0d.

Agricultural Statistics, Ireland, 1914. Report and Tables relating to Irish Agricultural Labourers. [Cd. 8,036.] Price 2½d.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS—TREATY SERIES.

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

No.	—	Price.
France.		
2	Convention between the United Kingdom and France relating to Prizes captured during the present European War	1d.
Switzerland.		
3	Convention between the United Kingdom and Switzerland providing for the Settlement by Arbitration of certain classes of question which may arise between the two Governments	½d.
Russia.		
4	Accession of Russia to the Convention of 9th November, 1914, between the United Kingdom and France relating to Prizes captured during the present European War	½d.

*Government Publications.***Foreign Office Reports: Treaty Series—continued.**

No.		Price.
	Netherlands.	
5	Convention between the United Kingdom and the Netherlands renewing for a further period of five years the Arbitration Convention of 15th February, 1905	½d.
	Switzerland.	
6	Convention additional to the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Reciprocal Establishment between the United Kingdom and Switzerland of 6th September, 1855	½d.
	Honduras.	
7	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom and Honduras	1d.
	Russia.	
8	Agreement between the United Kingdom and Russia for the Reciprocal Waiver of Consular Fees on Certificates of Origin relating to Exports	½d.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.

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

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

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

- Crop Prospects in the United States.
 "Bradstreets" (New York), 14th Aug.
- Coffee Trade Prospects and World's Visible Supply.
 "Wileman's Brazilian Review" (Rio de Janeiro), 10th Aug.
- Tomato Cultivation in the United States.
 "Pan-American Bulletin" (Washington), July.
- Coffee Market at Hamburg.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 23rd Aug.
- World's Cotton Production and the Contraband Question
 "Economiste" (Paris), 28th Aug.
- England and American Cotton.
 "Neue Freie Presse" (Vienna), 24th Aug.
- Review of World's Cotton Crop in 1914-15.
 "Commercial and Financial Chronicle" (New York), 21st Aug
- Financing the Cotton Crop in the United States of America. (Three articles.)
 "Commercial and Financial Chronicle" (New York), 21st Aug.
- Crop Reports in Canada on 1st Aug.
 "Weekly Bulletin" (Ottawa), 16th Aug.
- Almonds: Exports from France.
 "Bulletin des Halles" (Paris), 30th Aug.
- Flour Mill By-Products as Cattle Food.
 "Bulletin des Halles" (Paris), 30th Aug.
- Creamery Butter Improvement in Canada.
 "Agricultural Gazette" (Ottawa), Aug.
- Milling Industry in Hungary.
 "Neue Freie Presse" (Vienna), 13th Aug.
- Wine Trade in Algeria, Oct. 1914—July, 1915.
 "Bulletin de l'Algérie" (Paris), 1st Aug.
- Cinchona Plantations in Bengal.
 "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 13th Aug.
- Sugar Crop of Formosa in 1915.
 "Journal des Fabricants de Sucre" (Paris), 1st Sept.
- Wool: Review of Australian Trade, 1914-15.
 "Pastoral Review" (Melbourne), 16th July.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products—*continue.*

- Meat: Review of Australian Trade, 1914-15.
 "Pastoral Review" (Melbourne), 16th July.
- Ensilage of Crops in Tunis.
 "Bulletin du Gouvernement Tunisien" (Paris), Aug.
- Olive Oil and Husks: Trade of Tunis.
 "Bulletin du Gouvernement Tunisien" (Paris), Aug.

Machinery Hardware, and Engineering.

- Hardware Market in Germany.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 23rd Aug.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- Diamond Fields of "German" South-West Africa.
 "South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 31st July.
- Borax Production in the United States in 1914.
 "Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 21st Aug.
- Pig Iron Production of Canada in 1914.
 "Journal of Commerce" (Montreal), 17th Aug.
- Tin Exports from the Federated Malay States, Jan.—June, 1915.
 "Federated Malay States Government Gazette" (Kuala Lumpur), 23rd July.
- Non-Ferrous Metals and the War.
 "Iron Age" (New York), 19th Aug.
- Iron Ore Production in the United States.
 "Iron Age" (New York), 19th Aug.
- Spelter Production of the United States, Jan.—June, 1915.
 "Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 21st Aug.
- Spelter Production in the United States in the First Half of 1915.
 "Iron Age" (New York), 21st Aug.
- Iron Prices in Germany.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 24th Aug.
- Zinc and Lead Mining in Wisconsin, U.S.A.
 "Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 21st Aug.
- Petroleum, &c.: Importation into West Africa.
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 16th Aug.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued.

- Wolfram Mining in Portugal.
Commerce Reports (Washington),
 17th Aug.
- Coal Industry in Queensland during First
 Half of 1915.
*"Queensland Government Mining
 Journal"* (Brisbane), July.
- Gold Mining on the Witwatersrand.
"Engineering and Mining Journal"
 (New York), 21st Aug.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

- Swiss Federal Railways in 1914
"Journal des Transports" (Paris),
 28th Aug.
- Federated Malay States Railways: Report
 for 1914.
*"Federated Malay States Government
 Gazette"* (Kuala Lumpur), 23rd
 July.
- Indian Railways: The Gange Question.
"Capital" (Calcutta), 13th Aug.
- Coaling Stations on the Panama Canal.
"Engineering News" (New York),
 5th Aug.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

- Silk Market in Germany.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 23rd Aug.
- Indigo supplies from China.
Commerce Reports (Washington),
 18th Aug.
- Dye Production Process (new) in United
 States of America.
"Textile Manufacturers' Journal"
 (New York), 21st Aug.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

- United States of America: Wholesale
 Prices in 1914 and 1915.
"Bradstreets" (New York), 14th Aug.
- Brazil: Trade during First Half of 1915.
"Wileman's Brazilian Review" (Rio
 de Janeiro), 10th Aug.
- Tahiti: Trade in 1914 and First Quarter
 of 1915.
"Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris), 27th
 Aug.
- Germany: Loss of Foreign Trade.
"Journal of Commerce" (New York),
 20th Aug.
- Japan: Advantages of Direct Trade.
"Economiste" (Paris), 28th Aug.
- Algeria: Trade Statistics, Jan.—June,
 1915.
"Bulletin de l'Algérie" (Paris), 1st
 Aug.
- Russia: Trade Report for 1914.
Commerce Reports Supplement
 (Washington), 12th Aug.
- China: Trade Report for 1914.
Commerce Reports Supplement
 (Washington), 10th Aug.

Miscellaneous.

- War Materials: Statistics of Canadian
 Supplies.
"Weekly Bulletin" (Ottawa), 16th
 Aug.
- Drugs and Chemicals for China: German
 Methods of Importation.
"North China Herald" (Shanghai),
 7th Aug.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

British India—

- Bombay Chamber of Commerce Report for 1914.
- Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa: Bulletin No. 46, Bee-Keeping; Bulletin
 No. 48, Experiments to Improve Mulberry Silk Industry; Bulletins Nos. 51 and 54,
 Reports on Improvement of Indigo in Bihar.
- Maritime Trade of Bihar and Orissa: Report for 1914-15.
- Trans-Frontier Trade of Bihar and Orissa with Nepal: Report for 1914-15.
- Department of Statistics: Prices and Wages in India.

Federated Malay States—Report for 1914.**South Africa—**

- Report of the Government Mining Engineer for 1914.
- Report of the General Manager of Railways and Harbours for 1914.

Tasmania—Post Office Directory, 1915.**United States of America—Foreign Commerce and Navigation: Statistics for 1913-14.**

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 35 weeks ended 2nd September, 1915 :—

	Week ended 2nd Sept., 1915.	35 Weeks ended 2nd Sept., 1915.	Week ended 2nd Sept., 1915.	35 Weeks ended 2nd Sept., 1915.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	3,274	3,219,939	1,931	247,984
Brazilian	—	20,422	—	790
East Indian	2,532	185,151	—	52,957
Egyptian	3,598	435,887	1,104	188,108
Miscellaneous	3,933*	94,614†	60	1,307
Total	13,337	3,956,013	3,095	491,146

* Including 840 bales British West African.

† Including 3,992 bales British West Indian, 3,149 bales British West African, 16,888 bales British East African, and 1,472 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 4th September, 1915, 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.
Week ended 4th September, 1915	45 3	38 1	26 10
Corresponding Week in—			
1908	31 5	25 11	17 6
1909	34 11	26 1	18 5
1910	31 11	23 3	17 2
1911	31 10	28 4	18 1
1912	35 1	29 9	21 8
1913	31 11	30 11	17 8
1914	36 5	30 6	23 9

* 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 4th September, 1915, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 4th Sept., 1915.	Correspond- ing week in 1914.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	65	—
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	441	17
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Cwts.	394,567*	93,896
Mutton " " "	"	108,153*	49,181
Pork " " "	"	526	12,638
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	14,211	7,979
Salted or pressed meat :—			
Bacon	Cwts.	110,673	70,796
Beef	"	837	585
Hams	"	30,461	13,842
Pork	"	1,187	7,909
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	1,101	2,453
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	49,209	11,257
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Cwts.	42,019	66,226
Margarine	"	40,868	19,223
Cheese	"	49,362	50,984
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	11	—
" condensed	"	27,374	9,512
" preserved, other kinds	"	2	—
Eggs	Grt. Hndr.	227,205	125,299
Poultry	Value £	40,164	348
Game	"	109	116
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	14,204	22,941
Lard	"	12,856	40,921
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Cwts.	1,690,800	3,629,500
Wheat-meal and flour	"	139,300	181,300
Barley	"	289,500	162,700
Oats	"	6,000	157,600
Peas	"	13,180	18,479
Beans	"	26,880	33,370
Maize or Indian corn	"	760,100	702,500
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Cwts.	7,278	2,154
Apricots and peaches	"	18	7
Bananas	Bunches	206,691	194,890
Cherries	Cwts.	27	4
Currants	"	15	109
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	22,675	16,819
Lemons	"	9,635	3,118
Oranges	"	1,493	2,182
Pears	"	11,356	9,455
Plums	"	226	417
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unenumerated	"	2,978	4,816
Hay	Tons	43	122
Straw	"	—	—
Moss Litter	"	1,145	608
Hops	Cwts.	5,929	198
Locust beans	"	1,160	4,400
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	108,162	178,326
Potatoes	Cwts.	9,298	391
Tomatoes	"	31,914	48,738
Unenumerated	Value £	3,251	1,717
Vegetables, dried	Cwts.	6,710	1,764
" preserved by canning	"	12,242	5,001

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

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH of the BOARD OF TRADE.

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

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

Samples collected since the war began, of goods of German and Austrian manufacture, which are sold in British markets abroad and in certain foreign markets, have been withdrawn from exhibition at the Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C., but will shortly be exhibited at various industrial centres in the Provinces. *See Notice on p. 743.*

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

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

Particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom are given on p. 743.

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

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

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

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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

Argentina ...	British Chamber of Commerce for the Argentine Republic, Calle Sarmiento 643, Buenos Aires. (Agent in London—Mr. D. Begg, 793, Salisbury House, E.C.)
Balkan States	<i>See</i> under Greece, Bulgaria, and Roumania.
Belgium ...	British Chamber of Commerce in Belgium (Incorp.). During the war the address will be: c/o Loulon Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C.
Bulgaria ...	Branch of the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States, 51, Boulevard Maria-Louisa, Sofia.
China	British Chamber of Commerce, British Municipal Council Buildings, Hankow. British Chamber of Commerce, Canton. British Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai.
Egypt ...	British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, 6, Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria, and Savoy Chambers, Cairo. (Agents in Suez and London—Messrs. Back & 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.). <i>Temporary Office</i> , 7, Place St. Theodore, Athens. (Correspondent at Salonica)
Italy	British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 1, Via Innocenzo Frugoni, Genoa. <i>Branches</i> —75, Via Delle Terme, Rome. 18, Via Andegari, Milan. Scali d'Azeglio 3 p. p., Leghorn. (Delegates at Rome, Naples, &c.)
Persia	British Chamber of Commerce, Bushire. British Chamber of Commerce, Mohammerah.
Portugal ...	British Chamber of Commerce in Portugal, 4, Rua Victor Cordon, Lisbon.
Roumania ...	Branch of the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States, 1, Strada Academiei, Bucharest.
Russia ...	Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, 4, Gorochovaña, Petrograd. <i>Branch</i> in Odessa. Agency in Kiev.
Spain	British Chamber of Commerce for Spain, 9, Plaza de Cataluña, Barcelona. <i>Branch</i> —41, Martin de los Heros, Madrid. (Delegates at Cartagena, Valencia and Canary Islands.)
Tunis	British Chamber of Commerce, Rue Es-Sadikia, 35, Tunis.

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

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

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

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

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

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACTS, 1911 TO 1915.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Unemployment Book (War) Regulations, 1915.

The Board of Trade, in pursuance of Section 91 of the National Insurance Act, 1911, hereby make the following Regulations:—

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Book (War) Regulations, 1915, and shall come into force on the date thereof.
2. If a workman employed in an insured trade on or in connection with munitions work in any establishment of a class to which the provisions of Section 7 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, are applied by Order of the Minister of Munitions leaves work without having obtained a certificate from the employer by whom he was last so employed that he left work with the consent of his employer, or a certificate from the munitions tribunal that such consent was unreasonably withheld, the employer shall forthwith deliver the workman's unemployment book to a local office of the unemployment fund instead of returning it to the workman as required by Regulation 5 of the Unemployment Insurance Regulations, 1912.

Signed by Order of the Board of Trade this twentieth day of August, 1915.

H. LLEWELLYN SMITH.

Secretary to the Board of Trade.

