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Vol. XCIV.

No. 1,028.



The

Board of Trade Journal

Edited by the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade

AUGUST 10, 1916.

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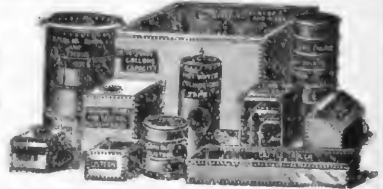
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THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. XCIV.]

August 10, 1916.

[No. 1,028

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. 443.

Attention is called to the notice on p. 381 regarding the Exhibition held last week at Bristol and the forthcoming Exhibition at Dublin of samples of "enemy" goods formerly sold in British and in certain other markets abroad.

Attention is also directed to the following samples which are on view at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. :—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Grass Tree Gum from Australia... ..	10th Aug., 1916	373
Chromos ("Transfers") for Ceramic Work: French enquiry	3rd " "	290
Lace Designs: French enquiry	27th July, "	220
Coco Fibre Broom and Pumice Soap: French Enquiry	" " "	148
Casein from Argentina	13th " "	130
Dress Materials of German Manufacture from Italy... ..	22nd June, "	780
Vegetable Dyeing Materials from Szechuan (China)	8th " "	694
Fibre from Salvador	18th May, "	468
Fancy Trimmings of German manufacture	11th " "	326
Sequin Trimmings of German manufacture from Italy	" " "	336
Madder Root from Flushing	27th Apr., "	249

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	380
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications , &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	439
List of Trade Enquiry Offices in London of the Self-Governing Dominions	440
List of British Chambers of Commerce in Foreign Countries	444
List of H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions	445

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

UNITED KINGDOM.

New Sources of Supplies Required.

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

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

large number of firms in all parts of the United Kingdom, and abroad, who wish to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers or producers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from Germany and Austria-Hungary.

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

Bags, cotton, suitable for holding a hard paste.	Machinery and plant— <i>continued.</i>
Combs, curry.	Machines for marking small pieces of round steel, about 6 ins. long by $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter.
Electrical apparatus—	Machinery for oiling silk for surgical purposes.
Plated metal fronts and reflectors for portable electric hand lamps.	Winnowing machines.
Glass and glassware—	Paper and paper articles—
Glass bottle churns.	Corrugated paper.
Lamp chimneys.	Embossed wall pockets.
Phials, 1, 2 and 4 dram.	Flowered shelf paper.
Tumblers, cheap.	Pencils, slate.
Machinery and plant—	Slates, school.
Automatic machines for making cup and square hooks.	Textiles—
Baling presses.	Braids for boot and shoe laces.
Button-making machinery.	Navy and grey fleecy fabrics.
Distillation plant for carboniferous shale.	Ripple cloth.

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

Openings for British Trade.

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS.

In reading the following notices of possible openings for United Kingdom goods abroad, regard should be had to the necessity for taking strict precautions against trading with the enemy—*see* Notice to Importers and Exporters published on pp. 428-31 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 18th May,—also to the restrictions on trading in certain goods and the special regulations in regard to trading with certain countries, which have been notified from time to time in the "Board of Trade Journal." References to the more important restrictions on trading are given below:—

Prohibited Exports.—*See* complete and revised list of prohibited exports on pp. 341-354 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 11th May (the list is reprinted in the Supplement to the "Journal" of 18th May); *see* also p. 585 of the "Journal" of 1st June, pp. 649-50 of the "Journal" of 8th June, pp. 874-76 of the "Journal" of 29th June; pp. 26-7 of the "Journal" of 6th July; pp. 226-8 of the "Journal" of 27th July; and p. 321 of the "Journal" of 3rd August.

Licences to Export.—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 cases of goods contracted for with Allied Governments, and leather for French army boots, in which cases applications should be addressed to the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement, India House, Kingsway, London, W.C. The grant of a licence to export goods does not relieve the owner or other person of responsibility for any breach of law, or regulations, *e.g.*, the Law relating to Trading with the Enemy.

War Material.—For particulars regarding the goods which the Army Council and the Ministry of Munitions have declared to be "War Material," and for trading in or negotiating the sale or purchase of which permits are required, *see* pp. 21-3 of the "Journal" of 6th April; *see* also pp. 166-7 of the "Journal" of 20th April; pp. 359-60 of the "Journal" of 11th May; p. 435 of the "Journal" of 18th May; p. 662 of the "Journal" of 8th June; p. 730 of the "Journal" of 15th June; pp. 791-2 of the "Journal" of 22nd June; p. 877 of the "Journal" of 29th June; p. 32 of the "Journal" of 6th July; pp. 89-90 of the "Journal" of 13th July; p. 173 of the "Journal" of 20th July; and p. 232 of the "Journal" of 27th July.

Re-exports to British Ports Oversea.—For arrangements as to these *see* p. 455 of the "Journal" of 17th February.

Enemy Firms in Foreign Countries.—The consolidated Statutory List of Enemy Firms in Foreign Countries with whom trading is prohibited, complete to 18th July, has been issued by H.M. Stationery Office in the Statutory Rules and Orders, 1916, and may be obtained, price 3d. post free, from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications. *See* notice on pp. 383-92 of this issue of the "Journal" for modifications to the List since 18th July.

Openings for British Trade.

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS—*continued.*

Consignees in the Netherlands, Denmark, and Switzerland.—Arrangements have been made for the consignment of goods to special bodies in these countries, see notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" as follows:—

Netherlands.—p. 373, 6th May, 1915; pp. 17-18, 1st July, 1915; pp. 88-9, 14th October, 1915; p. 447, 18th November, 1915; and p. 29 of the "Journal" of 6th July.

Denmark.—p. 624, 2nd March; p. 937, 30th March; p. 279, 4th May; and p. 790, 22nd June.

Switzerland.—pp. 806-7, 23rd December, 1915; p. 387, 10th February; pp. 455-6, 17th February; p. 857, 23rd March; and pp. 812-23, 22nd June.

Exports to Norway.—See notice on p. 530 of the "Journal" of 25th May.

Exports to Russia *viâ* Archangel and White Sea Ports.—See notice on p. 236 of the "Journal" of 27th July.

Exports to South Africa, *viâ* Lourenço Marques, and to South-West Africa Protectorate.—See notices on pp. 322-3 of the "Journal" of 3rd August.

Exports to Switzerland, Spain and Italy *viâ* France.—See notice on pp. 382-5 of the "Journal" of 11th May; and also (as regards Switzerland) p. 740 of the "Journal" of 15th June.

Exports to the United States of America.—See notice on p. 392 of this issue.

Approved Consignees in China* and Siam.—See notices on p. 952 of the "Journal" of 30th September, 1915; p. 793 of the "Journal" of 22nd June; p. 92 of the "Journal" of 13th July; p. 169 of the "Journal" of 20th July; and p. 393 of this issue.

Approved Consignees in Liberia.—See notices on pp. 274-5 of the "Journal" of 4th May; also p. 656 of the "Journal" of 8th June; p. 792 of the "Journal" of 22nd June; p. 30 of the "Journal" of 6th July; and p. 229 of the "Journal" of 27th July.

BRITISH INDIA.

Timber Working Appliances. See article on pp. 407-9.

Agricultural Implements and Machinery. See notice on pp. 432-3.

CANADA.

The following enquiry has 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. 30,841.)

* The Royal Proclamation prohibiting exports to China unless consigned to authorised persons or bodies of persons *does not apply to Hong Kong*, being a British Colony.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

A London firm seeking supplies of sliced and desiccated potatoes, **Canadian Prepared Vegetables** wanted. sliced carrots and parsnips, and dried beans invites samples and offers from Canadian manufacturers.

Gasoline Engines, etc.; Plant and Material for Railway and Harbour Construction, etc. See notice on p. 395.

AUSTRALIA.

The Sydney Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Aus'tralia reports that a local merchant is prepared to export to the United Kingdom a powder which only requires to be mixed with spirit to produce lacquer. This powder is made from grass tree gum which in turn is derived from plants found in the coastal districts of New South Wales. It is claimed that the powder is free from all impurities; that it dissolves almost instantly and is ready for use in 15 or 20 minutes; and that tests on wood and iron have shown better results than have been obtained from spirit lacquers of German manufacture.

United Kingdom firms may obtain the name and address of the merchant referred to on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where also samples of yellow and brown grass tree gum may be inspected. In making application for the name and address the reference number (248) should be quoted. (C.I.B. 29,141.)

An Australian import firm, having an office in London, desires to negotiate for the sole buying agency for Australia of United Kingdom manufacturers of *flannels, blankets, cloths, and goods particularly suitable for the local manufacturers' requirements.* See Notice to Exporters on pp. 371-2.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W. (C.I.B. 29,915.)

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand (Mr. R. W. Dalton) reports that a firm at Wanganui desires to obtain agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *stationery, stationers' sundries, fancy goods and leather goods.* This firm is especially desirous of obtaining agencies for all New Zealand, and in order to obtain results would extend the field of business already covered by its travellers.

Openings for British Trade.

NEW ZEALAND—continued.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, desirous of being represented in New Zealand, may obtain the name and address of the firm referred to on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. In making application the reference number (249) should be quoted. (C.I.B. 29,858.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand also calls attention to a notice published in the official "New Zealand Gazette" of 1st June to the effect that it has been decided, on a poll of the ratepayers, to borrow the sum of £24,000, to be devoted to the extension of the water supply and sewerage systems at Palmerston North.

The Borough Council of Palmerston North will also raise a loan of £4,000 for the purpose of constructing and fitting up a tepid swimming bath. (C.I.B. 28,316.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand further calls attention to a notice published in the "Gazette" of 11th May granting a licence to the Hampstead Town Board, Ashburton, N.Z., to erect and maintain within the town district electric lines for lighting, power and heating purposes. (C.I.B. 26,708.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa (Mr. W. G. Wickham) reports that an agent in Johannesburg desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of *druggists' sundries, drugs, proprietary articles and provisions*. See Notice to Exporters on pp. 371-2.

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned, desirous of appointing an agent in Johannesburg, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. In making application the reference number (250) should be quoted. (C.I.B. 29,989.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Johannesburg (Lieut.-Col. C. A. C. Tremeer, D.S.O.) has forwarded copies of the specifications and tender forms in connection with calls for tenders by the Johannesburg Municipal Council, as follows:—

(1) Up to noon on 4th September* for the supply and delivery of 10,000 *drawn-wire metallic filament traction lamps* and 10 miles of 19/14 "*underwriters' wire*" (lightly insulated wire for outdoor use). (Contract No. 151.) Samples of the lamps and wire offered must be submitted

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

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

to the Controller of Stores (Room 53), Municipal Offices, Johannesburg, by the date tenders are due to be received. (C.I.B. 29,961.)

(2) Up to noon on 21st September* for the supply and delivery of *tram car spares*. (Contract No. 153.) All spare **Tram Car Spares.** parts supplied must be in accordance with the Council's samples, which may be *inspected* at the President Street Store of the Council. (C.I.B. 29,962.)

Copies of the specifications, conditions of contract, and forms of tender may be *obtained* from the Controller of Stores, as above, and sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received by the Town Clerk, Johannesburg, up to the dates mentioned.

The above-mentioned copies of the specifications and forms of tender may be *consulted* by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa has forwarded a copy of the Final Estimates of Expenditure of the South African Railways and Harbours for the year ending 31st March, 1917:—

Railways.—The total estimated expenditure on railways is put at £13,867,055. The following expenses are assigned under the heading "Maintenance of Permanent Way":—*Sleepers*, £92,447; *rails*, £60,599; *other material*, £24,863; *bridges*, £34,391; *crossings, overhead bridges, fences, etc.*, £14,175; *signals*, £27,624; *telegraphs and telephones*, £55,099; *and water supply*, £23,436. As regards *material for the maintenance of rolling stock*, £283,637 is allotted in connection with locomotives, £92,593 for coaching stock, and £213,176 for goods stock. £39,862 is assigned for expenditure on *lubricating supplies*, £20,638 for *running stores* for locomotives and vehicles, and £109,439 for *tarpaulins*.

Harbours.—The total estimated expenditure on harbours is put at £1,199,288. The following sums appear under the heading "Maintenance":—*Dredging*, £43,864; *jetties, wharves, and quays*, £14,921; *breakwaters and sea walls*, £5,720; *buildings, etc.*, £20,133.

The copy of the Final Estimates above referred to may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 29,993.)

A copy of the estimates of expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1917, of the Province of Natal, has also been received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa. The amount assigned in favour of hospital and charitable institutions is £41,753, including £6,600 for *provisions*, £2,500 for *clothing and house-*

**Hospital
Supplies;
Material for
Road Works, &c.**

* See Note at foot of previous page.

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

hold requisites, and £2,700 for medicines and medical and surgical equipment. Under the heading "roads and local works," £92,050 is assigned for road maintenance and repair, £34,500 for deviations and permanent improvements, and £6,600 for new road construction. The estimate of expenditure on school and hospital buildings is put at £73,315, and that for bridges at £30,330. (C.I.B. 28,297.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa has also forwarded a copy of a recent Report by the Finance Committee of the Johannesburg Municipal Council, from which it appears that the Council contemplates an extraordinary expenditure of about £100,000 per annum on certain remunerative and unremunerative undertakings until such time as they have reached completion. The undertakings classed as "remunerative" are *electric power supply, tramways, water supply, abattoir, live-stock market, and produce market*; the "unremunerative works" are the *sewerage system, roads and drainage, and the Art Gallery.* (C.I.B. 28,288.)

RUSSIA.

The Acting British Consul-General at Moscow (Mr. R. H. B. Lockhart) reports that a local firm of import agents, both partners of which are British subjects with an extended experience in Poland and other parts of the Russian Empire, desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *textiles, and such goods as would be saleable to wholesale firms, dealers in small wares, etc.*; and also of manufacturers of *polishes, soap, etc.* See *Notice to Exporters* on pp. 371-2.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of being represented in Moscow, may obtain the name and address of the firm referred to on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. In making application the reference number (251) should be quoted. (C.I.B. 30,180.)

FRANCE.

H. M. Consul at Lyons (Mr. E. R. E. Vicars) reports that a business man, claiming 15 years' experience in the local textile trade, wishes to establish now or later a selling branch for British *textiles* of all kinds, including *cotton fabrics and thread.* See *Notice to Exporters* on pp. 371-2.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, and exporters of U. K. goods, desirous of doing business in the Lyons district, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. In making application the reference number (252) should be quoted. (C.I.B. 29,832.)

Openings for British Trade.

SPAIN.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 30th July notifies that tenders will be opened at the "Dirección General de Correos y Telégrafos," Calle de Carretas, 10, Madrid, on 26th August, for the construction of a building in Gerona, to be used as a post and telegraph office.

The cost of the work is estimated at 293,560 pesetas (about £12,400 at current exchange). A maximum period of 2 years from the date of the commencement of work will be allowed for the completion of the undertaking.

The issue of the "Gaceta" referred to, containing the conditions of contract and detailed particulars (in Spanish) regarding the stone, lime, cement, metals, woodwork, glass, paints, etc. to be employed, may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters at the Commercial Intelligence Branch as above.

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

ITALY.

The Acting British Consul at Milan (Mr. T. D. Dunlop) reports the receipt of the following enquiries:—

A local agent and dealer, who has hitherto represented Solingen firms for all Italy, is desirous of securing agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *cutlery, razors, penknives, scissors and manicure sets*. (Reference No. 253.) See Note† following, and also Notice to Exporters on pp. 371-2.

(C.I.B. 30,704.)

Another local agent desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *Valenciennes lace, ribbons, stockings, ladies' dress materials, handkerchiefs, pins, fancy buttons, and press buttons*. (Reference No. 254.) See Note† following, and also Notice to Exporters on pp. 371-2. (C.I.B. 30,705.)

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

MOROCCO.

H.M. Vice-Consul at Laraiche (Mr. E. H. Mulock) reports that a Spanish firm at Laraiche, stated to have considerable experience of British trade, wishes to get into communication with United Kingdom manufac-

**Cement;
Ships' Tackle.**

Openings for British Trade.

MOROCCO—continued.

turers of *cement and ships' tackle*, with a view to obtaining agencies therefor. See Notice to Exporters on pp. 371-2.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of being represented at Larache, may obtain the name and address of the firm referred to on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. In making application the reference number (255) should be quoted. (C.I.B. 29,844.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

German and Austrian Goods to be replaced. See notice on p. 398.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

According to a report to his Government by the United States Vice-Consul at St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, published in "Commerce Reports" (Washington) 26th June, the recent completion of an electric lighting system in St. Thomas appears to have opened up a new market for *electrical supplies*. There should be an especially attractive field there for good but moderately-priced *electric fans*, which are almost unknown on the island.

St. Thomas lies in the tropics, and because of the location of its principal town (Charlotte Amalie) on the southern slope of a high ridge of mountains, where refreshing breezes are lacking most of the time, the employment of electric fans would be appreciated everywhere. At the cinema shows a number of large hand-made fans (punkahs) are suspended from the ceiling and are operated by cords pulled from behind the screens. In hotels, business offices, and private houses, there are no such appliances, and it is believed that immediately after the first electric fan has been introduced these goods will become generally popular. Correspondence with St. Thomas traders should be in English.

CHILE.

Hardware, etc. See notice on p. 396.

BRAZIL.

The "Diario Oficial" (Rio de Janeiro) of 4th July publishes a Decree (No. 12,114) approving the plans and estimates for the construction and equipment of modern railway repair shops at Passa Quatro, State of Minas Geraes, for the Sul-Mineira railway system. The estimated cost of the works is 1,339,917 milreis (about £71,000 at current rate of exchange). The undertaking must

Openings for British Trade.

BRAZIL—*continued.*

be commenced within a period of three months from the date of the Decree (28th June) and completed within a period of two years. See *Notice to Exporters* on pp. 371-2.

German and Austrian Goods to be replaced. See notice on pp. 395-6.

URUGUAY.

The "Diario Oficial" (Montevideo) of 10th June publishes a Law authorising the "Junta Económico-Administrativa" of Montevideo to issue bonds to the value of 1,000,000 pesos (about £217,000 at current rate of exchange), bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, for the carrying out of sewerage works at that city. The works will be effected by contract with private firms, after public calls for tenders, or by the municipal authorities themselves. The Law provides, however, that works may only be undertaken by administration when it is considered possible to execute them at a cost less than would have resulted from a public call for tenders.

BOLIVIA.

According to the New York "Journal of Commerce" of 10th July, a Special Agent of the United States Department of Commerce, who has recently investigated the opportunities for trade in Bolivia, states that the following articles would command a ready market in that country:—*Portland cement, hosiery, cottons, flannels, rice and window glass.*

Manufacturers having a representative on the ground to carry and display samples, and who are willing to accept the usual terms and conditions of sale—30, 60 and 90-day drafts—can obtain regular orders for the following articles:—*Sewing machines; felt and straw hats; ladies' dresses; wall paper; porcelain and chinaware; oilcloth and linoleum; canned fruits and vegetables; kid, silk and cotton goods for men, women and children; electrical supplies; toys; buttons; neckwear; beer bottles; chocolates and candies; and leather (patent, kid and boxcalf) for shoe manufacturing.* See *Notice to Exporters* on pp. 371-2.

CHINA.

Shirtings; Handkerchiefs; Spool Thread; Needles; Fish-Hooks. See notice on pp. 397-8.

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 1915, 849 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 333,883 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.

EXHIBITIONS.

EXHIBITION OF SAMPLES OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GOODS FROM ABROAD.

Exhibition held at Bristol.

The Exhibition of German and Austrian samples, organised by the Board of Trade with the co-operation of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, was held from 1st to 5th August in the Merchant Venturers' Technical College, which had been kindly lent for the purpose by the Society of Merchant Venturers.

The Exhibition was opened by the Lord Mayor (D. Barclay E. Baron, J.P.) at a meeting presided over by Mr. J. H. Budgett, the President of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce. The Sheriff of Bristol and many other prominent citizens were also present. The Lord Mayor described the Exhibition as extremely instructive and educative, and said that, on looking round, he could not help being conscious of the extent of the peaceful penetration made by Germany and Austria into the world's markets.

Great interest was manifested in the samples by a considerable number of visitors who attended the Exhibition in the course of the week. Most of the visitors were interviewed by the Board's representatives and many commercial enquiries were either answered on the spot or forwarded to the Commercial Intelligence Branch for further attention. It was satisfactory to note that, although most firms are working at full pressure and consequently are not in a position to increase their output to any considerable extent at the present juncture, they exhibited a keen desire to make use of the organisation of the Commercial Intelligence Branch with the object of preparing plans for extending their business so soon as an opportunity presents itself. A number of visitors also examined the samples with a view of eventually taking up new lines of manufacture suitable for their existing plant.

Forthcoming Exhibition at Dublin.

The Exhibition will next be held in the Industrial Annexe of the National Museum of Science and Art, Kildare Street, Dublin, from Monday, 21st, until Saturday, 26th August.

EXHIBITION OF SAMPLES OF ENEMY GOODS IN CANADA.

Board of Trade Collection to be sent to the Dominion.

Arrangements have been concluded with the Canadian Government to lend the collection of samples of German and Austrian goods made by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, through their Correspondents (H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Dominions, Trade Correspondents in the Colonies, and Consuls in foreign countries), for exhibition in Canada on the conclusion of the Exhibition in Dublin (see above). It is anticipated that the samples will be absent from the United Kingdom for about six months

Exhibitions.

during which period it is intended to exhibit them at various important industrial centres in the Dominion.

The collection is chiefly representative of German and Austrian goods sold within the Empire, but also contains samples of such from a number of foreign markets. Many additions to the collection have recently been made, and there are now over 8,000 samples in all.

**EXHIBITION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN
CATALOGUES IN LONDON.**

In order that British manufacturers may have an opportunity of familiarising themselves with German and Austrian methods of advertising, the Board of Trade have collected over 5,000 specimen catalogues of German and Austrian origin, and these may be inspected at the Foreign Samples Section of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, 32, Cheapside, London, E.C.

The collection, which is illustrative of a great variety of industries, includes, for example, nearly 1,000 catalogues of machinery, in addition to over 200 catalogues of machine tools. Recent additions have brought the number of toy catalogues up to about 300, including the productions of most of the well-known Nuremberg toy manufacturers; and in view of the progress made by British toy manufacturers these catalogues should prove of particular interest to firms engaged in the industry. There are also about 200 catalogues of fancy goods, over 70 of glassware, about 200 of hardware, and 520 of electrical goods, in addition to a considerable number referring to tools, photographic apparatus, printers' and stationers' requisites, musical instruments, household utensils, etc.

One feature of the catalogues which is of especial interest to British manufacturers who are themselves publishing catalogues with a view to increasing their export trade, is the number of foreign languages in which the German and Austrian catalogues are printed. The Board of Trade collection includes catalogues printed in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Roumanian, Russian, Finnish, Polish, Italian, Dutch, Hungarian, and Greek. Many are polyglot in character, and are printed in three, four, and in some cases six different languages.

An index has been prepared, in which the catalogues are classified both as regards articles of manufacture and names of manufacturers, thus rendering identification of any particular catalogue a simple matter.

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

Arrangements have been made whereby catalogues may be lent for a few days to United Kingdom firms.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

ENEMY FIRMS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Additions to, Removals from, and Variations in, the Statutory List* of Firms in Foreign Countries with whom Trading is Prohibited.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 8th day of August, 1916.

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

WHEREAS His Majesty was pleased, in exercise of the power in that behalf conferred on Him by Section one, sub-section one, of the Trading with the Enemy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1915, by a Proclamation dated the 29th day of February, 1916, to prohibit all persons or bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, resident, carrying on business, or being in the United Kingdom from trading with any of the persons or bodies of persons mentioned in the List contained in the said Proclamation:

And whereas by Section one, sub-section two, of the said Act, it is provided that any List of persons and bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, with whom such trading is prohibited by a Proclamation under the said Act may be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of a Secretary of State, such List as so varied or added to being in the said Proclamation referred to as the "Statutory List":

And whereas the List contained in the said Proclamation has been varied and added to by subsequent Orders of Council:

And whereas His Majesty was pleased by a Proclamation, dated the 26th day of April, 1916, and entitled "The Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 2," to amend the said Proclamation dated the 29th day of February, 1916, in certain particulars:

And whereas His Majesty was pleased by a Proclamation dated the 23rd day of May, 1916, and entitled "The Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 3," to revoke the said Proclamation dated the 29th day of February, 1916, with the variations and additions made to the List therein contained by subsequent Orders of Council, and also the said Proclamation dated the 26th day of April, 1916, and to order that the Proclamation now in recital should be substituted therefor:

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the List contained in the aforesaid Proclamation, dated the 23rd day of May, 1916, was varied and added to:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recom-

* See Note on p. 371.

Enemy Firms in Foreign Countries.

commendation from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the following effect:—

That the "Statutory List" of persons and bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, with whom trading is prohibited, should be further amended by the variation and addition of the names set forth in the Schedule hereto.

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

And it is further ordered that, where by this or any other Order of Council for the time being in force, whether made before or after the making of this Order, any variation in or addition to the Statutory List is made, copies of the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 3, printed under the Authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office after such variation or addition is made may be printed with such variation in or addition to the Statutory List, and the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 3, shall be construed as if it had, at the time at which such variation or addition was made, been issued with such variation or addition, and a reference in any Order in Council or other document to the Statutory List shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed to refer to that List as varied or added to by any Order of Council for the time being in force.

Whereof the Right Honourable Viscount Grey, K.G., one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Controller of the Foreign Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

SCHEDULE.

Additions to List.

ARGENTINA.

Bauer, P., & Company, Calle Piedras 132. Buenos Aires.

BOLIVIA.

Albrecht, C., & Company, La Paz.

Arnold & Company, Santa Cruz de la Sierre and Riveralta.

Blau, Stephen, La Paz.

Enss & Webber, La Paz.

Nolte, E., & Company, La Paz.

BRAZIL.

Andrade Pinto, Ernesto, Bahia.

Araujo & Boavista, Rua Buenos Aires 4, Rio de Janeiro.

Campos, Alexandre, & Company, Rio de Janeiro; Sao Paulo and Santos.

*Enemy Firms in Foreign Countries.***Additions to List—Brazil—continued.**

- Companhia Sul-Americana de Electricidade, A. E. G., Rua do Hospicio 59, Rio de Janeiro.
 Ferreira Bastos, Antonio, Bahia.
 Fischer, Julio Christiano, Porto Alegre.
 Guimaraes, F., Bahia.
 Krahe & Company, Rua dos Andradas 497, Porto Alegre.
 Lihuares, Antonio P., Para.
 Luckhans & Company, Rua General Camara 67, Rio de Janeiro.
 Ludwig é Irmaos, Rua dos Andradas, Porto Alegre.
 Martin, Xiste, & Company, Rio de Janeiro; Sao Paulo and Santos.
 Pereira, Alfredo Martins, Manaus.
 Prejawa & Company, Rua da Alfandega 70, Rio de Janeiro.
 Reiniger, Schmitt & Company, Rua 7 de Setembro 118, Porto Alegre.
 Smith, Kessler & Panke (Casa Kosmos), Rua Direita 12, Sao Paulo and Santos.
 Stoltz, Hermann, & Company, Avenida Central 66-74 (Rio Branco 66-74), Rio de Janeiro; Praça da Republica, Santos; Rua Alvares Penteado 12, Sao Paulo and Pernambuco.

CHILE.

- Armstrong, Enrique, Talcahuano.
 Chassin Trubert, Julio, Concepcion.
 Escobar, Jose Ignacio, Calle Santa Domingo 1372, Santiago.
 Guttman & Maurer, Correa Casilla 85 and Calle Moneda 1065, Santiago; and Valdivia.
 Inojosa, Maximo, Concepcion.
 Köster & Wyneken, Calle Lineoyan 427, Concepcion; and Coronel.
 Neckelmann & Company, Valparaiso.
 Nissen, Fischer & Company, Santiago and Concepcion.
 Sociedad Imprenta y Litografia Universo, Santiago.
 Vargas, Leonidas, Antofagasta.

DENMARK.

- Albeck, A., & Company, A/S., Strandboulevard 61, Copenhagen.
 Atlantisk Handelsselskab (Atlantic Trading Company), Vestre Boulevard 9, Copenhagen.
 Seelk. Alfred, Strandv. 118, and Børsen, Copenhagen.

ECUADOR.

- Oreinstein & Koppel.

GREECE.

- Callimasiotis, Dimitrios, Piræus.
 Damalas, Pavlos (Paul), Piræus.
 Hamparzum, Aram, (Aram Hampartohoumian), Athens.
 Kloebe, Karl, & Company, Athens.

Enemy Firms in Foreign Countries.

Additions to List—Greece—continued.

Kloebe, Friedrich (of Karl Kloebe & Company), Athens
 Kloebe, Karl (of Karl Kloebe & Company), Athens.
 Moretti, Louis, Zante.
 Müller, Carl Ferdinand, Rue Apollo 37, Athens.
 Palaiologos, George, Patras.
 Procopiou, Patras.
 Schachtel & Jacobson, Salonika.
 Schenker & Company, Salonika.

JAPAN.

Fischer, R. E., Kobe.
 Jantzen, F., Kobe.
 Kalle & Company, Kobe.

LIBERIA.

Bremer Kolonial Handelsgesellschaft.
 Deutsche Sudamerikanische Telegraphengesellschaft, A. G.
 Freeman & Company, T.
 Freeman, D., (or T.).
 Freeman, D. D.
 Jantzen, C. F. W.
 Monrovia Trading Company.
 Robins, G. B.
 Vietor & Huber.
 West, J. W.
 Wiechers & Helm.
 Woermann, A.

NETHERLANDS.

American Importing Company, (M. Kattenburg), Keizersgracht
 197, Amsterdam.
 Barmat, J., Keizersgracht 302-304, Amsterdam.
 Bergsma, (Agentuur & Commissiehandel), Amsterdam.
 Berger & Wirth, Spuistraat 46, Amsterdam.
 Buck, Geo., Junior, Rotterdam.
 Cohn, Gustav, (Holland and America Import and Export Com-
 pany), Het Witte Huis, Rotterdam.
 Driel's (Van) Stoomboot en Transport Oudeen, Maaskade O.Z.,
 114, Rotterdam.
 Duffhaus, C. W., Stieltesstraat 20-22, Nijmegen.
 Eerste Hollandsche Export Compagnie, Amsterdam.
 Holland and America Import and Export Company, (Gustav
 Cohn), Het Witte Huis, Rotterdam.
 Klunk, Seger G., Boompjes 16, Rotterdam.
 Nagtegaal, E., Haringvliet 47, Rotterdam.
 Nederlandsche Import and Export Handelsvereniging, Stations-
 weg 54b, Rotterdam.
 Wolfowicz, Salomon, Scheveningen.
 Zee, P & S. Van Der, Vierambachstraat 26; Coolsingel 53,
 Rotterdam.
 Ziekenoppasser, W., Amstel 196, Amsterdam.

*Enemy Firms in Foreign Countries.***Additions to List—continued.****NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.**

Cultuur Maatschappy Goenoeng Goemiter, Djember.
 Cultuur Maatschappy Kali Klepoch Goenoeng Passang, Djok-jakarta, Java.
 Cultuur Maatschappy Montaja, Batavia.
 Cultuur Maatschappy Silau Doenia, Batavia.
 Cultuur Maatschappy "Soekabiroes."
 Cultuur Maatschappy Tji-Karang.
 Cultuur Maatschappy "Tjikopo-Zuid."
 Cultuur Maatschappy Wangoen Wattie.
 Horak, F.
 Kina Cultuur Maatschappy.
 Tan Soen Tjiang, Macassar.
 Technische Bureau Behn Meyer & Company, Sourabaya.
 Wirbatz, Otto, (or Wirbatz & Company), Sourabaya.

NORWAY.

Bergens Blikvalseverk, Simonsviken by Gravdal, Bergen.
 Berger, Carl F. Th., Carl Johansgt. 27, Christiania.
 Excelsior Limfabrik A/S., Jernbanetorvet 11, Christiania.
 Hansen, A. C., Larvik.
 Hordaland Sardine Company A/S., Torvalm 31, Bergen.
 Jørgensen, J. S., Kjobmandsgt. 28, Trondhjem.
 Krogh, Rasmus, Christiansund N.
 Olsen, Kornelius (Smørfabrikken "Victoria"), Bredgt. 10, and Jorenholmsg. 14, Stavanger.
 Parelins & Lossius, Christiansund.
 Saltlager, A/S., (A. Meyer Johnsen & Johan Heldal), Bergen.
 Schjölberg, Ragnar, Bodö.

PERU.

Arce, Don José Elisés, (of Emmel Hermanos), Arequipa.
 Bast, Rodolfo, Piura.
 Gildemeister, Enrique, (of Gildemeister & Company).
 Weiss, Carlos, & Company, San Pedro 111, Lima; and Callao.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Duft, Charles G., Manila.
 Keller, E. A., & Company, Martinez 4, Manila.
 Merlo, Timeteo.

PORTO RICO.

Stubbe, (of Gandia & Stubbe), San Juan, Porto Rico.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.*

Breyde, Johan, (of The Mozambique Whaling Company).
 Goncalves, Paulino, Fontesville.
 Mozambique Whaling Company.

* See note on p. 391.

Enemy Firms in Foreign Countries.

Additions to List—continued.

SPAIN.

- Albert, Joaquin Duran, Vervaga 12, Barcelona.
 Algarra y Postius, Jaime, Trafalgar 37, Barcelona.
 Badina, Lorenzo, Santa Cruz, Tenerife.
 Baget, José, Plaza Hurinera, Reus.
 Barrau, Teixido. Paseo de Gracia 47, Barcelona.
 Bosser, Emilio Badia, Aribau 110, Barcelona.
 Cao, José, Calle de Principe 50, Vigo.
 "Correo de Andalucia," Seville.
 Ditmer, Carl, Las Palmas, Grand Canary.
 Duran, Joaquin, Vervaga 12, Barcelona.
 Duran, José, Barquillo 26, Madrid.
 Gil, Juan, Pasco de Colon 19, Seville.
 Hanne, Antoine, Las Palmas, Grand Canary.
 Hernandez, Juan Castro, Santa Cruz, Tenerife.
 Itturagoitia, Viuda ó Hijo de J., Bilbao.
 Kalle & Company, Trafalgar 37, Barcelona.
 Kalle Kniesling, Guillermo, Trafalgar 37, Barcelona.
 Llnck y Cia, Paseo de Gracia 51, Barcelona.
 Llnck y Vinals, Salvador, Paseo de Gracia 51, Barcelona.
 Lopez & Company, Malaga.
 Malaga Dried Fruit Company, Malaga.
 Maria & Company, Malaga.
 Navarro, Salvador, (Sucesor de Navarro y Capó), Rambla
 Capuchinos 8 and 10, Barcelona.
 Nolla y Badia, José, Cortes 612, Barcelona.
 Paetow, Carl, Las Palmas, Grand Canary.
 Raich Hermanos & Company, Plaza Urquinaona 10, Barcelona.
 Rein & Company, Malaga.
 Romeo, Joaquin, Rambla Santa Monica 13, Barcelona.
 Rose, Louis, Hotel España, Calle Mayor, Madrid.
 Serrano, Augustin, & Cia, Malaga.
 Weinhagen, Gustave, & Company, Calle de Napoles 107,
 Barcelona.
 Wirth, Robert, Calle Sevilla 6, Madrid.

SWEDEN.

- Akerman & Dahl, Norrköping.
 Andersson, Axel, Tornea.
 Andersson, S. August, Skeppsbron 3, Malmö.
 Appelbom, Nils, (of P. L. Engstam (A/B)), Drottningg. 81,
 Stockholm.
 Arvum (A/B), V. Hamng. 14, Gothenburg.
 Bojsen, C. V., S. Hamngatan 59, Gothenburg.
 Bojsen, Sture, Föreningsgatan 52, Malmö.
 Edström, Simon, Skeppsbron 11, Malmö.
 Fredriksson, G., (of P. L. Engstam (A/B)), Drottningg. 81,
 Stockholm.

*Enemy Firms in Foreign Countries.***Additions to List—Sweden—continued.**

Fridafors Fabriks (A/B), Fridafors.
 Gredt, Paul, Stockholm and Malmö.
 Hamren, J. S., (of P. L. Engstam (A/B)), Drottningg. 81,
 Stockholm.
 Hansen's, M., Fabriker (A/B), Arsenalsgat. 3, Stockholm.
 Hertz, Ellis (or Elis), (of P. L. Engstam (A/B)), Drottningg.
 81, Stockholm.
 Jaappelt & Son, Malmö.
 Klippans Chromläder Fabriks (A/B), Klippan, near Malmö.
 Pettersson, Miss L., Brunkebergstorg 15, Stockholm.
 Rondorf, Conrad, Norrtullsg. 55, Stockholm.
 Sahlberg, Th., & Company, Kaptensgatan 15, Stockholm.
 Steinmetz & Knetsch (A/B) Jakobsbergsgatan 26, Stockholm;
 and Sodergatan 26, Malmö.
 Stockholms Yllefabrik, Reymersholm, Stockholm.
 Svensson, C. V., and Company, (A/B), Exereisgatan 16, Malmö.

URUGUAY.

Castillo, Geraldo, Montevideo.

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Removals from List.**BRAZIL.**

Carioca, Manuel Vicente, Manaos.
 Diaz Garcia & Company, Rua General Camara 39/43, Rio de
 Janeiro.
 Weigandt, Para.

DENMARK.

Hirschsprung, E., Studiestraede, 5, Copenhagen.

GREECE.

Spiliotopoulos, C., Patras.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

Force, J. C. E. de, Medan.

NORWAY.

Kroepelien's, C., Enke A/S, Bergen.

PORTUGAL.

Guedes, Eduardo; Guedes, Felisberto, Rua Augusta 124, Lisbon.
 Mattos, Antonio, Rua 24 de Julho, Lisbon.
 Worm, Luiz B., Rua da Alfandega 160; Rua da Plata 133,
 Lisbon.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

Figueredo, Antonio, Palma; Ibo and Porto Amelia.

SPAIN.

Compania Sevillana de Electricidad, Calle San Pablo 30;
 Avenida San Sebastian, Seville.
 Drack, Otto, Alicante and Valencia.
 Rubert, Sucesores de Juan, Calle Roger, 9; Puerta del Muelle,
 Alicante.

*Enemy Firms in Foreign Countries.***Removals from List—continued.****SWEDEN.**

Clase, Gustav, S. Hamngt. 15, Gothenburg; Klarabergsg. 56, Stockholm.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Kupper, Hermann C., 52 Murray Street, and 536 West 111th Street, New York.

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Variations in List.

Corrections in the names and alterations in and additions to addresses of the persons or firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:—

ARGENTINA AND URUGUAY.

- 2 June, 1916. Hirsch, Alfredo, (of Sociedad Financiera é Industrial Sud Americana).
- 2 June, 1916. Oster, Jorge, (of Sociedad Financiera é Industrial Sud Americana).

DENMARK.

18 July, 1916. Henriques, R., Jr., Højbroplads 9, Copenhagen.

ECUADOR.

NOTE.—The name of the firm with which trading is prohibited by the Order of the 18th July, 1916, is Cassinelli and Company, Guayaquil. The firm of Cassinelli Hermanos y Compañía of Malecón 1811, 1812 and 1813, Guayaquil, has not been placed on the Statutory List and trading with that firm is not prohibited.

GREECE.

- 29 Feb., 1916. Beck, Karl, 13 Rue de l'Université, Athens.
- 29 Feb., 1916. Goldstein, Albert, Samos.
- 29 Feb., 1916. Scheffel, Helmuth, Volo.

NETHERLANDS.

18 July, 1916. Schrevel's Import en Exporthandel, N.V.Hk., Rechter Rottekade 81, Rotterdam.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

- 2 May, 1916. Filamont, Engelen & Company, Menado and Celebes.
- 24 Mar., 1916. Mohrmann & Company, (Handelsvereniging Voorheen J. Mohrmann), Macassar and Celebes.

NORWAY.

- 18 July, 1916. Braadland, John, & Company, N. Strandgt. 33-39, Stavanger.
- 18 July, 1916. Engoens Sardine Company A/S Engöen near Buöen, Trondhjems Amt.
- 18 July, 1916. Olsen, Carl O., & Kleppe, Verksgt. 78, Stavanger.
- 18 July, 1916. Sardinfabriken "Norrig," Lervig 33, Stavanger.

Enemy Firms in Foreign Countries.

Variations in List—Norway—continued.

- 18 July, 1916. Waage, Thorbjorn, ö. Holmegt. 22; and St. Svithingsgt. 24, Stavanger.
 18 July, 1916, Witzøe, Endre. Christiansund.

PORTUGAL.

29 Feb., 1916, for Lisbon.

24 Mar., 1916, for Oporto.

- Allgemeine Electricitäts Gesellschaft (Thomson Houston Iberica), Rua Candido Dos Reis 109; Rua Das Carmelitas 109, Oporto; Galeria de Paris 11, and Largo Do Corpo Santo 13, Lisbon.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

- 16 Mar., 1916. Uebel (instead of Mebel), Beira.

SPAIN.

- 15 June, 1916. Gaissert, Emilio M., Ronda de San Pedro 17, (esquina Claris), Barcelona.

SWEDEN.

- 18 July, 1916. Sydsvenska Kredit (A/B), Södergatan 10, and S. Förstadsg. 42, Malmö.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

- 18 July, 1916. National Zinc Company, 2 Stone Street, New York.
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*NOTE (1).—Under the Trading with the Enemy Proclamations of 25 June, and 10 November, 1915, all Proclamations relating to Trading with the Enemy apply to all persons or bodies of persons of enemy nationality, resident or carrying on business in Persia, Morocco or Portuguese East Africa, and consequently it is an offence to trade with any person or body of persons of enemy nationality, resident or carrying on business in Persia, Morocco or Portuguese East Africa, even though such person or body of persons is not included by name in the above List, and the omission of the name of any such person or body of persons from such List is not an authority or licence to trade with such person or body of persons.

NOTE (2).—Where a firm named in the List has more than one branch *in the same country*, all branches in that country are held to be included in the List even in cases where no address, or of several addresses one only is specifically mentioned.

NOTE (3).—The List for each country is sent by telegraph to His Majesty's Representative in that country, who will notify British Consular Officers, to whom persons abroad should apply for information as to names on the List; but firms in the United Kingdom with branches abroad are advised to furnish such branches with copies of the Statutory List. The Lists for all

Enemy Firms in Foreign Countries.

countries in Central and South America are also telegraphed to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington.

The Foreign Trade Department is prepared on application to inquire of His Majesty's Representatives abroad for the names of substitutes for any firm on the Statutory List. When the applicant wishes this done by telegraph he must undertake to pay the cost of the telegraphic correspondence. A considerable amount of information is, however, already available at the Foreign Trade Department, and it is hoped that it may be possible in many cases to suggest the names of satisfactory substitutes in response to inquiries, without the necessity of referring the matter abroad. It would greatly facilitate the work of this Department if applicants in making inquiries would specify the particular trade, or trades, for which substitutes are required.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The attention of the Board of Trade has been called by the Foreign Office to cases which have occurred in which British firms have consigned to one of His Majesty's Consular Officers in the United States of America on account of certain United States approved importers materials in connection with which the importers are required to sign (and in the case of any previous shipments received have signed) guarantees before a British Consular Officer to the effect that they will take certain precautions to prevent the materials from reaching the enemy. On arrival of the particular shipments in question, however, the importers have in certain cases refused to sign the requisite guarantees in respect of them, and the British exporters have been compelled to store the goods with little prospect of selling them to other importers prepared to sign the guarantees.

The Board of Trade desire to suggest that, with a view to obviating such difficulties, exporters of such materials should include in their contracts with United States importers a condition that the necessary guarantees will not be withheld in the case of any of the goods covered by the contracts.

EXPORT OF SPLIT SHEEPSKINS.

The Director of the War Trade Department notifies that no licences will be granted for the export of "pickled grains and fleshes" (*i.e.*, split sheepskins), the export of which to all destinations other than British Possessions and Protectorates was prohibited by the Order of Council of 26th July (see p. 227 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 27th July), *unless the exporters are able to prove that the skins were prepared before 10th August.*

(C.I.B. 30,614.)

Government Notices affecting Trade.

TRADE WITH CHINA AND SIAM.

"The London Gazette" of 8th August contains further additions as regards firms in *China* to the lists of approved consignees in China and Siam which were published in a Supplement (dated 16th May) to the "London Gazette" of 12th May.

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

The revised lists of approved consignees may be *consulted* by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

[N.B.—The "white list" of approved consignees in China does not apply to firms in the British Colony of Hong Kong—see notice on p. 310 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 3rd February, and also the issue of the "Journal" of 18th March, 1915, p. 777, regarding the winding up of the trade affairs of enemy firms in Hong Kong.]

**REGULATION OF THE IMPORTATION OF
ORANGES.**

Applications for licences to carry oranges to ports in the United Kingdom should be made by persons and firms interested in ships not later than 25th August. Applicants should state the name and nationality of each ship for which a licence is desired, the port of entry, and the deadweight and cubic space.

The application should be addressed to the Controller, Import Restrictions Department, 22, Carlisle Place, London, S.W.

**TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT
ACT, 1916.****Enemy Businesses to be Wound up.**

Orders have been made by the Board of Trade requiring the under-mentioned businesses to be wound up:—

280. Hugo Stinnes Limited, Mercantile Chambers, Quayside, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Coal Exporters. *Controller*: Sir William B. Peat, 11, Ironmonger Lane, London, E.C. 31st July, 1916.
281. Paulmann and Kellermann, 199, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C., Manufacturers of Paper Envelopes. *Controller*: Claude E. Barker, 21, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C. 31st July, 1916.
282. Horst Company, 18, Southwark Street, London, S.E., Hop Merchants. *Controller*: R. J. Knight, 3, Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, London, W.C. 3rd August, 1916.
283. J. M. May and Co., 2, Butler Street, Milton Street, London, E.C., Agents: Table Glass, Brushware, etc. *Controller*: John Edward Percival, 6, Old Jewry, London, E.C. 3rd August, 1916.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

284. Jacob and Valentin, 56, Cheapside, London, E.C., Continental Carriers and Shipping Agents. *Controller*: Joseph Stanley Holmes, 33, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. 3rd August, 1916.
285. R. Dolberg, 119/125, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C., Portable Railways. *Controller*: William Hancock, 90 and 91, Queen Street, Cheapside, London, E.C. 3rd August, 1916.
286. F. Guenter and Co., 2 and 4, Union Street, Borough, London, S.E., Fancy Goods and Toy Merchants. *Controller*: Alexander Alfred Yeatman, 2, Coleman Street, London, E.C. 7th August, 1916.
287. W. Fuchs and Co., 5, Fore Street Avenue, London, E.C., Fancy Goods Importers. *Controller*: Edward Cecil Cooper, Capel House, 54, New Broad Street, London, E.C. 7th August, 1916.
288. F. Prager, 21, Mincing Lane, London, E.C., Rubber Merchant. *Controller*: R. J. Knight, 3, Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, London, W.C. 7th August, 1916.
289. Wilhelm Jordan, Trading as Charles Heeley, 7, Cambridge Street, Sheffield, and previously in his own name at 28, Eyre Lane, Sheffield, Pearl Cutter and General Merchant. *Controller*: George Colin Webster, 6, Orchard Street, Sheffield. 7th August, 1916.
290. Simon Menzel, 15, Seething Lane, London, E.C., Iron Merchant. *Controller*: Geoffrey Bostock, 21, Ironmonger Lane, London, E.C. 7th August, 1916.
291. Levy and Soicher, 15, Seething Lane, London, E.C., Iron Merchants. *Controller*: Geoffrey Bostock, 21, Ironmonger Lane, London, E.C. 7th August, 1916.
292. Duron Co., Ltd., Bank Building, 1, Manchester Road, Bradford, Manufacturers and Dealers in Oils, Fats, and Chemicals. *Controller*: W. E. Harding, Central Bank Chambers, Leeds. 3rd August, 1916.
293. C. P. Goerz Optical Works, Ltd., 4 and 5, Holborn Circus, London, E.C., Opticians, etc. *Controller*: C. Field, Broad Street Avenue, London, E.C. 4th August, 1916.
294. Grimme Natalis and Co., Ltd., 46, Cannon Street, London, E.C., Agents for the sale of Calculating Machines. *Controller*: L. L. Samuels, 7, Norfolk Street, Manchester. 4th August, 1916.
295. S. Pollak and Co., Ltd., 25, Chiswell Street, London, E.C. Manufacturers of Dressing Gowns, Smoking Jackets, and Bath Robes. *Controller*: A. R. King Farlow, 50, Gresham Street, Bank, London, E.C. 4th August, 1916.
296. Piccadilly Arcade Gallery, Ltd., 2, Piccadilly Arcade, London, W., Fine Art Dealers and Publishers. *Controller*: G. Bostock, 21, Ironmonger Lane, London, E.C. 4th August, 1916.

[The above are supplementary to the complete consolidated list of enemy businesses published on pp. 296-319 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal."]

TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

CANADA (ST. JOHN, N.B.).—The Imperial Trade Correspondent at St. John, N.B. (Mr. W. E. Anderson) reports that as regards agricultural conditions in New Brunswick, there is very little difference in the acreage sown this year. In some localities there is a slightly smaller acreage under potatoes, owing to the high cost of "commercial" fertilisers.

Dealers in farm machinery report a large increase in the sale of labour saving appliances, especially in *gasoline engines*; large numbers of these engines are being bought for dairy work which in the past has been done by hand.

The contract for the construction of the Valley Railway from Gagetown to Westfield has been awarded to a Nova Scotia company.* The contract calls for the completion of the section by February, 1917, and involves a "fill" across the Nerepis Creek for some three-quarters of a mile which will carry not only the new railway single track, but will be made wide enough to take the highway from St. John to Fredericton. Over the Devil's Back Creek there is to be another though less difficult bridge.

Development work has been begun upon the tungsten mines near Burnt Hill, Northumberland County. The ore is wolfram, and the company working the mine has a large quantity of ore already stoped out. It was hoped that a concentration plant capable of handling 20 tons per day would be ready for operating on 1st August.

The Federal Government has appropriated 500,000 dols. (about £102,700) towards the erection of a million-bushel grain elevator at St. John. A promise has also been made of a very large expenditure for a new railway station and incidental railway connections. The Government is also proceeding with the development of Courtenay Bay, and about 4,000,000 dols. (£822,200 approximately) have already been expended in dredging a channel and basin, in erecting a break-water and preparing a foundation for the dry dock. A company, with a capital of 1,000,000 dols. (about £205,500) has been incorporated to take over this contract.

(C.I.B. 29,132.)

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BRAZIL (SAO PAULO).—H.M. Consul at São Paulo (Mr. G. F. Atlee) writes that among the imports into that port in 1915 the most notable were raw and manufactured cotton; jute and hemp thread; raw and manufactured steel and iron; industrial, agricultural and other machinery; coal; kerosene; wheat, flour, rice, codfish, and other foodstuffs; chemical products, drugs and pharmaceutical specialities; and hides and skins.

Since the outbreak of the war a new era has begun for British goods in São Paulo. German and Austrian supplies having decreased, a number of commercial travellers, mostly American and British, are visiting the port and are obtaining good orders for different classes of goods. It should be remembered, however, that travellers cannot always be in São Paulo to secure orders, and that agents, both active

* The name of the company may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Trade Conditions Abroad.

and painstaking, are the channels of constant supply between manufacturers and their over-sea customers. To maintain a flow of orders travellers ought to be empowered to appoint agents in São Paulo, and these agents should be equipped with full sets of samples and all necessary instructions.

The State of São Paulo has taken the lead in Brazil for manufactures, and several articles which were formerly imported are being manufactured successfully there. Besides enamelled goods, such as baths, basins, pans and other articles, a new factory has started making table services, including treens, dishes, plates and jars of all kinds, so that the market is full of articles for common use produced locally. Articles of "porcelaine" china still come from France, but are only sold at high prices as a luxury. (C.I.B. 24,953.)

* * * * *

CHILE (ANTOFAGASTA).—H.M. Consul at Antofagasta (Mr. H. W. W. Bird) reports as follows on the possible substitution of British for enemy trade with the Slavs in his Consular district and neighbourhood:—

While the Slav Colony at Punta Arenas is the largest colony of that nationality in Chile, Antofagasta itself is also an important Slav centre, the colony there being the second largest. In addition, Antofagasta is the port of entry for the colony in Bolivia. There are several large wholesale Slav firms at Antofagasta, but the majority are what might be called the retail merchants and pedlars of the country. They open small stores throughout the town and interior, on the long credit basis; they do not mind paying very high prices so long as they can secure extended credit, and they generally purchase on these terms either from their own countrymen or the Germans. Bankruptcies are not uncommon, but wholesale suppliers or merchants do not suffer much from this cause as very large profits are made on goods supplied, and thus possible losses are covered. Many of the large wholesale Slav firms have purchased a very considerable quantity of their goods from the United Kingdom, but many have also bought their supplies from Germany.

In Antofagasta buyers always purchase the goods that are most attractively shown, and almost invariably prefer the inferior quality German goods solely for this reason. It would, therefore, be to the advantage of British manufacturers who are seeking to extend their trade in Antofagasta, to produce goods of less superior quality but more attractively got up.

Although there is a big Slav retail store, a large British store would undoubtedly do well in *hardware*. British *grocery, stationery and haberdashery* shops already exist. A British *drug* store is needed, but the difficulty is in obtaining the services of qualified druggists who can speak the language.

A large part of the merchandise necessary for some of the Chilean factories is purchased in Valparaiso, as the companies prefer to have this important part of their business under their own control, but a great deal is also bought in Antofagasta.

Trade Conditions Abroad.

Several British and neutral firms are established in Antofagasta, and these have representatives in, and purchase most of their stocks from, the United Kingdom. In this way these firms are able to meet in a satisfactory degree the requirements of the various markets. These firms, as well as others, do a great deal of business with Bolivia, often sending thither their travellers or salesmen.

Prior to the war, competition was very severe, as German wholesale firms were able to undersell very considerably, owing undoubtedly mainly to rebates in railway and shipping freights. (C.I.B. 28,996.)

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CHINA (PAKHOI).—H.M. Consul at Pakhoi writes that the volume of imports into that port in 1915 was again disappointing. Although the returns showed an increase as compared with 1914, this was due to increased imports of rice to meet the local deficiency caused by failure of the crops. In addition to bad harvests, the import trade was seriously hampered by the prevailing prices for nearly every class of foreign goods, and also by the comparatively low rate of the dollar, which is the purchasing unit of the port. All transactions with Hong Kong were reduced to a cash basis, and with money scarce local dealers were unable to do anything in the way of extending their business; as a consequence of this many of the smaller firms were driven from the trade altogether. With the exception of Indian yarn, kerosene oil, matches, and rice, most goods of foreign origin showed a decrease, especially in the piece-goods business which is in a very bad way.

Indian yarn is by far the most important article of import. It is chiefly used in the manufacture of a blue striped and chequered cotton cloth which is on sale in all the piece-goods shops. This cloth is hand-woven by the natives. The machines used are made locally and are an imitation of the Japanese hand-weaving machine. The industry is chiefly carried on at Wenchow. The cloth produced is an imitation of British-made cloth; it is strong and durable and is sold much cheaper than the imported article.

In *shirtings*, the plain varieties, grey and white, 11 lbs. and under, are most in demand. In 1915 there was a large increase in imports of *handkerchiefs* as compared with 1914, and there appears to be a growing demand for this class of goods. There is always a steady demand for *spool thread*, and sales might be considerably increased by energetic travellers in Pakhoi.

The climate is too warm all the year round to create any demand for *woollen goods* of any description.

The demand for *metals* in Pakhoi is very small. Prices locally have advanced about 200 per cent. since the war. The goods imported are chiefly used in the local junk-building industry.

Hand-sewing needles are almost entirely of German make. Samples of British needles have been shown to dealers, but the German needle, being of a more slender type, finds greater favour with the Chinese. British manufacturers could easily capture this trade if they would place suitable goods on the China market. *Fish-hooks* are made

Trade Conditions Abroad.

locally by hand from German wire. Pakhoi being a great fishing port, a good trade might be done in cheap serviceable hooks.

Medicines imported into Pakhoi are chiefly of Chinese origin, China root and licorice being the principal imports.

Exports.—There was an increase in the value of the export trade of Pakhoi in 1915, as compared with 1914. *Indigo* and *sugar* were the chief contributors to the increase. A great stimulus was given to the export of natural indigo by the suspension of the export of artificial indigo from Germany.

There was a small export of *antimony ore* from Pakhoi in 1915. Natives state that this ore is in great abundance in the interior. *Manganese ore* was exported for the first time in 1915; the ore is found near Nata in the Pakiaowan district, and is being worked experimentally by a Chinese company. Another Chinese company is working a concession for *coal* at Nein Tzuping, 45 miles from Chinchow, but mining experts and greater facilities for transport are required before any great development of the mining industry can be possible.

(C.I.B. 23,248.)

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (PORTLAND, OREGON).—H.M. Consul at Portland, Oregon (Mr. H. L. Sherwood) reports that stocks of enemy-made goods in the hands of local traders before the war must have been disposed of. The general impression locally is that German goods are low in price, poor in quality, but good in appearance. The low price appeals of course to the customers with little money, who constitute the most numerous class of customers in Portland. Good appearance influences those who are better off and can afford really good quality at a higher price.

Stocks of German cutlery, it appears, are nearing exhaustion. It is probable that British *cutlery* and *sporting goods* will always hold their own, but it appears likely that German supplies may be replaced by goods of American manufacture. The greater proportion of *fish-hooks* and *artificial flies* used in Portland are British-made.

In the cheaper kinds of *pottery*, Japanese goods are replacing those of German manufacture, especially in *ornamental and decorative chinaware*.

British manufacturers' price lists, with prices quoted in sterling, and subject to a variety of alterations, exceptions and additions, are worse than useless in Portland.

(C.I.B. 26,972.)

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN JULY, 1916.*

I.—GENERAL.

The trade returns for July, 1916, when compared with those for July, 1915, show increases in the value of the imports into the United Kingdom, and of the exports of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, but a decrease in the value of the exports of foreign and colonial merchandise.

When compared with July, 1914, the figures show increases in all cases.

The following table shows the actual figures:—

	July, 1914.	July, 1915.	July, 1916.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1916 as compared with	
				1915.	1914.
Imports ...	£ 59,376,484	£ 75,723,767	£ 76,772,371	(+) 1,048,604	(+) 17,395,887
Exports—					
British ...	£ 44,405,380	£ 34,721,511	£ 46,323,057	(+) 11,601,546	(+) 1,917,677
Foreign and Colonial ...	£ 7,825,916	£ 9,408,790	£ 7,894,921	(—) 1,513,869	(+) 69,005

From these figures it will be seen that in July, 1916, the imports showed an increase of 1·4 per cent. over those of July, 1915, and 29·3 per cent. over those of July, 1914. The exports of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom showed an increase of 33·4 per cent. over those of July, 1915, and one of 4·3 per cent. over the corresponding month of 1914, whilst the exports of foreign and colonial merchandise showed a decrease of 16·1 per cent. as compared with July, 1915, but an increase of 0·9 per cent. over July, 1914.

The value of the trade during the seven months ended July, 1916, as compared with the corresponding months of 1915 and 1914, was as follows:—

	Seven months ended July.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1916 as compared with	
	1914.	1915.	1916.	1915.	1914.
Imports ...	£ 435,250,317	£ 504,445,132	£ 550,767,226	(+) 46,322,094	(+) 115,516,909
Exports—					
British ...	£ 299,862,991	£ 218,344,399	£ 288,130,938	(+) 69,786,539	(—) 11,732,053
Foreign and Colonial ...	£ 67,102,332	£ 60,731,810	£ 62,016,022	(+) 1,284,212	(—) 5,086,310

* Reference should be made to the article on "Changes in the Monthly Trade Accounts for 1916," which appeared on pp. 396-7 of the "Board of Trade Journal," of 10th February, for information as to the changes that have been made in these Accounts this year.

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in July, 1916.

II.—IMPORTS.

The following table shows the value of the Imports for July, 1916, as compared with the corresponding month of 1915 and 1914, according to the different categories of merchandise:—

Imports (Value C.I.F.*)—July.

	Month of July.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1916 as compared with 1915.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1916 as compared with 1914.
	1914.	1915.	1916.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	£ 7,364,633	£ 11,181,666	£ 9,628,376	- 1,553,290	+ 2,263,743
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	5,143,257	9,698,982	6,885,870	- 2,813,112	+ 1,742,613
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	7,151,527	8,250,231	7,144,026	- 1,106,205	- 7,501
2. Dutiable	4,129,732	6,537,974	6,953,661	+ 415,690	+ 2,823,932
D. Tobacco	434,958	1,105,834	1,169,825	+ 63,991	+ 731,867
Total, Class I. ...	£ 21,221,107	£ 36,774,687	£ 31,781,761	- 4,992,926	+ 7,557,654
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	19,036	—	587	+ 587	- 18,449
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	539,885	720,392	1,312,325	+ 591,933	+ 772,440
C. Other metallic ores	787,793	1,223,662	1,222,450	- 1,212	+ 434,655
D. Wood and timber	3,774,892	3,604,159	5,207,871	+ 1,603,712	+ 1,432,974
E. Cotton	2,306,657	3,392,236	5,157,578	+ 1,765,352	+ 2,250,921
F. Wool	1,928,080	2,525,666	2,248,885	- 276,781	+ 320,805
G. Other textile materials	1,009,695	1,605,123	2,817,262	+ 1,212,139	+ 1,807,567
H. Oil seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums ...	3,632,434	4,205,793	5,830,388	+ 1,624,493	+ 2,157,854
I. Hides and undressed skins	1,194,231	1,315,245	1,187,675	- 127,570	- 5,579
J. Paper-making materials	534,966	861,462	1,081,537	+ 220,075	+ 546,571
K. Miscellaneous	2,319,745	2,448,805	2,708,913	+ 260,108	+ 389,168
Total, Class II. ...	£ 18,646,444	£ 21,902,533	£ 28,775,371	+ 6,872,838	+ 10,128,927
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	1,311,761	1,202,274	1,179,260	- 23,014	- 132,501
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	2,561,536	3,955,658	3,068,231	- 887,427	+ 506,695
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments ...	566,878	471,381	484,686	+ 13,302	- 82,192
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	139,346	98,248	128,978	+ 30,730	- 10,368
E. Machinery	632,952	896,510	684,293	- 212,217	+ 51,361
F. Ships (new)	433	2,737	213	- 2,524	+ 220
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	240,696	223,078	203,616	- 14,462	- 32,080
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	1,175,138	677,885	797,559	+ 119,674	- 377,579
2. Wool	902,903	117,093	86,468	- 80,625	- 816,435
3. Silk	1,352,502	1,315,947	1,027,002	- 288,945	- 325,500
4. Other materials	680,350	911,388	682,466	- 218,922	+ 12,116
I. Apparel	385,188	2,392,5	183,616	- 31,309	- 201,572
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colours ...	1,211,062	1,643,484	2,578,030	+ 934,566	+ 1,367,043
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	1,223,252	1,581,693	1,195,138	- 385,955	- 28,114
L. Earthenware and glass	370,691	293,349	288,333	+ 84,984	- 82,358
M. Paper	739,730	593,301	811,666	+ 248,365	+ 101,926
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c. ...	712,628	818,190	355,274	- 462,916	- 357,354
O. Miscellaneous	2,084,649	1,818,482	2,299,218	+ 480,736	+ 214,569
Total, Class III. ...	£ 16,291,615	£ 16,745,026	£ 16,099,067	- 645,959	- 192,548
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) ...	£ 214,318	£ 301,521	£ 116,172	- 185,349	- 98,146
Total value... ..	£ 59,376,484	£ 75,723,787	£ 76,772,371	+ 1,046,604	+ 17,393,887

* 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 July, 1916.

Comparing the values of the imports last month with those of July, 1915, the chief increases and decreases are as follows:—

		Increases.						
		£						
I.	A.	Barley	794,156	II.	E.	Cotton, raw	1,765,352	
	C1.	Milk, condensed, un-			G.	Flax, dressed and		
		sweetened	246,249			undressed	1,113,134	
		Margarine	298,752	H.	Hemp, dressed and			
		Sugar, refined and			undressed	395,606		
C2.		sugar candy	192,620	cont.	I.	Flax or linseed	719,540	
		Sugar, unrefined	788,814		II.	Petroleum	630,780	
B.		Iron ore	600,897	J.	Wood pulp	168,559		
II.	D.	Wood and timber:		K.	Rubber, including			
		Hewn	391,459	rubber waste, and				
		Sawn or split	1,181,522	reclaimed	321,772			
				III.	O.	Paraffin wax	211,616	

		Decreases.						
		£						
I.	A.	Wheat	842,683	II.	C.	Tin ore	194,646	
		Oats... ..	566,514		F.	Wool, sheep's or		
		Maize	726,129		lamb's	251,185		
B.		Beef, fresh and re-		G.	Jute	353,847		
		frigerated	1,134,694	H.	Soya beans	200,172		
		Mutton, fresh and		A.	Steel ingots, blooms,			
		refrigerated	648,369	billets, etc.	309,138			
		Bacon	551,529	B.	Copper unwrought			
	Hams	548,431	and part wrought	298,422				
	Butter	645,959	{ Lead, pig and sheet	403,301				
C1.		Cheese	573,776	III.	E.	Machinery	212,217	
		Eggs... ..	206,996		Hs.	Silk manufactures..	285,348	
C2.		Bananas	186,482	II4.	Jute "	228,698		
		Tea	602,184	K.	Leather	322,057		
				M.	Paper	248,365		
				N.	Motor cars and parts			
				thereof	453,372			

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.	C1.	Potatoes	129,727 ... 71,776 cwts.
	C2.	Sugar, refined and sugar candy	192,620 ... 33,708 "
		Milk, condensed, sweetened	91,566 ... 5,758 "
D.	Wood and timber, sawn or split	1,181,522 ... 89,873 loads.	
II.	H.	Petroleum	630,780 ... 22,580,923 galls.
	J.	Wood pulp	168,559 ... 45,457 tons.
III.	M.	Paper—	
		Printing or writing	104,254 ... 39,083 cwts.
		Packing and wrapping... ..	134,627 ... 54,256 "
O.	Skins and furs, dressed, other than rabbit and seal	100,764 ... 41,502 number	
		Increase in Quantity.	Decrease in Value.
		£	
I.	C2.	Coffee	37,281 cwts. ... 8,681

III.—EXPORTS.

The following table shows the value of the Exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom for the month of July, 1916, as compared with the corresponding month of 1915 and 1914, and the increase or decrease in each principal category:—

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in July, 1916.

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

	Month of July.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1916 as compared with 1915.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1916 as compared with 1914.
	1914.	1915.	1916.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	£ 320,365	£ 358,994	£ 211,690	— 147,304	— 108,675
B. Meat, including animals for food	84,274	94,520	97,550	+ 3,030	+ 13,276
C. Other food and drink	1,992,411	1,307,657	2,023,504	+ 716,847	+ 31,093
D. Tobacco	319,352	315,057	457,189	+ 141,592	+ 137,887
Total, Class I.	£ 2,716,402	£ 2,076,828	£ 2,789,933	+ 713,105	+ 73,531
II.—Raw Materials and Articles					
Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel	4,719,839	3,241,651	4,824,952	+ 1,583,301	+ 105,113
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel	35,764	24,185	27,353	+ 3,168	— 8,411
C. Other metallic ores	7,734	693	636	— 57	— 7,098
D. Wood and timber	34,004	12,785	29,877	+ 17,092	— 4,127
E. Cotton	—	—	—	—	—
F. Wool	591,671	230,218	293,285	+ 63,067	— 298,386
G. Other textile materials	36,644	55,544	7,312	— 48,232	— 29,332
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums	338,397	384,709	355,992	— 28,717	+ 17,595
I. Hides and undressed skins	111,057	70,833	130,417	+ 59,584	+ 19,360
J. Paper-making materials	83,148	60,379	27,763	— 32,616	— 55,685
K. Miscellaneous	208,130	163,286	156,098	— 7,188	— 52,041
Total, Class II.	£ 6,166,697	£ 4,244,283	£ 5,833,685	+ 1,609,402	— 313,012
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly					
Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	4,055,097	4,251,734	5,612,750	+ 1,361,016	+ 1,537,653
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	937,417	790,739	1,067,437	+ 276,698	+ 130,020
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools), and instruments	675,986	416,870	651,376	+ 234,506	— 24,610
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	354,405	262,051	349,967	+ 87,916	— 4,438
E. Machinery	3,304,888	1,715,229	1,761,034	+ 45,825	— 1,543,854
F. Ships (new)	527,110	15,363	7,679	— 7,684	— 319,431
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	159,169	78,604	97,760	+ 19,156	— 61,403
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	11,314,119	8,931,908	10,717,269	+ 1,785,361	— 596,850
2. Wool	3,882,863	2,474,703	4,114,078	+ 1,639,375	+ 231,215
3. Silk	211,610	155,048	238,239	+ 83,191	+ 26,629
4. Other materials	1,166,223	1,112,900	1,450,366	+ 337,466	+ 284,143
I. Apparel	1,458,317	961,371	1,563,312	+ 601,941	+ 104,995
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	1,526,140	2,000,323	2,486,866	+ 486,543	+ 960,726
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	476,931	316,381	438,520	+ 122,139	— 38,411
L. Earthenware and glass	402,307	322,805	351,662	+ 28,857	— 51,245
M. Paper	279,928	278,876	518,388	+ 239,512	+ 238,460
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	1,033,921	495,800	758,124	+ 262,324	— 275,797
O. Miscellaneous	2,923,439	2,486,453	4,201,339	+ 1,714,886	+ 1,277,390
Total, Class III.	£ 34,690,470	£ 27,067,158	£ 35,386,186	+ 9,319,028	+ 1,695,716
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified					
(including Parcel Post)	£ 831,511	£ 1,333,242	£ 1,293,253	— 39,989	+ 461,442
Total value	£ 44,405,380	£ 34,721,511	£ 46,323,057	+ 11,601,546	+ 1,917,677
Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.*—July.					
Total value	£ 7,825,916	£ 9,408,790	£ 7,894,921	— 1,513,869	+ 69,005

* 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 July, 1916.

Comparing the values of the exports of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom in July, 1916, with those in July, 1915, the chief increases and decreases are as follow :—

		Increases.									
		£		£							
I.	C.	Beer and ale	99,897	I.	A.	Apparel, water-proofed and not waterproofed ...	164,588				
		Fish	98,218			Boots and shoes, all kinds	425,479				
		Spirits, British and Irish	302,550			Medicines, drugs and medicinal preparations	191,851				
II.	P.	Tobacco and snuff... ..	141,532	III.	J.	Painters' colours and materials	150,783				
		A.	Coal, eoke and manufactured fuel			1,583,301	K.	Leather, undressed and dressed... ..	125,684		
III.	A.		Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	1,361,016	N.	O.		Motor cars, chassis and parts thereof..	201,879		
		H1.	Cotton yarn	350,967			O.	O.	Arms, ammunition, and military and naval stores, except gunpowder...	888,779	
			„ piece goods... ..	1,091,306							
		„ lace	124,310								
		Worsted yarn... ..	200,498								
H2.	Woolen tissues	920,232									
H4.	Worsted tissues	166,345									
	Linen piece goods	156,469									

		Decreases.							
		£		£					
I.	A.	Malt	20,041	II.	H.	Seed oil	41,619		
		Rice, cleaned or milled in the United Kingdom..	32,207			cont.	J.	Paper-making materials	32,616
		Wheat meal and flour	48,731					H4.	Jute yarn ... ..	21,640
F.	Wool, sheep's or lambs'	31,846	III.	J.	Glycerine				54,862
	G.	Flax and hemp			45,496	K.	Manures		23,202
							IV.	K.	Soda compounds ... ..	20,508
				K.	Saddlery and harness				41,747
						Parcel post			39,558

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

		Increase in value.	Decrease in quantity.
		£	tons.
II.	A.	Coal, eoke, and manufactured fuel... ..	1,583,301 ... 175,798
A.	A.	Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	1,361,016 ... 53,403
		Machinery and parts thereof	45,825 ... 1,269
III.	H1.	Cotton piece goods	1,091,306 ... 67,621,200
	H2.	Worsted tissues	166,345 ... 326,800
	H4.	Jute piece goods	82,804 ... 336,900
	O.	Soap	55,874 ... 6,461
		Increase in quantity.	Decrease in value.

(No instance recorded.)

IV.—TRADE DURING THE SEVEN MONTHS, JANUARY-JULY.

The following table shows the value of the Imports of foreign and colonial merchandise during the seven months ended July, 1916, as compared with the corresponding period of 1915 and 1914 :—

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in July, 1916.

Imports (Value C.I.F.*)—Seven months, January-July.

	Seven months, January-July.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1916 as compared with 1915.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1916 as compared with 1914.
	1914.	1915.	1916.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	£ 39,742,957	£ 66,424,355	£ 77,970,618	+ 11,546,263	+ 38,227,661
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	37,215,137	51,383,411	52,222,618	+ 839,208	+ 15,007,481
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	47,551,443	54,115,150	52,902,128	- 1,213,022	+ 5,550,685
2. Dutiable	3,259,762	43,128,472	53,319,047	+ 10,190,575	+ 22,059,285
D. Tobacco	4,197,452	4,839,822	3,474,246	- 1,365,576	- 723,206
Total, Class I.	£ 159,966,751	£ 219,891,209	£ 239,888,637	+ 19,997,448	+ 79,921,906
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke and manufactured fuel ...	36,545	3,219	3,897	+ 678	- 32,648
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel... ..	3,568,851	4,264,078	7,180,231	+ 2,924,253	+ 3,620,330
C. Other metallic ores	5,981,855	6,428,946	7,873,484	+ 1,444,538	+ 1,891,629
D. Wood and timber	13,890,006	13,194,030	50,225,082	+ 7,031,052	+ 6,335,076
E. Cotton	42,005,255	45,915,247	45,287,887	- 627,360	+ 3,282,632
F. Wool	25,753,986	33,934,967	27,338,521	- 6,596,446	+ 1,584,585
G. Other textile materials... ..	10,831,335	12,537,179	14,156,698	+ 1,619,519	+ 3,325,363
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums	25,135,747	31,374,783	37,942,801	+ 6,568,018	+ 12,807,054
I. Hides and undressed skins	8,820,950	8,615,208	7,458,869	- 1,199,339	- 1,405,081
J. Paper-making materials	3,026,567	3,007,041	3,873,079	+ 866,038	+ 846,512
K. Miscellaneous	18,978,095	21,010,725	21,945,765	+ 935,040	+ 2,967,670
Total, Class II.	£ 158,029,142	£ 180,286,323	£ 193,252,314	+ 12,965,591	+ 35,223,172
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	8,914,221	5,379,537	6,522,756	+ 1,143,219	- 2,391,465
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	18,661,135	25,556,948	23,494,303	- 2,062,645	+ 4,833,168
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instru- ments	4,237,382	2,779,500	3,716,681	+ 937,091	- 520,701
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsu- lated wire)	943,991	553,456	948,759	+ 395,303	+ 4,768
E. Machinery	4,777,276	5,273,900	5,082,579	- 191,321	+ 305,303
F. Ships new	6,044	32,792	8,197	- 24,595	+ 2,153
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	1,852,734	1,194,531	1,105,925	- 88,606	- 746,809
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	7,589,559	3,789,646	5,533,346	+ 1,743,700	- 2,006,213
2. Wool	6,839,498	1,094,590	378,680	- 313,910	- 6,060,818
3. Silk	9,824,057	8,537,989	8,134,564	- 403,425	- 1,689,493
4. Other materials	5,122,338	4,975,373	7,010,488	+ 2,035,095	+ 1,888,155
I. Apparel	3,251,190	1,861,794	1,709,330	- 152,464	- 1,541,860
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	7,850,568	10,273,210	18,199,067	+ 7,925,857	+ 10,348,499
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	7,921,757	10,257,311	7,834,697	- 2,422,614	- 87,060
L. Earthenware and glass... ..	2,598,721	1,047,981	2,198,877	+ 1,150,896	- 399,844
M. Paper	4,406,516	3,425,737	5,125,454	+ 1,699,717	+ 718,941
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	5,786,502	4,699,369	4,402,734	- 297,635	- 1,383,768
O. Miscellaneous	15,000,644	11,679,007	14,176,407	+ 2,497,400	- 824,237
Total, Class III.	£ 115,334,105	£ 102,412,761	£ 115,782,824	+ 13,370,063	+ 448,719
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)					
	£ 1,920,319	£ 1,554,839	£ 1,843,431	- 11,408	76,885
Total value	£ 435,250,317	£ 504,445,132	£ 550,767,226	+ 46,322,094	+ 115,516,909

* 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 seven months ended July, 1916, as compared with the corresponding period of 1915 and 1914, is as shown in the following table:—

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in July, 1916.

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

	Seven months, January-July.			Increase (+ or Decrease (-) in 1916 as compared with 1915.	Increase (+ or Decrease (-) in 1916 as compared with 1914.
	1914.	1915.	1916.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—	£	£	£	£	£
A. Grain and flour	1,771,739	2,316,406	1,874,570	—	+ 641,836
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	609,027	765,883	704,882	—	+ 61,001
C. Other food and drink	12,258,078	8,992,065	12,060,236	+ 3,068,171	— 257,842
D. Tobacco	2,428,000	2,032,232	2,886,435	+ 834,183	+ 458,435
Total, Class I.	£ 17,126,844	14,326,606	17,466,123	+ 3,139,517	+ 339,279
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	29,731,295	21,982,709	28,128,113	+ 6,145,404	— 1,603,182
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	241,632	106,668	200,283	+ 93,615	— 41,369
C. Other metallic ores	93,911	19,480	10,128	— 9,332	— 83,783
D. Wood and timber	209,005	106,801	172,194	+ 65,393	— 36,811
E. Cotton	—	—	—	—	—
F. Wool	3,707,791	1,512,653	2,407,645	+ 894,992	— 1,300,146
G. Other textile materials	292,524	297,998	351,074	+ 53,076	+ 58,550
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums	2,591,218	3,536,218	2,640,633	— 895,585	+ 49,415
I. Hides and undressed skins	1,047,448	506,219	933,023	+ 427,706	— 113,323
J. Paper making materials	560,119	365,037	381,817	+ 16,720	— 178,302
K. Miscellaneous	1,840,020	1,062,531	1,348,817	+ 286,286	— 500,203
Total, Class II.	£ 40,323,983	29,496,374	36,574,629	+ 7,078,255	— 3,749,354
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	29,224,242	22,023,730	34,591,312	+ 12,567,582	+ 5,367,070
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	6,959,04*	5,441,095	7,492,426	+ 2,051,331	+ 533,378
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (ex- cept machine tools) and instru- ments	4,310,436	2,800,071	3,613,755	+ 813,684	— 896,681
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and un- insulated wire)	2,058,631	1,740,049	2,388,090	+ 639,041	+ 329,456
E. Machinery	22,774,448	11,515,970	11,167,057	— 348,913	— 11,607,386
F. Ships (new)	4,924,603	1,214,184	458,954	— 755,240	— 4,465,649
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	1,061,160	573,599	734,831	+ 161,252	— 326,309
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	74,480,656	50,334,114	66,307,177	+ 15,973,063	— 8,173,479
2. Wool	23,264,437	17,846,025	26,264,793	+ 8,418,768	+ 3,090,356
3. Silk	1,244,039	890,924	1,355,194	+ 464,230	+ 111,095
4. Other materials	8,403,583	6,815,757	9,197,245	+ 2,381,488	+ 791,662
I. Apparel	9,183,482	6,860,960	9,108,835	+ 2,247,875	— 76,647
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	12,894,608	13,204,882	15,750,953	+ 2,546,071	+ 2,856,345
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	3,475,282	2,038,798	2,796,961	+ 758,163	— 678,321
L. Earthenware and glass	2,790,861	1,924,841	2,135,873	+ 211,032	— 654,988
M. Paper	2,032,378	1,618,718	2,859,609	+ 1,250,891	+ 837,231
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	7,321,903	3,958,854	4,572,802	+ 613,948	— 2,749,161
O. Miscellaneous	19,726,367	16,444,814	22,632,290	+ 6,187,476	+ 2,905,923
Total, Class III.	£ 236,334,242	167,266,395	223,438,137	+ 56,181,742	— 12,896,105
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	£ 6,077,922	7,265,024	10,652,049	+ 3,387,025	+ 4,574,127
Total value	£ 299,862,991	218,344,399	288,130,938	+ 69,786,539	— 11,732,053

Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.*—Seven Months,
January-July.

	£	£	£	£	£
Total value	67,102,332	60,731,810	62,016,022	+ 1,284,212	— 5,086,310

* The value 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 (Shipping) of the United Kingdom in July, 1916,
and in January-July, 1916.*

V.—SHIPPING IN JULY.

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions *with cargoes* during July, 1916, amounted to 2,780,850 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 3,137,576 tons, as against 3,012,600 tons entered, and 3,418,767 tons cleared, during July, 1915. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage arrived *with cargoes* during July, 1916, amounted to 1,982,163 tons, and the tonnage departed to 2,018,004 tons, as against 2,461,111 tons arrived, and 2,433,509 tons departed, in July, 1915.

VI.—SEVEN MONTHS' SHIPPING, JANUARY—JULY.

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions, *with cargoes*, during the seven months January—July, 1916, amounted to 17,527,617 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 21,064,931 tons, as against 19,500,119 tons entered, and 23,597,403 tons cleared, during the corresponding period of 1915. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage arrived *with cargoes* during the seven months January—July, 1916, amounted to 13,126,121 tons, and the tonnage departed to 13,130,600 tons, as against 16,748,903 tons arrived, and 16,639,048 tons departed, during the seven months January—July, 1915.

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.

TIMBER-WORKING IN BRITISH INDIA.

Possibilities of the Market for Improved Appliances.

The following particulars regarding the employment of timber-working equipment in British India, and the possibilities of increasing the market therefor, are taken from a report to his Government by the Canadian Special Trade Commissioner Mr. H. R. MacMillan, published in 3rd July issue of the "Weekly Bulletin" of the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa :—

The total annual out-turn of timber in India is over 300,000,000,000 cubic feet, solid measure, or about 3,333,000 cords. One-fifth only of the total is suitable for conversion into sawn material, and of this one-fifth a large proportion is used in the round or in the form of hewn beams and planks. The cutting and manufacture of this quantity of timber, if carried on in the same manner as in Canada, would afford a very large market for tools and machinery.

Axes, Saws, etc.—The local demands for timber are so great in most parts of India that a large proportion of the wood is cut in the forest by the persons who intend to use it. In such cases, and even where timber is cut on a fairly large scale for shipment to market, only the simplest tools (small locally-made axes with straight handles, adzes and whipsaws) are used. Though contractors and Government Departments have endeavoured to introduce the same type of axe as is used in Canada, together with cross-cut saws, they have failed in most instances to overcome the conservatism of the natives. It has been demonstrated by actual trial, however, that inexperienced natives working with cross-cut saws can accomplish more and better work than experienced men with axes. Forest officers in making timber sales are exercising steady pressure with the object of introducing the type of saws and axes used in Canada, and the market for these articles throughout India may be expected to improve slowly. American logging tools are now generally used in Burma, the most popular type being a 3 lb. axe, which sells without handle for 2s. 3d. retail. All axes used are single-bitt. The cross-cut saws used are chiefly of United Kingdom manufacture.

Saw Mill Equipment.—The saw-mill equipment is almost exclusively British. All the breaking down is done with circular saws set in rack benches. Solid tooth saws are used, 48 inches to 72 inches in diameter. Frame saws are used for splitting heavy squares and cutting planks. All other operations are performed on bench saws. One mill cutting 18,000 board feet of teak per day had, in addition to four rack bench breaking down saws and four frame gang saws, sixty circular bench saws. Such a mill organisation is rendered possible only by the cheap labour, 7½d. to 10d. per day per man, and the very high profits in teak. As profits from teak decrease, and the proportion of other woods utilised increases, it will be necessary to introduce more efficient machinery.

The imports of saw-mill and wood-working machinery into British India in 1914-15 represented a value of £23,763, of which the United Kingdom contributed £22,492 worth, the United States £459, and Germany £565. Practically the whole of this trade consists of axes,

Timber-Working in British India.

cross-cut, whip and circular saws, stationary and rack saw benches and simple planers.

Logging Engines.—The manufacture of teak for export is still one of the greatest industries in the whole of Burma. The average annual out-turn is about 300,000 tons or 180,000,000 board feet. Teak grows scattered in the forest, and the logs, which average one ton in weight, and reach a maximum of three tons, must be dragged on the average three miles to streams. Up to the present the dragging has been done by elephants, but the large companies operating in teak and the Government of Burma, which works departmentally large areas of teak forest, are desirous of introducing machinery to supplement or replace the elephant. Nearly all logging in Burma is as yet confined to areas distant from railways. The high cost of elephant power, which averages about £2 1s. per thousand feet for taking logs two to four miles to streams, and the impossibility of securing, even at this price, the necessary supply of elephants to maintain the teak production, is leading timber workers to hope for the development of a portable machine that will travel under its own power thirty to forty miles from the railway and work under either of the two following conditions :—

(a) "*Yarding*" scattered timber.—The forests cut over for teak produce one to two trees per acre. Each tree averages two and a half logs of about one ton weight. A logging engine is desired that will travel under its own power, and "yard" these scattered logs distances of 300 to 1,000 feet. The engine should be as light as possible and, as both buffalo and native labour are very cheap, the loggers, who are considering the use of this light "yarder," do not desire the machine to be equipped for using a haul-back. The maximum weight of log to be hauled would be 3 tons. The ground is rough but free from rocks or fallen timber.

(b) "*Hauling*" "yarded" timber down stream.—The logs are usually "yarded" to a stream, but even in the high water season of a few days there is not sufficient water to float the timber, and it is necessary to haul the logs down stream four to ten miles until a point is reached where the water at flood time will be high enough to float them. This hauling is at present done by elephants. Owing to the high cost of elephants it frequently happens that the logs are not taken far enough down stream to float and lie several seasons, involving a serious loss in interest charges and possibly in timber. The number of logs in each branch stream varies from 300 to over 2,000. The engine desired for this purpose will have to travel under its own power several miles from the railway and some miles between streams. It should therefore be as light as possible. This engine should be equipped with a haul-back drum. The present intention, if an engine of this type can be secured, is to bring the logs down stream in several pulls with one engine. In order to economise time in shifting the engine and blocks, the engine should have as long a hauling capacity as is consistent with light weight.

The presence of elephants in the country, the fact that teak will float, and the high profit possible in working teak, have delayed the

Timber-Working in British India.

construction of logging railways in Burma. There are, however, very large areas of valuable hardwood timbers, averaging ten to twenty thousand feet per acre, in accessible country, which can only be taken out by railway. The timbers are not all known yet but many species have already been found valuable for construction purposes, furniture, high-grade cabinet and coach work, and factory and industrial use. The development of these forests is now under consideration both by the Government and by private interests. Economical development will require such methods of logging, sawing and drying as have been developed in Eastern Canada. The scarcity of animals and the necessity of hauling all the logs on the bare ground will necessitate the skidding of the logs to the railway by machinery.

UNITED STATES REVENUE BILL.

The "Journal of Commerce" (New York) of 11th July publishes the text of the Revenue Bill which passed the House of Representatives on 10th July. The Bill which, with certain exceptions, is to come into operation the day after its passing by the Senate, contains, *inter alia*, the following provisions:—

Income Tax on Individuals.

The Bill provides that income tax at the rate of two per cent. will be levied upon the net incomes of all residents in the United States; and a like tax will be levied upon the net incomes derived from all sources in the United States by non-resident aliens, including interest on bonds, notes, or other interest-bearing obligations of residents, corporations or otherwise.

In addition to the above normal tax, a further annual tax will be levied upon the said incomes of residents and non-resident aliens. This *additional tax* will be levied upon amounts by which net incomes exceed 20,000 dols. at the following rates:—

1	per cent.	on amounts above	20,000 dols.	up to	40,000 dols.
2	"	"	40,000	"	60,000 "
3	"	"	60,000	"	80,000 "
4	"	"	80,000	"	100,000 "
5	"	"	100,000	"	150,000 "
6	"	"	150,000	"	200,000 "
7	"	"	200,000	"	250,000 "
8	"	"	250,000	"	300,000 "
9	"	"	300,000	"	500,000 "

The amount by which a net income exceeds 500,000 dols. will be taxed at the rate of 10 per cent.

Among other exemptions, the Bill allows for a depreciation or exhaustion of natural resources of a business. The personal exemption, which is for the normal tax only, is a deduction from the net income of the sum of 3,000 dols. in the case of a single man, but in the case of a family composed of one or both parents and one or more

United States Revenue Bill.

minor children, or of husband and wife, the deduction allowed from the aggregate income of all the members of the family is 4,000 dols. The non-resident alien can secure the benefits of the personal exemption clause only by filing with the collector of internal revenue a full account of his income from all sources in the United States.

Income Tax on Corporations.

The Bill provides that, with certain exceptions, income tax at the rate of two per cent. per annum will be levied on the total net income of every corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, organised in the United States; and a like tax will, with certain exceptions, be levied upon the total net income from all sources within the United States by every corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company organised, authorised or existing under the laws of any foreign country, including interest on bonds, notes or other interest-bearing obligations of residents, corporate or otherwise, and including the interest derived from dividends on capital stock or from net earnings of resident corporations, etc. whose net incomes are taxable under this title.

Munition Manufacturers' Tax.

The Bill provides that every person manufacturing gunpowder or other explosives, except blasting powder and dynamite, will pay a tax of five per cent. of gross receipts not in excess of 1,000,000 dols. from sales or dispositions of such explosives manufactured in the United States; and eight per cent. of the amount by which gross receipts exceed 1,000,000 dols.

Every person manufacturing cartridges, projectiles, shells, fire-arms, or any parts will pay a tax of two per cent. of gross receipts not in excess of 250,000 dols.; three per cent. of the amount by which such receipts exceed 250,000 dols. and do not exceed 500,000 dols.; four per cent. of the amount by which such receipts exceed 500,000 dols. and do not exceed 1,000,000 dols.; and five per cent. of the amount by which such receipts exceed 1,000,000 dols. Every person smelting copper ore or copper concentrates, refining metallic copper, or alloying copper will pay a tax on the gross receipts from the sale of refined copper or copper alloys and from the sale of crude or unrefined copper if sold for any purpose except for refining or alloying. The tax in this instance will be one per cent. of the amount by which such receipts exceed 250,000 dols. and do not exceed 1,000,000 dols., two per cent. of the amount between 1,000,000 dols. and 10,000,000 dols., and three per cent. of the amount above 10,000,000 dols.

If the net profit of a munition manufacturer is less than ten per cent. no tax will be levied, and if the payment of the tax would reduce the net profit below ten per cent. the assessment will be such as not to bring the profit below this figure.

Miscellaneous Taxes.

An excise tax of 1.50 dols. per barrel of not more than thirty-one gallons is levied upon fermented liquors. A special graduated excise

United States Revenue Bill.

tax is assessed upon wines. Further particulars regarding this proposed tax are given on pp. 428-9.

A tax of 30 dols. is levied on brokers and one of 50 dols. on pawn-brokers; 20 dols. on ship brokers; 10 dols. on custom house brokers; 10 dols. to 20 dols. on theatres in towns and cities; 100 dols. on circuses; 10 dols. on other public exhibitions; 5 dols. for each bowling alley or billiard table. Various taxes are levied on tobacco, cigar and cigarette manufacturers.

Dyestuffs.

Certain varieties of dyestuffs are exempted from import duties. The rate leviable upon the majority of dyestuffs is fifteen or thirty per cent. *ad valorem*. A further special duty is provided ranging from 2½ cents to 5 cents per lb.; these special duties are to be reduced at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum for five years, thus being abolished at the end of that time. The text of the section of the Bill relating to this subject appears on pp. 419-21.

Appointment of Tariff Commission.

A Tariff Commission is to be appointed, to be composed of six members appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. It will be the duty of the Commission to investigate the administration and fiscal effects of the customs laws of the United States and to submit reports to the Administration and Congress when requested. It is to have power to subpoena witnesses and examine books and records of private firms.

The Commission will also have power to investigate the tariff relations, etc. between the United States and foreign countries.

Unfair Competition.

The Bill provides that it is unlawful for any person importing or assisting in importing any articles from foreign countries into the United States systematically to sell such articles at a price substantially less than the actual market value or wholesale price of such articles (at the time of exportation to the United States) in the markets of the producing country, or in markets in other countries to which such articles are commonly exported, after adding the freight, duty and other charges and expenses incident to the importation and sale in the United States. The penalty for violation of this provision is a fine of 5,000 dols. or imprisonment for not more than a year. The injured person may sue for threefold damage. (C.I.B. 30,729.)

DEVELOPMENT OF BRITISH TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

Suggestions to Manufacturers and Exporters.

The Acting British Consul-General at Odessa (Mr. J. Picton Bagge) reports that, with the Dardanelles closed during the whole of 1915, there is little that can be said about the import and export trade of the Odessa Consular district during last year, dependent as it was on extremely limited and uncertain transport by way of Vladivostock, Archangel and Sweden. Shipping in the Black Sea was at a complete standstill, except for some little coasting trade, and this mostly in connection with Government requirements. In normal times Odessa is the emporium for multitudinous commodities brought from Southern and Western Europe, and is one of the great centres of Russian foreign trade. Immense quantities of agricultural machinery and implements of all sorts are annually imported from the United Kingdom, Germany, Canada and America, and, in exchange, grain, sugar and other raw products are exported. Under the conditions imposed by the European war, and more particularly by the war with Turkey, the discussion of general trade conditions is almost impossible and of small interest.

Potentialities of the Russian Market.

It will be of more advantage, even at the risk of redundancy, to insist once again on the almost limitless potentialities of the Russian market, and on the imperative necessity for the British merchant to avail himself without delay of the unique opportunity now offered him for supplanting the German in Russian trade. All personal factors are in favour of the British merchant. The sympathies of the Russian people are sincerely British, and British goods will, whenever possible, be given a preference. Business, however, is business, and it would not only be puerile, but even suicidal, to foster the idea that after the war the Russian merchant will purchase British goods for the simple reason that they are British. Further, it should be borne in mind that after the conclusion of peace the German will make a desperate effort to regain his footing in the Russian market, and in so doing will no doubt be well backed by his Government and his banks, as was the case in pre-war times. The competition to be met with from German manufacturers and traders will be most severe, the methods adopted by them will be well thought out, and their campaign well organised.

Need for Co-operation.

Co-operation in the matter of organisation and in the plan of campaign to be adopted is very necessary. Co-operation may take two forms. First, a group of firms of allied trades, the demand for the products of each of which does not justify a separate organisation, could join together to form an agency or branch in Russia. Secondly, but of far greater and more general importance, is the co-operation of all British merchants trading with Russia. By means of this general co-operation a standard of terms of credit and conditions could be set up, and a system of reliable information as to the financial standing and commercial morality of Russian traders could be established, and, last but not least, a trading bank founded in which

Development of British Trade with Russia.

British merchants engaged in Russian trade might be mutually interested. Some financial institutions must also specialise in the Russian trade, and be willing to give facilities to merchants so as to enable them to grant the four to six months' credit required. British trade in Russia will otherwise be handicapped from the outset, and doomed to partial failure. It has come to light how German trade in Russia was financed through London. These facilities must in the future be withdrawn from the Germans, and extended to British merchants.

Credit.

It cannot be urged too strongly that the giving of credit is necessary to success in the Russian market, but no credit should be given without enquiry. Such enquiries, to be satisfactory, can only be made personally and on the spot. There are very many honest traders in Russia, but they expect to be dealt with according to the custom of the country in the matter of credit. The dishonest traders are ready to accept any condition imposed by the British exporter, in order to obtain, not so much the trade, as the goods. In many cases it would save the British exporter much trouble, time and worry to write out a cheque at once, and send it in the place of the goods ordered; the result would be identical. But the evil done does not stop there; such mishaps dishearten the British exporter, and he retires in disgust from attempting to do business with Russia. Ordinary care at the outset on the lines indicated would avoid this.

The usual British condition of cash against documents is an effective bar to business with Russia in normal times. The general custom is to give from four to six months' credit, and unless the British merchant complies with this custom, he will have great difficulty in selling his goods. This credit is not demanded out of caprice, but because the financial condition of the country does not allow of purchases on a large scale being made for cash. Care must of course be taken in selecting clients, but this is not so difficult as may be imagined. The Russian merchants of good standing, and they are by no means few in number, are very honest. In order to get at these, however, as has already been observed, a knowledge of the Russian language is generally necessary.

The Acting British Consul-General lays great stress on the necessity of adopting a sound system of reliable information as to the standing of probable clients or agents. The system of applying to the local banks is poor, and the information supplied is often of but little practical value. As regards agents, many of the so-called agents who write extremely plausible letters to British firms offering to represent them are not desirable representatives.

Local Representation.

British firms must be locally represented either by resident agents or by travellers. These representatives must be conversant with the Russian language. They should be men chosen not only for their business capacity, but also for their tact and ability to adapt

Development of British Trade with Russia.

themselves to their clients' requirements. In Russia the personal factor plays a part not conceivable to the average British business man, who expects to go into an office, transact his business at once, and go away. This is not the Russian system. The agent should make himself agreeable to his prospective client, and try to make a personal friend of him. A pleasant chat about things in general, an invitation to lunch or dinner, or even a simple glass of tea together in a café will go far to create a favourable impression. As a rule the Russian merchant has plenty of time, and, being of an hospitable generous nature himself, likes to meet men of a similar character. Establish good personal relations, and good business will follow. Patience and good nature are required.

The corollary of the foregoing remarks is that it is futile to endeavour to establish a trade by correspondence only, and to run the business direct from the United Kingdom. Such methods only entail a waste of time and trouble.

Correspondence, Prices, and Packing.

Whatever correspondence is necessary should be conducted, and all catalogues and circulars printed, in the Russian language. Prices should be given in roubles, and quoted c.i.f. at a Russian port or even the buyer's railway station. The weights and measures given should be Russian.

When quoting, if the price c.i.f. is not inclusive of Russian Customs duties, then the British exporter should give his buyer an estimate, as nearly approximate as possible, of the amount of the duties to be paid, so that the buyer will know the cost of the goods to him delivered at his warehouse. In order to do this the British exporter's agent must study the Customs tariff and regulations with care. In the case of goods of doubtful Customs assessment, the agent would do well to get an authoritative ruling on a sample from the Customs Department at Petrograd. German firms gave this great facility, and Russian merchants are accustomed to it. Goods should be well and carefully packed, so that they arrive undamaged.

Popularising Goods.

Goods should be nicely got up for sale. This is of especial importance in Russia where the population is accustomed to painted signboards outside the shops depicting the goods for sale within. Bright colours are beloved of the Russian peasant, but the pictures must be artistic.

British manufacturers and exporters should endeavour to suit Russian tastes, and not try to force the Russian to buy goods he neither wants nor likes. In order to meet the requirements of the Russian market, it is essential that British firms should send out responsible representatives and, if need be, technical men, to study matters on the spot. They would then see for themselves the goods currently offered for sale, and discuss with the merchants any improvements or alterations likely to render goods more attractive.

Development of British Trade with Russia.

Immediate Action Recommended.

The question has been asked if it is necessary to visit Russia now immediately, during the war, and commence business relations. To this question only one answer is possible. It is of the utmost importance that no time be lost in entering into business relations with Russia. *The initial spade work should be done now during the war.* British exporters should either come out themselves or at least send capable British representatives to study the market and its requirements and get acquainted with Russian merchants. They should also make arrangements to send out after the war young men to represent them. As it is probable that not many men can be found at the present time with an adequate knowledge of Russian, it would be well to send such as have some knowledge of other European languages. It is suggested that exporters, if unable to effect arrangements for placing these young men in Russian offices, would find it profitable to send them out to Russia and maintain them there for some months whilst learning the language. The great handicap to be overcome at the outset by British traders will be the language difficulty. The supply of British subjects who at present know Russian is very limited, and will not be equal to the demand. Until this necessary link is forged, British trade cannot be properly pushed. It stands to reason that however honest a Russian merchant may be, he cannot have the same interest as the British merchant in furthering the interests of British trade as opposed to that of other nations.

Before the war some British exporters appointed agents at Hamburg or some other German centre, and thus conducted their trade with Russia. The middleman in Germany must be eliminated. The Russian market should be divided into districts; the country is so vast that it is not physically possible for one general agent to cover the ground properly, unless of course he has his own branches. Agents should be appointed in Petrograd, Moscow, Warsaw, Kiev, Odessa, Kharkov and Rostov, each with his defined sphere. From these centres the districts dependent upon them could be properly organised and controlled. Preferably of course agents should be British employees, but in default of that, in the initial stages of establishing a trade and with the present lack of men able to speak Russian, Russian agents should be engaged under the general supervision of a central British office in Petrograd or Moscow. A great point to which special attention should be given is the organisation of the Custom House clearance service. As has already been observed in this connection, co-operation on the part of British firms would be invaluable, and British clearing and forwarding agents would then be encouraged.

Development of Trade in Russian Produce.

The necessary corollary of a British export trade to Russia is an import trade from Russia into the United Kingdom. This trade would naturally consist for the most part in agricultural products, timber, and ore. As regards the grain export trade of Russia, before

Development of British Trade with Russia.

the war Germany was by far the largest buyer. British importers fought shy of Russian grain on account of the uncertain quality and often of the quantity they might receive, whereas German importers were less particular. The reason for this unsatisfactory state of things in the grain export trade lay in the fact that the trade was in the hands of very small men, without capital. They were financed by the joint stock banks. The sales, however, were conducted in the names of these individuals, who alone were responsible when disputes arose. The banks secured themselves for the payment of capital lent and interest due. The only way to put an end to this state of things is to make the banks sign the sale contracts and take all responsibility for business, which is really initiated and carried through by them. With responsible institutions such as banks both in fact and in name conducting the business, a standard could be set up, and British importers encouraged to buy. The Imperial Government scheme of establishing elevators throughout the country is already being rapidly realised, and will materially help towards this same end.

(C.I.B. 24,956.)

TRADE OF NICARAGUA IN 1915.

According to the Report for 1915 of the Collector-General of Customs at Managua, the customs receipts of Nicaragua remained during 1915 at the low level to which they fell after the outbreak of the European war. When war broke out Nicaragua was already in the throes of a business depression. This depression was due primarily to the financial troubles of the Government, but almost as much to the overstraining of credits abroad by many merchants and to the unconsummated hopes of the ratification of the Nicaraguan canal treaty with the United States. The connection between this scheme and the business situation in Nicaragua is so strong that it has a practical force. The depression, however, might have come to an end in the course of 1914 and commerce revived, had it not been for the adverse effect of the war. The war cut off trade with Germany almost entirely and greatly affected that with the United Kingdom, France and Italy. Many Nicaraguan merchants, especially the Europeans, had no credits established in the United States, and purchases from that country were impeded except to those with standing connections.

In the opinion of the Collector-General there is no prospect of a revival of business so long as the war lasts. Nicaragua is unfortunate in that the European markets for her two principal products—coffee and bananas—have either been closed or greatly restricted. While the price for coffee holds up very well, everything considered, the conditions and sales are not sufficiently good to cause a revival in imports. The stocks of goods held by merchants in the Republic are becoming depleted, but even this fact does not seem as yet to call for increased imports in excess of the bed-rock minimum.

*Trade of Nicaragua in 1915.***Imports.**

Imports during 1915 were reduced to three-fourths of those of 1914, owing to the business depression in the Republic and to the European war. The shrinkage in luxuries was very marked, while imports of necessaries fell off in a slighter degree.

The following table shows the values of the principal classes of goods imported during the year, as compared with 1913 and 1914:—

	1913.	1914.	1915.
	Cordobas.	Cordobas.	Cordobas.
Cement	14,419	16,531	12,733
Chemicals, drugs and medicines	231,959	200,346	181,724
Cotton goods	1,417,031	828,215	592,206
Fibres, vegetable, manufactures of	135,008	116,388	28,595
Food products—			
Coffee	28,383	23,590	17,195
Maize	35,813	15,199	54,382
Fish and fish products	51,265	23,892	9,670
Flour	223,744	336,895	378,394
Fruits and fruit products	37,272	21,247	13,011
Meats and meat products	137,196	88,005	72,741
Rice	172,645	134,882	145,550
Sugar	36,941	26,718	26,542
Vegetables and products... ..	97,574	73,679	67,698
All other	79,184	65,470	53,483
Iron and steel and manufactures of	786,901	520,790	380,871
Leather and manufactures of	223,205	186,449	145,497
Liquors, beer, wines and beverages	238,881	140,789	74,220
Paper and manufactures thereof	81,776	67,445	53,729
Petroleum	106,377	83,904	87,085
Silk goods	149,905	89,069	47,441
Woolen goods	95,797	83,997	33,170
All other articles	1,388,730	985,833	683,283
Total	5,770,006	4,134,323	3,159,220

Cordoba = 4s. 1½d.

The share of the United States in the total import trade was 82 per cent., as compared with 62 per cent. in 1914, while the share of the United Kingdom was 10 per cent. as against 17 per cent. in the previous year.

Exports.

The value of the exports in 1915 was but little less than that of 1914. There were no exports to Germany in the year 1915, while those to the United Kingdom increased by 20 per cent. over 1914. The value of the products sent to France was about one-half of that of the previous year, while the values of shipments to Italy and Spain increased. The exports to the United States were 27 per cent. in value above those of 1914 and increased relatively from one-half of the total exports to two-thirds.

The following table shows the quantities and values of the principal exports during 1915, the corresponding figures for the two previous years being added for purposes of comparison:—

Trade of Nicaragua in 1915.

		1913.		1914.		1915.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Cordobas.		Cordobas.		Cordobas.	
Bananas ... Bunches		1,393,026	429,802	1,525,589	504,191	1,105,648	371,947
Cocoa, raw ... Kilogs.		65,086	39,828	62,291	29,064	103,366	37,985
Coconuts ... Number		864,857	18,741	1,141,543	25,878	965,436	11,942
Coffee ... Kilogs.		11,192,908	5,004,449	10,350,775	2,295,397	9,132,547	1,982,660
Cotton ...		873	140	5,698	995	94,170	31,105
Gold ...		—	1,063,077	—	891,025	—	935,261
Hides and skins ... Kilogs.		684,082	326,599	783,476	401,063	1,131,584	535,711
Rubber ...		221,432	278,763	142,788	124,326	223,314	173,473
Sugar ...		497,217	31,805	709,246	47,348	212,104	15,782
Wood ... Superft.		—	321,869	11,895,550	456,239	7,541,762	272,049
Dye woods and dyes ...		—	39,455	2,917,804	18,503	6,756,723	49,601
Other goods...		—	157,519	—	161,022	—	149,685
Total ..		—	7,712,047	—	4,955,051	—	4,567,201

Cordoba = 4s. 14d.; Kilog. = 2·2046 lbs.

Shipping Connections.

The influence of the European war on the steamship services with Nicaragua has also been unfortunate. Shipping business was disorganised by the withdrawal by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company of its Central American service, and by the closing of the Panama Canal through earth slides. The services to the west coast were irregular for part of the year. The withdrawal of some of the Pacific Mail and Salvador Railway Company's steamers was, however, compensated to some extent by a new service of steamers.

From geographical proximity and other reasons the lines of trade to and from Nicaragua have naturally tended towards the United States. Nicaragua has therefore been not only interested in but more than sympathetic towards the movement in the States in favour of better shipping facilities which was such a dominant feature of the Pan-American Financial Congress. Nicaragua needs a better, more frequent and cheaper service between its two western ports to San Francisco and Panama and to the western ports of its Central American neighbours. It desires also a direct service from New York, with steamers from that port which will touch at Corinto. There are large possibilities in such connection for fostering trade both ways.

One of the possibilities already discussed is the making Corinto a port of transhipment to serve all Central America. It is centrally situated, has the best harbour between Panama and Salina Cruz, good unloading facilities, and is prepared to establish, when necessary, a bonded warehouse (or in other words a free port) system for receiving and transhipping merchandise consigned to other places.

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The "Journal of Commerce" (New York) for the 11th July contains the text of a Bill, as passed by the House of Representatives on the previous day, entitled "A Bill to increase Revenue and for other purposes." Title V. of the Bill (Sections 400-402) deals with the Customs duties to be levied on dyestuffs imported into the United States of America or any of its Possessions (except the Philippine Islands, Guam and Tutuila), and provides as follows:—

Section 400.—That on and after the day following the passage of this Act, except as otherwise specially provided for in this Title, there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon the articles named in this Section when imported from any foreign country into the United States or into any of its Possessions, except the Philippine Islands, and the Islands of Guam and Tutuila, the rates of duties which are prescribed in this Title, namely:—

Free List.

Group I.—Acenaphthene, anthracene, benzol, carbazol, cresol, cumol, fluorene, methylanthracene, methylnaphthalene, naphthalene, pyridin, quinolin, toluol, xylol, crude coal tar, pitch of coal tar, dead or creosote oil, anthracene oil, all other distillates which on being subjected to distillation yield less than 5 per cent. of tar acids in the portion distilling below 200 degrees C., and all other products that are found naturally in coal tar, whether produced or obtained from coal tar or other source, and not otherwise specially provided for in this Title, shall be exempt from duty.

Dutiable List.

Group II.—Amidonaphthol, amidophenol, amidosalicylic acid, aniline oil, aniline salt, anthraquinone, binitrobenzol, binitrotoluol, binitronaphthalene, binitrochlorbenzol, benzaldehyde, benzylchloride, benzidin, chlorphthalic acid, cumidin, dianisidin, dimethylamin, dioxynaphthalene, diphenalimin, methylanthraquinone, metanilic acid, nitrobenzol, nitrotoluol, nitronaphthalene, nitraniline, nitrophenylenediamine, nitrotoluenediamine, naphthylamine, naphthol, naphthylenediamine, phenol, phthalic acid, phthalic anhydride, phenylenediamine, phenylnaphthylamine, resorcin, salicylic acid, sulphanic acid, toluidin, tolidin, tolylenediamine, xylidin, or any sulphoacid or sulphoacid salt of any of the foregoing, all other distillates which on being subjected to distillation yield 5 per cent. or more of tar acids in the portion distilling below 200 degrees C., and all other products obtained, derived, or manufactured in whole or in part from the products provided for in Group I, all the foregoing not colours, dyes, or stains, photographic chemicals, or explosives, and

Proposed Tariff Changes.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—continued.

not otherwise provided for in this Title, and provided for in the paragraphs of the Act of the 3rd October, 1913, which are hereinafter specifically repealed by Section 402 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Group III.—All colours, dyes, or stains, whether soluble or not in water, colour acids, colour bases, colour lakes, photographic chemicals, or explosives, not otherwise specially provided for in this Title, when obtained, derived, or manufactured in whole or in part from any of the products provided for in Groups I. and II., including natural alizarin and indigo 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Section 401.—That on and after the day following the passage of this Act, in addition to the duties provided in Section 400, there shall be levied, collected and paid upon all articles contained in Group II. a special duty of 2½ cents per pound, and upon all articles contained in Group III. (except natural and synthetic alizarin, and dyes obtained from alizarin, anthracene, and carbazol; and natural and synthetic indigo and all indigoids, whether or not obtained from indigo) a special duty of 5 cents per pound.

During the period of five years beginning five years after the passage of this Act, such special duties shall be annually reduced by 20 per cent. of the rate imposed by this Section, so that at the end of such period such special duties shall no longer be assessed, levied, or collected; but if, at the expiration of five years from the date of the passage of this Act, the President finds that there is not being manufactured or produced within the United States as much as 60 per cent. in value of the domestic consumption of the articles mentioned in Groups II and III of Section 400, he shall by Proclamation so declare, whereupon the special duties imposed by this Section on such articles shall no longer be assessed, levied or collected.

Section 402.—That paragraphs 20, 21, 22 and 23 of Schedule A of Section 1 of an Act entitled "An Act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government and for other purposes," approved 3rd October, 1913, and paragraphs 394, 452 and 514, and the words "carbolic" and "phthalic" in paragraph 387 of the "free list" of Section 1 of said Act, and so much of said Act or any existing law or parts of law as may be inconsistent with this Title are hereby repealed.

[*Note.*—The Act referred to in Section 402 of the Bill is the United States Tariff Act at present in force, and the articles included under the paragraphs referred to, and rates of duty at present leviable thereon, are as follows:—

	Rate of duty.
20. Coal-tar dyes or colours, not specially provided for in this section	30 % <i>ad valorem</i> .
21. All other products or preparations of coal tar, not colours or dyes, not specially provided for in this section	15 % <i>ad valorem</i> .
22. Coal tar distillates, not specially provided for in this section; benzol, naphthol, resorcin, toluol, xylol; all the foregoing not medicinal and not colours or dyes	5 % <i>ad valorem</i> .

Proposed Tariff Changes.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—continued.

	Rate of Duty.
23. Coal-tar products known as anilin oil and salts, toluidine, xylidin, cumidin, binitrotoluol, binitrobenzol, benzidin, tolidin, dianizidin, naphthylamin, diphenylamin, benzaldehyde, benzyl chloride, nitro-benzol and nitro-tolnol, naphthylaminesulphoacids and their sodium or potassium salts, naphtholsulphoacids and their sodium or potassium salts, amidonaphtholsulphoacids and their sodium or potassium salts, amidosalicylic acid, binitrochlorbenzol, diamidostilbendisulphoacid, metanilic acid, paranitranilin, dimethylanilin; all the foregoing not medicinal and not colours or dyes ...	10 % <i>ad valorem</i> .
394. Alizarin, natural or synthetic, and dyes obtained from alizarin, anthracene and carbazol ...	Free
452. Coal tar, crude, pitch of coal tar, wood or other tar, dead or creosote oil, and products of coal tar known as anthracene and anthracene oil, naphthalin, phenol and cresol ...	Free
514. Indigo, natural or synthetic, dry or suspended in water, and dyes obtained from indigo ...	Free
387. Acids: Acetic or pyroligenous, arsenic or arsenious [carbolic], chromic, fluoric, hydrofluoric, hydrochloric or muriatic, nitric, phosphoric [phthalic], prussic, salicic, sulphuric or oil of vitriol, and valerianic ...	Free

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Board of Trade have received through the Colonial Office, copy of an Order-in-Council, issued by the Canadian Government, dated 6th July, 1916, modifying the lists of prohibited exports from the Dominion, particulars of which appeared on pp. 23-32 of the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 13th July, by prohibiting the exportation from the Dominion of Canada of the undermentioned articles as follows:—

To all destinations abroad other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates.

Mica.
Micanite.

(C. 23,456.)

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Board of Trade are notified by the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia that he has received a cablegram regarding the prohibition of the importation into Australia of gold jewellery of a standard of 9 carats or over (see notice on page 608 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st June). It is now announced that the Minister for Trade

Prohibition of
Importation of
certain
Gold Jewellery:
New Ruling.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

and Customs is willing to waive the prohibition in cases where proof is furnished to the satisfaction of the High Commissioner's Office that expense has been incurred on orders received prior to 26th May, 1916.

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in the Dominion of New Zealand, copy of a Minister's **Customs Decisions.** Order (D 19), dated 7th June, 1916, which has been issued from the New Zealand Customs Department, giving decisions relative to the classification of various articles under the Customs Tariff on importation into the Dominion.

The following are the principal decisions therein:—

Articles.	Tariff Item.	Rate of Import Duty.	
		On Foreign Goods.	On Goods the produce or manufacture of any part of the British Dominions.
Articles and materials suited only for, and to be used solely in, the fabrication of goods in the Dominion—			
Chloride of copper declared for dyeing or for making dyes	482	Free	Free
Oak buttons for sealing up screw-holes in the manufacture of furniture			
Yarn known as "skein yarn" declared for use in making mops			
Imitation silks to mean—			
(a) Plushes and velvets of which the pile consists of artificial silk other than mercerised cotton	85	20 % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
(b) Other fabrics of which half the threads or more consist of artificial silk other than mercerised cotton			
Machinery, not otherwise enumerated—			
Firewood splitting machine	182	30 % ..	20 % ..
Granite, shotted	246	37½ % ..	25 % ..

(C. 23,247.)

BAHAMAS.

Adverting to Notices which have appeared in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from the Bahamas under certain Proclamations, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further amending Proclamation, dated 19th May, 1916, which prohibits the exportation of the undermentioned articles from the Colony to certain destinations, as follows:—

Prohibited Exports:
Amended Lists.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BAHAMAS—*continued.*

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

Chemicals, drugs, etc.—

- Aluminium sulphate and aluminio-ferric.
- Guaiacol and guaiacol carbonate.
- Senna leaves and pods.
- Stramonium leaves and seeds.

Gum tragacanth.

Hypodermic syringes.

Metals and ores—

- Steel, in bars, angles, rods and shapes or sections.
- Steel blooms, billets and slabs.
- Steel bridge, boiler and other plates not under $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick.
- Steel girders, beams, joists and pillars.
- Steel ingots.
- Steel tubes of all descriptions.
- Steel wire.

Railway material, the following—

- Steel rails.
- Steel sleepers.
- Steel springs.
- Steel wheels and axles.

Silk and silk manufactures, the following—

- Broad silks of all kinds, whether all silk or silk mixed with other yarns (except with artificial silk yarn or metal threads), in the grey or discharged, undyed, dyed or printed but unweighted.

Schappe and spun yarns.

Shantung silk.

Silk, raw or thrown.

Silk waste.

Soap containing more than 1 per cent. of glycerine.

[The above are new items.]

Soap, soft, *containing one per cent. and less of glycerine.*

[The italicised words only are new.]

Files,

Shipbuilding material, the following:—

- Boiler tubes.
- Condenser tubes.
- Steel plates and sectional materials for shipbuilding.

Silica bricks,

[Transferred from Group B.]

Laes, not including lac dye.

[In lieu of item "Laes of all kinds etc.," Group B.]

Pig iron of all descriptions.

[In lieu of item "Pig iron of the following descriptions etc."]

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

Asphalt and solid or liquid bitumen.

Fishing gear, except tackle for fishing by rod and line.

Leather, varnished, japanned or enamelled.

Leather waste.

Linen thread.

Petroleum and its products not already specifically prohibited.

Rock crystal.

Soap, hard, containing one per cent. and less of glycerine.

Spices, all kinds of, other than pepper, but including pimento.

Starch, including dextrine, farina and potato flour.

[The above are new items.]

Gums, resins, balsams and resinous substances or all kinds, except such as contain caoutchouc, *and except gum tragacanth.*

[The italicised words only are new.]

(C. 21,025)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The "Straits Settlements Government Gazette (Extraordinary)" of the 16th June, contains copy of the **Revised Import Duties on Intoxicating Liquors.** "Liquors Revenue (Amendment) Ordinance, 1916," (No. 13 of 1916), dated 16th June, 1916, which imposes revised duties on and after that date, on all intoxicating liquors imported into the Colony.

The following table shows the import duties now in operation on intoxicating liquors, and the duties formerly leviable thereon:—

	Rates of Import Duty.	
	Old Rates.	New Rates.
	Dols. cts.	Dols. cts.
Intoxicating liquors—		
Containing not less than 85 % of proof spirit, Per proof gall.	3 00	4 80
Containing less than 85 % but not less than 70 % of proof spirit Per gall.	2 40	3 84
Containing less than 70 % but not less than 40 % of proof spirit Per gall.	1 50	2 40
Containing less than 40 % of proof spirit—		
(i) All sparkling wines Per gall.	1 50	2 40
(ii) All still wines excepting claret con- taining less than 26% of proof spirit, Per gall.	1 00	1 60
(iii) Claret containing less than 26 % of of proof spirit, and ale, beer, stout, porter, cider, and perry .. Per gall.	0 24	0 48
(iv) All other intoxicating liquors... ..	1 00	1 60

(C. 23,429.)

The issue of the "Government Gazette" referred to above, also contains copy of "The Tobacco Duties Ordinance 1916" (No. 14 of 1916), dated 16th June, 1916, which imposes duties on all tobacco imported on and after that date.* It is provided that this Ordinance shall extend only to the Settlements of Singapore (exclusive of Christmas Island and the Cocos Islands) Penang and Malacca, and shall continue in force until the 31st December, 1926, and shall then expire unless further continued.

The duties provided for are as follows:—

* Prior to the date of the commencement of the operation of this Ordinance tobacco was imported free of duty into the Settlements of Singapore, Penang and Malacca.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—*continued.*

	Rates of Import duty.
	Dols. cts.
Cigars valued at not less than 2 dols. per lb., and snuff of whatever value per lb.	1 50
Cigars valued at less than 2 dols. per lb. and not less than 1.40 dols. per lb.... .. per lb.	0 75
Tobacco and cigarettes valued at not less than 1.40 dols. per lb. and Egyptian, Russian, and Turkish cigarettes of whatever value. per lb.	0 75
Javanese, Chinese, and Indian tobacco other than cigars and cigarettes per pikul.	10 00
Tobaccos, cigars and cigarettes of any kind not herein otherwise provided for per lb.	0 40

It is also provided in the Ordinance that no person shall import or export tobacco except into or from a port. Restrictions are also imposed on the removal of tobacco from the importing vessel, and on the removal for exportation of tobacco from any bonded warehouse. (C. 23,428.)

HONG KONG.

Adverting to the Notice which appeared on pp. 97-106 of the **Prohibited Exports:** Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 13th July, and to subsequent amending **Amended Lists.** notices in the "Board of Trade Journal," relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from Hong Kong under certain Proclamations, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a Proclamation, dated 9th June, 1916, which further amends these Proclamations by prohibiting the exportation of the undermentioned articles, as follows:—

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

- Aluminium sulphate and aluminoferric.
- Files.
- Laes, not including lae dye.
- Pig iron of all descriptions.
- Railway material, the following—
 - Steel rails, steel sleepers, steel springs, steel wheels and axles.
- Shipbuilding material, the following—
 - Boiler tubes.
 - Condenser tubes.
 - Steel plates and sectional materials for shipbuilding.
- Soap containing more than 1 per cent. of glycerine.
- Soap, soft, containing 1 per cent. and less of glycerine.
- Steel in bars, angles, rods, and shapes or sections.
- Steel blooms, billets and slabs.
- Steel bridge, boiler and other plates not under $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick.
- Steel girders, beams, joists and pillars.
- Steel ingots.
- Steel tubes of all descriptions.

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

- Asphalt and solid or liquid bitumen.
- Fishing gear, except tackle for fishing by rod and line.
- Petroleum and its products not specifically prohibited.
- Soap, hard, containing one per cent. and less of glycerine.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

RUSSIA.

With reference to the notice at page 189 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 20th July, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the official "Bulletin of Laws" of Petrograd for the 2nd/15th July publishes a Decree of the Minister of Finance, dated the 1st/14th July, authorising, until the 1st/14th January, 1917, the import (free of Customs duty) into the Empire, from abroad, *via* the Custom House of Mantchuri, of safety matches to the amount of 30,000,000 boxes containing not more than 75 matches each.

(C. 23,399.)

NETHERLANDS.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Foreign Office, copies of two Dutch Royal Decrees, dated the 29th July and published in the "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" for the 31st July, the first of which prohibits the exportation from the Netherlands of *carraway oil, poppyseed or marseed oil, and fat or crushed mustard oil*, and the second of which extends the prohibitions formerly in force as regards vegetables so as to prohibit the export of *all vegetables, salted, dried or otherwise preserved* which are prohibited to be exported when fresh.

(C. 23,467.)

FRANCE.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Decree of the French Minister of Finance, dated the 29th July and published in the "Journal Officiel" for the 30th July, which abrogates the provision of the Decree of the 10th December last, in virtue of which *shoddy and new rags (laines d'effilochage et rognures de chiffons neufs)* were allowed to be exported from France, without special authorisation, when consigned to the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, and certain other countries.

(C. 23,471.)

SWITZERLAND.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Decree of the Swiss Federal Council, dated the 21st July, which provides that the importation of *sulphate of copper* into Switzerland is reserved exclusively to the State, the Agricultural Division of the "Département de l'économie publique" being charged with the purchase and importation of the material. Sulphate of copper is only to be delivered for use in Switzerland.

(C.23,298.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SWITZERLAND—continued.

The Board of Trade are also in receipt, through the same channel, of information from H.M. Minister at Berne to the effect that the exportation of the following articles from Switzerland has been prohibited as from the 28th July, by a Federal Decree of that date:—

- Apparatus and utensils for chemical laboratories, made of ceramic materials.
- Articles for sanitary use (pipes and other) made of stoneware or porcelain.
- Bricks, pipes and tiles of clay: fire-proof and acid-proof; crucibles, muffles, and saggars of clay.
- Carbons prepared for electric lighting.
- Driving belts (leather).
- Electrodes, whether mounted or not.
- Glass and pottery, broken: waste from glass manufacture.
- Glue.
- Horse hair, buffalo hair, and hair of other animals (not separately mentioned in the Swiss Customs Tariff).
- Insulating tubes of paper with sheet iron envelope.
- Pins of all kinds, except those of precious metal or combined with precious metals or stones or fine pearls (ornamental pins).
- Pocket cigar lighters and parts thereof, of non-precious metal.
- Press buttons of non-precious metal, celluloid, &c.
- Rattans, rough, barked, split, dyed, &c.
- Spirits of all kinds, liqueurs, liqueur wines, and other flavoured or sweetened spirits, and vermouth.
- Tissue paper (weighing 25 grammes or less per square metre), even cut up.
- Tobacco, manufactured, of all kinds.
- Vine poles; hoop wood; stakes.
- Waste from the manufacture of wax; leather parings; hide wastes suitable only for the manufacture of glue; horn parings; sinews; hoofs and claws and all wastes of animal origin not specially mentioned in the Swiss Tariff.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (LOURENÇO MARQUES).

The Board of Trade are informed by H.M. Consul-General at Lourenço Marques that the local import duty on blankets has been altered from 10 per cent. *ad valorem* to a specific duty of 40 centavos per kilogramme.

**Increase of
Import Duty on
Blankets.**

This change, it is understood, generally involves an increase of duty, and more especially in the case of blankets weighing from 3 to 3½ lbs.

[*Note.*—The change of import duty does not affect blankets which are sent in transit through Lourenço Marques to the Transvaal, goods in transit for the Transvaal being exempt from the local Customs duties.]

(C.I.B. 29,821.)

PROPOSED EXCISE TARIFF CHANGES.

RUSSIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that, according to the **Projected Excise Tax on Tea.** "Official Messenger" of Petrograd for the 3rd/16th July, the Indirect Taxes Commission, at a meeting held under the presidency of the Assistant Minister of Finance, has approved in principle the proposals of the Unassessed Taxation Department for the introduction of an excise tax on tea in addition to the existing Customs duty. For the purpose of this tax, it is proposed to divide black bohea tea into six categories according to quality, and to divide green bohea into four categories, and to fix maximum sale prices for all brands except the highest. The proposed rates of excise duties, according to the sale prices, will be about 10 to 12 per cent. of the cost in the case of black tea, and from 17½ to 20 per cent. in the case of green tea. With regard to brick and tablet tea, as the introduction of an excise tax would present certain technical difficulties, it is proposed to increase the existing Customs duties.

The indirect Taxes Commission, whilst approving these proposals in principle, suggested some slight modifications in detail, such as, *inter alia*, a higher taxation of the dearer qualities of bohea tea and exceptions, if possible, in favour of Russian-grown tea.

(C. 23 357.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The "Journal of Commerce" (New York) for the 11th July contains the text of a bill, as passed by the House of Representatives on the 10th July, entitled "A Bill to increase the Revenue, and for other purposes." Title IV. of this Bill relates to Miscellaneous Taxes, and under this head provision is made for special taxes on various classes of goods, as shown below:—

Section 300.—On all *beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquor*, brewed or manufactured and sold, or stored in warehouse, or removed for consumption or sale, within the United States, a tax of 1 dollar 50 cents for every barrel containing not more than 51 gallons; and at a like rate for any other quantity or for the fractional parts of a barrel authorised and defined by law.

Section 301.—On all *still wines*, including *vermouth*, and upon all *artificial or imitation wines* produced in or imported into the United States:—

Containing of absolute alcohol by volume:—		Cents.
Not more than 14 %	... ..	Per wine gallon 4
More than 14 % and not more than 21 %	... ..	" 10
More than 21 % and not more than 24 %	... ..	" 25
More than 24 %	: shall be classed as distilled spirits, and shall pay tax accordingly.	

On all unsold still wines in the actual possession of the producer

Proposed Excise Tariff Changes.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—continued.

at the time this Title takes effect, upon which the tax imposed by the Act of October 22nd, 1914,* and the Joint Resolution of December 17th, 1915,† has been assessed, the tax so assessed shall be abated, or, if paid, refunded.

The taxes imposed by this Section shall be paid by stamp on removal of the wines from the Custom house, winery or other bonded place of storage, for consumption or sale.

Upon all domestic and imported sparkling wines, liqueurs and compounds:—

Per ¼-pint of capacity, or fraction thereof.

On each bottle or other container of champagne or sparkling wines	3 cents.
On each bottle or other container of artificially carbonated wine	1 cent.
On each bottle or other container of liqueurs, cordials, compounds or preparations containing distilled spirits or wine	1½ cents.

These taxes are not to apply to wines, liqueurs or cordials on which the tax imposed by the Act of 22nd October, 1914,* and the Joint Resolution of 17th December, 1915,† has been paid by stamp, nor to medicinal compounds prepared by retail druggists on physician's prescription, where the quantity of such compound does not exceed ½-pint.

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

BRITISH CARGO STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Information regarding British cargo steamship services, trading between the United Kingdom and all ports of the world, may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Firms making written application for information are requested to state their requirements clearly, particularly indicating the ports or districts between which cargo is to be carried.

BRITISH FORWARDING AGENCIES.

Information regarding British forwarding agencies from the United Kingdom to all ports of the world may also be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. Firms requiring information are requested to give full details, especially in regard to the ports or districts between which goods are to be carried.

* See the "Board of Trade Journal" for November 26th, 1914 (pp. 591-593).

† See the "Board of Trade Journal" for February 24th, 1916 (p. 558).

*Shipping and Transport.***DETENTION OF CARGOES AND VESSELS BY
H.M. ARMED FORCES.**

The "London Gazette" of 4th August publishes the following further list of ships whose cargoes, or part of them, have been detained by H.M. Armed Forces:—

Name of Vessel.	Nationality.	Cargo detained at
Boren	Swedish	Kirkwall
Maasstroon	Netherland	London
Northlands	United States	Malta

The same issue of the "Gazette" also notifies that the following vessels have been detained or captured at sea by H.M. Armed Forces:—

Name of Vessel.	Nationality.	Where detained.
Agatha	Netherland	Granton
Arie	Netherland	Granton
Cornelia	Netherland	Aberdeen
Good Hope	Netherland	Granton
Holland I	Netherland	Granton
Hyalrossen	Norwegian	Lerwick
Katryk Dijn	Netherland	Granton
Lisa	Netherland	Wiek
Maria Johanna	Netherland	Granton
Maria II	Netherland	Granton
Measlant Sluis	Netherland	Kirkwall
Nora	Netherland	Granton
Olga	Netherland	Granton
Pieter	Netherland	Granton
Plona	Netherland	Kirkwall
Pluto	Netherland	Granton
Proeber	Netherland	Granton
Vesta	Netherland	Granton
Vriendschap en Oefening	Netherland	Lerwick
Weintje Vdmeeij	Netherland	Granton
Wilhelmina Klein	Netherland	Granton

SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa (Mr. W. G. Wickham) calls attention to an announcement in the Union "Government Gazette" of 23rd June to the effect that, as from 1st July, the dues on ships and charges for tugs at East London would be increased as follows:—

- (a) The existing harbour dues and the maximum and minimum charges therefor on vessels entering the Buffalo River would be increased by 25 per cent.
- (b) The existing charges to all vessels for the use of the Administration's tug at East London would be increased by 25 per cent.

(Note.—No vessel will be shifted free of charge for any purpose whatsoever, unless for the convenience of the Administration.)

(C.I.B. 28,856.)

Shipping and Transport.

RUSSIA.

The British Vice-Consul at Berdiansk (Mr. J. E. Greaves) reports that a new mole to accommodate seven steamers broadside on is now in process of construction at that port, and is to be ready by the autumn of 1917. The harbour will be deepened to 22 feet; it is now only 17 feet and boats can take in only part cargo, the balance being loaded from barges and lighters in the roadstead. (C.I.B. 21,956.)

The "Vyestnik Finansov" (Petrograd) of 10th/23rd July publishes a statement showing that the total length of railways in European Russia (excluding Finland) amounted in January, 1915, to 59,000 kilometres, and in Asiatic Russia to 11,707 kilometres, making in all 70,707 kilometres. Of the foregoing, 47,583 kilometres were under State control, whilst the remainder, viz., 23,124 kilometres, were owned by private concerns. The total length of railways in Finland was 3,912 kilometres.

Kilometre = 0.621 mile.

RUSSIA. SWEDEN.

According to the "Aftonbladet" (Stockholm) of 21st July, an agreement has been made between the Swedish and Russian Governments for the linking up of the railways of the two countries, it having been agreed that a bridge shall be built over the River Tornea, south of Haparanda. The construction will be carried out by the Swedish Government on behalf of the two countries.

BRAZIL.

The "Diario Official" (Rio de Janeiro) of 24th June publishes a Decree (No. 12,088) approving a form of contract which the Government of Bahia propose with a view to the establishment of the following coastal steamship services:—(1) two voyages monthly between S. Salvador and Recife, *via* Estancia, Aracajú, Villa Nova, Penedo and Jaraguá; (2) one monthly voyage between S. Salvador and Belmonte, *via* Marahu and Rio das Contas; (3) two voyages monthly between S. Salvador and Mucury, *via* Ilhéos, Canavieiras, Santa Cruz, Porto Seguro, Prado, Alcobaça, Ponta de Areia, Caravellas and Viçosa. A total annual subsidy of 270,000 milreis (about £14,300 at current exchange) will be paid by the Government in respect of these services. The contract will remain in force for a period of five years.

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

BRITISH INDIA.

The following information relative to the increasing use of agricultural implements and machinery in India is taken from the "Report on the Progress of Agriculture in India for 1914-15" by the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India:—

The continued extension in the use of iron ploughs has brought about a marked change in the general cultivation of many districts in **Bombay**. The work of popularising improved implements has extended, and there is a great demand for these implements on hire. Many agricultural associations and also individuals now keep implements on such terms. The use of artificial manures for valuable garden crops is gradually increasing. In the engineering branch, progress continued to be made in the increased use of economical means of lifting water, and several large pumping plants have been erected, while, as a result of successful boring work in **Gujerat**, a marked increase in the area of land irrigated is anticipated.

In **Madras** great progress has been made in the development of co-operative organisations not only for demonstrating improved methods, but also for the production and distribution of a large quantity of seeds. There is a remarkable expansion in the use of smaller improved implements for agricultural purposes. The use of seed-drills and harrows in cotton cultivation is being encouraged and is extending. Arrangements have been made for the training of more cultivators in the use of these implements.

The use of bone-meal is rapidly increasing in **Bengal**, and also in **Assam** where one plant has been installed for crushing bones. Ploughs and iron sugar cane mills are being introduced in the plains of the latter Province.

In the **United Provinces** the marked progress in the use of mechanical power for pumping was checked only by the difficulty in procuring plants. A company has been formed for procuring oil engines and installing them, and a school for drivers has been formed. Experiments are being carried out with a small power sugar cane mill capable of being taken up by the zemindars.

Some Union Banks in the **Punjab** have taken up the sale of agricultural implements. A large number of demonstrations in the use of improved implements were given at fairs, etc. Iron ploughs have been sold in considerable numbers, whilst a keen demand has arisen amongst enterprising zemindars in the canal colonies for small implements, reapers and threshers, etc.

An agricultural engineer has been appointed to the **Mysore** Department of Agriculture, to take charge of irrigation and drainage work and the introduction of improved agricultural implements. Progress in the use of iron ploughs continued to be made in this Province also. As a result of ploughing demonstrations in a large number of villages, the sale of ploughs increased from 446 in 1913-14 to 613 in 1914-15.

Agricultural associations have been started in various places in

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

BRITISH INDIA—continued.

Baroda, and have done useful work in introducing iron ploughs and seeds. Successful demonstrations of improved methods of agriculture were also held on the State farms. In order to encourage extensive irrigation, advances are given to keen cultivators for the purchase of oil engines and pumps.

Experiments are being made in the **North-West Frontier Province** to find out a suitable small power sugar-cane mill capable of being worked by the oil engines ordinarily employed by the zemindars for pumping purposes. None of the designs tried has given promise of superiority over bullock mills except in the point of speed.

Similar work is in progress in **Bombay**, where various types of bullock-driven mills and power crushers suitable for large estates as well as for areas of 10 to 20 acres have been tried. In other Provinces, notably in **Assam, Central Provinces, Madras and Mysore** material advance has been made in introducing iron mills in place of wooden ones.

CANADA.

Development of Tungsten
Mines in New Brunswick. See notice on p. 395.

CHINA.

Export of Antimony Ore and Manganese
Ore from Pakhoi in 1915. See notice on p. 398.

TEXTILES AND TEXTILE MATERIALS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 3rd August, 1916, was **Cotton Statistics.** 79,118 (including 1,600 bales British East African), and the number imported during the thirty-one weeks ended 3rd August, 1916, was 2,404,514 (including 3,957 bales British West Indian, 2,954 bales British West African, 10,110 bales British East African, and 1,296 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 3rd August, 1916, was 10,916, and during the thirty-one weeks 270,177.

For further details see p. 441.

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 5th August, 1916, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	55s.	1d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	46s.	1d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	32s.	9d.

For further particulars see p. 441.

A statement is published on p. 442 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 5th August, 1916, as compared with the imports during the corresponding weeks of the two previous years.

Imports of Agricultural Produce.

MALAY PENINSULA.

According to information received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade from the Malay States Information Agency in London, a recent Report by the Acting Director of Agriculture (Mr. E. S. Hose) on agricultural development in Malaya states that the larger profits attending the cultivation of rubber continue to form a serious obstacle to the development of other agricultural products, although it is well known that the climate and soil of Malaya are favourable for the growth of a large number of tropical plants of first-rate economic importance. Among such plants that have received the attention of the Department during the past year were the African oil palm, camphor, cinchona, tea, coffee, ipecacuanha, cotton, wild ginger and cardamoms for paper-making, croton oil, eucalyptus, Brazil nuts, date palm, ground nuts, etc.

Rubber.—Excluding the Straits Settlements (for which statistics had not come to hand when the Report was written), but including the other States of the Peninsula under British protection, there were 703,535 acres under rubber on estates of 100 acres and over at the end of the year. The acreage actually producing rubber was 347,750, as compared with 248,456 in 1914. The rubber crop of the Federated Malay States for 1915 is returned at 36,380 tons, and to this must be added 6,666 tons from other States under British protection. It would probably be safe, writes Mr. Hose, to add 8,000 tons for the Straits Settlements, making a total of about 51,000 tons for Malaya. It must be remembered, however, that these figures are only in respect of properties of 100 acres or more in area, no account being taken of the output of rubber from small holdings. The exports of rubber from the Federated Malay States in 1915 were

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***MALAY PENINSULA**—*continued.*

44,523 tons, while the total rubber exports from British Malaya are put at over 68,000 tons.

Coconuts.—Statistics of coconut cultivation show that there were 82,250 acres under coconuts in 1915, exclusive of the Straits Settlements. The area for the Federated Malay States was 54,822 acres, as against 58,027 acres in 1914.

Coffee.—In 1915 there were 6,085 acres under coffee in the Malay Peninsula (exclusive of the Straits Settlements), of which 4,312 acres were in the Federated Malay States.

Experimental work.—A number of oil palms in bearing at Kuala Lumpur for the past two years gave a yield of from 35 to 45 lbs. of nuts each palm per annum, and experiments are being made with varieties obtained as seedlings from Nigeria. Successful experiments have been made on the See Kee Estate with Caravonica cotton; a sample of the cotton separated by hand gave 67.5 per cent. cotton seed and 32.5 per cent. lint. Sisal hemp and other fibre plants have shown excellent growth on Gunong Angsi and at Kuala Lumpur, and with a good stock of fibre-producing plants now available for experimental purposes, it is hoped shortly to make use of the decorticating machinery installed for this purpose. An experimental plant has also been set up to test the value of wild ginger and cardamoms for paper-making.

RUSSIA.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Petrograd (Mr. H. Cooke) also reports that, according to the "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd) of 22nd June/5th July, bad weather in May had a very unfavourable effect on the early flax sowings, more particularly in the Governments of Yaroslav, Tver and Smolensk.

Owing chiefly to scarcity of labour—women in the absence of men being engaged mostly in the grain fields—the area sown shows a considerable decrease almost everywhere, amounting to from 20 to 25 per cent. In the Governments of Smolensk and Novgorod the decrease is 50–60 per cent. and even 65 per cent. In the Government of Pskov it varies between 10–25 and 40–50 per cent. In the Governments of Perm, Viatka, Vologda and Tver, the decrease is considerable, even up to 70 per cent. in some places, but in general fluctuating between 20 and 25. In some districts of the Baltic Governments there is a decrease of 35 per cent. or more, while in other districts there is a slight increase. A slight increase, from 10 to 20 per cent., is recorded in the area sown in some separate districts of the Governments of Yaroslav, Moscow, Livonia, Kostrom, Tver, and others.

(C. 22,402.)

The Acting British Consul-General at Moscow (Mr. R. H. B. Lockhart) reports that, according to the "Torgovo Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd) of 18th June/1st July, the condition of cereals in Russia on 15th/28th June was as follows:—

Agricultural and Forest Products.

RUSSIA—*continued.*

The weather in May was cold almost everywhere, and a lack of rain was generally felt. This interfered with the development of winter cereals, while the growth of spring cereals was somewhat retarded. This cold weather also had an unfavourable effect on cereals in the North-Eastern and Central regions. Night frosts were recorded in the Eastern and Southern Governments. In the South of Russia the spring was cold and fears were entertained that the drought which lasted until the beginning of June would cause considerable harm to cereals. In the South-Western and South-Eastern districts the weather was also dry.

Winter wheat promises a yield above the average and its condition is good almost everywhere in the Novorossisk, South-Western, Little Russian and Central Governments, in the Don Territory, and the Northern Caucasus. In the extreme South conditions were not quite satisfactory.

The condition of **rye** was in general above the average. It was in good and even excellent condition almost throughout the Novorossisk, Central districts, in the Don Territory and Northern Caucasus, as well as in certain Volga Governments and North-Eastern Governments. In the Trans-Volga regions and in some of the Governments in the North-West of Russia and in a few places in the extreme South, the condition of rye was unsatisfactory.

In the Trans-Volga, North-East, and South-East districts **spring cereals** suffered from the drought and in many places in the North-Eastern district they did not pierce the ground at all. Rain, however, at the beginning of June improved them considerably and generally speaking the condition of spring cereals is satisfactory. In the South-Western Government and partly in the Central Government, Northern Volga Governments and the Northern Caucasus the condition of spring cereals may be called good. It was unsatisfactory in some places in the Trans-Volga region and in a few districts of Little Russia, as well as in certain places in the extreme South. (C. 22,771.)

NETHERLANDS.

H.M. Consul-General at Rotterdam (Mr. E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G.) has forwarded the following statistics, extracted from a report of the Dutch Board of Agriculture, regarding the acreage of wheat, oats and barley in the Netherlands in 1916, as compared with the two preceding years:—

	1914.	1915.	1916.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Winter wheat	139,617	153,559	131,308
Summer wheat	8,728	9,291	4,230
Oats	348,219	358,391	343,038
Winter barley	52,869	49,750	47,388
Summer barley	13,794	13,509	12,526

(C.I.B. 29,587.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Natal "Official Gazette" of 15th June publishes the text of an Ordinance (No. 11 of 1916) for the conservation, control, protection, and regulation of the fisheries of Natal. The Ordinance authorises the establishment of a Natal Fisheries Department, and makes regulations dealing, *inter alia*, with the close season and protective measures, the issue of licences, whaling, and inland fisheries.

The above-mentioned issue of the "Gazette" may be consulted by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 28,297.)

MALAY PENINSULA.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the Malay States Information Agency in London that, in his annual report on mining in the Federated Malay States, Mr. W. Eyre Kenny (Senior Warden of Mines), calls attention to the possibility of the cement industry being extended there. It is stated that there is plenty of raw material within easy access, first-class transport facilities, relatively cheap labour, and a ready market throughout the Far East. Last year a company in Selangor quarried 8,825 tons of limestone and manufactured 5,725 tons of cement, all used locally with the exception of 712 tons exported.

The statistics of the Federated Malay States show that cement to the value of £21,000 was imported in 1915, but this was much below the average owing to the restrictions imposed by war conditions on public works. In 1914, the value of imported cement into these States was £89,846 and in 1913, £91,674. A reference to the trade statistics of the Straits Settlements, however, is necessary to give an adequate idea of the requirements of this region; from these it is found that the imports of cement into the Straits Settlements Colony were valued at £226,450 in 1912, £248,150 in 1913, £194,714 in 1914 and £196,570 in 1915.

RUSSIA.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is in receipt of a few copies of the Report for 1915 of the Odessa Branch of the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, which is in English as well as Russian. These copies are available for distribution to United Kingdom firms interested in the development of Russo-British trade.

In forwarding the above-mentioned copies the Chamber writes that it is anxious to be of assistance to British firms desirous of extending their trade with Russia, and to this end will be glad to answer enquiries and to receive catalogues, etc. to be placed in the hands of Russian buyers. The address of the Chamber is Kondratenko St. No. 17-19, Odessa. (C.I.B. 29,229.)

*Miscellaneous.***FRANCE.**

H.M. Consul at Lyons (Mr. E. R. E. Vicars) reports that the Lyons Municipal Council have recently decided that, in future, contracts for the various supplies required by the town should be concluded only with firms participating in the annual Lyons Fair. (C.I.B. 29,833.)

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.***TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.**

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of July, 1916, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 11d.).

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

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.*

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette" (price 1d., post free 2½d.) is published by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the July issue:—State of the Labour Market in the United Kingdom in June; Employment in Germany in May; Employment of Sailors and Soldiers on the Land; Retail Food Prices in the United Kingdom, Berlin, Vienna and Italy; Reports on Employment in the Principal Industries, and on Labour in the British Dominions Oversea and in Foreign Countries.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.**Statutory Rules and Orders.**

Price of each 1d. (post free 1½d.).

- No. 501. *Order-in-Council further amending the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.*
 No. 506. *Cocaine and Opium (Prohibition of Import) Proclamation, 1916.*
 No. 508. *Prohibition of Import (No. 8) Proclamation, 1916.*

* 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. Pousonby, 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.

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.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

Mining and Iron Industry of Luxemburg in 1915
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 19th July.

Steel Prices and Wages in Steel Works.
"Iron Age" (New York), 20th July.

Iron Industry in Germany,
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 18th July.

Rolled Iron and Steel Output of United States in 1915.
"Bradstreets" (New York), 15th July.

Diamond Diggings at Kamelfontein.
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 15th July.

Coal Output of Rhenish Westphalian Syndicate in June.
"Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin), 20th July.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

Cotton Spinning Industry in Japan.
"Yokohama Chamber of Commerce Journal," June.

Cotton Cultivation in French Guinea.
"Bulletin des Halles" (Paris), 8th July.

Textile Industry in Germany.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 21st July.

Shipping and Transport.

Railway Policy in India.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 7th July.

Shipbuilding in the United States.
"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 17th July.

Railway Construction planned in Russia.
"Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), 12th/25th July.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

United States of America: Foreign Trade in Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1916,
"Bradstreets" (New York), 15th July.

Spain: Commercial Conditions in Barcelona in 1915.
Supplement to "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 7th July.

Commercial, Financial and Economic—cont.

Jamaica: Trade in 1915.
"Weekly Bulletin" of Canadian Department of Commerce (Ottawa), 17th July.

United States of America: Industrial Developments in Niagara River District,
"Iron Age" (New York), 20th July.

China: Export Trade of Shantung Province in Eggs and Egg Products.
"Handelsberichten" (The Hague), 13th July.

Canada: Insurance Taxation in Canada: Summary of the Taxation Measures of each Province.
"Monetary Times" (Montreal), 14th July.

United States of America: Proposed Copper Tax.
"Iron Age" (New York), 20th July

Miscellaneous.

Research and the Organisation of Industry in South Africa,
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 8th and 15th July.

Reconstruction Exhibition in Paris.
"Bulletin des Halles" (Paris), 8th July.

Industrial Uses of Hydro-Electric Power in Canada.
"Weekly Bulletin" of Canadian Department of Commerce (Ottawa), 17th July.

Soap Trade of French Indo-China.
"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 19th July.

Chemical, Metallurgical and Mining Society of South Africa: Extracts from Annual Report.
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 1st July.

Ceramic Industry: Probable Development in Danish East Indies.
"Handelsberichten" (The Hague), 13th July.

Brewing Industry in Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 17th July.

Building Industry in the United States.
"Bradstreets" (New York), 15th July.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- Canada.—
 Report of Ontario Bureau of Mines on Lead and Zinc Deposits in Ontario and Eastern Canada.
 Report on Agricultural Instruction Act, 1914-15.
- Federated Malay States.—Chief Secretary's Report for 1915.
- New Zealand.—Budget, 1916.
- Nigeria.—Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1916.
- West Indies.—"West Indian Bulletin," Vol. 16, No. 4: West Indian Cotton Conference, 1916.
- Russia.—Explanatory Memorandum of the Minister of Finance to the Draft Budget of the Empire for 1916: Part II.
- Switzerland.—Trade Statistics for 1915.

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

These 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	112, Strand, W.C.
Western Australia	Savoy House, 115-6, Strand, W.C.
Tasmania	56, Victoria Street, S.W.
Dominion of New Zealand	413, Strand, S.W.
Union of South Africa... ..	Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C.

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

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 31 weeks ended 3rd August, 1916 :—

	Week ended	31 Weeks	Week ended	31 Weeks	
	3rd Aug.,	ended	3rd Aug.,	ended	
	1916.	3rd Aug.,	3rd Aug.,	1916.	
		IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
		Bales.	Bales	Bales.	Bales.
American	68,074	1,922,897	4,513	81,199	
Brazilian	—	141	—	100	
East Indian	1,035	87,702	40	22,044	
Egyptian	2,820	302,422	6,358	162,384	
Miscellaneous	7,189*	91,352†	5	4,450	
Total	79,118	2,404,514	10,916	270,177	

* Including 1,600 bales British East African.

† Including 3,957 bales British West Indian, 2,954 bales British West African, 10,110 bales British East African, and 1,296 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 5th August, 1916, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 5th August, 1916	55 1	46 1	32 9
Corresponding Week in—			
1909	44 9	24 9	21 8
1910	33 5	20 4	18 0
1911	31 6	26 9	18 0
1912	39 2	30 7	22 4
1913	34 1	24 9	19 0
1914	34 9	25 2	19 1
1915	55 4	35 7	31 5

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

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of Agricultural Produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended 5th August, 1916, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding weeks of the two previous years.

		Week ended—		
		8th Aug., 1914.	7th Aug., 1915.	5th Aug., 1916.
Animals, living :—				
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves ...	Number	—	33	29
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—	—
Swine	"	—	—	—
Horses	"	1,004	1	—
Fresh meat :—				
Beef (including refrigerated & frozen)	Cwts.	161,594	137,184*	116,050*
Mutton " " "	"	71,623	61,494*	40,735*
Pork " " "	"	1,271	2,560	1,356
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)	"	13,178	9,452	7,997
Salted or preserved meat :—				
Bacon	Cwts.	76,022	140,221	90,915
Beef	"	328	1,956	1,662
Hams	"	15,123	36,697	15,116
Pork	"	4,573	5,259	474
Meat, unenumerated, salted ...	"	2,778	1,775	373
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	8,090	54,624	18,408
Dairy produce and substitutes :—				
Butter	Cwts.	82,336	51,148	39,482
Margarine	"	30,044	35,560	52,677
Cheese	"	48,176	45,351	72,313
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums ...	"	—	—	—
" cream	"	283	285	—
" condensed	"	29,106	45,334	21,031
" preserved, other kinds ...	"	1,017	25	616
Eggs	Grt. Hndr.	320,858	201,218	88,183
Poultry	Value £	242	689	17
Game	"	—	62	—
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	5,490	5,070	—
Lard	"	25,367	18,010	32,445
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—				
Wheat	Cwts.	2,027,400	1,676,900	1,618,600
Wheat-meal and flour	"	208,800	200,000	123,300
Barley	"	129,800	184,100	238,000
Oats	"	340,600	301,200	628,100
Peas	"	9,610	11,116	14,720
Beans	"	2,160	2,680	180
Maize or Indian corn	"	914,400	1,559,600	946,200
Fruit, raw :—				
Apples	Cwts.	4,206	3,109	8,075
Apricots and peaches	"	738	1	—
Bananas	Bunches	242,867	234,468	186,366
Cherries	Cwts.	18	—	—
Currants	"	2,858	1,925	1,557
Gooseberries	"	—	—	—
Grapes	"	5,494	715	1,627
Lemons	"	15,119	5,932	17,963
Oranges	"	3,653	3,690	10,615
Pears	"	15,327	12,345	4,980
Plums	"	7,761	34,003	14,023
Strawberries	"	99	—	—
Unenumerated	"	25,724	21,307	23,663
Hay	Tons	287	—	35
Straw	"	—	10	—
Moss Litter	"	619	876	55
Hops	Cwts.	533	2,383	1,813
Locust beans	"	1,680	19,000	—
Vegetables, raw :—				
Onions	Bushels	82,613	82,227	168,402
Potatoes	Cwts.	6,539	8,901	5,483
Tomatoes	"	34,073	27,314	42,220
Unenumerated	Value £	2,377	4,215	1,388
Vegetables, dried	Cwts.	4,670	2,730	50,370
" preserved by canning	"	3,793	14,393	769

* 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; etc., etc.

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

The samples collected since the war began of goods of German and Austrian manufacture, which have been sold in British markets abroad and in certain foreign markets, have recently been exhibited at Sheffield, Liverpool, Birmingham and Manchester; they were exhibited at Bristol last week and will shortly be exhibited in Dublin. Following the Exhibition in Dublin the collection will be exhibited in Canada. See notices on pp. 381-2.

The British Industries Fair, 1916, was held at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, from 21st February to 3rd March. The Board of Trade have decided to hold another Fair in London next year (1917) from Monday, 26th February, to Friday, 9th March, inclusive. The office dealing with Fair matters is at 32, Cheapside, London, E.C.

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 elsewhere 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. 380.

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

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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

- Argentina** ... British Chamber of Commerce for the Argentine Republic, Calle Reconquista 46, Buenos Aires.
(Agent in London—Mr. J. Ballantyne, River Plate House, 13, South Place, E.C.)
- Balkan States** *See* under Greece and Roumania.
- Belgium** ... British Chamber of Commerce in Belgium (Incorp.). During the war the address will be: c/o London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C.
- China** ... British Chamber of Commerce, 1, The Bund, Shanghai.
British Chamber of Commerce, British Municipal Council Buildings, Hankow.
British Chamber of Commerce, Canton.
Tientsin British Chamber of Commerce, Tientsin.
- Egypt** ... British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, 6, Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria, and Savoy Chambers, Cairo.
(Agents in Suez and London—Messrs. Back & Manson, Egypt House, 36, New Broad Street, E.C.)
- France** ... British Chamber of Commerce, Paris (Incorp.), 9, Rue des Pyramides, Paris.
(Correspondents in all the principal towns of France. Commercial Representative in France of the Commonwealth of Australia.)
British Chamber of Commerce for the French Riviera and Principality of Monaco, 4, Avenue Massena, Nice.
- Greece** ... British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States (Incorp.). *Temporary Office*, 7, Place St. Theodore, Athens.
(Correspondent at Salonica)
- Italy** ... British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 7, Via Carlo Felice Genoa (with Sample Show Rooms for British goods).
Branches—75, Via Delle Terme, Rome.
12, Via Silvio Pellico, Milan.
Scali d'Azeglio 3 p. p., Leghorn
24, Guglielmo Sanfelice, Naples.
- Morocco** ... British Chamber of Commerce for Morocco, Tangier.
- Persia** ... British Chamber of Commerce, Bushire.
British Chamber of Commerce, Mohammerah.
- Portugal** ... British Chamber of Commerce in Portugal, 4, Rua Victor Cordon, Lisbon.
Branches—39, Rua do Choupelo, Vila Nova de Gaia, Oporto.
81, Rua dos Netos, Funchal, Madeira.
- Roumania** ... Branch of the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States, 1, Strala Academiei, Bucharest.
- Russia** ... Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, 4, Goroehovaia, Petrograd.
Branch—Kondratenko St., No. 17-19, Odessa.
Agency in Kiev.
- Spain** ... British Chamber of Commerce for Spain, 9, Plaza de Cataluña Barcelona.
Branch—41, Martin de los Heros, Madrid.
(Delegates at Cartagena, Valencia and Canary Islands.)
- Tunis** ... British Chamber of Commerce, Rue Es-Sadikia, 35, Tunis.
- Uruguay** ... British Chamber of Commerce in Uruguay, Calle Rincon, 506, Montevideo.

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

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

Canada and Newfoundland...	H.M. Trade Commissioner, 363, Beaver Hall, Montreal. Telegraphic Address, "Briteom."
Commonwealth of Australia.	H.M. Trade Commissioner, Commerce House, Melbourne. Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"; and 81, Pitt Street, Sydney. Telegraphic Address, "Combritto."
New Zealand	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Wellington. Telegraphic Address, "Advantage."
South Africa	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1346. Cape Town. Telegraphic Address, "Austere."

**NATIONAL INSURANCE (PART II.) (MUNITION WORKERS)
ACT, 1916.**
Applications to the Umpire.

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

388X. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of coke and the recovery of by-products.

389X. Workmen engaged in ropemaking for purposes of war.

390X. Workmen engaged in making horseshoes and shoeing horses.

391X. Workmen engaged in the extraction of potash from waste products by solution.

392X. Workmen engaged in printing, stamping and cutting cartons for use in packing soap.

393X. Workmen engaged in filling, labelling and packing perfumes in bottles.

394X. Coopers and their assistants engaged in the manufacture of wooden casks and barrels.

395X. Workmen, including outworkers, engaged in covering tennis balls, cutting and sewing covers, etc., and in the making of cricket balls.

396X. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of washers of asbestos, paper, felt, leather, and other non-metallic materials.

397X. Workmen engaged in engraving and polishing of brass name plates and memorial tablets, and in setting up lead pattern letters on backgrounds.

398X. Workmen engaged in the repair of leather trunks, harness, etc.

399X. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of invalid foods supplied to Army contractors for use in canteens.

400X. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of brushes and brooms for Army use.

401X. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of coffee essence and other culinary essences.

National Insurance (Part II.) (Munition Workers) Act, 1916.

402X. Workmen engaged in the preparation of emulsions used in the manufacture of photographic dry plates.

403X. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of—

(a) Wooden boxes such as are used for show cases, small switch boxes, razor cases, etc.

(b) Fancy boxes covered with leather, velvet, cloth, etc.

(c) Wood end boxes for packing food stuffs, etc.

(d) Cigar boxes.

404X. All classes of workmen and labourers engaged in—

(a) Currying leather.

(b) Dressing light leathers.

(c) Manufacture of chamois and oil dress leathers.

(d) Manufacture of parchment and vellum.

(e) Dressing of furs.

(f) Fellmongering.

405X. All classes of workmen engaged in the manufacture of wooden bobbins for use in the textile trades.

406X. Warehousemen employed by colour merchants and engaged in packing and delivery of dry colours.

407X. Workmen engaged in manufacture of plumbago and clay crucibles.

408X. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of grinding wheels.

409X. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes made partly from rubber or leather and partly from cloth, canvas, felt or other material.

410X. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of cocoa matting in 50 or 75 yard lengths to be used for covering the decks of ships.

411X. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of waterproof clothing, including motor coats, oilskins, dress preservers, etc.

412X. Processmen engaged in the manufacture of nitric acid, sulphuric acid, glauber salts, salt cake and similar chemical products.

413X. All workmen engaged in the preparation, packing and dispatch of medicinal tinctures, syrups, ointments, tablets, extracts and similar pharmaceutical goods.

414X. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of buttons partly of metal.

415X. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of electrical accumulators and batteries.

416X. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of dusters, towels, etc. under War Office and Admiralty contracts.

417X. Workmen engaged in cleaning watches and clocks.

418X. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of leather board from leather waste.

419X. Workmen engaged in lime burning.

420X. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of metal polishes.

Any representations with reference to the above applications may be made in writing to the Umpire by, or on behalf of, any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and forwarded to the Registrar, Office of

National Insurance (Part II.) (Munition Workers) Act, 1916.

the Umpire, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W., on or before 25th August, 1916.

Notice is further given that the Umpire proposes to give his decisions on the above applications on or after 28th August, 1916.

EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

NATIONAL INSURANCE (UNEMPLOYMENT) ACTS,
1911 TO 1916.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Decisions by the Umpire.

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

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

1553. Workmen engaged in making iron or steel piston rings.

1554X. Sewing machinists and hand needlewomen employed in the making of shirts, haversacks, gas masks, kit bags, waterbottle covers for military purposes.

1555X. Workmen employed in ironmongers' shops, and engaged wholly or mainly in the repair of locks, keys, saucepans, kettles and similar metal utensils.

1556X. Workmen employed as solder makers and engaged in melting, mixing and pouring of scrap white metals.

1557. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of canopies for perambulators. (Application 361.)

National Insurance (Unemployment) Acts, 1911 to 1916.

1558X. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in cutting and sewing cotton bandoliers ordered by the Director of Army Contracts.

1560. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel tubes and fittings.

1561X. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture or repair of portable cans, small tanks, aluminium boxes and gauges.

1562X. Workmen engaged in sawmilling or machine woodwork for colliery purposes.

1563. Workmen engaged in rolling to special shape, finishing and screwing streamline wires for aeroplanes.

1564X. Workmen engaged in the repair (including cleaning) of gas cookers, gas fires, gas boilers and gas radiators, and in the repair of gas fittings.

1565X. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of bolts, nuts and rivets.

1566X. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of military equipment, tents, projectile slings, lanyards, grenade buckets and tarpaulins for military use.

1567X. All workmen engaged in the manufacture of domestic tanks, cisterns and hot water cylinders, metal cattle troughs, &c.

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

1559. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of buffalo hide pickers.

This decision supersedes decision No. A. 1403 ("Board of Trade Journal" of the 26th September, 1912).

Note.—Decisions in which the Umpire has decided that contributions are payable under the National Insurance (Part II.) (Munition Workers) Act, 1916, are indicated by the letter X at the end of the number, e.g., 1554X. *Contributions under these decisions do not begin to be payable until the 4th September, 1916.*

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

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