

THE Board of Trade Journal.

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[No. 990

**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. }

Attention is called to the report on pp. 144-46 of the Exhibition at Leeds of samples of "enemy" goods, formerly sold in British and certain other markets abroad, and to the notice on p. 446 regarding the forthcoming exhibition of these samples at Glasgow.

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

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

Attention is also called to the following notices :—

Register of firms in the United Kingdom who may desire to receive Confidential Information relative to openings for trade	443
List of Trade Enquiry Offices in London of the Self-Governing Dominions	503
List of H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions	506
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications , &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	502

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE. UNITED KINGDOM.

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

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

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

- A.**
- Agate, rough.
 Artificial flowers, suitable for millinery purposes.
 Baskets, pool, for use with billiard tables.
 Boots, thigh, for men engaged in whaling.
 Boxes and cases—
 High-class cardboard or wooden boxes, and confection tins.
 Tin boxes.
 Treasury note cases, cloth sides, patent catch, to retail at 6½d.
 Triangular tins to hold 1½ pints.
 Braziers, charcoal.*
 Burners, duplex, paraffin lamp.
 Celluloid accumulator boxes.
 China clay for picture frame mouldings.
 Copper sheets, perforated, for the linings of centrifugal machines.
 Electric bell pushes, in wood.
 Glass and glassware—
 Glass accumulator cells.
 Glass chimneys, incandescent gas.
 Glass jars with screw caps for boot cream.
- B.**
- Carpets. (Australia.)
 Chinaware, &c.
 Dinner and tea sets. (Australia.)
 Toilet ware. (Australia.)
 Glass chimneys for "kosmos" and "matador" oil burners. (France.)
 Locks, barrel, for jewel cases. (Toronto.)
 Rugs. (Australia.)
- Gramophone motors, sound boxes and tone arms.
 Machinery and plant for making—
 Bands, leather, ½ in. wide, cutting, banding and glueing in one operation.
 Plaster of Paris; especially fixed and mechanical ovens used for the calcination of the gypsum.
 Machinery for cutting men's linen collars.
 Measuring tapes, horse, metric and Spanish measures.
 Pencil protectors.
 Potassium iodide.
 Press buttons.
 Pumice stone, artificial.
 Tapes, dyed cotton, binding, medium brown shades and exactly ¾ in. wide, for hair frame manufacturers.
 "Teddy bear" cloth, greyer than usually supplied.
 Thermometers, for varnish manufacture.
- Toys—
 Growlers for.
 Rattles for.
 Squeakers for.
 Toy bells for.
- Sodium bichromate. (France.)
 Strong boxes, "best iron" burglar proof, to replace German make. Length from 17 ins. to 31 ins., breadth 11½ ins. to 21 ins., height 11½ ins. to 21 ins., and weighing from 60 lbs. to 180 lbs. (Switzerland.)
 Tools, trade. (Australia.)

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

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rubber, p. 22, 1st April.

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

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

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS: WAR OFFICE.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the War Office that sealed tenders for the **Food Supplies.** supply of *meat, milk, eggs, butter, fowls, vegetables, fish, liquors, groceries, &c.* for military hospitals and detention barracks at stations not otherwise provided for, during six months from 1st January, 1916, will be received, up to noon on 26th November, by the Officers Commanding the Army Service Corps in the undermentioned Commands or Districts:—

Aldershot Command	...	...	Aldershot.
Eastern Command,	Canterbury District	...	Canterbury.
"	"	Colchester District	Colchester.
"	"	Chatham District..	Chatham.
"	"	Woolwich District	Woolwich.
"	"	Dover Garrison	Dover.
"	"	Harwich District...	Harwich.
"	"	Brighton District..	Brighton.
"	"	Bedford District...	Bedford.
Irish Command,	Curragh District...	...	Curragh Camp.
"	"	Dublin District ...	Dublin.
"	"	Belfast District ...	Belfast.
"	"	Fermoy District...	Fermoy.
"	"	Lough Swilly Dis-	
		trict	Buncrana.
"	"	Athlone District...	Athlone.
"	"	Queenstown Dis-	
		trict	Queenstown.
"	"	Bere Island District	Bere Island.
London District	...	...	Horse Guards, Whitehall, London, S.W.
Northern Command	...	...	York.
Scottish Command	...	...	Edinburgh.
Southern Command,	Salisbury Plain	...	
	District ...	...	Bulford.
"	"	Portsmouth Dis-	
		trict... ..	Portsmouth.
"	"	South Western	
		Area ...	Devonport.
"	"	Fovant District..	Fovant.
"	"	Larkhill District	Larkhill.
"	"	Wylve Valley	
		District ...	Warminster.
"	"	Sonthampton	
		Area ...	Southampton.
Western Command	...	...	Chester.
Guernsey and Alderney District	...	...	Guernsey.
Jersey District	...	...	Jersey.

Forms of tender, conditions of contract and any other information may be obtained on application at the above-named Head-Quarter Offices, by letter addressed to the Officer Commanding Army Service Corps, or in person between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Openings for British Trade.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has received, through the India Office, a copy of a catalogue of samples, which were on view at the Offices of the Indian Commercial Intelligence Department in Calcutta, of German and Austrian and some other foreign goods which have been sold in the Indian market. The catalogue covers a wide range of goods, such as *apparel, braids, brushes, combs, earthenware, glassware, glass bangles, glass beads, haberdashery and millinery, hardware (including cutlery and enamelled ware), lumps (metal), leather purses, matches, metals, mouldings, paper, penholders and pencils, sewing thread, soap, textiles (including cotton piece-goods, cotton shawls, cotton blankets, cotton hosiery, woollen yarn, knitting wool, woollen piece-goods, woollen shawls, silk and cotton mixed piece goods), toys and umbrella fittings.*

The catalogue, which gives some description of the various articles named, together with the countries of origin and manufacturers' approximate prices, 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. 49,769.)

CANADA.

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

A Toronto firm wishes to secure the agency of United Kingdom manufacturers of *enamelled ware*, to take the place of an Austrian line handled previous to the war. *See Note† following.* (C.I.B. 52,082.)

A Montreal firm, with branches throughout the Dominion, seeks agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of all classes of *photographic materials and supplies.* *See Note† following.* (C.I.B. 52,839.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned desirous of appointing agents in Canada, should apply to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the names and addresses of the respective enquirers.

* * * * *

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

(C.I.B. 54,257.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A London firm wishes to obtain quotations from Canadian manufacturers of calcium carbide for *shipment to South Africa.*

A Glasgow firm desires the addresses of Canadian producers and exporters of talc, soapstone, or French chalk. *Canadian Talc, Soapstone, and French Chalk wanted.*

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Toronto firm doing business in roofing slates is desirous of securing the agencies of a few United Kingdom firms seeking Canadian trade in *building materials and equipment*, and other associated lines.

A firm of furniture manufacturers in Ontario asks to be placed in touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *green felt for folding tables*.

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

AUSTRALIA.

The Sydney Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia reports the receipt of the following enquiries:—

A firm of merchants and indentors in Sydney desires to be put in touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *toilet ware; dinner and tea sets; Carpets and Rugs; Tools.* *carpets and rugs; and tools.* See *Note† following.*

(C.I.B. 53,398.)

A firm of agents in Sydney wishes to represent a United Kingdom manufacturer of *hosiery.* See *Note† following.*

(C.I.B. 53,399.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

* * * * *

The Sydney office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia has forwarded a copy of a specification in connection with a call for tenders, as follows:—

Telephones. Tenders will be received by the Deputy Postmaster-General, Sydney, N.S.W., up to 2.30 p.m. on 20th December,* for the supply and delivery of *3,750 common battery, automatic wall pattern telephones; 300 common battery table pattern telephones; 150 wall sets, magneto telephones; and 50 portable telephones.* (Schedule No. 454, N.S.W.) See *Note† following.*

(C.I.B. 52,359.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondents at Adelaide and Brisbane have forwarded copies of specifications in connection with calls for tenders, as follows—

Tenders will be received by the Deputy Postmaster-General, Adelaide:—

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

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

(1) Up to 19th January, 1916,* for the supply and delivery of a **Switchboard for Telephone Exchange.** *common battery multiple switchboard, consisting of six subscribers' sections, for the Telephone Exchange, Adelaide.* (Schedule No. 405.) *See Note† following.* (C.I.B. 52,305.)

(2) Up to 2 p.m. on 26th January, 1916,* for the supply and delivery of **Galvanised Iron Wire.** *of 20 tons of galvanised iron wire, 400 lbs. to the mile.* (Schedule No. 402.) *See Note † following.* (C.I.B. 53,373.)

Tenders will be received by the Deputy Postmaster-General, Brisbane, up to noon on 26th January, 1916,* for the supply and delivery of **Telephone Instruments, Parts, and Accessories.** *telephone instruments, parts and accessories.* (Schedule No. 344.) *See Note† following.* (C.I.B. 53,372.)

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

A deposit of 2 per cent. on the first £500, and of 1 per cent. on the amount above that sum, is required with each tender, except in the case of the telephone exchange switchboard where the deposit is 5 per cent. on the first £1,000, and 2½ per cent. on the amount above that sum. The minimum deposit is £2. The tenderer, if not resident in Australia, or if a company registered outside the Commonwealth, must name an agent in Australia to receive notifications of acceptance and other notices under the contract.

A copy of each of the specifications, &c., together with drawings in connection with the telephone exchange switchboard contract, 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.

* * * * *

According to the **Electric Power and Lighting Plant.** “Argus” (Melbourne) of 23rd September the Queensland Minister for Works has stated that it is the intention of the Government to engage a competent electrical engineering authority to report on the advisability of the establishment of electric power and lighting works for Brisbane and Ipswich (see also notice on p. 500).

It appears from the “Argus” of 5th October that the Victorian Government has sanctioned a loan to the Melbourne City Council of £128,000 for public works, of which £85,680 will be devoted to **Material for Road Construction; Abattoir Plant.** *road improvement, and £35,370 to abattoir extension works.*

Agricultural and Farming Implements; Railway Material. See notice on p. 497.

* See Note at foot of previous page.

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA.

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

A Cape Town manufacturers' agent is anxious to obtain agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *cheap alarm clocks; cheap wall clocks*, of metal or wood; and *fancy leather goods* such as are stocked by jewellers and outfitters, e.g., *dressing cases, suit cases and ladies' handbags*. See Note † following.
(C.I.B. 52,674.)

The manager in South Africa for a well-known British proprietary article is anxious to do business in one or two other widely-sold lines to be carried over the same ground. This enquirer has an office staff, as well as a staff of travellers covering the whole country. The latter call upon wholesale chemists, grocers and general merchants and also upon the leading importers of the same classes of goods. It is with firms of this character that he is in a position to do fresh business on behalf of United Kingdom manufacturers. See Note † following.
(C.I.B. 53,385.)

Note †—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned should apply to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the names and addresses of the respective enquirers.

With reference to the notice on p. 806 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th September last relative to a scheme for the disposal of sewage in the Cape Town suburbs, the Acting British Trade Commissioner in South Africa also reports that it has been decided that no further sewage shall be discharged into the sea through the present outfall at Three Anchor Bay, nor will the sewer be carried further into deeper water, as outlined in the original scheme. It has now been agreed that the additional sewage covered by the scheme in question that was intended to be discharged into the sea, will be discharged, by the use of further pumping stations, at the depositing site contemplated in the specification. This alternative will involve the expenditure of a further £11,000 to £12,000, and these works will now cost, roughly, £500,000.

United Kingdom firms interested may consult the City Engineer's plans and report at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 52,676.)

N.B.—With reference to the foregoing notices relative to openings for trade in the Self-Governing Dominions, it should be borne in mind that postage must be prepaid on all communications addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioners, &c. This notice has been rendered necessary owing to the impression which appears to exist that such correspondence could go unstamped.

*Openings for British Trade.***EGYPT.**

With reference to the notice on pp. 8-9 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 7th October relative to a call for tenders by the Egyptian Coast Guard Administration for the supply of general stores, including *wood, rope, stable necessaries, marine stores, bicycles,* and *clothing* required during the year 1916, H.M. Consul at Cairo (Mr. A. D. Alban) reports that the time for the receipt of tenders has been extended to noon on 30th November.*

Copies of the specifications and conditions of tender may be obtained from the Director of Stores, Coast Guard Administration, Alexandria, by whom sealed tenders will be received up to the date mentioned.

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

A copy of the specification and conditions of tender may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned articles at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 53,366; 47,253.)

H.M. Consul at Cairo has also forwarded copies of specifications in connection with a call for tenders as follows:—

Tenders are invited by the Egyptian War Office for the supply of (1) 120 tons of *cotton seed oil*; (2) 9 tons of *olive oil*; (3) 26 tons of *caustic soda*; and (4) 11 tons of *silicate of soda*.

Copies of the specification, conditions and forms of tender may be obtained from the office of Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W. Sealed tenders, accompanied by samples, will be received by the Financial Secretary, War Office, Cairo, up to 11 a.m. on 7th December.

Tenders must also be accompanied by a provisional deposit of 2 per cent. of the value of the tender, or alternatively, a bank guarantee of 10 per cent. of such value.

A copy of each of the specifications and conditions may be consulted by United Kingdom producers and exporters of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 53,831.)

* * * * *

According to the Egyptian "Journal Officiel" of 23th October, tenders are invited by the Egyptian State Railway and Telegraphs Administration for the supply and delivery of 3,000 *ordinary sacks*, 1.50 metres (about 4 ft.

* 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 Egypt who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

EGYPT—*continued.*

11 ins.) long and 75 centimetres (about 29½ ins.) wide, in accordance with the Administration's standard sample.

A copy of the specification, conditions and form of tender may be obtained on payment of 50 millièmes (about 1s.—postage stamps will not be accepted) at the Administration's Stores at Saptia (Cairo) or Gabbary (Alexandria), where also a standard sample may be inspected. Sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received by the Superintendent of Stores, Egyptian State Railways and Telegraphs Administration, Cairo, up to noon on 29th November*. Samples of sacks must be submitted in duplicate.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS.

With reference to the notice on p. 420 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th August last relative to German and Austrian goods to be replaced in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, the Resident Commissioner for these islands at Ocean Island (Mr. E. C. Eliot) has forwarded the following further particulars:—

Safety matches of Austrian manufacture are used almost exclusively in this Colony at a cost of 3d. per dozen boxes. **Safety Matches.** The Resident Commissioner adds that he has never seen British-made matches in that part of the Pacific.

With regard to *cotton prints* the Acting District Officer at Butaritari (Mr. H. Gibson) writes that the prints imported by a British firm vary in price from 3d. to 6d. per yard, f.o.b. Sydney, and that imports of prints of German manufacture are inferior in quality and cheaper to the extent of about one-eighth of a penny per yard. The bulk of *cotton singlets* imported by German and other firms are of Japanese manufacture.

Another readily saleable article is cheap 9-carat *gold ear-rings* at 3s. 6d. per pair, f.o.b. Sydney.

(C.I.B. 47,241.)

RUSSIA.

The Acting British Consul-General at Moscow (Mr. R. H. B. Lockhart) reports that a British engineer in that city, who claims to be well acquainted with trade and markets in Russia and to be able to conduct correspondence in Russian, is desirous of representing United Kingdom manufacturers of *electric lifts, steam and water valves, fittings of all sorts, and dynamos.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of appointing an agent in Moscow, should apply to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the name and address of the enquirer.

(C.I.B. 53,086.)

* See note at foot of previous page.

Openings for British Trade.

RUSSIA (FINLAND).

The Acting British Consul at Helsingfors (Mr. H. M. Grove) reports that a ship broker and forwarding agent at **Colonial Produce.** Björneborg, who has held agencies for *coffee, spices, fruit, and other Colonial produce*, desires to represent United Kingdom firms.

United Kingdom exporters, desirous of appointing an agent in Björneborg, should apply to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the name and address of the enquirer. (C.I.B. 53,006.)

FRANCE.

H.M. Consul at Bordeaux (Mr. A. L. S. Rowley) reports that a local agent, who claims to have extensive connections with Bordeaux firms which sell in French Colonies, including the French West African Coast, desires **Tissues.** to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *tissues* for export to French Colonies.

United Kingdom manufacturers of tissues and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of appointing an agent in Bordeaux, should apply to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the name and address of the enquirer. (C.I.B. 53,364.)

* * * * *

The issue of the "Bulletin" of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, dated 3rd November, announces that **Cotton Wicks;** French firms are in the market for *cotton wicks* **Ground White Lead.** (G. W. 1289) and *ground white lead* (G. W. 1290).

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

SPAIN.

H.M. Consul at Madrid (Mr. A. Jackson) reports, under date 8th **Market sought** November, that a Spanish exporter is prepared to offer large consignments of lemons of guaranteed **for Lemons.** quality. The price at the time of writing was 10.85 pesetas (about 8s. 6d.) per 50 kilogs. (about 110 lbs.) f.o.b. a Spanish port.

United Kingdom importers 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. (C.I.B. 53,680.)

According to a report by the United States Consul at Seville, **Articles** published in the United States Commerce Reports **in Demand.** (Washington) of 23rd October, there are many different lines in which the properly equipped commercial traveller visiting Spain may secure orders at the present

Openings for British Trade.

SPAIN—continued.

time. These include *oil presses, electrical machinery and supplies, electrical and gasoline pumps, refrigerating and ice-making machinery, road-making machinery, agricultural machinery and implements, concrete mixers and machinery, machine tools, motor vehicles, railway ties, gas stoves for heating, hardware, iron and steel products, tools, fire-arms, oil drums, paints and varnish, lubricating oils, paraffin, chemicals and drugs, bromide, photographic supplies, stationery and office supplies, paper, advertising novelties, fans, leather, shoes, shoe polishes, codfish, sausage casings, piping, wire fencing and abattoir equipment.* (See Note on p. 431.)

ITALY.

H.M. Consul at Milan (Mr. J. H. Towsey) reports that a local agent wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of **Industrial and Pharmaceutical Chemicals.** *facturers of industrial and pharmaceutical chemicals.* See Note on p. 431.

United Kingdom chemical manufacturers and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of appointing an agent in Milan, should apply to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the name and address of the enquirer.

(C.I.B. 53,085.)

ROUMANIA.

H.M. Consul-General at Galatz (Major J. G. Baldwin, C.B.) has furnished the following information regarding possible openings for British trade in Roumania when conditions are more favourable for trading in that country (see article on pp. 455-8 of this issue):—

In 1912 (the latest year for which statistics are available), Germany contributed goods to the value of £3,444,407, or over one-half of the total import of metals, **Iron Goods;** **Tools; Locks, &c.** metal goods and mining products imported into Roumania; the United Kingdom contributed £1,030,545 or less than one-sixth. In the case of *iron tubing* Germany contributed nearly 95 per cent. and of *bar iron* over 60 per cent.; the share of Austria-Hungary in this latter article was 30 per cent., while that of the United Kingdom was less than 2 per cent. There does not appear to be any apparent reason why Germany should hold such a commanding position in the market.

While Germany occupies a leading position in almost every class of iron manufacture, it is in the case of small articles that German supremacy is most marked. *Carpenters' and blacksmiths' tools, e.g., hammers, saws, planes, vices, squares, &c.,* are almost exclusively of German manufacture, and no British goods are to be found in the market. The total imports of *locks, padlocks and hinges* in 1912 was 1,120 tons, and of this quantity Germany provided 770 tons, while only 8 tons came from the United Kingdom. Many of the locks at present imported into Roumania leave much to be desired, and

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

British manufacturers ought to have little difficulty in introducing a better class of article. These things may appear small in themselves, but they mount up, and the aggregate trade done in small articles of different kinds is very considerable.

Nearly all the iron obtained from the United Kingdom is in the form of sheets. The market for tin plates is almost exclusively in British hands, the import from the United Kingdom in 1912 having been £117,880 out of a total of £124,270. The United Kingdom also furnishes nearly all the galvanised sheets and the thinner black sheets imported, but the thicker gauges of *black sheets* are mostly obtained from Germany and Austria-Hungary.

The machinery imports in 1912 reached £2,614,443, of which Germany supplied £1,499,929, or over 57 per cent., Austria-Hungary £394,254, the United States £325,080, and the United Kingdom £222,649.

Machinery.

German firms are thus far ahead of their competitors in this market, and their share in the trade shows a more or less steady increase. The proportion of the trade in British hands, on the contrary, is decreasing.

Hydraulic machinery came almost entirely from Germany and Austria-Hungary; *railway engines* from Germany and Belgium; *oil engines* from Germany and the United Kingdom; *gas engines* from Germany; *machine tools* from Germany and Austria-Hungary; *printing, paper-making and textile machinery* practically all from Germany; *engines for use in agriculture and threshing machines* from Germany, the United Kingdom and Austria-Hungary; *reapers and binders* from the United States; *other agricultural machinery* almost entirely from Germany and Austria-Hungary; *sewing machines* from the United States and the United Kingdom; *typewriters* also from those two countries; *electrical machinery and apparatus* nearly all from Germany.

Under the heading of "carriages" are comprised *railway and tramway rolling-stock (except locomotives), motor cars and motor cycles, and ordinary bicycles.* The imports

in 1912 reached £1,017,685, of which Germany contributed £380,514, France £202,554, Austria-Hungary £160,232, and Belgium £130,982. The import from the United Kingdom was only £51,745, or about 5 per cent. of the total, and was confined almost entirely to motor cars. With the spread of luxury these are coming into much more general use, especially in Bucharest, and the market holds out good prospects. The trade at present is chiefly in the hands of Germany, France, and Italy, whose manufacturers seem to have been more energetic in pushing their makes than have their British rivals. The British cars which have been imported up to the present have generally given satisfactory results, and there seems to be no reason why manufacturers in the United Kingdom should not be able by energetic and well directed efforts to obtain a fair share of the trade. The plan adopted by the most successful of the foreign

Openings for British Trade.

ROUMANIA—*continued.*

firms has been the establishment in Bucharest of depôts where a stock of cars is kept on view and where accessories and spare parts can be obtained and repairs carried out. British firms might find it worth their while to consider the adoption of such a system. The expense of running an establishment of the nature indicated might be too great for some individual firms, but a number of firms could co-operate and save management expenses by having one depôt where their respective makes could be kept in stock. In any case, the market is at present only in its infancy, and seems to be well worth nursing.

(A.R. 125.)

COLOMBIA.

The "Diario Oficial" (Bogotá) of 13th September publishes a notice, issued by the Colombian Ministry of Public **Railway Material.** Works, approving plans for the construction of a section of the Caldas Railway, *viz.* between Pereira and Puerto Caldas, on the Rfo Cauca. Preliminary plans presented relative to the section between Pereira and a point 15 kiloms. (about 9 miles) distant in the direction of Manizales have not been approved. In regard to this latter section the Ministry is of opinion that it is in the national interest that the line should pass through the town of Cartago.

URUGUAY.

According to the "Weekly Bulletin" of 18th October, issued by the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa, one of the pressing needs of Uruguay is *road-making machinery.* There is also a demand for *electrical machinery.*

ARGENTINA.

Material for Construction of Artisans' Houses. See notice on p. 492.

CHINA.

The Assistant British Commercial Attaché in China (Mr. C. A. W. Rose) reports that a firm of manufacturers' agents in Shanghai, which also does business in Hong Kong, Tientsin and Hankow, wishes to secure, for the whole of China, the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers. United Kingdom manufacturers, desirous of being represented in China, should apply to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the name and address of the enquirer.

(C.I.B. 52,213.)

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

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BOARD OF TRADE EXHIBITIONS.

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

This Exhibition of samples of German and Austrian goods, which had previously been on view at Leicester and Nottingham, was held in the Crypt of the Town Hall, Leeds, during last week. The samples displayed consisted of goods sold prior to the war in overseas markets, the object being to bring them to the notice of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters. The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is indebted to the Leeds Chamber of Commerce for much valuable assistance rendered in the organisation of the Exhibition.

Over 2,500 invitations were issued to manufacturers and merchants in Leeds and district, Halifax, Bradford, Huddersfield, Hull, Keighley, Dewsbury, and Batley. The attendance of visitors during the week amounted to 1,149, and great interest was manifested in almost every variety of the wide range of samples exhibited. A range of samples of woollen fabrics of German manufacture, mounted on cards, giving details as to prices and technical analyses, was lent by the Huddersfield Technical College for the period of the Exhibition, and attracted particular attention.

The industrial conditions at Leeds differ considerably from those which prevail in Leicester and Nottingham, in that in the latter centres one or two staple trades absorb practically all the labour, whereas in Leeds the industries are very varied, including woollen and worsted piece goods, clothing, glass, printing, iron and steel, and engineering. The chief items in the Exhibition of interest to manufacturers in the district are set forth below.

In the woollen and worsted trade Bradford and Huddersfield manufacturers are, in the main, able to hold their own and in most cases surpass the production of Germany and Austria both in style and quality. An exception, however, must be made as regards plain-faced cloths, such as Amazons and Beavers. German manufacturers have looms specially constructed for the production of these goods, and have thus been enabled to establish a pre-eminence in them. This trade, however, is governed by fashion; in good seasons manufacturers export large quantities, but in other seasons very little trade is done.

It is also worthy of note that German manufacturers are strong competitors for Army cloth for foreign Governments and frequently obtain contracts at the expense of Bradford manufacturers. On the other hand, our own manufacturers have little to fear when tendering for cloth contracts for foreign Navies. It is in the cloths where cotton has been introduced, such as cloths with cotton warps and woollen or worsted wefts, and cloths with cotton warps and shoddy wefts, that the keenest competition has been felt. A good range of samples of such goods was exhibited and was keenly examined by manufacturers; it was the opinion of many that with greater specialisation on their part this competition could be successfully met.

Board of Trade Exhibitions.

There is, however, at the present time a shortage of shoddy yarns owing to the cessation of imports of rags from the Continent.

Consequent on the cutting-off of supplies of hosiery yarn hitherto obtained by Leicester and Nottingham manufacturers from Germany and Belgium, yarn spinners in Yorkshire have had to cope with a great demand for yarn, the price of which has of course risen to a high figure. Little appears to have been done in the way of installing mule-spinning jennies in mills, but hosiery yarn is being manufactured on the existing machines.

In the ready-made clothing trade, in which some 30,000 people are employed, the Leeds manufacturers do not fear competition in the home market; German manufacturers had in the past succeeded in developing a good trade in foreign and colonial markets, but recently this German trade has shown signs of declining.

In ladies' costumes and mantles, and children's clothes, competition is more severe, but here again our manufacturers appear to be steadily gaining ground, and are said to be gradually replacing German and Austrian articles. In the past, German manufacturers had obtained a very strong hold on the trade in children's clothing, and up to the outbreak of war our manufacturers were still feeling this competition acutely.

Of the very large range of bordered and jacquard blankets exhibited, the great majority, being cotton, did not claim the same amount of interest as the small range of camel hair blankets. This trade in camel hair blankets has been almost entirely in the hands of German and Austrian manufacturers, but the Dewsbury manufacturers considered they were well able to compete and enquiries were made for buyers and markets.

The glass bottle trade is an extremely old one in the district, but in Leeds itself there are at the present moment few bottle machines working. Manufacturers are extremely busy and are finding it increasingly difficult to cope with the flow of orders, especially in view of the continued drain on labour. There is a disposition on the part of firms to extend their plant with a view both to coping with the present large demand and to compete effectively with Germany on the conclusion of the war.

There are a number of important chromo-lithographic printers in the West Riding, and the excellent collection of oleographs, numbering over 500, was found of great interest. Hitherto the trade in oleographs has been almost exclusively German. The subjects are largely religious, and immense quantities have been sold, particularly in countries with Roman Catholic populations. That there is an exceedingly good opening for British printers to capture this trade cannot be denied, and ways and means are now being seriously considered by some of these firms of equipping special departments for the production of these pictures on a large scale. At the close of the Exhibition typical specimens were borrowed for closer study by many firms interested.

In many cases it was found that firms were unaware of the facilities offered by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and it is

Board of Trade Exhibitions.

hoped that the attention which has been drawn by this Exhibition to these facilities will lead to their fuller utilisation. The majority of manufacturers, at any rate in the textile trades, do not export direct to foreign markets, but ship through British export houses. Both manufacturer and merchant, however, could probably make profitable use of the information which can be obtained from the Branch regarding foreign buyers, agents, markets, Customs tariffs, and other matters relating to trade in larger measure than they do at present.

FORTHCOMING EXHIBITION AT GLASGOW.

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

Invitations to this Exhibition, which will be open each day from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m., will be issued by the Board of Trade, acting in conjunction with the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, and manufacturers and exporters who do not receive invitations by 25th November should make application to the Secretary of the Chamber.

A full list of the samples which will be on view was published on pp. 296-7 of the issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 4th November.

EXHIBITION OF GERMAN CATALOGUES.

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

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

Restrictions on Trading in Liberia or Portuguese East Africa.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

RELATING TO TRADING WITH PERSONS OF ENEMY NATIONALITY
RESIDENT OR CARRYING ON BUSINESS IN LIBERIA OR PORTUGUESE
EAST AFRICA.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS it is expedient that transactions between British subjects and persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in Liberia or Portuguese East Africa should be restricted in manner provided by this Proclamation :

NOW, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring, and it is hereby declared, as follows :—

1. The Proclamations for the time being in force relating to Trading with the Enemy shall, as from the Tenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, apply to any person or body of persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in Liberia or Portuguese East Africa in the same manner as they apply to persons or bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in an enemy country.

Provided that where an enemy has a branch locally situated in Liberia or Portuguese East Africa nothing in Article 6 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2 shall be construed so as to prevent transactions by or with that branch being treated as transactions by or with an enemy.

2. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which may be specially permitted by Our licence or by a licence given on Our behalf by a Secretary of State or the Board of Trade or the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury.

3. This Proclamation shall be called the Trading with the Enemy (Liberia and Portuguese East Africa) Proclamation, 1915.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

EXPORTS TO THE NETHERLANDS.

Tobacco added to List of Excepted Articles not required to be Consigned to Authorised Persons.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 15th day of November, 1915.

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

WHEREAS by virtue and in exercise of the powers conferred on Him by section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, as extended by

Government Notices affecting Trade.

section one of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, and section one of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1915, His Majesty was pleased to issue a Proclamation dated the twenty-fifth day of June, nineteen hundred and fifteen, declaring that the exportation of the articles mentioned in the second column of the Schedule to that Proclamation is prohibited to the country named in the first column of the said Schedule unless those articles are consigned to the persons referred to in the third column of the said Schedule :

And whereas by section two of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, any Proclamation made under section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may be varied or added to whilst a state of war exists by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

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

That the amended Schedule to the Proclamation of the 25th day of June, 1915, which was brought into force by the Order of Council of the 7th day of October, 1915, should be further amended by adding Tobacco to the List of excepted articles which are not required to be consigned to the Authorised Persons referred to in the said Schedule :

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

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

ALMERIC FITZROY.

**REQUISITIONING (CARRIAGE OF FOODSTUFFS)
COMMITTEE.**

The Board of Trade announce that all steamship owners who have tonnage already chartered from Atlantic ports (including Gulf ports) in the United States of America or Canada to the United Kingdom for wheat, are requested to give notice forthwith of such engagements to the Requisitioning (Carriage of Foodstuffs) Committee. Owners are further requested to co-operate with the Committee by giving immediate notice of any fixture for wheat they may make in the future. Details should be supplied as to name and size of steamer, date of shipment, and port or range of ports of discharge in each case.

All communications should be addressed to The Secretary, Requisitioning (Carriage of Foodstuffs) Committee, Transport Department, Admiralty, London, S.W.

**BOARD OF TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT TO
PATENT AGENTS.**

The Board of Trade desire to remind Patent Agents that it is not permissible to receive *from Agents in enemy countries* instructions or documents in respect of applications for the grant or the renewal of Patents or applications in respect of the registration of Designs or

Government Notices affecting Trade.

Trade Marks in the United Kingdom on behalf of persons in neutral countries.

Patent Agents should satisfy themselves that any instructions or documents which they may receive on behalf of a person in a neutral country have not passed through the hands of an enemy.

TRADE WITH CHINA AND SIAM.

The issues of the "London Gazette" of 12th and 16th November publish additions to and corrections in the list of approved consignees in China and Siam which was published in the Second Supplement to the "Gazette" of 5th November.

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

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

ANNEXATION OF GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS.

The "London Gazette" of 12th November publishes an Order-in-Council, dated 10th November, providing for the annexation of the islands of the Gilbert and Ellice Groups, in the Pacific Ocean, proclaimed as Protectorates in 1892. The Native Governments of these islands (which are enumerated in a Schedule to the Order-in-Council referred to) have expressed their desire that the islands should be annexed, and they will henceforth form part of His Majesty's Dominions and will be known as the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE: NOTICE OF SALE OF GODOWN PLOTS.

With reference to the notice on p.263 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 28th October relative to the sale of the leases of 24 godown plots at Kilindini, it is notified that the Governor of the East Africa Protectorate has reported to the Colonial Office that the date of the sale has been altered from 1st December to 8th December.

DUES ON SHIPPING IN SAN SALVADOR.

The Board of Trade have received through the Foreign Office from H.M. Consul at San Salvador the following translation of a notice which appeared in the official Government Journal of the 13th October last:—

"Those engaged in commerce, and the general Public, are informed that by a decision of the Minister of Hacienda and until further notice, no charges will be levied on any vessels which call at ports of the

Government Notices affecting Trade.

Republic of Salvador, either for Port Dues, Lighthouse Dues or Fiscal Dues, of any other class. All Navigation Companies—whether contracting with the Government or otherwise—will have the right to these privileges.”

(Signed) JOSE SUAY,
Acting Minister of Hacienda.

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

With reference to the notice on p. 378 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the detention of cargoes and vessels by H.M. Armed Forces, it is notified that the "London Gazette" of 12th November publishes the following further list of ships whose cargoes, or part of them, have been detained:—

Name of Vessel.	Nationality.	Cargo detained at
Antwerpen	Danish	Newcastle-on-Tyne
Balto	Norwegian	Kirkwall
Maracaibo	Danish	Jerwick
Osterland	Swedish	Grimsby

The same issue of the "Gazette" also notifies that the Dutch vessel "Hamborn" and the United States vessel "Hocking" have been detained at Halifax, N.S.

**PRIZE COURT PROCEEDINGS IN RESPECT OF
BULGARIAN VESSELS.**

A Supplement to the "London Gazette" of 10th November contains an Order-in-Council authorising the High Court of Justice and the Prize Courts in Egypt, Zanzibar and Cyprus to institute proceedings in respect of all Bulgarian vessels and cargoes captured or detained by His Majesty's Armed Forces.

**CYPRUS: RESTRICTION ON TRADE WITH CHINA,
SIAM, PERSIA, OR MOROCCO.**

The Chief Collector of Customs at Larnaca (the Board of Trade Correspondent for Cyprus) reports an announcement in the Cyprus "Gazette" of 27th October to the effect that transshipment facilities will not be allowed to goods shipped by or to enemy firms or their intermediaries in China, Siam, Persia, or Morocco. (C.I.B. 53,495.)

LIQUIDATED ENEMY COMPANIES IN RUSSIA.

Extension of Period for presenting Claims.

With reference to the notice on pp. 177-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 21st October, and to previous notices, relative to the supervision of enemy-subjects' enterprises in Russia, it is notified that

Government Notices affecting Trade.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Petrograd (Mr. H. Cooke) has furnished additional information on the subject to the following effect:—

The "Bulletin of Laws" (Petrograd) of 4th/17th October publishes an Imperial Decree of 23rd September/6th October adopting the recommendations of the Ministry of Justice that the two months' period for the presentation of claims by creditors of commercial undertakings in Russia belonging to enemy subjects should be extended to six months for foreign creditors not being enemy subjects, and also for Russian subjects resident abroad. The six months' period dates from the day of publication of the official notification inviting creditors of individual firms under liquidation to submit their claims.

(C. 36,511.)

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF MORATORIUM IN GREECE.

With reference to the notice on pp. 432-3 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th August last intimating that the Greek Moratorium established by Royal Decree of 26th July/8th August, 1914, was no longer in operation, but that exceptional measures of relief would remain in force until the end of the current year, H.M. Minister at Athens has forwarded translations of two Decrees dated 11th/24th September and 30th September/13th October, respectively, relative to the re-establishment of the Moratorium in Greece. The first Decree re-establishes the Moratorium and is in most respects similar to the Decree of 17th August, 1913 (see p. 618 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 11th September, 1913). The second Decree modifies the first Decree in certain respects.

The translations of the two Decrees referred to above, together with a statement showing wherein the present Moratorium differs from previous Moratorium measures in Greece, may be consulted by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 36,727.)

THE LABOUR MARKET IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN OCTOBER.

According to a report in the November issue of the "Board of Trade Labour Gazette" * dealing with the labour market in October, the shortage of men has become more acute owing to active recruiting, and this shortage, in turn, has greatly increased the demand for women and young persons as substitutes.

The general effect on the labour market has been to give everyone capable of work an opportunity of being employed; and it is evident that still larger numbers of women and girls, not previously employed in trade and industry, are required in many occupations where suitable work can be found for them.

Compared with October, 1914, when employment had largely recovered from the first effects of the War, there was a general

* For list of principal contents see p. 501.

The Labour Market in the United Kingdom in October.

improvement, which was especially marked in industries engaged in supplying the requirements of the Forces.

Employment in the coal mining industry continued very good; in iron and lead mining it was good, and at shale mines very good; in the quarrying industry it was fair, except at the North Wales slate quarries, where the depression continued.

In the pig-iron industry employment continued good; it was very good in the iron and steel trades, and showed further improvement. Great scarcity of labour was reported in the engineering and ship-building trades, which were still working at high pressure. With the exception of tinplate and steel sheet, the other metal trades continued very active and much overtime was worked.

In the cotton trade there was a slight improvement, especially in the weaving branch. The woollen trade, though still active, showed a slight decline; in the worsted trade employment continued good. The hosiery trade was very busy, but some slackness was reported in the fine branches of the industry. In the jute trade employment continued good; there was a slight improvement in the linen trade, but short time was still reported, especially at Belfast. Employment in the bleaching trade was fairly good; the dyeing industry showed a further improvement, but with calico printers employment was worse than a month ago. The curtain and plain net branches of the lace trade were well employed; short time continued in the levers branch. There was little change in the silk and carpet trades.

Employment in the boot and shoe trades continued good; it was also good in the leather trades, except with saddle and harness makers. There was a further seasonal improvement in the bespoke tailoring, dress-making and millinery trades, but the ready-made tailoring showed a slight decline. Employment was good in the corset trade and fairly good, on the whole, in the felt hat and the wholesale mantle, costume and blouse trades.

Building operations continued to be restricted, and there was a seasonal decline in employment among painters, but owing to many men having enlisted, or joined other trades, the number unemployed in the building trades was low. There was a decline in the brick trade, but employment in the cement trade continued good generally. The woodworking and furnishing trades showed little change.

Employment in the printing and bookbinding trades improved generally, but it was still only moderate with letterpress printers. With bookbinders it was good and with lithographic printers fairly good.

The glass and pottery trades were well employed on the whole. Employment continued very good in the food preparation trades, and good in the fishing industry. Agricultural operations, though hindered by a shortage of labour, were in general assisted by fine weather.

Employment with dock labourers continued good on the whole. The supply of seamen for mercantile vessels was reported as equal to the demand.

PROPOSED RE-ORGANISATION OF THE GERMAN IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

Suggestions for Developing Foreign Markets after the War.

The following is a translated summary of articles which have appeared in various issues of the "Kartell-Rundschau" (Düsseldorf) during the past twelve months on the subject of the German iron and steel industries.

Ever since the formation of the German "Steelworks Union" in 1904, when arrangements were successfully made for the syndicate-control of so-called A-products (semi-manufactured material, railway permanent-way material, and section iron), efforts have been made on an average of at least once a year to establish a similar combined control of the so-called B-products (bars, wire, sheets, pipes, etc.). Not only has it been impossible to achieve this, however, but even separate syndicates for the control of sheets, pipes, rolled wire, etc., have had to be dissolved one after another. Furthermore, the system whereby certain allotment figures were assigned to manufacturers of B-products had to be abandoned on the renewal of the "Steelworks Union" in 1912, as it was found that the measures adopted were inadequate for the proper control of works manufacturing B-products.

In consequence of the unsatisfactory control of the iron and steel trades, according to German opinion, serious efforts were made last year to bring matters to a head either by way of establishing a comprehensive and organic syndicate-control of all B-products (which would entail a complete re-constitution of the "Steelworks Union"), or by forming special organisations to deal with the most important B-products. The recent deliberations of manufacturers have been based throughout on a scheme formulated by Mr. T. Müller, Managing Director of Messrs. Stumm Bros., which scheme has for its primary object the formation of syndicates for the control of bar iron, sheets, wire, tubes and pipes, castings and forgings—which in turn would entail the establishment of a special organisation called the "Steel-pig Association," the object of which would be to fix the necessary quotas or allotment figures, in order effectively to control production in the various branches. Among the difficulties in the way of successfully realising this object may be mentioned the fixing of allotment figures among the various works and a comprehensive arrangement on rigid lines whilst the war is in progress, inasmuch as industrial conditions may have undergone a radical change by the time hostilities cease.

The fundamental principle underlying the Müller scheme is an effective control of the entire production of steel-pig, but at the same time the Association would, according to the "Kartell-Rundschau" of December, 1914, "have to investigate the question whether, after the war, it would still be expedient to sell at low prices large quantities of semi-manufactured material to the United Kingdom and Belgium, or whether it would be preferable to convert this semi-manufactured material into finished products at their own works, and then export the same. A further object would be to improve the somewhat niggardly methods with which

Proposed Re-organisation of the German Iron and Steel Industries.

syndicates have hitherto managed foreign trade." The same issue of the "Kartell-Rundschau" contains the affirmation that "after the war syndicates will play an invaluable part not only in the development of the iron and steel industries, but also in the whole economic development of Germany; in fact, the important principle which should guide the industrial community when discussing the subject of syndicates is: 'After the war it will be necessary for Germany to face the question of developing its trade in foreign markets in the same effective way as the German military authorities are now confronting the situation abroad, and this can only be accomplished with the assistance of syndicates.'"

During the past summer negotiations for the establishment of a basis for the firm control of all kinds of steel-pig were energetically pursued on the lines laid down by Mr. T. Müller. During the deliberations, however, it was found that, whilst keeping this fundamental object in view, it would be necessary to introduce various modifications; and as a result it was agreed that the syndicate which it was originally proposed to call "The Steel-pig Union" should be abandoned, and that the "German Steel Federation" should be established in its place. The principal object of this Federation would be to exercise a general control and to attend to the formation of further syndicates in the German steel industry, whilst maintaining existing syndicates and unions. One of the first objects would be, in addition to protecting the present "Steelworks Union," to form separate syndicates for the control of bar iron, sheets, rolled wire, wire articles, and pipes, and it is recognised that once a proper method of allotting production quotas is satisfactorily devised, there will be little difficulty in overcoming remaining obstacles. This would quickly pave the way for concluding an agreement in regard to the proposed "Steel Federation."

This German "Steel Federation" would look after the interests of the whole German iron and steel industries both at home and abroad, and in order that a closer watch may be kept over the terms of agreements entered into among the various iron and steel syndicates and associations, it is proposed to establish a body entitled the "Gesellschaft deutscher Stahlwerke m.b.H." (the German Steelworks Company, Ltd.). In accordance with the arrangements which have been discussed, steel products would be divided into three principal categories, viz.—A, B and C, together with detailed sub-headings. Category A would comprise three main groups, viz., semi-manufactured material, railway permanent-way material, and section iron; category B would comprise five main groups, viz., bar iron, wire, sheets, pipes and tubes, and railway rolling material; whilst category C would comprise a variety of articles, such as forgings, steel castings, steel cylinders, certain forms of girders, etc. The Federation would also take precaution that new works should not

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be established indiscriminately in such a way as to lead to unhealthy competition. Finally it would go into the question of establishing suitable business organisations and agencies abroad with the object of increasing the sale of German products.

Up to last June it was impossible to conjecture whether the above-mentioned proposals would eventually fructify, as, up to then, 20 works only had signified their approval of the scheme as outlined, 18 works opposed it, 10 works reserved their decisions, whilst representatives of no less than 60 works failed to attend the meetings.

METHODS OF TRADING IN ROUMANIA.

H.M. Consul-General at Galatz (Major J. G. Baldwin, C.B.) has furnished the following information regarding the import trade of Roumania and the possible extension of British trade in that country:—

The total value of the foreign trade of Roumania in 1912 (the latest year for which statistics are available) was £51,200,370, of which imports accounted for £25,516,220, and exports for £25,684,150, showing an increase in imports of £2,726,420 as compared with 1911, but a decrease of £1,984,650 in exports. The chief articles of import into Roumania are iron and steel, cotton goods, machinery, woollen goods, ready-made clothing and drapery goods, carriages, leather and leather goods, timber and articles made from timber, silk goods, fruits and groceries, chemicals and drugs, rubber and manufactures of rubber. (See notice on pp. 440-2 of this issue regarding openings for particular goods.)

The chief competitors of the United Kingdom in the Roumanian market are Germany and Austria-Hungary. The former country in 1912 supplied nearly 38 per cent. of the total imports, and Austria-Hungary accounted for just under 22 per cent. The share of the United Kingdom, on the other hand, was under 14 per cent.

Among the disadvantages with which manufacturers in the United Kingdom have to contend in competing in the Roumanian market with their German and Austro-Hungarian rivals, one of the most obvious is that of geographical position. The fact that both Germany and Austria-Hungary are situated close to the market enables manufacturers in these countries to deliver goods much more rapidly and at less expense than their British competitors. The great bulk of the goods exported to Roumania from the United Kingdom have to make a sea voyage lasting from three weeks to a month, while most of those obtained from Germany and Austria-Hungary are sent direct by rail in a couple of days. As those articles are best suited for railway transport which are of high value in relation to their bulk, it is in these lines that the Germans and Austro-Hungarians are

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gaining ground and manufacturers in the United Kingdom losing it most rapidly. In the case of bulky goods, where the advantages of railway transport are less marked, there is a less apparent decrease in the share of the trade in British hands.

Up to and including 1911 the United Kingdom occupied the top place in the import table as regards the quantity of goods imported, but in 1912 was out-distanced both by Germany and by Austria-Hungary in this respect.

The preponderance of German and Austro-Hungarian goods in the Roumanian market is not, however, due to geographical position alone; the chief reason of this success is, probably, that German firms are more alive to the possibilities of the market, have taken greater pains to cultivate it, and are much better represented in Roumania than are their British competitors. British merchants and manufacturers have never looked with favour on the Roumanian market; at any rate they have never shown anything of the keenness displayed by German and Austro-Hungarian firms to extend their business with the country. They have hitherto relied almost entirely on the services of commission agents to push their wares—that is on persons representing probably a large number of firms of different nationalities and having few or no reasons for pushing the goods of one in preference to those of another. As a matter of fact, any preference that might exist would probably be for German and Austro-Hungarian goods as nearly all the commission agents in the country are German-speaking Jews, and many of them are of German and Austro-Hungarian extraction. Continental merchants, on the other hand, generally send out travellers to obtain orders, and in some cases they have branches in the country itself. Such a system secures to the exporter a much better chance of doing business than the employment of agents on a commission basis. The establishment of a branch may not commend itself to some British firms on account of the expense, but a number of firms in any particular industry could combine to run an establishment in Roumania for the sale of their goods. All travellers and other representatives should be able to transact business in German or French (the former for preference), failing Roumanian. Catalogues should also be in one of these languages, and the metric system should invariably be employed in quoting prices.

Another point is the question of credit. As a general rule, in an agricultural country such as Roumania, where money is not plentiful until the crops have been harvested, credit is a necessary element in all business transactions on a large scale. Particularly is this so in the case of agricultural machinery and other expensive goods, which must be paid for directly out of the produce of the harvest. Both German and Austro-Hungarian firms generally grant more liberal credit terms than those offered by their British competitors. That they are able to do so is largely due to the fact that, being better represented, they have a more

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complete knowledge of the market and of the standing of their clients than have their British rivals. There is little doubt, however, that if British manufacturers had better representation, they could discriminate to a greater extent between the different classes of clients and adopt a more elastic credit policy without fear. The fact that in Germany so many of the industrial concerns and commercial establishments are owned by limited liability companies, is another factor which enables German firms to give easier credit terms than their British competitors. For these companies, with a big capital at their disposal owned by a large number of shareholders, are able to undertake operations on a more extensive scale and to run greater risks than firms with limited resources in which all the capital is in one or two hands.

Among the other advantages which the Germans and Austro-Hungarians enjoy in competing in the Roumanian market, one of considerable importance is that the majority of the local banks are financed by, and in many cases are branches of, the large banks in Germany and Austria-Hungary. That being so, they naturally do everything in their power to further the trade of these two countries. Through them, manufacturers in Germany and Austria-Hungary can obtain continual information and advice regarding the state of the market, the financial position of their clients and the credit which may safely be allowed them; they can also get their debts collected, and, in general, have their interests watched in many ways which would otherwise be impossible. There is no bank in Roumania which looks after British interests in the way that German and Austro-Hungarian interests are looked after by the banks financed in Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Finally, the fact that the great majority of the tradespeople in Roumania are Jews, all of whom speak German and have Austro-German sympathies, and many of whom are of German or Austro-Hungarian extraction, gives German and Austro-Hungarian firms a considerable advantage.

Notwithstanding this, it is considered that manufacturers in the United Kingdom, by taking greater pains to nurse the Roumanian market, could attract to themselves a fair proportion of the trade at present in German and Austro-Hungarian hands. It seems necessary, however, that they should send out representatives to Roumania to study the conditions of the market and ascertain the requirements of the people. There can be no doubt that, so far as quality is concerned, British goods are generally recognised as being superior to those of Continental manufacture. Unfortunately, the Roumanian public is apt to put smartness of finish and cheapness before quality and durability, but manufacturers must accustom themselves to this, and, whilst endeavouring to a certain extent to embrace in their own manufactures some of the points which seem to meet with popular

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favour in the products of their competitors, they should seek to educate traders and the public generally to appreciate the superiority of British goods. This can only be done by keeping the latter constantly before the Roumanian public. Advertisement may be resorted to with advantage in this connection, but it can only supplement—it cannot supplant—the benefits to be derived from personal explanation and demonstration by capable representatives.

Although existing difficulties in the way of transporting goods and transmitting money make the conduct of business with Roumania almost impossible, the present is undoubtedly the time to secure orders, for there will be a large demand for manufactured goods of every description as soon as these difficulties have been overcome.

Appointment of agents.—The British Vice-Consul at Bucharest, writing in regard to the appointing of local agents, states that the United Kingdom manufacturer on the look out for an agent almost invariably picks the cheapest, no matter what his qualifications may be. Such a thing as a fixed salary would never be allowed, the idea generally being that a man on commission works more actively. The idea seems good, but not where one has to do with semi-Orientals. Unless the agent is very conscientious he soon puts himself in accord with the buyer or buyers to the disadvantage of the seller. This is done by the buyer objecting to the goods as not being up to sample and demanding a reduction in price, in which he is backed up by the agent; or also with the help of the agent, by the buyer going bankrupt altogether, an arrangement agreeable to all concerned, except the seller, being arrived at. On the German plan this kind of thing cannot occur. Either the agent is himself a German, chosen from those resident, or is a person sent by his firm to be always, more or less, on the spot. It is quite likely that a sub-agent is chosen from the local fraternity, as, if well kept in hand, he is very useful; but he is never left long enough to his own devices to play any tricks. Again, where the agent is a resident German, he is always placed on a fixed salary basis, with a commission as well; therefore he feels no need to try any of the devices as above explained.

In a word, the difference between the German and the British manner of working travelling is that German firms do not consider expense, whilst British firms do, and as a result, the latter not only secure less business, but suffer losses in the end. If the honest agents at Bucharest were more patronised, the Roumanian market would not have been avoided by British exporters.

MACHINERY MARKET IN CHINA.

Methods of securing Contracts.

The following particulars regarding methods of securing electrical and other machinery contracts in China have been furnished by Mr. T. M. Ainscough, the Special Commissioner appointed by the Board of Trade to enquire into the conditions and prospects of British trade in China:—

There would appear to be two clearly defined systems by which the large contracts in China, both Government and private, for the supply of plant and machinery can be secured. The first system is that of appointing one of the large mercantile houses, having branches at all the important centres, as general agents on a fixed agreement for a term of years, and is the system employed by almost all the large German manufacturers of arms and munitions, industrial machinery, and electrical machinery and supplies. Its principal advantage is that the manufacturer enjoys all the benefits accruing from the connections of an old-established firm ready to hand, offices in all the principal Treaty Ports, and valuable Chinese connections, in return for a fixed percentage of rebate on his prices to cover agency commission and expenses. In addition it would be advisable to send (say) four or five qualified engineers trained in the home works, preferably with some knowledge of Chinese, who would be attached to the principal centres in China, use the offices and staff of the agents and visit all provincial capitals, arsenals, mints, and other places where the demand for machinery warrants their attention. Unfortunately, at present, there are few British mercantile firms possessing a widespread organisation embracing branches in all the principal Treaty Ports.

The other system is to conduct the business direct with the Chinese, and open offices at four or five of the main centres, with qualified engineers attached, who are competent not only to draw up specifications and quotations on the spot, but to carry on with the help of a good Chinese staff lengthy negotiations with Chinese officials and native purchasers.

It is a well-known fact in China that there is very little money to be made in laying down large electrical installations in that country. Most of the profit is derived from the supplies and accessories, and consequently German and American firms always endeavour to stipulate in the contract that renewals and supplies shall be purchased through the firm supplying the original installation.

United Kingdom makers have, as a rule, employed agents in one or two of the ports, but have not carried on a campaign all over China as large German firms have done. The German firms have always worked with an eye to the future, and in cases where a plant was invaluable as an advertisement to Chinese and others, they were prepared to quote at a loss to secure the contract. Examples of this may be found in the work executed for the municipal power station at Shanghai, the Shanghai native city tramways, and the Wuchang electrical installation.

(C. 19,835.)

SWISS NATIONAL PURCHASING TRUST.

Commencement of Operations.

With reference to the announcement which appeared on pp. 91-2 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 14th October, the Board of Trade are informed by the Foreign Office that the "Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique," at Berne, began operations on 16th November.

The articles of which the Society will take delivery and for which it will in future be the only authorised consignee in Switzerland, are enumerated in the accompanying list. These articles can only be consigned to the Society if its written consent has first been obtained by the ultimate consignee. Consequently no export or transit licences will be granted in respect of such articles unless the application is accompanied by the document proving the consent of the Society.

Articles destined for Switzerland from the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Russia in respect of which export licences have been granted or conditionally authorised before 16th November, and articles from neutral countries in respect of which transit permits have been similarly granted, may be exported or allowed to pass in transit without being consigned to the Society, in virtue of the special guarantees already given by the Swiss importers.

All applications to the War Trade Department for licences which have not yet been favourably considered or conditionally authorised should be renewed and accompanied by the document proving the consent of the Society.

- Accumulators, electric, and accumulator plates.
- Aceto cellulose.
- Acetone.
- Acid—
 - Acetic and acetates.
 - Hydrobromic.
 - Hydrochloric.
 - Lactic.
 - Nitric.
 - Salicylic.
 - Stearic.
 - Sulphuric.
- Tartaric, cream of tartar and its alkaloids; tartrates.
- Aconite and its preparations and alkaloids.
- Acorns.
- Aeroplanes and airships and engines and parts.
- Aeroplane component parts with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.
- Alcohol: Amyl fusel oil, methylic, ethylic.
- Alumina: Anhydride, hydride, salts.
- Alum.
- Aluminium in all forms; ore: Pure metal; alloys of, oxides of.
- Aluminium, manufactures of.
- Ammonia.
- Aniline and its combinations.
- Animals, living.
- Antimony in all forms; ore: Alloys of, including anti-friction metal.
- Antipyrine (phenazone).
- Arms of all kinds and component parts.
- Arsenic and its salts.
- Asbestos, crude and manufactured.
- Aspirin.
- Atropine.
- Bamboos.
- Bauxite.
- Beans, locust.

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Beet for manufacturing sugar.
Belladonna and its preparations and alkaloids.
Belting (machine) of leather, and other.
Benzine.
Bichromate of soda.
Bicycles and component parts.
Bismuth and its salts.
Blankets (woollen).
Boats for river use (barges, &c.).
Bones.
Bran, pollard, and flour-mill waste.
Brewers' and distillers' grains used for cattle feeding.
Bromine and bromides.
Bullion (see Gold).
Butter and butter substitutes (140).
Cable, insulated.
Cables, cordage, ropemakers' wares, of any textile materials.
Cachou, crude.
Cafeine.
Camphor.
Candles.
Cantharides and its preparations.
Caoutchouc (see Rubber).
Carbide of calcium.
Carbon, sulphide.
Carbonate of soda.
Cattle cake.
Caseine.
Cattle (live stock).
Cattle feeding stuffs, brewery grains, and other.
Caustic, soda.
Celluloid, raw, in bulk, sheets, rods, tubes, clippings, and waste.
Cellulose.
Cement.
Ceresine.
Charcoal.
Cheese.
Chemical preparations for pharmacy.
Chicory root, fresh and dried.
Chloral, chloramide, and preparations containing chloral.
Chlorates and perchlorates.
Chloride of lime, tin, magnesium, zinc.
Chlorine, liquefied.
Chloroform.
Chrome, ore and metal, in all forms.
Chronometers, ships'.
Cinchona bark.
Cloth, woollen.
Coal and coke.
Cobalt in all forms.
Coca and its preparations.
Cocaine and novo-cocaine.
Cocoa—chocolate.
Cocoa nibs.
Codeine (alkaloid of opium).
Coffee.
Coin, gold, silver, nickel, bronze, and copper.
Collodion.
Copper: Ore (including pyrites); pure metal and alloys of, in all forms.
Cork.
Cotton and cotton waste, including cotton yarn waste.
Cotton rags.
Cotton tissues, all kinds, made up or otherwise.
Creosote, wood.
Cutch, including gambier.
Cyanamide calcium.
Cylinders and recipients of iron or steel for compressed or liquid gas.
Detonators.

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- Diamond drills for draw plates, fifteen hundredths of a millimetre in diameter and over (diamond weigh-over $\frac{1}{2}$ ct.).
 Diamonds, rough, suitable for industrial purposes.
 Digitaline.
 Distillers' grains, and residues from apples, raisins, olives.
 Dyes, coal tar.
 Earth containing infusoria.
 Eggs.
 Electrical fire lighters.
 Electrical carbons.
 Electrical insulated wire and cables.
 Electrodes, piles, and component parts.
 Emery wheels.
 Emetine and its salts.
 Engine packings (see Packings).
 Ergot of rye, not including liquid or other medicinal preparations of ergot.
 Ether sulphuric and ether acetic.
 Eucaine, hydrochlor.
 Explosives: Gunpowder and similar explosives, gun-cotton, nitroglycerine, fulminating cotton, dynamite, melinite, &c.
 Farinaceous goods of all kinds being foodstuffs, wheat, rye, oats, barley, maize, buckwheat, grain, meal and flour, malt, ships' bread and biscuit [excepting gluten bread], groats, semolina, Italian paste, sago, salep, mandioca flour, mandioca, tapioca and flour, rice of all kinds, dried vegetables of all kinds and their meal, chestnuts and flour, dari, millet, and alpiste (long millet), potatoes.
 Fats, vegetable, for food.
 Fats, animal.
 Ferro-chrome and ferro, nickel, and all other ferro alloys.
 Filings and scrap, of old copper, tin, zinc, and their alloys.
 Firearms of all kinds and their component parts.
 Fish, fresh and preserved, dried, salted.
 Fish oil.
 Flax, raw, as tow or combed.
 Flaxen canvas: Hammock canvas, kitbag canvas, navy canvas, tent canvas.
 Flaxen fabric suitable for balloons.
 Flour: Potato, maize, and other sorts of; also gluten and fecula.
 Forage: Hay, straw.
 Forges, portable.
 Formol.
 Gambier.
 Gas, asphyxiating (materials for manufacture of).
 Gentian and its preparations.
 Glasses, field and opera, other than "de luxe."
 Glasses for optical instruments, and for spectacles.
 Glycerine.
 Graphite.
 Gold: Bullion, ingots, bars, dust, battered articles, coin.
 Grindery used in the making of boots and shoes, including rivets, plates, nails, buttons, &c.
 Grindstones and emery wheels.
 Gums, all kinds.
 Gut, animal, in all forms, *e.g.*, fresh, dried, salted, bladders, sausage casings.
 Hair, animal.
 Hammock, canvas.
 Hams.
 Hematite iron.
 Hemp, crushed, dressed, and combed.
 Hemp, yarn, cordage and twine.
 Hemp, cloth.
 Henbane and its preparations.
 Hides, raw and dressed.
 Horn and similar materials.
 Horses, asses, and mules.
 Hyposulphite of soda.
 Indigo, natural.
 Instruments, observation, geodesy, and optical.

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Instruments, nautical, of all kinds.
Iodine, iodide, iodiform.
Ipecachuana root.
Iridium.
Iron ore (including pyrites) and metal; iron castings and forgings, tinned plate, including boxes for packing food.
Jute: raw; yarn; bags.
Jute: piece-goods.
Lard.
Lava, volvic.
Lead, pure, and its alloys; pipe; sheet.
Lead ore.
Leather and leather wares.
Linen tissues.
Linen yarn.
Locust beans.
Lubricants.
Machine tools and parts thereof.
Machinery and parts thereof, suitable for use in marine and aerial navigation.
Machinery, electrical, electric dynamos, and motors.
Machinery, refrigerating.
Machinery and parts thereof, exclusively used for the manufacture of munitions and weapons of war.
Magnesium.
Magnetos.
Manganese; ore and metal, all forms.
Manures, chemical.
Maps and charts.
Margarine, oleo-margarine, copra, butter, and similar.
Meats, tinned, and extracts of.
Meats, fresh and refrigerated.
Meats, salt, and smoked.
Medicinal preparations.
Mercury, fulminate of.
Mercury; ore, metal, and preparations.
Metallic peroxides.
Methyl, salicylate.
Mica, rough and worked.
Milk, condensed, sweetened or not.
Miners' fuses.
Molasses.
Molybdenum; ore and alloys.
Morphia.
Munitions.
Needles, knitting.
Nickel ore: metal, pure and alloyed, all forms.
Nuts and seeds, oleaginous.
Nitrobenzine.
Nitrates and nitrites.
Nuts and walnuts.
Nux vomica and its alkaloids and preparations.
Oil, vegetable.
Oil-cake, whole and ground.
Oil, whale.
Oil-cloth.
Oil, mineral, crude, refined, essential, heavy.
Oil, residual and distillation of alcohol.
Oleaginous nuts and seeds.
Oleinc.
Onions.
Opium and preparations containing opium.
Optical instruments, glasses for.
Osmium.
Packings, engine and boiler, including slagwool.
Paraffin.
Paraldehyde.

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Peat.
 "Peptone Witte."
 Peroxides, metallic.
 Pharmaceutical preparations (vegetable alkaloids).
 Phosphorus products, all kinds.
 Phosphorus and phosphate of lime.
 Photographic plates and papers.
 Pigeons, living.
 Platinum.
 Pork-butchers' meat ("charenterie").
 Potassium, potash, and potash salts.
 Potatoes.
 Powder and similar explosives (see Explosives).
 Poultry.
 Projectiles and other munitions of war.
 Protargol.
 Preserved foodstuffs, all kinds.
 Pyramidon; pyridine (base of).
 Pyrites, copper and iron.
 Quinine and its salts.
 Quinine, extracts of.
 Rabbits.
 Rags of all kinds.
 Ramie, raw; yarn; tissues; and waste.
 Ruttaus, natural and peeled; canes.
 Rhodium.
 Residue of apples, grapes, olives ("mares").
 Resinous substances, pine and fir, oil of turpentine; turps; rosin; rosin pitch.
 Ropes (see Cables).
 Ruthenium.
 Rubber: Balata, gutta-percha, raw or remelted, including waste and ebonite; rubber wares.
 Rubber, vulcanised, in sheets.
 Rye, ergot of (see Ergot).
 Saccharin, including saxin.
 Sacks, coal, satchels and bags of all kinds (excepting paper bags).
 Salicylate of soda.
 Salin of beetroot.
 Salol.
 Salts of—
 Copper, chrome, tin, mercury, thorium, ammonium, cerium, titanium, molybdenum, vanadium, and other salts of rare earths.
 Salvarsan and neo-salvarsan.
 Sanitary materials and fittings.
 Santouin and its preparations.
 Scraps: Metal and filings, copper, tin, zinc, and their alloys.
 Seeds, sowing.
 Selenium.
 Serum.
 Silicon.
 Silk, Tussah, raw spun and woven.
 Silk, floss and noils, in mass or combed; yarns and tissues of same, undyed, unprinted.
 Shipbuilding materials, rigging and apparatus.
 Soap.
 Sodium sulphide; also hyposulphite.
 Soups, compressed, desiccated.
 Steel, all kinds.
 Sugar, raw, refined, candy.
 Sugar of milk.
 Sulphate of copper and cuprous powders; green copper.
 Sulphate of soda, sulphate of zinc.
 Sulphate of alumina.
 Sulphonal.
 Sulphur and pyrites.
 Sulphur dioxide (anhydride).

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Starch.
Steel seraps.
Surgical bandages and dressings.
Surgical instruments and apparatus, including drain tubes and rubber gloves.
Swords, bayonets, and other arms not being firearms or parts thereof.
Tapioca.
Tar coal and its chemical products.
Tarpaulins.
Tartar.
Tar (wood) and creosote oil.
Tanning substances of all kinds, including extracts used in tanning.
Telegraphs, material for.
Terpine.
Textile for balloons.
Theobromine.
Thorium, salts.
Thread, cotton.
Thread, woollen.
Thread, linen.
Thymol and its preparations.
Titanium, ore.
Tin, ore; metal, pure and alloyed, in all forms.
Tools, with or without handles, in iron or steel, spades, chisels, picks, axes, shovels, saws, farriers' tools, carpenters', wheelwrights', and saddlers' tools, entrenching tools, billhooks, hoes, and tool handles.
Tools used in the making of boots and shoes.
Tomatoes, fresh and preserved.
Trional.
Trioxymethylene.
Tungsten, in all forms.
Turpentine, essence.
Uniform clothing and military equipment, camping, saddlery, harness.
Urea and its compounds.
Urotropine (hexamethylene tetramine) and its preparations.
Vanadium, ore.
Vaccin.
Vaseline and mineral jellies.
Vegetables, fresh and preserved.
Vehicles of all kinds, haulers and traction engines of all kinds, pneumatic tyres, all articles, unmanufactured or manufactured, used in military or naval transport.
Ventilators of 50 to 250 kilogrammes.
Veronal (acid diethylbarbiturique), sodium veronal.
Vessels, sailing, steam, motor.
Water, oxygenised.
Wire, insulated.
Wolfram (tungsten), ore and metal, all forms.
Wood, walnut, unhewn, squared and sawn.
Wood, ash, beech, birch, lime, mahogany, okoume, plane.
Wood, for building.
Wood, for rifle stocks and rifle parts.
Wool of all kinds, including waste.
Woollen tissues.
Woollen hosiery and knitted goods.
Yeast.
Yarns, cotton.
Yarns, woollen.
Yarns, linen, hemp, jute, ramie.
Yarns, mohair, alpaca, hair.
Zinc, ore; metal, pure and alloyed, in all forms.

IMPORT DUTIES IN BRITISH SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS, COLONIES, POSSESSIONS AND PROTECTORATES.

Attention is directed to the Return recently published under the title of "Colonial Import Duties, 1915" (Cd. 8094, price 4s. 2d. *ex* postage), which contains information relating to the rates of import duty leviable in the British Self-Governing Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates. The particulars with respect to the divisions and sub-divisions of the various groups of merchandise dealt with in the Return are given in the full detail of the Tariff classification of the several Self-Governing Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates; whilst the principal Customs tariff decisions which have been issued from time to time by various Colonial Governments are also included.

The Return is arranged with the object of bringing together the various Tariff classifications and rates of duty for each principal group of articles, the information being shown for each British Possession under the following heads:—Yarns of cotton, linen, hemp, jute, silk, wool and worsted; woven and other manufactures of the same materials; various kinds of metals and metal manufactures (*viz.*:—iron and steel, brass and copper, lead, tin and zinc, including agricultural implements, cutlery and tools, machinery and wire); earthenware and porcelain; bricks and tiles (including drain pipes); glass and glasswares; hides, skins and leather and manufactures thereof; rubber and gutta percha and manufactures thereof; paper, stationery and books; paints, colours and varnishes; chemicals and drugs; dyeing and tanning materials; various oils, fats and resins, &c. (*viz.*, vegetable oils, oil-cake, grease, lard, candles, soap, glycerine, pitch and asphalt, tar, resins, turpentine, petroleum and rock oils, wax, glue and blacking); earths, stones, minerals, &c. (*viz.*:—fireclay, coal, coke and patent fuel, cement, stone and roofing slates); living animals and other live stock; wood and timber; the principal articles of food and drink; and a number of miscellaneous articles (*e.g.*, apparel, arms and ammunition, bags and sacks, bicycles, boots and shoes, carpets and floorcloths, carriages and carts (including motor cars), clocks and watches, cordage and twine, electrical machinery and apparatus (including wireless telegraphy), felt, gloves, hats, hosiery and underclothing, household furniture, jewellery, plate and plated wares, matches, manures, perfumery, pianos, pictures, saddlers' wares, starch, tobacco, toys, umbrellas and raw wool and hair).

Particulars are included in this Return, for the first time, for Sudan, Egypt, Johore and Brunei, whilst those relating to the Zanzibar Protectorate have been transferred from the Appendix to the body of the Return.

Particulars as to the preferential tariff advantages accorded in certain Self-Governing Dominions and West Indian Colonies in favour of British goods are also given, whilst the exact Forms of Certificate of Origin required for the entry of goods under the British Preferential Tariffs are now specified in the "Introductory Notes" for those Dominions and Colonies, respectively.

*Import Duties in British Self-Governing Dominions,
Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates.*

The Return also includes, in the Appendices, information respecting tariff valuations, the levying of customs duties on the gross or net weight of goods imported at specific rates, tare allowances, Colonial copyright laws and regulations, and parcel post regulations affecting dutiable articles sent from the United Kingdom.

A detailed statement is also included of the *export* duties leviable on various articles exported from the various British Self-Governing Dominions, Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates.

The information given embodies all tariff charges notified to the Board of Trade up to the date of the preparation of the Return (October, 1915).

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., is prepared, as far as possible, to furnish information in reply to applications from British traders with regard to the rates of import duty leviable on any articles not included in the Return.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada copy of a Customs Memorandum (No. 1959 B), which contains the text of a Ministerial Order issued by the Department of Agriculture on the 28th October, 1915, and which amends the Order under "The Animal Contagious Diseases Act" of the 9th September last by adding thereto the following paragraph:—

**Regulations regarding
Dressed Hogs in transit
through Canada for
export by Sea.**

The transit through Canada of carload shipments of United States dressed hogs, for export by sea, is permitted in bonded sealed cars, provided the steps and running boards of such cars are disinfected at the port of entry to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, and that the cars are disinfected immediately after unloading under the supervision of an Inspector of the Department. (C. 37,262.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt of copy of an Appraisers' Bulletin (No. 1210), dated 12th October, 1915, giving certain Customs decisions regarding the rates of duty leviable on various articles on importation into the Dominion of Canada.

**Customs
Decisions.**

The following are the principal decisions given:—

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.**

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.	
		Under the British Pre- ferential Tariff	Under the General Tariff.
Semi-autoplate machine (declared to be entitled to entry as a "type-writing machine") [In effect from 13th May, 1913.]	441	Free	Free
Tariff status of bags ordinarily used as coverings for goods subject to a specific rate of duty or free:— Declared that <i>jute bags</i> may be rated for duty as usual coverings when imported in the form of coverings for corn, corn meal, barley, oats, flax-seed, peas, beans, peanuts, potatoes, wool, coal, and sugar, if such coverings appear appropriate for use in such importations,—and not to be regarded as <i>designed</i> for other use, when imported containing such articles... ..	710 (a)	5 % <i>ad val.</i> *	7½ % <i>ad val.</i> *
Glass plates or discs for lenses may be regarded as only rough cut or unwrought when the surface has not been "ground" or polished on either side, and the edges only rough ground (or rough cut), and subject to duty, as follows [In effect from 1st October, 1915.]	759	5 % <i>ad val.</i> *	7½ % <i>ad val.</i> *
<i>Note.</i> —Entries claimed under this item should contain a description as above outlined, written on the face thereof by the importer.			
Plums— Regarding the duty on plums, it is stated that as the "Weights and Measures Act" does not provide for a standard weight per bushel of plums, they are held to be dutiable by bushel measurement and not by weight.			

* War tax under Act No. 3 of 1915.

(C. 37,148.)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Advertising to the Notice which appeared on pp. 12-18 of the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 14th October, relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from the Union of South Africa, under various Proclamations,* the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation (No. 111 of 1915), dated 2nd October, which

* viz., Proclamations Nos. 23, 28, 49, 52, 58, 66 and 83 of 1915, which are now revoked.

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

consolidates and amends the above-mentioned Proclamations respecting the prohibition of the exportation of various articles to certain destinations from the Union of South Africa:

The amendments and additions in the present consolidated Proclamation are considerable, and it has been considered desirable to give the full lists of the articles which are prohibited from exportation from the Union to various destinations, viz. :

(A) To all destinations, except with the permission of the Minister of Defence—

- Accoutrements, namely web equipment, leather belts, leather bandoliers, leather pouches, other leather articles of personal equipment suitable for military purposes.
- Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships and balloons, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft, including :—Non-inflammable "celluloid" sheet (or similar transparent material non-soluble in lubricating oil, petrol or water); aeroplane dope; high tensile steel tubes; aeroplane instruments (aneroids, barographs, revolution indicators); aeroplane turnbuckles; steel stampings; aeroplane engines and parts.
- Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable for use in war.
- Camp equipment, articles of, including tents and their component parts, wooden huts, ovens, camp kettles, buckets, lanterns and horse rugs.
- Cannon and other ordnance and machine guns, and parts thereof.
- Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance, and for machine guns and parts thereof.
- Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts.
- Field glasses and telescopes.
- Firearms, rifled, of all kinds and their component parts.
- Harness and saddlery which can be used for military purposes, including metal fittings for such harness or saddlery.
- Heliographs.
- Mess tins, and water-bottles for military use.
- Military equipment.
- Periscopes.
- Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
- Range-finders and parts thereof.
- Searchlights.
- Signalling lamps of all kinds capable of being used for signalling Morse or other code, and component parts of such lamps.
- Swords, bayonets and other arms (not being firearms) and parts thereof.
- Telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones, and material therefor.
- Telephone sets and parts thereof, field service telegraph and telephone cables.
- Torpedo-nets.
- Torpedo-tubes.
- Torpedoes and parts thereof.
- Uniform clothing.

(B) To all destinations, except with the permission of the Commissioner of Customs and Excise—

- Capsicum and oleo-resin of capsicum.
- Carbons, suitable for searchlights.
- Celluloid.
- Chemicals, drugs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, namely :—
 - Aceto-celluloses.
 - Acetone.
 - Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin).
 - Alcohol, methyllic.
 - Ammonium nitrate, perchlorate and sulpho-cyanide.
 - Amyl acetate.
 - Anthracene oil and green oil.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

(B)—*continued.*

Chemicals, &c.—*continued.*

- Antipyrine (phenazone).
- Anti-tetanus serum.
- Belladonna, its alkaloids and preparations, including belladonna plaster.
- Benzol.
- Caffeine and its salts.
- Calcium acetate and all other metallic acetates.
- Cantharides and its preparations.
- Carbolic acid.
- Carbon disulphide.
- Chloral and its preparations, including chloramid.
- Chlorates, perchlorates, and nitrates, all metallic.
- Coal-tar distillation products, being the fractions of the distillation products of coal-tar between benzol and cresol.
- Coal-tar products for use in dye manufacture, including aniline oil and aniline salt.
- Collodion.
- Cresol, and all preparations of cresol (including cresylic acid) and nitrocresol (except saponified cresol).
- Cyanamide.
- Diethylbarbituric acid (veronal) and veronal sodium.
- Dimethylaniline.
- Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal-tar products.
- Emetin and its salts.
- Ergot of rye, not including liquid extract or other medicinal preparations of ergot.
- Eucaïne hydrochlor.
- Fusel oil (amyl alcohol).
- Gentian and its preparations.
- Glycerine, crude and refined.
- Henbane and its preparations.
- Hydroquinone.
- Indigo, natural.
- Ipecacuanha root.
- Manganese peroxide of.
- Methylaniline.
- Neo-salvarsan.
- Nitric acid.
- Nitrotoluol.
- Novocain.
- Opium and its preparations and alkaloids.
- Paraffin, liquid medicinal.
- Paraformaldehyde and trioxymethylene.
- Paraldehyde.
- "Peptone Witte."
- Phenacetin.
- Picric acid and its components.
- Potash canstic.
- Potassium cyanide.
- Potassium permanganate.
- Protargol, not including silver proteinate.
- Pyridine.
- Saccharin (including "saxin").
- Salicylic acid, methyl salicylate, sodium salicylate, and theobromine-sodium salicylate.
- Salol.
- Salvarsan.
- Santonin and its preparations.
- Sulphonal.
- Sulphur, and spent oxide of sulphur.
- Sulphur dioxide, liquefied.
- Sulphuric acid.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA**—*continued.***(B)**—*continued*Chemicals, &c.—*continued.*

- Thorium, oxide and salts of.
- Thymol and its preparations.
- Toluol and mixtures containing toluol.
- Trephenyl phosphate.
- Triional.
- Valonia.
- Coal-tar, crude.
- Compasses, other than ships' compasses.
- Cotton fabric, suitable for aircraft.
- Cotton, raw.
- Cotton-waste of all descriptions.
- Cotton yarn and thread.
- Explosives of all kinds.
- Flax fabric, suitable for aircraft.
- Flax, raw.
- Glass for optical instruments.
- Gold beaters' skin.
- Grindery, the following articles of, used in the making of boots and shoes:—
 - Brass rivets, for use by hand or machine.
 - Cutlan studs, for use by hand or machine.
 - Heel attaching pins, for use by hand or machine.
 - Lasting tacks or rivets, including iron shoe rivets, for use by hand or machine.
 - Steel bills, for use by hand or machine.
 - Heel tips.
 - Heel tip nails.
 - Hobnails of all descriptions.
 - Protector studs.
 - Screwing wire.
- Hemp, other than Manila hemp.
- Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea, namely, plant for cordite and ammunition factories, viz.:—
 - Cordite presses.
 - Dies for cartridge cases.
 - Gauges for shells or cartridges.
 - Incorporators.
 - Lapping machines.
 - Rifling machines.
 - Wire-winding machines.
- Intrenching tools and intrenching implements, namely, pick-axes and grubbers, whether of combination pattern or otherwise; spades and shovels of all descriptions; helms and handles for pick-axes, grubbers, spades and shovels, machinery for trenching and ditching.
- Iron pyrites.
- Jute piece goods, and bags and sacks made of jute.
- Jute yarns.
- Khaki woollen cloth.
- Leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, military boots or military clothing.
- Magnetos.
- Sheengut.
- Shipbuilding materials, namely:—
 - Boiler tubes.
 - Condenser tubes.
 - Iron and steel castings and forgings for hulls and machinery of ships.
 - Iron and steel plates and sectional materials for shipbuilding.
 - Marine engines, and parts thereof.
 - Ships' auxiliary machinery.
- Sounding machines and gear.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

(B)—continued.

Silk cloth, silk braid, silk thread, suitable for cartridges.
 Silk noils.
 Silk, Shantung, in the piece.
 Spirits, methylated.
 Spirits of a strength of not less than 43 degrees above proof.
 Tarpanlins and wagon covers.

(C) To all destinations (other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates) except with the permission of the Commissioner of Customs and Excise—

Alumite.
 Blankets.
 Bone-ash.
 Boots and shoes.
 Carts, two-wheeled, capable of carrying 15 cwt. or over, and their component parts.
 Chemicals, drugs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, namely:—
 Acetanilide.
 Aconite and its preparations and alkaloids.
 Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound, other than ammonium nitrate, perchlorate and sulphocyanide.
 Ammonia liquefied.
 Ammonia liquor.
 Antimony, sulphides and oxides of.
 Benzoic acid (synthetic) and benzoates.
 Bromine and alkaline bromides.
 Calcium carbide.
 Carbon tetrachloride.
 Castor-oil.
 Caustic soda.
 Chloride of tin.
 Chlorine (including liquefied chlorine).
 Coca and its preparations and alkaloids.
 Copper iodide.
 Copper, suboxide of.
 Copper sulphate.
 Cresol (saponified).
 Formic aldehyde.
 Hexamethylene tetramin (urotropin) and its preparations.
 Hydrobromic acid.
 Hydrochloric acid.
 Magnesium chloride and sulphate.
 Mercury, compounds and preparations of (other than nitrate of mercury).
 Oxalic acid.
 Oxides and salts (other than chlorates, perchlorates, and nitrates) of the following metals:—
 Aluminium.
 Cobalt.
 Nickel.
 Tungsten.
 Phosphorus and its compounds.
 Potash salts [except potassium chlorate, cyanide, nitrate (saltpetre), perchlorate, and permanganate].
 Prussiate of soda.
 Quinine.
 Sodium.
 Sodium cyanide.
 Sodium sulphide.
 Sodium hyposulphite (thiosulphate).

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—continued.****(C)—continued.**Chemicals, &c.—*continued.*

- Lead, pig, sheet or pipe (including solder containing lead).
- Tartaric acid, cream of tartar, and alkaline tartrates.
- Urea and its compounds.
- Zinc chloride and sulphate.

Cement.

Coal (including anthracite and steam, gas, household and all other kinds of coal) and coke—excluding coal in reasonable quantities for bunkering purposes.

Coal sacks.

Clothing—all descriptions.

Deerskins, dressed and undressed.

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

Electros for printing purposes, composed of lead, antimony, and copper.

Ferro alloys, including :—

- Ferro-chrome.
- Ferro-manganese.
- Ferro-molybdenum.
- Ferro-nickel.
- Ferro-titanium.
- Ferro-tungsten.
- Ferro-vanadium.
- Spiegeleisen.

Ferro-silicon.

Forges, portable.

Graphite, including foundry (moulding) plumbago and plumbago for lubricating.

Gold and silver in coin or bullion, and paper money.

Guanos.

Hemp, the following manufactures of :—

Cloth.

Cordage and twine, not including cordage or twine of Manila hemp or reaper or binder twine.

Horse-shoes and shoeing material.

Hosiery needles.

Jute, raw and carded.

Lubricants.

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

Metals and ores, namely :—

Aluminium, manufactures of aluminium, and alloys of aluminium.

Antimony and alloys of antimony, including anti-friction metal.

Bauxite.

Chrome ore.

Cobalt.

Copper unwrought and part wrought, all kinds including alloys of copper (such as brass, gun-metal, naval brass and delta metal, phosphor copper, phosphor bronze, and solder containing copper), copper and brass circles; slabs, bars, ingots, scrap, rods, and plates, and also wrought copper of the following descriptions :—
Copper and brass pipes, sheets, solid drawn tubes, condenser plates, copper wire, brass wire, bronze wire, perforated brass sheets, perforated brass linings, and copper foil, copper ore.

Cerundum.

Lead ore.

Manganese and manganese ore.

Mercury.

Molybdenum and molybdenite.

Nickel and nickel ore.

Scrap metals—all descriptions.

Scheelite.

Selenium.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

(C)—continued.

Metals and ores—*continued.*

- Steel containing tungsten or molybdenum or both, and any tools or other articles made from such steel.
- Tin and tin ore.
- Tungsten.
- Vanadium.
- Wolframite.
- Wulfenite.
- Zinc (including zinc ashes, zinc rods, zinc sheets, spelter and spelter dross).
- Zinc ore.
- Mica (including mica splittings) and micaite.
- Mineral jellies.
- Mines and parts thereof.
- Oil, blast furnace (except creosote and creosote oil).
- Oil fuel, shale.
- Oils and fats, all animal and vegetable, including fatty acids, but not including essential oils.
- Oil, whale (train, blubber, sperm), seal oil, shark oil, fish oil generally, and mixtures or compounds of any of the foregoing.
- Paraffin wax, wax candles, and waxed paper.
- Petroleum, fuel oil (including turpentine substitute and paraffin oil).
- Petroleum, gas oil.
- Petroleum spirit and motor spirit (including shell spirit).
- Phosphate, rock, viz. :—
 - Apatites.
 - Phosphates of lime and alumina.
- Pigskins, dressed or undressed.
- Rope (steel wire) and hawsers.
- Rubber (including raw, waste and reclaimed rubber, solutions containing rubber, jellies containing rubber or any other preparations containing rubber, and also including balata, gutta-percha, and the following varieties of rubber, viz. :—Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong, Palembang, Pontianac, and all other substances containing caoutchouc) and goods made wholly or partly of rubber; including tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres.
- Submarine sound signalling apparatus.
- Surgical bandages and dressings (including buttercloth).
- Tungsten filaments for electric lamps.
- Turpentine (oil and spirit).
- Vessels, boats and craft of all kinds; floating docks and their component parts.
- Wagons, four-wheeled, capable of carrying one ton and over and their component parts.
- Wax, mineral and vegetable, except Carnamba wax.
- Wire, barbed, and galvanised wire, and implements for fixing and cutting the same (but not including galvanised wire-netting).
- Wire, steel, of all kinds.
- Wood-tar, and wood-tar oil.
- Woollen rags, applicable to other uses than manure, pulled or not.
- Woollen and worsted cloth suitable for uniform clothing, not including women's dress stuffs or cloth with pattern.
- Woollen jerseys, cardigan jackets, woollen gloves, woollen socks, and men's woollen underwear of all kinds.

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

- Anchors and chain cables.
- Armour plates, armour quality castings and similar protective material.
- Asbestos.
- Bags and sacks of all kinds (except bags and sacks made of jute and paper bags).
- Bicycles and their component parts.

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

- Binder twine.
- Bladders, casings, and sausage skins.
- Camphor.
- Carnauba wax.
- Chemicals, drugs, etc. :—
 - Arsenic and its compounds.
 - Bichromate of soda.
 - Bismuth and its salts (except bismuth nitrate).
 - Iodine and its preparations and compounds.
 - Nux vomica and its alkaloids and preparations.
 - Tin, compounds of, other than chloride of tin and tin ore.
- Chronometers and all kinds of nautical instruments.
- Compasses for ships, and parts thereof, including fittings such as binnacles.
- Firearms, unrifled, for sporting purposes.
- Flaxen canvas, namely :—
 - Hammock canvas.
 - Kitbag canvas.
 - Merchant Navy canvas.
 - Royal Navy canvas.
- Grindstones, carborundum wheels, and emery wheels.
- Gums, resins, balsams, and resinous substances of all kinds, except such as contain caoutchouc.
- Hair, animal, of all kinds; and tops, noils and yarns of animal hair.
- Lacs of all kinds, including shellac, gum lac, seed lac, stick lac, and other forms of lac, but not including lac dye.
- Lignum vitæ.
- Linen close canvas.
- Linen duck cloth.
- Machinery, metal-working
- Mahogany.
- Metals and ores, namely :—
 - Iron ore.
 - Iron, haematite pig.
- Monazite sand.
- Motor vehicles of all kinds, including motor bicycles and their component parts and accessories.
- Packings, engine and boiler (including slagwool).
- Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock.
- Rattans.
- Seeds, clover and grass.
- Terneplates.
- Tin plates, including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing.

(E) To all destinations except with the permission of the Minister of Railways and Harbours—

- Foodstuffs and the raw materials thereof.
 - Forage and feeding stuffs for animals and the raw materials thereof.
- The terms "foodstuffs" and "feeding stuffs for animals" shall be deemed to include oleaginous seeds, nuts and kernels, animal and vegetable oils and fats, other than linseed oil, suitable for use in the manufacture of margarine, and cakes and meal made from oleaginous seeds, nuts, and kernels.

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

- Tanning substances of all kinds, including extracts for use in tanning.
- Provided that no such prohibition shall apply in respect of the exportation of wattle bark by regular shippers direct to the United States of America or to Russia if the Commissioner of Customs and Excise specially authorise such exportation. Further, exportation of this commodity shall only be permitted on such conditions as the Commissioner may impose.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

(G) To all destinations except the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates—

Wool, raw.
Wool, tops.
Wool, noils.
Wool, waste.
Woolled sheepskins.
Woollen and worsted yarns.
Merino and black-faced and camel-hair noils.
Goatskins (including Angora bearing the hair and Angora goats' hair).
Hides.
Skins.

Provided that with the permission of the Commissioner of Customs and Excise any such goods may be exported direct to Italy and to the United States of America.

(H) To all destinations, other than the United Kingdom—

Diamonds.

It is also provided in the Proclamation that section 3 of the "Public Welfare and Moratorium Act, 1914" (No. 1 of 1914—Special Session) shall be in operation throughout the Union.

[*Note.*—Section 3 of the above-mentioned Act empowers the Governor-General, by Proclamation, to prohibit, regulate, or restrict the export of any class of goods named in such Proclamation.

Any person who exports any goods in contravention of such a Proclamation shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable upon conviction to a fine not exceeding £500 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years or to both such fine and such imprisonment.]

ORANGE FREE STATE.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 618 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 26th August last regarding the temporary prohibition of the sale of rifles and rifle ammunition in the Orange Free State under Proclamation No. 70 of 1915, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation (No. 117 of 1915) which prohibits the sale of rifles and rifle ammunition in the Province for a further period of three months from the 23rd October, 1915, unless the Proclamation be previously withdrawn. (C.I.B. 53,386.)

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

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 Southern Rhodesia under Proclamation No. 10 of 1915 and amending Government Notices, copy of a further

Prohibition of Exportation of Coal and Coke to certain destinations.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA—*continued.*

Government Notice (No. 359 of 1915), dated 1st October, has been received, which prohibits the exportation of the undermentioned articles from the Territory, as follows:—

(A) To all destinations, other than destinations in the United Kingdom, any British Possession or British Protectorate:—

Coal (including anthracite and steam, gas, household and all other kinds of coal) and coke. (C. 36,890.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt of copy of a Government Notice (No. 361 of 1915), dated 8th October, which gives a Supplementary List (No. 2) of Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on various articles imported into Southern Rhodesia.

The principal decisions given are as follows:—

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.		
		Under the General Tariff.	Under the British Preferential Tariff.	
			On goods the produce or manufacture of reciprocating British Possessions.	On goods the produce or manufacture of non-reciprocating British Possessions.
Buckles and belt fittings for Sam Browne belts...	193	20 % <i>ad val.</i>	9 % <i>ad val.</i>	9 % <i>ad val.</i>
Chains for driving the water-spreading discs on watering carts ...				
Cigarettes ludiennes ...				
Fairy gloves for cleaning and polishing) ...				
Hangers for wicket gates (imported separately) ...				
Harness compound oil (dressing for leather belting) ...				
Truck hoist for lifting casks ...				
Walnut crystals ...	167	Free	Free	Free
Zumesite (beer preservative) ...	193	20 % <i>ad val.</i>	9 % <i>ad val.</i>	9 % <i>ad val.</i>

(C. 37,129.)

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

Advertising to Notices which have appeared in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from the East Africa Protectorate under various Proclamations, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation (No. 47 of 1915), dated 2nd October, which revokes previous Proclamations respecting prohibited exports, and, at the same time, provides for the prohibition of the exportation of

Prohibited Exports: Consolidated Lists.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE—*continued.*

various articles to certain destinations from the Protectorate as follows:—

(A) To all destinations:—

Barley;

Beans of all kinds, other than soya beans, provided that the following beans may, subject to the licence of the Governor, and in accordance with the provisions of such licence, be exported to the United Kingdom, British Possessions, Protectorates, and Allied Countries:—

Rose cocoa;
Canadian wonder;
Kikuyu red;
White haricot;
Noycau blanc.

Galvanised or black iron tubes or piping from one inch to four inches in diameter and all fittings pertaining thereto.

Garlic;

Rice;

Sugar;

Urad;

Wheat.

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

The articles included under this Group are, for the most part, similar to those specified in the same Group in the Notice for Trinidad and Tobago on pp. 79-84 of the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 14th October last.

Certain foodstuffs, which may be used as food for man or animals, as well as animal and vegetable oils and fats and oleaginous nuts, &c. are, however, included under this Group in the present Proclamation, and not under Group "C" as in the Trinidad and Tobago Notice.

(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:—

The articles included under this Group are, for the most part, similar to those included in the same Group, in the Notice for Trinidad and Tobago, on pp. 84-6 of the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 14th October last, except that only certain foodstuffs which may be used as food for man or animals are included in this Group in the present Proclamation, and not all foodstuffs and feeding stuffs (including animal and vegetable oils and fats and oleaginous nuts, &c.) as in the Trinidad and Tobago Notice. Further, "asphalt" is not specified in the present Proclamation.

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

Maize.

Ground nuts, earth nuts or pea nuts (arachides).

(E) To Bulgaria:—

All goods.

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

The Governor is also empowered, under the present Proclamation, to permit by licence the exportation of any goods or class of goods the exportation of which is prohibited.

(C. 36,921.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE—*continued.*

The "Official Gazette" of the East Africa Protectorate for the 22nd September last contains a General Notice (No. 614 of 1915), dated 15th September, giving the tariff valuations which have been fixed for the purposes of levying duty on the undermentioned articles exported from the East Africa Protectorate, with effect from 1st October to the 31st December, 1915:—

Articles.	Export Tariff Valuations.
Rubber	Rupees.
Hides and calf skins	36-00
Goat skins and kid skins	22-50
Sheep skins	12-50
Tortoise shell	3 00
Hippo teeth	Rs. 3 to Rs. 20
Rhino horns	45-00
Gum copal (sorted)	25-00
" (mixed)	Rs. 18 to Rs. 27
" (siftings)	" 6 " 15
" (Red No. 1)	" 1 " 3
" (Red No. 2)	" 20 " 30
	" 10 " 20

(C. 36,988.)

PROTECTORATE OF SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

Adverting to the Notice which appeared on pp. 617-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 26th August last relative to the application of the Union Customs Tariff and Regulations to goods imported into the Protectorate of South-West Africa under a Proclamation of the 16th July last, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office,

copy of "The Official Gazette" of the Protectorate of South-West Africa, dated 20th September last, which contains copy of a further Proclamation (No. 15 of 1915) dated 20th September, providing that the following Excise and Surtax Tariff Acts of the Union of South Africa shall, until further provision is made, be applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to the Protectorate of South-West Africa, and that those Acts and the regulations made thereunder shall have force and effect throughout and in respect to the said Protectorate, viz.:—

Act No. 16 of 1911—

To provide for a duty of excise on *cigarettes* in the Union; and a corresponding surtax on *cigarettes* imported for consumption in the Union.

Act No. 37 of 1913—

To amend the tariff of excise and customs duties in force in the several Provinces of the Union, and to make other provisions incidental to the amendment of those Tariffs.

[This Act revises the Customs duties on spirits and vinegar; and the excise duties on spirits, beer and vinegar.]

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

PROTECTORATE OF SOUTH-WEST AFRICA—continued.

Act No. 13 of 1914—

To impose an excise duty on *matches* manufactured in the Union and to provide for the collection thereof; and to impose a corresponding customs duty on matches, which, having been manufactured in any Territory the Government whereof has entered into a Customs Agreement with the Government of the Union, are imported into the Union.

Act No. 22 of 1915—

To amend in certain respects the Customs Tariff in force in the Union; to impose an excise duty upon *sugar* manufactured or refined; and upon *playing cards* manufactured in the Union; to impose corresponding Customs duties consequent upon the imposition of such excise duties; and to provide for the collection of such excise and customs duties on sugar and playing cards, and for other purposes incidental to the purposes aforesaid.

The excise duties and taxes aforesaid shall be paid to the Collectors of Excise in the Union, or to such other officers as may, from time to time, be prescribed by Notice in the "Official Gazette" of the Protectorate.

Particulars of the above Union Acts have appeared in various issues of the "Board of Trade Journal," viz.:—the 1st June, 1911 (pp. 457-8); the 24th July, 1913 (pp. 204-5 and 217-9); the 2nd July, 1914 (p. 38) and the 3rd June, 1915 (pp. 671-3 and 685-6), respectively.

(C. 36,598.)

The "Official Gazette" of the Protectorate of South-West Africa for the 20th September last contains a Government Notice (No. 18 of 1915), dated 20th September, laying down certain regulations regarding the importation of intoxicating liquor into the Protectorate.

**Regulations regarding
Importation of
Intoxicating Liquors.**

It is provided, in the Notice, that no wines, spirits, beer, or other intoxicating liquor shall be imported into the Protectorate unless a permit has been issued under the directions of the Chief Secretary for the Protectorate, authorising the importation of the same.

Any person who without a permit imports, attempts to import, or is a party to the importation of intoxicating liquor into the Protectorate, shall be guilty of an offence, and upon conviction shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £100, or in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding six months, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Any intoxicating liquor, for the importation of which without a permit any person has been convicted, may be confiscated on the order of the Court before which such conviction is obtained.

(C. 36,598.)

The above-mentioned "Gazette" also contains the text of a Proclamation (No. 10 of 1915), dated 20th September, which regulates the possession, sale, importation and exportation of firearms and ammunition in the Protectorate.

**Regulation of Importation,
Exportation, &c. of
Arms and Ammunition.**

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***PROTECTORATE OF SOUTH-WEST AFRICA—continued.**

It is provided, *inter alia*, that no person shall import into or export from the Protectorate any firearm or ammunition without a licence issued by the prescribed official. No such importation or exportation shall be permitted, except through the port of Luderitzbucht, through Swakopmund by railway from the port of Walvis Bay and by railway from the Union, or through such other ports of entry on the land borders of the Protectorate as may, for the purposes of this Proclamation, hereafter be notified by notice in the "Gazette."

The Proclamation is not applicable to arms and ammunition the property of the Union Government.

In the Proclamation the term

"Firearm" is held to mean and include any gun, rifle, revolver, pistol, or other firearm, or any material part of any firearm, as herein defined, and

"Ammunition" shall mean and include any cartridges (loaded or unloaded), bullets, gunpowder, percussion caps, or any other explosive or article used in the discharge of arms. (C. 36,598.)

NIGERIA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 67-72 of the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 14th October last giving a list of articles which are prohibited from exportation from Nigeria under Order-in-Council No. 8 of 1915, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a further Order-in-Council (No. 17 of 1915), dated 10th September, which revokes the Order-in-Council No. 8 of 1915, and, at the same time, prohibits the exportation of various articles to certain destinations from the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria.

The lists of articles included in the present Order-in-Council, and the extent to which their exportation is prohibited, are, for the most part, the same as those previously specified in the revoked Proclamation.

There are, however, certain amendments of, and additions to, the prohibited export lists, as follows:—

(A) No alteration.

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

Capsicum and oleo-resin of capsicum;

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

Cotton, raw; cotton lint; cotton waste of all descriptions; cotton yarns.

[The italicised words only are new.]

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

[This heading, which is applicable to all articles included in this Group, has been amended by the insertion of the word "Italy" in lieu of the word "Belgium."]

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NIGERIA—*continued.*

(C)—*continued.*

Gums, resins, ba'sams, and resinous substances of all kinds, except such as contain caoutchouc (the export of substances containing caoutchouc being prohibited to all destinations abroad, other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates).

[This is a new item.]

Provision is also made for the prohibition of the exportation of the following articles to *Spain* :—

Oleaginous nuts, seeds, kernels and products and vegetable oils. (C. 36,635.)

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 404-6 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from the Straits Settlements under a Proclamation of the 24th September last, copy of a further Proclamation, dated 7th October, 1915, has been received which amends the above-mentioned Proclamation by prohibiting the exportation of the following articles to certain destinations from the Colony under a new heading, viz. :—

(E) To all destinations, other than the United Kingdom and the Federated Malay States :—

Tungsten or tungsten ores, commonly known as wolfram, wolframite, and scheelite.

[At the same time it is provided that sheelite, tungsten, and wolframite shall be deleted from the list of articles, the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations, other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates.] (C. 36,505.)

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

Adverting to Notices which have appeared in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" regarding the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from the Federated Malay States under various Notifications, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Notification (No. 2716 of 1915) which was published in the "Government Gazette" on the 27th September last, and which rescinds former Notifications, and, at the same time, consolidates and amends the new lists of articles, the exportation of which is prohibited to certain countries from the Federated Malay States.

The lists of articles included in the Notification, and the extent to which their exportation is prohibited, are practically identical with those given in the Straits Settlements prohibition lists (A), (B) and

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES—*continued.*

(C) which have appeared in various issues of this Journal, except as regards the following articles:—

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

Metals and ores:—

Scheelite;
Tungsten;
Wolframite.

[In the Straits Settlements lists, these articles now constitute Group (E) and their exportation is prohibited to all destinations, other than the United Kingdom and the Federated Malay States. See notice above under "Straits Settlements."]

(D) To all destinations abroad other than a Malay State under British Protection, the Colony of the Straits Settlements and the States of North Borneo and Sarawak:—

Australian coal;
Australian wheat flour and meat.

[With the exception of the italicised words in the heading, this Group corresponds with Group (D) in the Straits Settlements lists.] —
(C. 37,140.)

The Board of Trade have also received copy of a Notification (No. 2805) which was published in the Federated Malay States "Government Gazette" of the 8th October, 1915, and which prohibits the importation of unset diamonds, whether cut or uncut, into the Federated Malay States.

Prohibition of Importation of Unset Diamonds. It is, however, provided that this prohibition shall not relate to any importation of diamonds effected under and in accordance with the terms of an express permission in that behalf under the hand of the Chief Secretary to the Government. (C. 36,695.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 29-36 of the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 14th October relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from Newfoundland under a Proclamation of the 6th September last, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a further Proclamation, dated 5th October, 1915, which amends the above-mentioned Proclamation by prohibiting the exportation of various articles from the Colony, as follows:—

(A) To all destinations:—

Copper and brass solid drawn tubes.
[Previously included under Group "B."]
Diamonds, rough, suitable for industrial purposes.
Mercury.
[Previously included under Group "B."]

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NEWFOUNDLAND—*continued.*

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

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

[Previously prohibited to all destinations, except to the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates and Allied Countries.]

Hosiery needles.

[Previously included under Group "A."]

Mercury, compounds and preparations of (other than nitrate of mercury).

[In lieu of "mercury, salts and preparations of (other than nitrate of mercury)"].

Caustic soda.

Sodium.

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

Charcoal and peat ;

Chemicals, &c :—

Acetic acid ;

Antimony, compounds of, except sulphides and oxides of antimony (the exportation of which is prohibited under Group "B") ;

Copper, compounds of, except copper nitrate (the exportation of which is prohibited under Group "A"), and copper iodide, copper sulphate, and sub-oxide of copper (the exportation of which is prohibited under Group "B") ;

Sodium cyanide ;

Sodium sulphide ;

Forage and food, which may be used for animals, namely :—

Green forage ;

Lupin seeds ;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely :—

Bacon, ham, and pork ;

Cocoa, raw, of all kinds, and all preparations of cocoa, including cocoa husks, cocoa shells, and chocolate ;

Coffee ;

Vegetables, fresh, except peas ;

(D) To all destinations abroad, other than the United Kingdom and France :—

Wood, namely :—

Ash ;

Spruce.

[Previously prohibited under Group "A."]

(C. 36,433.)

MALTA.

Adverting to Notices which have appeared in previous issues of the

**Prohibited
Exports :
Amended Lists.**

"Board of Trade Journal" prohibiting the exportation from Malta of various articles to certain countries under various Government Notices, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a further Government Notice (No. 234), dated 21st October, 1915, which amends the previous Notices by prohibiting the exportation of the undermentioned articles to certain destinations from Malta, as follows :—

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

MALTA—*continued.*

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

Chemicals, drugs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations:—

Antipyrine (phenazone) *and its derivatives*;

[The italicised words only are new.]

Chromium, compounds of (except bichromate of soda, which is included under Group "B");

[This is a new item.]

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

[The above item replaces the item "coal (including anthracite and steam, gas, household, and all other kinds of coal) and coke."]

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

[The italicised words only are new.]

Magnesite and magnesite bricks;

[This is a new item.]

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

[The italicised words only are new.]

Oil fuel, but not including any such fuel allowed by the Collector of Customs to be shipped for use on the exporting ship.

[This is a new item.]

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

Chemicals, drugs, &c.:—

Formic acid;

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

Pepper;

Plywood of all kinds (except ash three-ply wood which is included under Group "A");

[The above are all new items.]

(C. 36,810.)

A further Government Notice (No. 230), dated 18th October, 1915, has also been received which prohibits the exportation of the red variety of onions to all destinations from Malta.

Exportation of Red Variety of Onions prohibited.

(C. 36,810.)

CYPRUS.

The Board of Trade have been informed by the Chief Collector of Customs at Cyprus that, by an Order-in-Council (No. 646 of 1915) published in the "Cyprus Gazette" of the 22nd October, appliances and equipment for any Municipal Poor House in Cyprus are allowed to be imported free of Customs duty on the certificate of the Commissioner of the District.

Free Importation of Appliances and Equipment for Municipal Poor Houses.

(C.1.B. 53,496.)

RUSSIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Decree of the Russian Minister of Finance was published in the official "Bulletin of Laws" of Petrograd for the 29th September/12th October, which authorised, as a general measure, the exportation of caviare to allied and neutral countries.

Exportation of Caviare permitted.

(C. 37,065.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NORWAY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at Christiania to the effect that persons desiring to export *salted herrings* from Norway are now required to obtain a licence and to pay a tax of 4 kronor per barrel of herrings exported.

H.M. Minister also reports that the exportation from Norway of *woollen and cotton goods combined with rubber, and articles of clothing made therefrom*, has been prohibited; and that the prohibition of the exportation of *stearine* now includes *fatty acids*.

(C. 37,092 ; 37,093.)

SWEDEN.

With reference to the notice at page 408 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from Sweden, the Board of Trade are now in receipt of copies of the two Swedish Royal Decrees, dated the 2nd and 4th November, imposing the prohibitions in question as from the 6th November. The articles affected by these Decrees are given in the subjoined list, which should be substituted for the list printed in the notice referred to above:—

- American bacon and pork, salted ;
- Bronze powder, also bronze tinsel (brocade bronze) ;
- Copper (unmanufactured or raw) refined from raw material (not from scrap) at a Swedish refinery ;
- Ferrosilicon and ferro-silico-manganese ;
- Fir and spruce timber, unworked (including pitprops) ;
- Nickel scrap ; cast anodes of nickel, even if provided with ears, with or without hole ;
- Nickel wares, viz. :—sheets and hoops ; rods ; nails and rivets, also bolts ; pipes and tubes ; wire ; and wire cloth (gauze, &c.).

(C. 36,388.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at Stockholm to the effect that the exportation of the following articles from Sweden has been prohibited as from the 15th November:—

- Coal tar, and other tar produced from fossil substances (including coal tar which, on drying, has the same effect as asphalt lac varnish) ;
- Coal tar prepared (by the addition of lime, chalk, clay, asbestos or other similar mineral substances) for covering roofs, &c. ;
- Creosote oil, benzol (*bensotoljor*), carbolinum, and anthracene oil ;
- Soap, scented.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SWEDEN—*continued.*

With reference to the notice at pages 697-701 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 2nd September last, respecting the Swedish Regulations which require a declaration to be made as to the composition of syrups exported to Sweden, and as to the methods of analysis employed to ascertain such composition, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copies of a pamphlet, which has been issued at Stockholm, containing a revised translation of the Proclamation of the Swedish Board of Customs, dated the 17th March, 1915, which lays down detailed regulations regarding the methods for determining solid matter, ash contents, percentage of sugar, and starch syrup (dextrose + dextrine) in syrups exported to Sweden.

A copy of this pamphlet may be obtained by British firms interested, on personal or written application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 36,435.)

DENMARK.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at Copenhagen to the effect that the exportation of *stearine candles* and of *preparations of cresol* from Denmark has been prohibited.

The Board of Trade are also in receipt, through the same channel, of information from H.M. Minister at Copenhagen to the effect that the exportation of cork, cork goods, and cork waste from Denmark has been prohibited.

The prohibition does not, however, apply to corks used for closing bottles, &c., which are exported.

GERMANY.

According to the "Deutscher Reichsanzeiger" (Berlin) of 21st October, the Imperial Chancellor has issued a Regulation, dated 19th October, extending to oilseeds imported from foreign countries after 23rd October the provisions of the Bundesrat Order of 15th July, which gave to the War Committee for Vegetable and Animal Oils and Fats a monopoly of the production of oil from rape, turnip, ravenon, dodder, poppy, flax (linseed), and hemp, so far as the seeds were grown in Germany or in the occupied districts, or were imported previous to 15th July.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

GERMANY—continued.

The effects of the extension will be that all these oilseeds which may in future be imported must be delivered to the Committee, which will pay for them at rates (per 100 kilogs.) not exceeding the following:—Rape seed, 60 marks; turnip seed, 57-50 marks; ravisson, 40 marks; dodder, 40 marks; poppy, 80 marks; flax, 50 marks; and hemp, 40 marks.

The provisions of the Bundesrat Order above referred to also now apply to all imports of the following seeds:—Oil-radish ("oelrettich"), sunflower, sesame, cotton and castor seeds; edible cyprus roots ("erdmandel"), earth nuts, beech-nuts, soya beans, "Mowra," "Illipe," coconuts ("Schi" and "Geraspelte"), palm kernels and copra.

Kilog. = 2·2046 lbs. Mark = 11·8d.

NETHERLANDS.

With reference to previous notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the exportation of horses from the Netherlands, the "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" for the 7th and 8th November contains a Decree of the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, dated the 6th November, which provides that as from the 10th November and during the months of November and December, 1915, geldings and stallions under 20 months old may (under certain conditions laid down by the Decree) be allowed to be exported from the Netherlands by ship from Rotterdam and *via* certain towns by rail.

(C. 29,130.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at The Hague to the effect that the exportation of *antimony*, *oxalic acid*, and *sodium lye* from the Netherlands was prohibited by a Royal Decree of the 12th November.

FRENCH COLONIES.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a French Ministerial Decree, dated the 3rd November and published in the "Journal Officiel" for the 4th November, which abrogates the provision of the Decree of the 23rd April, 1915, in virtue of which *raw and dressed kidskins* were allowed to be exported from French

Colonies and Protectorates (other than Tunis and Morocco), without special authorisation, when consigned to France and French Colonies, the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, Belgium, Japan, Montenegro, Russia, Serbia, and American countries.

(C. 37,093.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***SWITZERLAND.**

With reference to the notice which appeared at page 410 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from Switzerland, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of the Decree of the Federal Council, dated the 5th November, imposing the prohibitions in question. A list of the goods covered by the Decree in question is given below and should be substituted for the list printed in last week's issue of the "Journal":—

**Prohibition
of Exportation of
certain Articles.**

Natural wine of more than 15 deg. alcoholic strength, and all special qualities of non-sparkling wines, whatever be their alcoholic strength—in casks;

Ligneous cement (bituminous composition for roofs) and other similar products manufactured with tar;

Iron:—All semi-manufactured articles, such as round iron, flat iron, square iron, and specially shaped iron, including iron wire, sheet iron, pipes, connecting pieces for pipes, and railway material—in so far as such articles were not previously prohibited to be exported;

Platinum, pure or alloyed;—Unworked, including scrap, waste, cinders, filings and dross; platinum, rolled, in plates, bands, sheets, &c.:

Silver, pure or alloyed—

Scrap, waste, cinders;

Unworked, even in granules;

Rolled, in plates, bands, sheets, &c.:

Gold, silver, and platinum in the form of wire and spun: metal wires surrounded with gold, silver, or platinum;

Tissues of gold, silver, or platinum wire or thread; gold and silver beaten into thin sheets;

Manufactures of gold and platinum, except watches and jewellery;

Salts of gold, and compounds of gold, not specially mentioned in the Swiss Customs Tariff, such as chloride of gold, double chloride of gold and radium (gold salt), &c.;

Salts of platinum, and compounds of platinum, not specially mentioned in the Swiss Customs Tariff, such as chloride of platinum, ammoniacal chloride of platinum, &c.;

Embriding machines; threading machines; detached parts of such machines; Nickel oxide;

The following raw materials and intermediate products for the manufacture of colouring materials, pharmaceutical products, bleaching materials, pyrotechnical products, and for other technical use, so far as not covered by previous prohibitions—

1. Peroxides, chlorates and peracid salts—

Peroxide of hydrogen (oxygenised water);

Peroxides of sodium, of calcium, of barium and of lead;

Chlorates, perchlorates and persulphates;

Perborates;

2. Nitrates of barium and of strontium;

3. Ammonia in aqueous solution, and ammoniacal salts;

4. Potassium and sodium; caustic potash and caustic soda, whether solid or liquid;

5. Alkali salts—

Chlorides; hypochlorites; iodates; sulphates and bisulphates;

sulphites, bisulphites and hyposulphites; sulphides; bicarbon-

ates; acetates; cyanide; sulphocyanide; oxalate and bioxalate;

tartrate, bitartrate, and stibiated tartar; aluminate; hypo-

phosphate; pyrophosphate;

6. Calcium salts—

Fluoride, crude (fluorspar) or purified; biphosphate, glycerophos-

phate, lactate, permanganate, oxalate; tartrate; bisulphite

borate, citrate, sulphide;

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SWITZERLAND—continued.

7. Acids—
Phosphoric acid; oxalic acid; boric acid; anhydrous acetic acid; monochloroacetic acid; lactic acid; titanio acid; molybdic acid and tungstic acid; vanadic acid; fatty acids not specially mentioned in the Swiss Customs Tariff;
8. Compressed gases—
Carbonic acid; acetylene lighting gas, oil gas; ammonia; oxygen, hydrogen, liquid air; sulphurous acid, and other compressed acids not specially mentioned in the Swiss Customs Tariff;
9. Chromic acid; chromate, bichromate, and other chrome salts; salts of manganese;
10. Wastes from soap and dye works, tin ashes, oxide of tin, and stannate of soda;
11. Derivatives of tar oil; derivatives of benzol and of naphthalene; Varnishes, lacs and siccatives, whether mixed or not with colouring matters, including extracts for use as lacs, and artificial turpentine; linseed oil degreased by exposure to the sun (*standöl*). (C. 36,503.)

SPAIN.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information from H.M. Ambassador at Madrid to the effect that the exportation of *stipticine, pancreon, nickel salts,* and *wooden railway sleepers* from Spain has been prohibited. (C. 36,519.)

ITALY.

With reference to the notice at pages 457-458 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 12th August last, the Italian "Gazzetta Ufficiale" for the 28th October contains the text of a Decree of the Ministers of Marine and of Finance, dated the 5th October, laying down regulations for the application of the provisions of Articles 2 and 3 of the Decree of the Lieutenant-General of the 18th July, respecting the carriage by sea from Italian ports of the oils and other liquid fuels specified therein.

Articles 9-10 of the present Decree lay down the regulations under which tank steamers arriving from abroad with cargoes of the oils and fuels in question may be allowed to carry part of the cargo from one Italian port to another. The text (in Italian) of the Decree may be seen by British traders interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 25,925.)

With reference to the notice at page 201 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 21st October respecting the exportation of chestnuts from Italy, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a despatch from H.M. Ambassador at Rome, dated the 30th October, reporting that an official notice has been published in the Italian press stating that no further licences can now be granted for the exportation of chestnuts, as licences have already been applied for (and granted) for the quantities exported in 1913. (C. 36,993.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

MEXICO.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H. M. Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico to the effect that the exportation from Mexico of *cotton* and *cottonseed oil* has been prohibited by Decree of the Constitutionalist Government. It is understood that the prohibition of export in question was to take effect as from the 1st November, 1915. (C. 36,508.)

**Prohibition of
Exportation of Cotton
and Cottonseed Oil.**

telegraphic information from H. M. Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico to the effect that the exportation from Mexico of *cotton* and *cottonseed oil* has been prohibited by Decree of the

Constitutionalist Government. It is understood that the prohibition of export in question was to take effect as from the 1st November, 1915. (C. 36,508.)

URUGUAY.

The Uruguayan "Diario Oficial" for the 28th September contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 27th September, which provides that *denatured cottonseed oil* shall be included under the "primary materials" referred to in Article 2 (f) of the Law of the 12th October, 1912 (*see* the notice at pages 513-514 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 5th December, 1912). Such oil will, therefore, on importation into Uruguay, be subject to Customs duty proper at the rate of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, and also to the duties for port works, for Consular service, and for "patente de giro," as well as to the statistical tax—the total surtaxes leviable amounting in the aggregate to 4 per cent. *ad valorem*. (C. 36,763.)

**Customs Treatment
of Denatured
Cottonseed Oil.**

Presidential Decree, dated the 27th September, which provides that *denatured cottonseed oil* shall be included under the "primary materials" referred to in Article 2 (f) of the Law of the

12th October, 1912 (*see* the notice at pages 513-514 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 5th December, 1912). Such oil will, therefore, on importation into Uruguay, be subject to Customs duty proper at the rate of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, and also to the duties for port works, for Consular service, and for "patente de giro," as well as to the statistical tax—the total surtaxes leviable amounting in the aggregate to 4 per cent. *ad valorem*. (C. 36,763.)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

With reference to the provision in the Argentine Presidential Decree of the 17th July last (noted at pages 770-1 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 9th September) under which the Argentine Customs authorities were empowered to demand a legalised certificate of origin specifying the district or region from which natural or crude petroleum imported into the Argentine Republic was obtained, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a further Presidential Decree, dated the 29th September, which provides that this requirement as to certification of origin is not to be enforced until the 1st January, 1916. (C. 36,358.)

**Documents
Required as
Proof of Origin
of Imported
Crude Petroleum.**

the Argentine Presidential Decree of the 17th July last (noted at pages 770-1 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 9th September) under which the Argentine Customs authorities were empowered to demand a legalised certificate of origin specifying the district or region from which natural or crude petroleum imported into

the Argentine Republic was obtained, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a further Presidential Decree, dated the 29th September, which provides that this requirement as to certification of origin is not to be enforced until the 1st January, 1916. (C. 36,358.)

The Board of Trade are also in receipt, through the same channel, of copy and translation of a further Presidential Decree, dated the 30th September, which provides that mixtures of hydrocarburets, referred to in Article 2, paragraph 1 B. of the Decree of the 17th July, shall, until the 1st January, 1916, be cleared, through the Customs under the rules as to their characteristics laid down in paragraph 1 of Article 20 of the Decree of 31st May,

**Importation of
Certain Mixtures
of Hydrocarburets.**

copy and translation of a further Presidential Decree, dated the 30th September, which provides that mixtures of hydrocarburets, referred to in Article 2, paragraph 1 B. of the Decree

of the 17th July, shall, until the 1st January, 1916, be cleared, through the Customs under the rules as to their characteristics laid down in paragraph 1 of Article 20 of the Decree of 31st May,

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—*continued.*

1906, containing the regulations for the execution of the Argentine Tariff Law. (C. 37,090.)

[*Note.*—In accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 20 of the Decree referred to, all volatile hydrocarburets of a density of 0.650 to 0.730, at a temperature of 90° Centigrade, are to be admitted free of duty.]

With reference to the notice at page 397 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of an Argentine Law (No. 9667), dated the 5th October, which provides for the appointment of a Commission to control and stimulate the building of artisans' houses (*Comisión Nacional de Casas Baratas*).

Article 10 of this Law provides that the materials used in the construction of the houses which are contracted for by the Commission shall be exempted from payment of Customs duty and import charges, and that the same exemption shall also be granted in respect of materials employed in the building, either singly or in numbers, of cheap houses for workmen and employees by Societies formed for that purpose, provided that the National Commission has approved the plans and specifications of the buildings and the conditions of the sale or leasing thereof. The amounts of duty covered by these exemptions shall be returned to the builders of the houses as soon as the work has been finished, and approved by the National Commission. (C. 36,973.)

EXCISE TARIFF CHANGES.

PROTECTORATE OF SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a Proclamation (No. 15 of 1915), dated 20th September, providing that certain Excise and Surtax Tariffs Acts of the Union of South Africa shall, until further provision is made, be applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to the Protectorate of South-West Africa, and that those Acts and the regulations made thereunder shall have force and effect throughout and in respect to the said Protectorate.

The Union Acts applied to the Protectorate are as follows:—

- Act No. 16 of 1911 (cigarettes).
- " 37 of 1913 (spirits, beer and vinegar).
- " 13 of 1914 (matches).
- " 22 of 1915 (sugar and playing cards).

The excise duties shall be paid to the Collectors of Excise in the Union, or to such other officers as may, from time to time, be prescribed by Notice in the "Official Gazette" of the Protectorate.

*Excise Tariff Changes.***PROTECTORATE OF SOUTH-WEST AFRICA**—*continued.*

For further details regarding the provisions of these Acts, see the Notice for the Protectorate of South-West Africa under the "Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations" in the present issue of this "Journal."

(C. 36,598.)

ST. LUCIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of "The Excise Ordinance 1913" (No. 16 of 1915), dated 9th October, which consolidates and amends the law relating to the disposal of spirits in St Lucia.

**Excise Duty
on Spirits.**

The Ordinance, which is to come into operation on the 1st January, 1916, provides, *inter alia* that a duty of 5s. per proof gallon shall be charged upon all spirits made within the Colony.

(C. 36,947.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.**UNITED KINGDOM.**

Information regarding the present steamship services for cargo between the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

**Steamship
Services to the
Continent.**

Firms making written application for this information are requested to indicate between what ports in the United Kingdom and what ports on the Continent they desire to obtain details as to sailings.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is in receipt of a copy of a publication entitled "List of Contraband (Second Edition) revised and brought up to 5th November, 1915," prepared by Mr. M. Rackham, M.A., of the Registry of the Prize Court, Royal Courts of Justice, London, W.C.

**Complete and
Revised List of
Absolute and
Conditional
Contraband.**

This List is an alphabetical index of all articles of Absolute or Conditional Contraband, as specified in the eight proclamations relating to contraband issued since the outbreak of war. The List also shows the date when each article was first declared contraband and the date when any article has been varied or withdrawn by later proclamations.

Copies of the List may be obtained (price 2s. each, ex postage) from the publishers, Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Limited, Room No. 1, Royal Courts of Justice, London, W.C.

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

(C.I.B. 53,505.)

Shipping and Transport.

UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

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| <p>Detention of Cargoes and Vessels by H.M. Armed Forces.</p> | <p>See notice on p. 450.</p> |
| <p>Requisitioning (Carriage of Foodstuffs) Committee.</p> | <p>See notice on p. 448.</p> |

CANADA.

According to information received from the European Traffic Manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway of Canada, the official tests of the floating dry dock at Prince Rupert, B.C., have been made satisfactorily, and it is now ready for use. The Grand Trunk Railway has now at its western terminus, Prince Rupert, the largest dock on the Pacific Coast of America, with a shipbuilding yard containing a foundry for castings up to 12 tons, a boiler shop for construction and repairs, machine and carpenters' shops, a ship shed and a power house.

NIGERIA.

The Comptroller of Customs at Lagos (Mr. T. F. Burrowes), the Board of Trade Correspondent for Nigeria, advises that the following notice has been issued:—

“Masters of ships need not bring to for boarding purposes at Norah Beach, but they are required to take their ships direct to Opobo (Egwanga), and are not to bring to except within the limits of the boarding station in the Imo River.” (C.I.B. 53,999.)

RUSSIA (CAUCASUS).

H.M. Consul at Batoum (Mr. P. Stevens) reports, under date 20th October, that the Kahetian Railway which was opened to limited traffic in January last, is now open to traffic of every description, having been officially declared incorporated in the Russian railway system. (C. 36,289.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (PHILIPPINE ISLANDS)

According to the “Weekly Commercial News” (San Francisco) of 18th September, the work of improving the port of Cebu is being rapidly pushed forward by the Bureau of Public Works, and the engineers in charge estimated that all the improvements now under way would be completed within two months.

This will make Cebu one of the best equipped ports in the Far East, with its 3,000 ft. of concrete sea wall; with berths for two steamers drawing 30 ft.; with a 50-ton crane available; and with all asphalt-paved street approaches.

SALVADOR.

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| <p>Suspension of Port, &c., Dues.</p> | <p>See notice on p. 449.</p> |
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MINERALS, METALS, AND MACHINERY.

AUSTRALIA.

The Report for 1914 of the Secretary of Mines for Victoria gives the total value of the minerals raised in that State during the year as £2,086,183, as compared with £2,171,477 in the previous year. The following table shows the output and value of the principal minerals in 1913 and 1914:—

	Quantity.		Value.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
Gold oz. fine	434,932	413,218	£ 1,847,475	£ 1,755,326
Silver* "	16,152	13,460	2,010	1,540
Platinum "	127	—	682	—
Coal tons	593,912	617,536	274,371	288,535
Brown coal "	2,984	2,715	569	564
Copper and copper ore	36	—	2,829	—
Tin ore "	57	53	6,959	4,955
Antimony ore "	6,151	7,603	31,424	29,365
Gypsum "	1,676	1,077	2,363	924
Magnesite "	104	23	364	69
Kaolin "	1,518	808	1,730	875
Diatomaceous earth... .. "	150	1,000	575	4,000

* Extracted from gold at Melbourne Mint.

ARGENTINA.

The "Boletin Oficial" (Buenos Aires) of 22nd September publishes the text of detailed Regulations for the working of an Office ("Oficina de Compras y Materiales"), to be attached to the Irrigation Department of the Argentine Ministry of Public Works, which will control the purchase of all material, machinery, instruments and stores which may from time to time be required by that Department. The office in question will also draw up the conditions of contract, adjudicate and receive tenders, &c.

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

TEXTILES AND TEXTILE MATERIALS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 11th November, 1915, was **Cotton Statistics.** 27,762 (including 71 bales British West Indian and 48 bales British West African) and the number imported during the forty-five weeks ended 11th November, 1915, was 4,495,630 (including 4,699 bales British West Indian, 5,402 bales British West African, 21,915 bales British East African, and 1,201 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 11th November, 1915, was 7,219, and during the forty-five weeks 549,910.

For further details see p. 504.

RUSSIAN TURKESTAN.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Petrograd (Mr. H. Cooke) reports that according to data furnished by the Cotton Statistical Bureau of the Turkestan Agricultural Department, as published in the "Torg. Prom. Gazeta" (Petrograd) of 6th/19th October, the cotton crop estimates up to 15th/28th September were as follows:—

Fergana Territory.—The anticipations of a better yield than last year's are fully confirmed, good weather conditions and sufficiency of labour favouring the gathering-in.

Syr-Darya Territory.—The expected yield is from 80 to 81 pounds per dessiatine and the quality fairly good, in any case not below last year's. The yield of fibre per pound in the Tashkent district is 29.60 per cent.

Samarkand Territory.—The yield is expected to be somewhat above last year's, and the quality fairly good.

Trans-Caspian Territory.—The yield per dessiatine is 54 to 92 pounds. This amount exceeds that of last year, and the cotton is of high quality.

Khiva.—The yield is 100 pounds and more per dessiatine, the crop in general being above last year's and satisfactory in quality.

Bukhara.—The total crop is above last year's and of high quality.

Dessiatine = 2.7 acres; pound = 36 lbs.

(C. 36,288.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

With reference to the notice on p. 52 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 1st April last, relative to regulations under the United States Cotton Futures Act of 18th August, 1914, H.M. Embassy at Washington reports that the Act referred to, which regulates dealings in cotton futures and compels the use of Government standards of grades, has been declared unconstitutional by a Judge of the United States District Court of New York, on the ground that, being a measure for raising or increasing revenue, it should have originated in the House of Representatives instead of in the Senate.

It has been announced that the Government will carry the case on appeal to the Supreme Court, and that pending a decision by that body the Act will continue to be enforced by the Federal Authorities.

(C. 36,457.)

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 13th November, 1915, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	52s. 8d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	47s. 5d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	30s. 11d.

For further particulars see p. 504.

A statement is published on p. 505 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 13th November, 1915, as compared with the imports during the corresponding weeks of 1913 and 1914.

Imports of Agricultural Produce.

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

AUSTRALIA.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Brisbane (Mr. M. Finucan) reports that there is likely to be considerable land settlement in Queensland at the termination of the war, as a result of the arrangements now being initiated in Queensland and throughout the Commonwealth for settling returned soldiers on the land. It is said that the settlement of these soldiers will increase the demand for agricultural and farming implements.

In this connection it is of interest to note that the policy of the present Government in Queensland is to provide settlement in smaller areas for a greater number of people, for that purpose breaking up the large estates already in existence. It is probable too that as these areas are brought into more productive use railways will be constructed in order to provide facilities for the transport of produce and goods from and to these small settlements. (C.I.B. 52,534.)

According to the "Bulletin" of 7th October of the South Australian Official Intelligence Bureau at Adelaide, the cultivation of the grape vine is making steady headway each year in South Australia. Much care and judgment have been exhibited in the selection of the most suitable varieties of grapes, and the vineyards generally have been brought to a high state of perfection. In addition to the export of wine another branch of the industry has been developed, namely, the drying of the produce of the vine. Although the output of raisins is considerable, a ready market is obtainable.

In the 1914 season, the yield of grapes was 35,487 tons, or an average of 1.63 tons per acre of bearing age. Of this total, 14,848 tons were utilised for drying, 2,067 tons for table purposes and export, and 18,572 tons for wine making. The average production of wine for the past five years has been 2,926,671 gallons, and the average annual total value of the produce of the vineyards £429,439.

Agricultural and Forest Products.

SOUTH AFRICA.

With reference to the notice on p. 415 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to meat exports from South Africa, it is notified that, according to information received at the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa from the Commissioner of Customs and Excise at Pretoria, a conference of representatives of agricultural associations, cold stores, shipping lines, municipalities and other persons interested in the meat export trade was held recently at Durban, under the auspices of the Union Department of Agriculture. It was unanimously resolved that there should be compulsory Government inspection and standardisation of all meat exported; the Government was also urged to take a census of the cattle in the Union at the earliest date.

The question of cold storage space on ships was raised, and in this connection the representative of the Union Castle Line stated that no space would be available for the carriage of meat during February and March as all the space would be required for fruit.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

According to telegraphic information received by the Malay States Information Agency in London, the exports of rubber from the Straits Settlements for the month of October amounted to 2,641 tons, as compared with 4,725 tons in September, 1915, and 2,006 tons in October, 1914. [These figures include transshipments of rubber from various places in the neighbourhood of the Straits Settlements, such as Borneo, Java, Sumatra and the Non-Federated Malay States.]

RUSSIA.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Petrograd (Mr. H. Cooke) notifies that, according to reports published in the "Torg. Prom. Gazeta" (Petrograd) of 1st/14th October, the yield of oilseeds in Russia this year is in general fully satisfactory, being above the average:—The **linseed** crop is uneven, but in general not below the average. In the south and south-west, where **flax** is grown chiefly for seed, the yield is fully satisfactory. **Hempseed** is, in general, average, or a little above average. In the chief hempseed-growing region (the Governments of Orel, Kursk, Tchernigoff and Penza) the crop is fully satisfactory. It is comparatively unsatisfactory in places in a few districts only of other Governments.

The **sunflower** crop is in general above the average. It is good in the northern Caucasus, the chief sunflower-growing region, in the Ter and Kuban Territories, and most of the Don Territory. Elsewhere it is good or satisfactory, except in a few separate districts. Winter **rapeseed** is in general an average crop, **mustard seed** fully satisfactory, and **poppy** average.

Agricultural and Forest Products.

RUSSIA—*continued.*

In Western Siberia, owing to prolonged drought, the flax and hemp crops in the Governments of Tomsk, Tobolsk, and parts of Yenisei, are in general below the average.

As regards quality, the oilseed crops of European Russia are, in general, fully satisfactory. In the north-east, north-west, and in parts of the south-west, however, the seed is often light in weight. In the central Volga region, and in places in the midlands, it is in general small, and, owing to excess of rain during the gathering-in time, often damp and spoilt.

(C. 36,001.)

LIBERIA.

H.M. Consul-General at Monrovia (Mr. R. C. F. Maugham) reports

**Development of
Agricultural
and Forest
Resources.**

that the most important items in the export trade of Liberia are palm oil, palm kernels, piassava (a fibre obtained from the fronds of the *Raphia vinifera* palm), rubber, ginger, ivory and kola-nuts.

The amount of rubber shipped from Liberian ports during 1913, according to the Customs statistics, was greater than that exported in the preceding year by 18,000 lbs. The circumstance which chiefly operates to bring the bulk of this valuable product to the United Kingdom is the fact that the supervision of the rubber royalties throughout Liberia is vested in an important British association which possesses, in addition to certain rights of a concessionary character, a large plantation of *Hevea* (Pará) rubber situated a few miles from Monrovia. This plantation has an area of about 1,100 acres actually planted, and contains some 135,000 trees, of which by far the greater number are already yielding rubber. By the cutting season of 1916 the entire plantation will have reached maturity.

Enquiries are again being made for that once valuable dye known as camwood (the product of the *Baphia nitida*), the price of which, owing doubtless to the shortage of dyes consequent upon the war, has advanced from £10 per ton in 1906 to between £20 and £25 per ton. Camwood is largely produced in the forests of Liberia, and no difficulty should be experienced in obtaining it in considerable quantities.

The prices commanded in home markets by Liberian cocoa, namely, £3 to £3 5s. per cwt., are not so high as those realised by the more carefully prepared products of some of the neighbouring West African coast lands. It has been stated that the increase in the cultivation of this plant has largely coincided with the fall in the value of coffee.

No attempt has yet been made to cultivate, for the exportation of copra, the almost everlasting and luxuriant coconut palm, found at all points of the Liberian coast, where it grows neglected and disregarded, eclipsed no doubt by the importance of its distant relative the palm-oil palm.

(A.R. 122.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The Board of Trade announce that in the trades compulsorily insured against unemployment, *viz.*, building, works of construction, engineering, shipbuilding, vehicle making, &c., the percentage of unemployment at 5th November was 0.85 as compared with 0.91 a month ago, 3.93 a year ago and 3.69 two years ago. These figures relate to the whole of the United Kingdom and include all unemployed workmen in the insured trades. It will be seen that the rate of unemployment remains at less than one quarter the rate of a year ago, and also at less than one quarter of the rate two years ago.

As regards the uninsured trades, the number of men and women on the registers of the Labour Exchanges at 5th November shows an increase on the figures of a month ago, being 81,098 as compared with 64,226. For men alone the corresponding figures were 16,931 and 16,962 and for women 64,167 and 47,264. A considerable proportion (probably from 15 to 20 per cent.) of the women at present on the registers are already in employment. They have, however, registered for other work, *e.g.*, for work on munitions or in occupations vacated by enlisted men.

AUSTRALIA.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Brisbane (Mr. M. Finucan) reports, under date 26th September, that the Government of Queensland have under consideration the question of State control and regulation of public utilities. The working of coal mines, establishment of meat works and ore reduction works, and the distribution of fish and other foodstuffs have all been considered, but little is likely to be done at present. There can, however, be no doubt that as soon as a favourable opportunity presents itself the Government will undertake the control of some of these services.

A first step has already been taken with regard to electricity. Municipalities have not been moving very quickly in this matter and the Government consider that a comprehensive scheme for the supply of current for electric lighting might be adopted. This would mean the establishment of a large State power house in the neighbourhood of the Ipswich coal mines. (See also notice on p. 435.)

(C.I.B. 52,533.)

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of October, 1915, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 11d.).

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

It may be noted that beginning with the issues for 1909 the figures of Volumes I. and II. relate to the countries of *consignment* for imports, and countries of final destination, so far as known, for exports.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the November issue:— State of the Labour Market in the United Kingdom for October (see pp. 451-2 of this issue of the "Journal"); The War and Employment in France; Employment in Germany in September; Retail Food Prices in the United Kingdom, Berlin, and Vienna; Profit Sharing in the United Kingdom in 1914-15; Replacement of Men Clerks of Military Age; Labour in the Dominions and Foreign Countries.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORT.

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

No. 868. British Honduras, 1914. Price 2d.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Colonial Import Duties, 1915. Return relating to the Rates of Import Duties levied upon the Principal and other Articles imported into the British Self-Governing Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates. [Cd. 8,094.] Price, 4s. 2d.

This Return shows the duties in force, so far as notified to the Board of Trade, at the date of preparation of the Return, *viz.*, October, 1915. (See article on pp. 466-7.)

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

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

Agricultural Situation in Algeria on 1st October.
"Bulletin de l'Algérie" (Paris), 1st—15th Oct.

Agricultural Research and Experiments in Madras.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 15th October.

Sugar (Raw) Industry in Germany.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 30th Oct.

Hop Trade, International.
"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 23rd Oct.

Sugar Growing in South Africa.
"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 26th Oct.

Flour Taxation in France.
"Bulletin des Halles" (Paris), 8th Nov.

Agricultural Settlement in North China.
"Hong Kong Weekly Press" (Hong Kong), 2nd Oct.

Forest Administration in India.
"Indian Engineering" (Calcutta), 23rd Oct.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

Stellite, a Cobalt-Chromium Alloy.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 30th Oct.

Mechanical Development in Sintering Materials.
"Iron Age" (New York), 28th Oct.

Bar Iron Market in Germany.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 18th Oct.

Minerals of Asiatic Turkey.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 30th Oct.

Steel Works Union of Germany: Sales in September, 1915.
"Neue Freie Presse" (Vienna), 18th Oct.

Copper Market in the United States.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 18th Oct.

Iron Works Syndicate of Germany: Operations.
"Neue Freie Presse" (Vienna), 18th Oct.

Diamond Cutting: Financial Aspect.
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 9th Oct.

Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued.

Iron Industry in West Germany.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 26th Oct.

Pig Iron Output in Germany and Luxemburg, September, 1915
"Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 21st Oct.

Iron and Coal Trade in Germany in War Time.
"Neue Freie Presse" (Vienna), 29th Oct.

Machinery and Engineering.

Crushing Machinery for Clinkers.
"Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 21st Oct.

Coal Loading Appliances at Newcastle, N.S.W.
"Commonwealth Engineer" (Melbourne), Oct.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

International Textile Industry.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 28th Oct.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

Port of Chittagong: Report for 1914.
"Indian Engineering" (Calcutta), 16th Oct.

Progress of the Canton Hankow Railway.
"Hong Kong Weekly Press" (Hong Kong), 2nd Oct.

Port of Calcutta: Trade for 1914-15.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 22nd Oct.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

Bulgaria: External Trade.
"Il Sole" (Milan), 24th Oct.

Brazil: Foreign Trade, first half of 1915.
"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 13th Oct.

Austria: Industrial Situation.
"Neue Freie Presse" (Vienna), 23rd Oct.

Upper Silesia: Industrial Conditions.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 20th Oct.

New Zealand: Trade during first half of 1915.
"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 27th Oct.

Turkey: Economic Conditions and Trade.
"Supplement to Commerce Reports" (Washington), 23rd Oct.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

Commercial, Financial and Economic—cont.

Canada: Domestic Loan.

"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 15th Oct.

Russia: Economic Conditions and Trade.
Supplement to Commerce Reports
(Washington), 20th Oct.Canada: Effect of American Exchange
Situation."Monetary Times" (Toronto), 15th
Oct.Prospects of Trade after the War: German
View."China Mail" (Hong Kong), 2nd
Oct.

Commercial, Financial and Economic—cont.

Labour Market in Germany in September,
1915.

"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 31st Oct.

Chinese Ministry of Commerce: Activities
of."Hong Kong Weekly Press" (Hong
Kong), 2nd Oct.

Miscellaneous.

New Fibres for Paper Making.

Commerce Reports (Washington), 25th
Oct.

Mohair Trade at the Cape.

"Weekly Cape Times" (Cape Town),
17th Sept.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

British India—

Bengal Chamber of Commerce Report, 1914.

Irrigation Wells in the Jaunpur District: Monograph by Department of Land Records
and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Canada—Imports and Exports for Year ended 31st March, 1915.

Ceylon—Planters Association of Ceylon: Year Book for 1914.

South Africa—Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce: Commercial Year Book, 1915.

Uganda—Grade Report for Year ended 31st March, 1915.

Peru—Sugar Industry in 1913 (in Spanish).

Spain—Foreign Trade Statistics for 1914.

United States of America—Merchants Association of New York: Year Book for 1915.

TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES IN LONDON OF THE
SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIOMS.Trade Enquiry Offices are maintained in London at the following addresses by the
Governments indicated, viz. :—

Dominion of Canada	...	...	19, Victoria Street, S.W.; also Portland House, Basinghall Street, E.C. (Office of the Cana- dian 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.O.
Queensland	...	...	409, West Strand, W.C.
South Australia	...	...	85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Western Australia	...	...	Savoy House, 115-6, Strand, W.C.
Tasmania	...	...	56, Victoria Street, S.W.
Dominion of New Zealand	...	...	13, Victoria Street, S.W.
Union of South Africa	...	...	Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C.

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

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 45 weeks ended 11th November, 1915 :—

	Week ended 11th Nov., 1915.	45 Weeks ended 11th Nov., 1915.	Week ended 11th Nov., 1915.	45 Weeks ended 11th Nov., 1915.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	26,516	3,617,380	2,739	276,558
Brazilian	—	21,469	—	915
East Indian	110	200,440	654	59,909
Egyptian	—	510,181	3,766	210,500
Miscellaneous	1,136*	146,160†	60	2,028
Total	27,762	4,495,630	7,219	549,910

* Including 71 bales British West Indian and 48 bales British West African.

† Including 4,699 bales British West Indian, 5,402 bales British West African, 21,915 bales British East African, and 1,201 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 13th November, 1915, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Week ended 13th November, 1915	52 8	47 5	30 11
Corresponding Week in—			
1908	31 10	27 3	17 3
1909	32 7	27 0	17 4
1910	29 8	25 1	16 1
1911	33 1	32 10	21 0
1912	32 10	31 2	19 9
1913	30 1	27 8	17 11
1914	39 8	29 0	24 8

* 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 13th November, 1915, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding weeks of the two previous years.

		Week ended—		
		15th Nov., 1913.	14th Nov., 1914.	13th Nov., 1915.
Animals, living :—				
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves ...	Number	4	11	—
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—	—
Swine	"	—	—	—
Horses	"	141	20	133
Fresh meat :—				
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)	Cwts.	157,493	122,541	277,048*
Mutton " " "	"	113,848	59,662	50,608
Pork " " "	"	15,850	24,432	10,801
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	"	12,642	12,518	22,942
Salted or preserved meat :—				
Bacon	Cwts.	92,020	116,413	115,090
Beef	"	634	375	1,461
Hams	"	17,402	14,402	18,351
Pork	"	2,574	4,070	397
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	1,974	3,312	1,609
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	14,415	27,156	13,089
Dairy produce and substitutes :—				
Butter	Cwts.	64,584	67,413	74,763
Margarine	"	32,523	30,242	51,522
Cheese	"	67,212	28,536	27,421
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—	—
" cream	"	229	217	27
" condensed	"	21,126	25,849	86,859
" preserved, other kinds... ..	"	297	2,486	61
Eggs	Grt. Hundr.	478,711	392,393	213,316
Poultry	Value £	4,252	761	31,199
Game	"	4,347	1,470	352
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen) ...	Cwts.	32,001	3,161	45,650
Lard	"	34,567	31,991	13,341
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—				
Wheat	Cwts.	2,327,200	1,846,500	1,808,600
Wheat-meal and flour... ..	"	274,300	231,500	140,800
Barley	"	550,100	620,500	130,200
Oats	"	297,600	358,600	40,200
Peas	"	42,831	3,690	10,660
Beans	"	16,110	46,120	6,810
Maize or Indian corn	"	1,094,000	1,239,400	1,092,600
Fruit, raw :—				
Apples	Cwts.	137,643	150,241	82,289
Apricots and peaches	"	5	—	—
Bananas	Bunches	105,639	175,007	106,938
Cherries	Cwts.	—	—	—
Currants	"	—	—	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—	—
Grapes	"	11,890	33,915	68,157
Lemons	"	8,213	10,309	13,582
Oranges... ..	"	27,320	34,600	58,104
Pears	"	21,769	17,988	4,451
Plums	"	—	—	—
Strawberries	"	—	—	—
Unenumerated... ..	"	1,067	1,810	4,064
Hay	Tons	563	88	—
Straw	"	35	—	—
Moss Litter	"	1,615	703	436
Hops	Cwts.	24,425	5,048	2,165
Locust beans	"	25,992	59,531	77,391
Vegetables, raw :—				
Onions	Bushels.	182,230	201,173	254,859
Potatoes... ..	Cwts.	79,369	5,834	2,001
Tomatoes	"	18,502	14,659	12,200
Unenumerated... ..	Value £	8,394	3,094	1,035
Vegetables, dried ..	Cwts.	8,711	3,934	3,917
" preserved by canning ...	"	7,766	6,011	13,610

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

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

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

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACTS, 1911 TO 1915.
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:—

1526. Workmen engaged in turning iron rolls for rolling brass, nickel-silver, or other metals.

1527. Workmen engaged in cutting or in machining copper rings for use as shell bands.

1528. Workmen engaged in filing dies and cutters for stamping table blades.

1529. Workmen engaged in making sword hilts, in fitting them to blades, or in making metal parts of scabbards (excluding engravers).

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

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

