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Vol. XCIV.

No. 1,024.



The

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Board of Trade Journal

Edited by the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade

JULY 13, 1916.

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ESTABLISHED 1770.

THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. XCIV.]

July 13, 1916.

[No. 1,024

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

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

32, Cheapside, London, E.C.

(British Industries Fair and Foreign Samples Section.)

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

The objects and work of the Branch are described on p. 138.

Attention is called to the notice on p. 84 regarding the Exhibition at Manchester, and the forthcoming Exhibitions at Bristol and Dublin, of samples of "enemy" goods formerly sold in British and in certain other markets abroad.

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

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Casein from Argentina	13th July, 1916	130
Dress Materials of German Manufacture from Italy... ..	22nd June, "	780
Vegetable Dyeing Materials from Szechuan (China)... ..	8th " "	694
Fibre from Salvador	18th May, "	468
Fancy Trimmings of German manufacture	11th " "	326
Sequin Trimmings from Italy	11th " "	336
Madder Root from Flushing	27th Apr., "	249
Wheat of 1915-16 Season from Western Australia: Standard Sample	23rd Mar., "	902
Necktie for manufacturing which Machinery is required in Portugal	16th " "	760

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	83
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications , &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	132
List of Trade Enquiry Offices in London of the Self-Governing Dominions	133

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

UNITED KINGDOM.

New Sources of Supplies Required.

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

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

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

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>Asbestos—
Asbestos H.P. jointing.
Bags, cloth wrist, children's, with flower designs, similar to Japanese production.
Bells, cycle.
Brushes, camel hair, in quills, artists'.
Cardboard containers, for office paste.
Chemicals—
Alum.
Green copperas.
China and earthenware—
China cups for novocain.
"Porcelain cup, with lip, fitted with wire handle, capacity sufficient to contain 3 or 4 cubic centimetres of water suitable for dissolving novocain tablets."
Combs.
Cutlery—
Cheap cutlery, all descriptions.
Cheap penknives.
Folding scissors.
Knives for cutting leather laces.
Dyes—
Henna powder.
Felt socks.
Frames for bags.
Glass and glassware—
Confectionery bottles.
Glass milk bottles, with cardboard discs.
Glass stoppered bottles.
12-in. Kosmos opal shades.
Well glasses with screw necks.</p> | <p>A.
Handles, wood, for artists' brushes.
Indicating and recording, etc. appliances—
Device for measuring off lengths of sewing cotton, for attaching to Leeson machine.
Insulators, steatite.
Jewellery—
Gold-plated expanding bracelets.
Lamps, brass Kaffir pedestal.
Machinery and plant—
Automatic machinery for making metal tubes for tooth paste, etc.
Embroidering frames.
Embroidering machines.
Graduating machines for glassware.
Hosiery machines.
Lace-tagging machinery.
Machinery for making spectacle and eyeglass ear-pieces.
Machinery for making 3-ply boards.
Machinery for making gramophone needles.
Machinery for reeling lead wire.
Mactear furnace for making hydrochloric acid.
Mirrors, Kaffir, with metal or redwood frames.
Nickel-plated cruets.
Paper—
Crinkled paper.
Iridescent paper for buttons.
Starch—
Jerusalem artichoke flour or fecula.</p> |
|--|---|

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

Stationery—	Thread, bleached cotton, suitable for gas mantles.
Coloured crayons.	Tin canisters, suitable for liquid metal polish.
Copying ink pencils.	Tobacco pipes, cheap.
Typewriter carbons.	Toys and articles for toy-making—
Typewriter ribbons.	Cardboard and celluloid discs.
Steel, sheet, perforated in a similar manner to nutmeg graters.	Clockwork motors, suitable for toy boats,
Syringes, hypodermic, and veterinary hypodermic, 10 c/c and 2 c/c.	Dolls' arms and legs.
Tags, brass, for file laces and boot laces.	Dolls' shoes.
Tar, etc.—	Squeakers for Teddy bears, golliwogs, etc.
Bone pitch.	Toy cinematographs.
Textiles—	Wires for joints, doll-making.
Fine knitted fabrics in artificial silk, etc., also in wool cashmere, to replace German make.	Typewriter ribbon spools.
Moquette, best quality.	Vacuum flasks.
Mercerised union ribbons.	Vices, hand.
Woven silk labels.	Violin strings.
	Wearing apparel—
	Cotton singlets, for Manila.

B.

Transfers, for pottery. (France.)

* * * * *

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS.

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

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

Licences to Export.—Applications for licences to export any goods the exportation of which is prohibited or restricted should be made to the War Trade Department, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S.W., except in the cases of goods contracted for with Allied Governments, and leather for French army boots, in which cases applications should be addressed to the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement, India House, Kingsway, London, W.C. The grant of a licence to export goods does not relieve the owner or other

*Openings for British Trade.***NOTICE TO EXPORTERS**—*continued.*

person of responsibility for any breach of law, or regulations, *e.g.*, the Law relating to Trading with the Enemy.

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

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

Enemy Firms in Foreign Countries.—The consolidated Statutory List of Enemy Firms in Foreign Countries with whom trading is prohibited appeared on pp. 495-528 of the "Journal" of 25th May. For information as to amendments in the List see pp. 650-6 of the "Journal" of 8th June; pp. 784-9 of the "Journal" of 22nd June; and pp. 13-20 of the "Journal" of 6th July.

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

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

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

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

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

Exports to Russia *via* Archangel and White Sea Ports.—See notice on p. 220 of the "Journal" of 27th April.

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

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

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

* * * * *

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

Openings for British Trade.

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

CANADA.

The following enquiries have been received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 27,156.)

HOME ENQUIRY.

A flint glass manufacturing company in Yorkshire invites offers of **Canadian Potash Felspar** wanted. supplies from actual Canadian producers of suitable potash felspar.

CANADIAN ENQUIRY.

A firm of Montreal manufacturers' agents, who have arranged to represent a United Kingdom manufacturer of glazed tiles, desire to undertake the agency of one or two United Kingdom manufacturers of **Architects' and Builders' Supplies.** goods saleable to architects and builders which would work in with this agency.

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

AUSTRALIA.

The Melbourne Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia reports that an Australian firm of manufacturers' agents and importers desires to obtain agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of **Engineers', Builders', and Plumbers' Requisites and Tools; Store Goods, etc.** of engineers', builders' and plumbers' requisites and tools. This firm is established in Sydney and has branches in Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane and Perth.

The firm also claims to have a good connection with country stores and station owners (farmers and squatters), and seeks agencies for any lines of goods suitable in this connection.

One of the partners of the firm referred to is at present in England for the purpose of making arrangements with United Kingdom manufacturers desirous of extending their trade in Australia, and his name and address may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. In making application the reference number (213) should be quoted.

(C.I.B. 26,617.)

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

The Sydney Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia has forwarded copies of the specifications, conditions, and forms of tender in connection with calls for tenders by the New South

Pumping Machinery.

Wales Department of Public Works, Sydney, as follows :—

Sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received by the Department (1) up to 2 p.m. on 8th August,* for the supply and erection of *pumping machinery* for the Glen Innes water supply; and (2) up to 2 p.m. on 14th August, for the supply of 12 *pumping plants* driven by oil engines, for railway water supplies.

Copies of the specifications and forms of tender may be obtained from the New South Wales Department of Public Works, Sydney. *Tenders for amounts between £500 and £1,000 must be accompanied by a deposit of £10, whilst for tenders amounting to £1,000 and over the deposit is to be 1 per cent. of the total amount (maximum deposit £500).*

A copy of each of the above-mentioned specifications, etc. may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of pumping machinery at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 26,696-7.)

The Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia reports that tenders are invited by the Supply and Tender Board, Adelaide for the supply and delivery of 12 *weighbridges* of 30 tons capacity for 5 ft. 3 in.

Weighbridges.

gauge railway.

Specifications, conditions and forms of tender may be obtained, on payment of 2s. 6d. for each set, at the office of the Supply and Tender Board, Adelaide, at which address also sealed tenders on the proper forms will be received up to 3 p.m. on 20th September.*

A copy of the specification, etc. is available for *inspection* by United Kingdom constructors of weighbridges at the office of the Agent-General for South Australia, 85, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 26,726.)

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand (Mr. R. W. Dalton) has forwarded copies of the specifications, tender forms, etc. issued in connection with calls for tenders by the Chairman, Public Service Stores Tender Board, Wellington, N.Z., as follows :—

Telephone Earpieces and Clamping Rings; Resin-core Solder.

Tenders are invited up to 4 p.m. on 19th July† for the supply and delivery of (1) 3,500 *vulcanite earpieces with slange* and 3,500 *rings for clamping earpieces*, and (2) 1½ tons of *solder with resin-core*.

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

† 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 New Zealand who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

NEW ZEALAND—*continued.*

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

A preliminary deposit of £10 in respect of (1) and of £15 in respect of (2) must accompany tenders.

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

(C.I.B. 26,712.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand calls attention to a notice

**Hydro-Electric
Plant, &c.**

published in the "New Zealand Gazette" of 20th April, granting a licence to the Borough Council of Wairoa to use water from the Wairoa River,

near the Te Reinga Falls, for the purpose of generating electricity; and also to erect electric lines for lighting, power, and heating purposes.

The "Gazette" referred to, containing the conditions under which the licence has been granted, may be *consulted* by United Kingdom firms desirous of supplying plant, etc., at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 22,143.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

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

Sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received by the Town Clerk, Municipal Offices, Johannesburg, up to

Horse Shoe Nails. noon on 4th September* for the supply and delivery of 136 boxes (each of 25 lbs. net. weight)

of horse shoe nails. (Contract No. 150). A $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. packet of any sized nails, with the brand clearly rolled on each nail, to be taken as samples, must be submitted to the Controller of Stores, Room 53, Municipal Offices, Johannesburg, not later than the time of closing of tenders.

Copies of the specification, conditions of contract, and form of tender may be *obtained* from the Municipal Offices, Johannesburg.

The above-mentioned copy of the specification, etc. may be *consulted* by United Kingdom manufacturers of horse shoe nails at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 26,682.)

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

Openings for British Trade.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

In his Report on the trade of the East Africa Protectorate in the year ended 31st March, 1915, the Chief of Customs at Mombasa remarks that German trade in *agricultural implements* with the Protectorate has received a severe blow owing to the war, and it is to be hoped that United Kingdom manufacturers will take full advantage of the opportunity for increasing their trade in these implements.

From the statistics of imports it would appear that United Kingdom manufacturers could more than double their trade in the agricultural implements which are in demand in the Protectorate, especially *hoes*.

Hoes.

An implement of German manufacture which has had a considerable sale in the Protectorate is a *single furrow plough* which sells at from £6 to £7.

Ploughs.

There has been a big trade in *matchets* ("pangas") almost exclusively of German manufacture. The selling price in Nairobi is 6s. 8d. per dozen (unsharpened).

Matchets.

The better quality of *picks* in use are of British manufacture, but a cheaper kind, selling from 14s. to 18s. per dozen, has been supplied by Germany.

Picks.

German-made *semi-rotary pumps* have also had a firm hold upon the market, as, apparently, no United Kingdom manufacturers have attempted to introduce British-made pumps of a similar kind.

Semi-Rotary Pumps.

There was a growing demand in the East Africa Protectorate for *cycles, motor cars, etc.*, and the value of imports of these goods in the six months, April-September, 1914, amounted to £34,064. *Motor cars* have come to be a necessary means of communication, notwithstanding the absence of proper roads. Should it be found possible to carry out extensive improvements of roads throughout the 200,000 square miles of the Protectorate, there can be no doubt but that the demand for *motor vehicles* will increase very largely.

**Cycles, Motor Cars,
and Motor Vehicles.**

The value of imports of beads declined from £15,944 in 1913-14 to £2,228 in 1914-15 owing to the closing of enemy sources of supply.

Beads.

FRANCE.

H.M. Consul at Lyons (Mr. E. R. E. Vicars) reports that a local agent desires to secure the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *cotton and woollen goods*, and also *stationery*. See Notice to Exporters on pp. 73-4.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, and

Openings for British Trade.

FRANCE—*continued.*

exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of appointing an agent in Lyons, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 78, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. In making application the reference number (214) should be quoted. (C.I.B. 26,852.)

PORTUGAL.

With reference to the notice on p. 151 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 20th April, relative to a Bill to **Railway Material.** authorise the Municipality of Alenquer to construct a railway from the station of Carregado to Alenquer, it is notified that the "Diario do Governo" (Lisbon) of 23rd June publishes the text of a Law based on the Bill referred to, and sanctioning the raising of a loan of 260,000 escudos (about £38,000 at current rate of exchange), to be devoted exclusively to the construction of the line. See *Notice to Exporters* on pp. 73-4. (C. 19,395.)

SPAIN.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 28th June notifies that tenders will be opened at the "Dirección General de Correos y Telégrafos, Calle de Carretas, 10, Madrid, on 26th July, for the construction of a building in Santander, to be used as a post and telegraph office. The cost of the work is estimated at 757,881 pesetas (about £32,300 at current exchange). A maximum period of 24 months from the date of the award of the contract will be allowed for the completion of the works.

The issue of the "Gaceta" referred to, containing the conditions of contract and detailed particulars (in Spanish) regarding the stone, lime, cement, metals, woodwork, glass, paints, etc. to be employed, may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. See *Note* † *following*.

The "Gaceta" of 2nd July notifies that tenders will be opened at the "Dirección General de Correos y Telégrafos," Calle de Carretas, 10, Madrid, on 27th July, for the supply and installation of *furniture* (including *oak and glass screens, shelving, cupboards, tables, chairs, etc.*) required for the new offices of the Post and Telegraph Department at Madrid. The estimated value of the contract is 459,535 pesetas (about £19,600 at current exchange).

The "Gaceta," containing detailed particulars (in Spanish) regarding the type and dimensions of the various articles of furniture and fittings required, may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers

Openings for British Trade.

SPAIN—continued.

at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. See Note† following.

Note †.—Although the two foregoing contracts will probably be awarded to Spanish firms, nevertheless the carrying out of the works may involve the purchase of some material outside Spain.

ITALY.

H.M. Consul at Milan (Mr. J. H. Towsey) reports that a local agent desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *small metal wares, mechanical toys, automatic buttons, pencils, etc.* See Notice to Exporters on pp. 73-4.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of appointing an agent in Milan, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. In making application the reference number (215) should be quoted. (C.I.B. 26,822.)

MOROCCO.

H.M. Vice-Consul at Laraiche (Mr. E. H. Mulock) reports that a firm at Laraiche wishes to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of the following goods, with a view to obtaining agencies therefor:—*Cotton goods, cleansing polishes and powders; washing blue; hats (men's); glassware; paints and varnishes; linoleum and oilcloth; bedsteads; and inks.* See Notice to Exporters on pp. 73-4.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of being represented at Laraiche, may obtain the name and address of the firm referred to on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. In making application the reference number (216) should be quoted. (C.I.B. 25,898.)

H.M. Vice-Consul at Tetuan (Mr. C. R. B. Atkinson) reports that a French subject in that town desires to secure the representation in Tangier and the Spanish Zone of United Kingdom manufacturers of *glassware of all kinds.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of glassware, and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of appointing an agent in Morocco, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. In making application the reference number (217) should be quoted. (C.I.B. 22,061.)

Openings for British Trade.

ABYSSINIA.

Axes, Hoes, Knives, etc. ; See notice on p. 95.
Candlesticks and Candles.

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

The "Diario Oficial" (Bogotá) of 16th May publishes Resolutions authorising certain municipal authorities in the Republic of Colombia to raise loans for public undertakings, as follows:—

The Municipality of Frontino, in the Department of Antioquia, is empowered to raise a loan of up to 10,000 pesos gold (£2,000) for the installation of an electric power plant, while the Municipality of Amali, in the same Department, is authorised to contract a loan of 6,000 pesos gold (£1,200) for a similar purpose.

The Municipal Council of Medellín, Department of Antioquia, is authorised to raise a loan of 400,000 pesos gold (£80,000), to be devoted exclusively to the construction of an aqueduct in that town.

With a view to constructing an aqueduct in the district of Angelópolis, the local municipal authorities are empowered to raise a loan of 10,000 pesos gold (£2,000).

VENEZUELA.

The "Gaceta Oficial" (Caracas) of 3rd May publishes a notice, issued by the "Ministerio de Fomento," authorising Señor Daniel Ramírez, of Maturín, State of Monagas, to construct a telephone line 20 kiloms. (about 12½ miles) long in the district of Maturín.

The issue of the "Gaceta" of 4th May notifies the grant of a concession to Señor Lisis Merchán, of the town of Ocumare del Tuy, capital of the State of Miranda, for the construction of a telephone line 50 kiloms. (about 31 miles) long, connecting an estate in the district of Lander, State of Miranda, with Altagracia de Orituco, in the State of Guárico.

A further concession, authorised by a notice published in the "Gaceta" of 26th May, grants permission to Señor Francisco Rodríguez Naranjo, of Valencia, capital of the State of Carabobo, to construct a telephone line 17 kiloms. (about 10½ miles) long, between the town of Valencia and various estates in the "Valle de Chirgua."

BRAZIL.

The "Diario Oficial" (Rio de Janeiro) of 12th May publishes a Decree (No. 12,036) approving the project for the re-construction of the section of the Theresopolis Railway between Piedade and Raiz da Serra,

Openings for British Trade.

BRAZIL—*continued.*

a distance of 21,555 metres (about 13 miles). The estimated cost of the undertaking, including the provision of rolling stock, etc., is 1,469,459 milreis (about £78,000 at current rate of exchange). See *Notice to Exporters on pp. 73-4.*

BOLIVIA.

The British Vice-Consul at Oruro (Mr. W. Gray) reports that there is a shortage of many goods, especially of those required by the mining industries, in his district. The greater part of the business in *machinery and electrical requirements* for the mines was in the hands of German importers up to the outbreak of war, and there is now an opening in Bolivia for United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of U.K. goods who wish to secure a good and profitable market for mining requirements. (C.I.B. 25,987.)

CHINA (MANCHURIA).

H.M. Consul at Harbin (Mr. H. E. Sly, C.M.G.) has forwarded a number of catalogues of German manufacturers collected from business houses in his district. These catalogues, most of which are illustrated, and some printed in the Russian language, deal with the following goods: *Hardware, tools, metal and other household goods, cutlery, metal door handles, furniture fittings, etc.*

**Hardware ; Tools ;
Household Goods ;
Cutlery ; Metal Door
Handles ; Furniture
Fittings, &c.**
*German Catalogues
on view.*

Prior to the war, remarks H.M. Consul, German firms had complete control of the hardware trade in the Harbin consular district. There is a good market for all the classes of goods advertised in these catalogues, their character being such as to suit the Russian taste. The bulk of the foreign population in North Manchuria is Russian by nationality, and Chinese taste in foreign goods has largely adapted itself to the Russian.

It is advisable, adds H.M. Consul, that catalogues for this district be printed in the Russian language.

The catalogues referred to may be inspected by United Kingdom firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

[N.B.—With reference to the foregoing, regard should be had to the restrictions on trading in certain goods. See *Notice to Exporters on pp. 73-4.*]

(C.I.B. 26,356.)

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information.

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

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

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration with this object. During 1915, 849 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 383,888 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related.

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

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

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

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

BOARD OF TRADE EXHIBITIONS.

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

The collection of samples of German and Austrian goods made by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, through their correspondents (H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Dominions, Trade Correspondents in the Colonies, and Consular Officers in foreign countries), which has been shown in a number of industrial centres, is being exhibited this week in the School of Technology, Sackville Street, Manchester. The Exhibition closes on Saturday, 15th July.

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

Forthcoming Exhibitions at Bristol and Dublin.

The Exhibition will next be held in the Merchant Venturers' Technical College, Unity Street, Bristol, from Tuesday 1st, until Saturday, 5th August, and following that, in the Industrial Annexe of the National Museum of Science and Art, Kildare Street, Dublin, from Monday, 21st, until Saturday, 26th August.

EXHIBITION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN CATALOGUES IN LONDON.

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

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

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

Board of Trade Exhibitions.

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

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

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

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

TRADE FAIR AT NEWCASTLE, N.S.W.

The Sydney Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia reports that a Trade Fair of goods manufactured in Australia, the United Kingdom, and the allied countries was held at Newcastle (N.S.W.) from 3rd to 10th May, under the auspices of the local Chamber of Commerce. The Fair was generally considered to have been very successful; 24 firms exhibited, and an attendance of about 10,000 visitors was recorded. (C.I.B. 26,698.)

SHOW ROOMS AT GENOA FOR BRITISH GOODS.

The Secretary of the British Chamber of Commerce for Italy writes that show rooms have been established at the Chamber's new headquarters at 7, Via Carlo Felice, Genoa, for the exhibition of samples of British goods suitable for importation into Italy.

The Secretary urges that United Kingdom manufacturers should take advantage now of this opportunity of bringing their goods to the notice of Italian importers. *After the war it will be too late.* The Chamber of Commerce will advertise throughout Italy and invite inspection of the exhibits.

Firms are advised to apply forthwith for space, even if not in a position to send their exhibits at once. Arrangements have been made with the Italian Government whereby exhibits for the show rooms will be admitted duty free for two years.

A few copies of a circular issued by the Chamber, giving further particulars regarding the showrooms, terms for space, etc., are available for distribution to United Kingdom firms, and these may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 25,846.)

N.B.—It is very desirable that firms not already having agents in Genoa should appoint competent representatives there to deal with enquiries arising from the exhibition of their samples. Firms desirous of appointing agents in Genoa should communicate with the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

MARITIME RIGHTS ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1916.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 7th day of July, 1916.

PRESENT:

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Order in Council, dated the 20th day of August, 1914, His Majesty was pleased to declare that during the present hostilities the provisions of the Declaration of London should, subject to certain additions and modifications therein specified, be adopted and put in force by His Majesty's Government:

And whereas the said Declaration was adopted as aforementioned in common with His Majesty's Allies:

And whereas it has been necessary for His Majesty and for His Allies from time to time to issue further enactments modifying the application of the articles of the said Declaration:

And whereas Orders in Council for this purpose have been issued by His Majesty on the 29th day of October, 1914, the 20th day of October, 1915, and the 30th day of March, 1916:

And whereas the issue of these successive Orders in Council may have given rise to some doubt as to the intention of His Majesty, as also as to that of His Allies, to act in strict accordance with the law of nations, and it is therefore expedient to withdraw the said Orders so far as they are now in force:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Declaration of London Order in Council No. 2, 1914, and all Orders subsequent thereto amending the said Order are hereby withdrawn;

And His Majesty is pleased further to declare, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, and it is hereby declared, that it is and always has been His intention, as it is and has been that of His Allies, to exercise their belligerent rights at sea in strict accordance with the law of nations;

And whereas on account of the changed conditions of commerce and the diversity of practice doubts might arise in certain matters as to the rules which His Majesty and His Allies regard as being in conformity with the law of nations, and it is expedient to deal with such matters specifically;

It is hereby ordered that the following provisions shall be observed:—

(a) The hostile destination required for the condemnation of contraband articles shall be presumed to exist, until the contrary is shown, if the goods are consigned to or for an enemy authority, or an agent of the enemy State, or to or for a person in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or to or for a person who, during the present hostilities, has forwarded contraband goods to an enemy authority, or an agent of the enemy State, or to or for a person in territory

Government Notices affecting Trade.

belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or if the goods are consigned "to order," or if the ship's papers do not show who is the real consignee of the goods.

(b) The principle of continuous voyage or ultimate destination shall be applicable both in cases of contraband and of blockade.

(c) A neutral vessel carrying contraband with papers indicating a neutral destination, which, notwithstanding the destination shown on the papers, proceeds to an enemy port, shall be liable to capture and condemnation if she is encountered before the end of her next voyage.

(d) A vessel carrying contraband shall be liable to capture and condemnation if the contraband, reckoned either by value, weight, volume, or freight forms more than half the cargo.

And it is hereby further ordered, as follows:—

(i.) Nothing herein shall be deemed to affect the Order in Council of the 11th March, 1915, for restricting further the commerce of the enemy, or any of His Majesty's Proclamations declaring articles to be contraband of war during the present hostilities.

(ii.) Nothing herein shall affect the validity of anything done under the Orders in Council hereby withdrawn.

(iii.) Any cause or proceeding commenced in any Prize Court before the making of this Order may, if the Court thinks just, be heard and decided under the provisions of the Orders hereby withdrawn so far as they were in force at the date when such cause or proceeding was commenced, or would have been applicable in such cause or proceeding if this Order had not been made.

This Order may be cited as "The Maritime Rights Order in Council, 1916."

And the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and each of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the President of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, all other Judges of His Majesty's Prize Courts, and all Governors, Officers, and Authorities whom it may concern, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

EXPORT OF GOODS IN JUTE COVERINGS.

With reference to the notice on p. 27 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th July relative to guarantees in respect of jute coverings of goods for export, the Director of the War Trade Department notifies that the guarantees will not at present be required in the case of goods for Denmark, Holland or Greece, pending the completion of certain negotiations.

*Government Notices affecting Trade.***EXPORT OF GOODS CONTAINING ANILINE COLOUR.**

The Director of the War Trade Department announces that it has recently been decided that manufactured articles containing aniline colour may, so far as the prohibition on the export of coal tar products is concerned, be exported without licence provided the goods do not contain more than 3 per cent. of aniline colour. (C.I.B. 26,420.)

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

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

214. C. Schneider & Co., 142, West Nile Street, Glasgow, Chemical Manure Merchants. *Controller*: J. M. Davies, Jr., 168, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow. 3rd July, 1916.
218. Hermann Rudolph, 9, Wood Street Square, London, E.C. Manufacturers' Agent and Importer. *Controller*: Horace Evelyn Sier, 99, Cheapside, London, E.C. 6th July, 1916.
219. E. Merck, 66, Crutched Friars, London, E.C., Chemical Manufacturer. *Controller*: Barron Dennett Holroyd, 6, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C. 6th July, 1916.
220. Cardiff and District Electric Theatres Limited, 3-6, Rupert Street, London, W., Proprietors of Electric Theatre. *Controller*: Arthur Taylor, Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C. 3rd July, 1916.
221. Austrian Daimler Motor Company Limited, 112, Great Portland Street, London, W., Agents for the sale of Motor Cars. *Controller*: R. Evans Smith, 53, New Broad Street, London, E.C. 3rd July, 1916.
222. A. Hurst and Co., 28, Gamage Buildings, 118, Holborn, London, E.C., Glassware Merchants. *Controller*: J. H. Stephens, 6, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3rd July, 1916.
223. Planet Patents Limited, 18-19, Queenhithe, London, E.C., Agents for the sale of a machine for sewing soles on to boots. *Controller*: A. A. Yeatman, 2, Coleman Street, London, E.C. 7th July, 1916.
224. S. Albrecht and Co. Limited, 55, Whitworth Street, Manchester, Merchants and Shippers. *Controller*: Percy Higson, 42, Spring Gardens, Manchester. 7th July, 1916.
225. A.E.G. Electric Co. Limited, Caxton House, Westminster, London, S.W., Electric Equipments. *Controller*: Maurice Jenks, 6, Old Jewry, London, E.C. 7th July, 1916.
226. The A.E.G. Electrical Co. of South Africa Limited, Caxton House, Westminster, London, S.W., Manufacturers of Electrical Machinery. *Controller*: Maurice Jenks, 6, Old Jewry, London, E.C. 7th July, 1916.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

227. Carl Schaefer, 93, Spencer Street, Birmingham, Maker of Gold and Silver Chain Bracelets. *Controller*: Ernest Burton Winn, 39, Waterloo Street, Birmingham. 10th July, 1916.
228. The Brilliant Cut Glass Letter Company, 6 and 7, Alpha Place, Caledonian Road, London, N., Glass Letter Manufacturers. *Controller*: Charles James March, 23, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 10th July, 1916.
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TRADING IN WAR MATERIAL.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 30 (A) of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Minister of Munitions has ordered that the war material to which the regulation applies shall include war material of the following classes and descriptions, namely:—

Metallurgical coke of the following classes and descriptions:—

Derbyshire.
 Durham and Northumberland.
 Lancashire.
 South Wales and Monmouthshire.
 Staffordshire.
 Yorkshire.
 Midland Counties.

Pig iron of the following classes and descriptions:—

Hematite.
 Cleveland.
 Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire.
 Lincolnshire.
 Northamptonshire.
 Scottish.
 Staffordshire, Shropshire and Worcestershire.

Bar iron.

Steel of the following classes and descriptions:—

Angles, tees, channels, flats, bulb angles, zeds and other sections, of which the prices are customarily based on the price of angles.

Joists.

Ship plates.

Boiler plates.

Rails (railway).

Sheet and tin plate bars.

Blooms and billets, ordinary mild steel.

Blooms and billets, special.

Rounds and squares (untested).

High speed tool steel.

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Government Notices affecting Trade.

Notice of General Permit under the above Order.

7th July, 1916.

The Minister of Munitions gives notice that he hereby permits all persons until further notice:

- (a) To buy, sell or deal in; or
- (b) Offer or invite an offer or propose to buy, sell or deal in;
or
- (c) Enter into negotiations for the sale or purchase of or other dealing in

the war material referred to in the above-mentioned Order, subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) This permit shall not affect the provisions of Regulation 30 (B) of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations.
- (2) No sale or purchase of material in the United Kingdom not being under a contract in writing entered into prior to the date of this notice shall be at a price exceeding the prices specified in the Schedule* hereto with reference to the respective classes and descriptions of material therein referred to provided that this condition shall not apply (1) to a sale or purchase under a special permit granted by the Minister of Munitions or (2) to a sale or purchase which is not a transaction or one of a series of transactions involving the sale or purchase of more than five tons or (3) to any sale by a manufacturer of finished steel rolled from steel purchased by him or (4) to a sale or purchase of material the export of which has been duly sanctioned.
- (3) Upon any such sale or purchase the seller and purchaser shall comply with any directions whether of general application or otherwise which may from time to time or at any time be given by the Minister of Munitions with regard to the use or disposal of the said war material.

D. LLOYD GEORGE.

[All communications with reference to the above order and permit should be made to the Director of Materials, Armament Buildings, Whitehall Place, S.W.]

EARLY POSTING.

The Postmaster-General wishes to call attention to the fact that in view of the restricted number of postal collections and deliveries now afforded throughout the Kingdom it is particularly desirable that letters should be posted as early in the day as possible. In many rural districts there is only one delivery and letters for such districts unless posted in time for early evening mails will not be delivered until the second day after posting. Early posting also facilitates the work of the Post Office sorters and on account of the great depletion of staff for military purposes this assistance will be much appreciated.

* This Schedule may be consulted at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

*Government Notices affecting Trade.***USE OF THE WORD "ANZAC" FOR TRADING PURPOSES.**

The Australian Government have drawn attention to certain instances of the employment in this country for trading purposes of the word "Anzac." In view of the associations attached to this name, its use in connection with trade and industry has been entirely prohibited in the Commonwealth of Australia, and the Board of Trade trust that, in the circumstances, traders and the public in the United Kingdom will respect Australian wishes by abstaining from the use of the word for such purposes.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES AFTER THE WAR.**Committees Appointed.**

The Board of Trade announce that, in view of the wide range of the industries included within the scope of the Committee appointed to deal with the position of the iron, steel and engineering trades after the war, and in order to expedite the enquiry, the President has decided to sub-divide the work of the Committee between two Committees, dealing with the engineering trades, and the iron and steel trades, respectively.

He has accordingly appointed the two following Committees:—

For the Engineering Trades—

Sir Clarendon Hyde (Chairman); Mr. Arthur Balfour (Sheffield); Mr. A. J. Hobson; Mr. W. B. Lang; Sir Hallowell Rogers; Mr. H. B. Rowell; and Mr. Douglas Vickers.
Mr. A. F. Ilsley will act as Secretary to the Committee.

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For the Iron and Steel Trades—

Mr. G. Soby Smith (Chairman); Sir Hugh Bell, Bart.; Mr. Archibald Colville; Mr. James Cox; Mr. James Gavin; Mr. George Mure Ritchie; Mr. Henry Summers; and Mr. Benjamin Talbot.
Mr. C. R. Woods, of the Board of Trade, will act as Secretary to the Committee.

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[The appointment of the Iron, Steel and Engineering Trades Committee was notified on p. 855 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 23rd March last.]

AMERICAN DOLLAR SECURITIES.

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury give notice that holders of any suitable American dollar securities of less than 5,000 dols. (£1,000) in amount may deposit the same on loan through the medium and in the names of their bankers, stock brokers or other approved agencies.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

Agents desirous of depositing such securities should apply by letter to the American Dollar Securities Committee, 19, Old Jewry, London, E.C., for instructions and forms.

[The appointment of the American Dollar Securities Committee was notified on p. 23 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th January last.]

TRADE WITH CHINA AND SIAM.

The "London Gazette" of 11th July contains further names of firms in Siam, additional to the lists of approved consignees in China and Siam which were published in a Supplement (dated 16th May) to the "London Gazette" of 12th May.

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

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

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

SALE OF ENEMY PROPERTY, ETC., IN NIGERIA.

A Supplement to the official "Nigeria Gazette," dated 1st June, publishes a notice regarding the sale of freehold and leasehold property, good will, and trade marks of enemy firms in Nigeria.

By order of the Supreme Court, arrangements are being made for the sale of all freehold and leasehold property of enemy firms in Nigeria, including lands, houses, offices, shops, warehouses, stores, sheds, wharves, piers, and all other buildings or fixtures whatsoever, as well as the trade marks and good will of the various businesses which are now vested in the Receiver. The sale will be carried out by tender or public auction, and will be held in London on 31st October next.

The enemy firms referred to carried on a very extensive business as shipping agents, import and export merchants and commission agents, etc. They were established at all the trading centres of any importance in Nigeria, in some cases for over a quarter of a century, and in the case of one firm for over sixty years.

The properties are most favourably situated for business purposes and in some places it is difficult for the public to obtain other sites. Full descriptions and a report on titles of the various properties are being obtained, and when particulars are available a further notice will be issued for the information of the public.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

ENEMY BUSINESSES IN RUSSIA UNDER LIQUIDATION.

Notice to Creditors.

With reference to the notice on p. 665 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 8th June, and to previous notices, relative to enemy businesses in Russia under compulsory liquidation, H.M. Commercial Attaché at Petrograd (Mr. H. Cooke) has forwarded a further list of enemy businesses in respect of which Boards of Liquidation are inviting claims from creditors.

The list referred to, together with the eight previous lists, which contain the dates of the separate official notifications concerning claims, and the address of the Board of Liquidation appointed in respect of each business, may be consulted by British firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

H.M. Commercial Attaché also reports that orders have been issued for the confiscation of the property and capital of the "Possell Scythes Works Company" at Novo-Vileisk.

[*Note.*—Particulars as to the period within which claims must be submitted and the manner of their submission, etc. appeared on pp. 669-70 of the "Journal" of 9th December.] (C.I.B. 26,755.)

CONTROL OF WASTE PAPER AND OLD CARDBOARD TRADE IN SWITZERLAND.

H.M. Minister at Berne reports the publication of a Swiss Federal Decree, dated 10th June, regulating the trade in waste paper and old cardboard.

This measure places the trade under the supervision of a representative of the Commercial Section of the Political Department. Any person carrying on this trade may at any time be called upon to show his books. The "Contrôle Suisse des Matières premières" is empowered to distribute the stocks among the Swiss paper factories or other purchasers who will use them for purposes of manufacture. The Commercial Section of the Political Department is empowered to fix maximum prices. (C. 20,041.)

LEGISLATION REGARDING ISSUE OF SHARES BY SPANISH SHIPPING COMPANIES.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 14th June publishes a Royal Decree authorising the "Ministerio de Fomento" to present to the Cortes a Bill providing that, from the date of the promulgation of the measure, it will be obligatory for all chartered shipping companies which may be formed in Spain to have their capital issue represented by registered shares ("acciones nominativas"), as opposed to shares payable to bearer. Within two months from the same date, existing shipping companies

Foreign Government Notices affecting Trade.

will proceed to change their bearer shares in circulation for registered shares ("acciones nominativas").

Article 5 of the Bill provides that foreign shares in such companies must not represent more than 25 per cent. of the capital issue. The "Direccion General de Comercio, Industria y Trabajo" will refuse the transference of shares in favour of foreigners if they exceed the proportion mentioned.

One of the reasons given by the Minister of Fomento for putting forward this project is that it is essential for the Government to find a more effective means of preventing the transference to foreigners of vessels of the Spanish merchant fleet than was provided by the Royal Decree of 7th January (see notice on p. 194 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 20th January last.)

A further Royal Decree, published in the same issue of the "Gaceta," declares that the provisions of the above-mentioned Bill will take immediate legal effect.

TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

GREECE (ZANTE).—The British Vice-Consul at Zante writing with reference to the import trade of that Island, states that even in so small a place as Zante there are indications that German traders are already making preparations to resume business operations and to retrieve their position in trade, as soon as the war is over. It may not be amiss, therefore, for British traders to be advised to take the necessary steps to forestall this competition, and they should bear in mind that German exporters will spare no pains or expense in order to secure the desired object.

Prior to the war, imports from the United Kingdom into Zante had been gradually giving way before German competition. This was due to the energy and attractive methods of the German trader, such as extended terms of payment, rebates regulated according to the position of clients, advice as to selection, prompt despatch of goods to Zante, quotation of c.i.f. prices, and other facilities to which buyers all over Greece are now habituated.

With the exception of codfish, pickled fish and salmon, herrings, unwrought iron, sulphate of copper, soda ash, some textiles and yarns, etc., which are of British origin, most of the imports into Zante came from Germany and Austria. Imports from these latter countries comprised cutlery, hardware, glassware, enamelled ware, crockery, cotton and woollen manufactures, leather goods, lamps of all kinds, stationery and paper, domestic and household requisites, toys, dyes, drugs, medicines, brushes of all descriptions, etc.

If United Kingdom manufacturers will adapt their methods to the requirements of the Greek market, there is no reason why they should not secure the greater part of the trade in the goods hitherto supplied by Germany and Austria, as soon as the war is over; a great advantage in their favour is the admitted superiority of British goods of all kinds.

(C.I.B. 25,039.)

* * * * *

Trade Conditions Abroad.

SOUTHERN ABYSSINIA.—H.M. Consul for Southern Abyssinia (Mr. A. Hodson) reports that the principal imports into his Consular district are as follows:—Coloured cloths, black muslin and silk for head cloths, and cotton and woollen blankets; cooking utensils, enamelled ware, sewing needles, and brass wire for ear-rings, bracelets, etc.; tea, sugar, tobacco, soap, and matches; and cowrie shells, and lead, glass, amber, etc. beads. There would be a fair demand for the following goods* which at present are not imported:—*Axes, hoes, knives, choppers, spoons, ladles, candlesticks, and candles.*

In referring to the various Provinces of Southern Abyssinia, H.M. Consul states that the Boran Province is chiefly remarkable for its livestock and is almost entirely pastoral. The chief places of entry into the Province are Moyale and Dolo. Through Dolo a large trade takes place with Italian Somaliland. Through Moyale the chief trade with British East Africa is in cattle, horses, mules, tobacco, grain, and coffee (unhusked) of excellent quality, mainly from the Sidamo Province.

The other Provinces of Southern Abyssinia produce nearly every kind of cereal and, in addition, coffee, tobacco, cotton, rubber, pepper, chillies, beeswax, honey, vegetables, butter, etc. They would also appear to possess great mineral possibilities. There are a few Greek traders in Sidamo, which is probably the most productive Province, and they do a large trade. These traders obtain their goods from merchants at Adis Abeba for whom as a rule they work on commission.

The principal trade routes from Moyale to the South are as follows:—Moyale to Nairobi *via* Marsabit; Moyale to Nairobi *via* Wujjeir and Uaso Nyro River; and Moyale to Serenli *via* El Wak. If the main trade routes from Moyale to Nairobi are opened up, and the restrictions upon exports of stock are removed, a flourishing trade might in time be done between Southern Abyssinia and British East Africa.

Egyptian currency is not used in Southern Abyssinia; the dollar • is the coin almost universally used. There are two kinds of dollars: the Maria Theresa, which is universally accepted, and the Menelik, which, outside Adis Abeba, is not as yet generally current. The Bank of Abyssinia is about to introduce paper money in the form of bank notes, and their use will greatly facilitate trade.

It is necessary to take great care in the packing of goods for Abyssinia, and it should be borne in mind that goods landed at Djibouti are liable to suffer from the damp heat at that port. As all transport to the south is by mules and donkeys it is recommended that boxes or bales should not exceed 80 lbs. in weight. The roads are extremely hilly, and therefore, it is best to err on the side of lightness. A suitable size of box is 21 ins. by 14 ins. by 15 ins.

(C.I.B. 25,641.)

*In this connection regard should be had to the restrictions on trading in certain goods—See Notice to Exporters on pp. 73-4.

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

I.—GENERAL.

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

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

The following table shows the actual figures :—

	June, 1914.	June, 1915.	June, 1916.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1916 as compared with			
				1915.	1914.		
Imports ...	£ 58,281,653	£ 76,008,588	£ 87,036,349	(+)	£ 11,027,761	(+)	£ 28,754,696
Exports—							
British ...	39,872,976	33,233,568	47,274,563	(+)	14,040,995	(+)	7,401,587
Foreign and Colonial ...	8,753,434	9,350,339	8,872,694	(—)	477,645	(+)	119,260

From these figures it will be seen that in June, 1916, the imports showed an increase of 14·5 per cent. over those of June, 1915, and 49·3 per cent. over those of June, 1914. The exports of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom showed an increase of 42·3 per cent. over those of June, 1915, and one of 18·6 per cent. over the corresponding month of 1914, whilst the exports of foreign and colonial merchandise showed a decrease of 5·1 per cent. as compared with June, 1915, but an increase of 1·4 per cent. over June, 1914. With regard to the exports of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom it may be noted that they were higher in June of this year than in any month since the beginning of the war; they were indeed higher than in any month since January, 1914, when when they were valued at £47,806,165.

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

	Six months ended June.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1916 as compared with			
	1914.	1915.	1916.	1915.	1914.		
Imports ...	£ 375,903,057	£ 428,859,882	£ 474,201,166	(+)	£ 45,341,284	(+)	£ 98,298,109
Exports—							
British ...	255,457,611	183,622,888	241,807,881	(+)	58,184,993	(—)	13,649,730
Foreign and Colonial ...	59,276,416	51,323,020	54,121,101	(+)	2,798,081	(—)	5,155,315

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

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in June, 1916.

II.—IMPORTS.

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

Imports (Value C.I.F.*)—June.

	Month of June.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1916 as compared with 1915.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1916 as compared with 1914.
	1914.	1915.	1916.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	£ 6,276,175	£ 9,612,652	£ 12,250,212	+ 2,637,560	+ 5,974,037
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	4,934,788	8,610,372	8,535,466	— 74,906	+ 3,600,678
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	7,229,074	8,421,640	8,659,268	+ 237,628	+ 1,430,194
2. Dutiable	4,254,355	5,899,071	8,782,068	+ 2,882,997	+ 4,527,713
D. Tobacco	363,135	783,916	599,462	— 184,434	+ 235,327
Total, Class I. ...	£ 23,057,527	£ 33,327,651	£ 38,826,476	+ 5,498,825	+ 15,768,949
II.—Raw Materials and Articles					
Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	1,438	—	910	+ 910	— 528
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	542,122	780,656	1,139,316	+ 538,660	+ 597,194
C. Other metallic ores	767,432	976,239	1,075,872	+ 99,633	+ 308,440
D. Wood and timber	3,032,316	2,610,051	4,527,098	+ 1,917,047	+ 1,424,782
E. Cotton	4,128,156	6,173,858	5,560,910	— 612,948	+ 1,432,754
F. Wool	2,566,485	3,509,448	2,984,824	— 524,624	+ 418,339
G. Other textile materials	963,557	2,428,098	2,699,015	+ 270,917	+ 1,735,458
H. Oil seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums ...	3,395,516	4,924,623	7,715,959	+ 2,791,336	+ 4,320,443
I. Hides and undressed skins	1,069,175	1,375,933	1,258,292	— 117,641	+ 189,117
J. Paper-making materials	530,435	621,996	614,646	— 7,350	+ 84,211
K. Miscellaneous	2,110,126	3,026,349	2,746,997	— 279,352	+ 636,871
Total, Class II. ...	£ 19,106,758	£ 26,427,251	£ 30,323,839	+ 3,896,588	+ 11,217,081
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	1,211,155	1,072,982	1,096,059	+ 23,077	— 115,096
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	2,538,758	4,124,619	3,782,055	— 342,564	+ 1,243,297
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments ...	651,319	444,292	598,441	+ 154,149	— 52,878
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and un-insulated wire)	124,401	83,908	153,912	+ 70,004	+ 29,511
E. Machinery	689,059	923,670	873,607	— 50,063	+ 184,548
F. Ships (new)	2,591	2,010	91	— 1,919	— 2,500
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	278,671	191,335	131,157	— 60,178	— 147,514
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	959,276	606,996	940,201	+ 333,205	— 19,075
2. Wool	874,622	113,935	75,521	— 38,414	— 799,101
3. Silk	1,330,903	1,303,989	1,041,964	— 262,925	— 289,839
4. Other materials	612,749	935,578	684,101	— 251,477	+ 71,361
I. Apparel	454,162	232,732	186,339	— 66,393	— 267,823
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colours ...	1,090,597	1,408,235	2,919,282	+ 1,511,047	+ 1,828,685
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	1,133,041	1,239,357	1,122,902	— 136,455	— 10,139
L. Earthenware and glass	364,278	182,108	317,652	+ 134,944	+ 47,226
M. Paper	593,935	532,385	826,339	+ 293,954	+ 232,404
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c. ...	866,583	937,421	649,284	— 288,137	— 217,299
O. Miscellaneous	2,099,952	1,642,125	2,308,165	+ 666,040	+ 208,213
Total, Class III. ...	£ 15,876,043	£ 16,017,677	£ 17,705,572	+ 1,687,895	+ 1,829,529
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)					
	211,325	236,000	180,462	— 55,547	— 60,863
Total value... ..	£ 56,281,653	£ 76,008,588	£ 87,036,349	+ 11,027,761	+ 28,754,696

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

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in June, 1916.

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

		Increases.							
		£							
I.	A.	Wheat	1,458,833	II.	cont.	D.	Wood and timber:	£	
		Barley	563,016				lawn	693,584	
		Maize	440,393			Sawn or split ...	1,185,908		
	B.	Rice (excluding rice meal)	249,660			G.	Flax, dressed and undressed ...	712,150	
		Bacon	276,091				Hemp, dressed and undressed ..	156,113	
	C.	Ca.	Milk, condensed, unsweetened ...			371,394	H.	Flax or linseed Nuts and kernels for expressing oil..	229,139
			Fish, cured or salted... ..			244,576		Oil, fish	788,546
		Lard	491,001			I.	Oil, petroleum ...	1,440,580	
		Margarine	185,427				Goat skins, undressed	138,485	
		Potatoes	200,848				B.	Copper regulus and precipitate ...	186,128
C.	Sugar, refined and sugar candy ...	1,031,511	H.	Cotton manufactures	239,976				
	Sugar, unrefined ...	1,537,212		J.	Extracts for tanning	234,466			
II.	B.	Milk, condensed, sweetened ...	150,879	III.	M.	Paper, printing or writing	145,524		
		Iron ore	375,521			O.	Starch, including dextrine and farina	224,481	
		Manganese ores ...	211,525						

Decreases.

		£			£				
I.	B.	Beef, fresh and refrigerated ...	176,703	II.	cont.	H.	Tallow, unrefined ...	270,117	
		Mutton, fresh and refrigerated ...	629,114				I.	Hides, raw and pieces of	264,124
		Butter	1,077,952			K.		Nitrate of soda ...	335,163
	C.	Onions, raw	149,562				A.	Steel ingots, blooms, billets, etc. ...	268,211
		Tea	294,763					B.	Copper unwrought and part wrought	159,903
C.	Tin ore	189,215	H.	Lead, pig and sheet	168,787				
	Cotton, raw	612,948		H.	Silk manufactures..	268,217			
II.	F.	Wool, sheep's or lambs'	508,875		H.	Jute	290,309		
		Jute	470,590			N.	Motor cars and parts	229,553	

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

		Increase in value. £	Decrease in quantity.
I.	B.	Bacon	276,091 ... 12,286 cwts.
		Potatoes	200,848 ... 164,978 "
	C.	Rum (including imitation rum) ...	107,615 ... 102,521 pf. gals.
		Wood and timber, sawn or split ...	1,185,908 ... 15,208 loads.
	G.	Hemp, dressed and undressed ...	156,113 ... 1,922 tons.
II.	H.	Nuts and kernels for expressing oil therefrom	229,139 ... 2,440 "
	K.	Rubber, including rubber waste, and reclaimed	69,085 ... 19,813 "
III.	A.	Pig iron	57,394 ... 1,260 "
	M.	Paper, packing and wrapping ...	138,436 ... 58,061 cwts.
		Increase in Quantity.	Decrease in Value. £
I.	A.	Wheat meal and flour	22,757 cwts. ... 13,521
III.	A.	Pig iron	53 tons. ... 413

III.—EXPORTS.

The following table shows the value of the Exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom for the month of June,

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in June, 1916.

1916, as compared with the corresponding month of 1915 and 1914, and the increase or decrease in each principal category:—

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

	Month of June.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1916 as compared with 1915.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1916 as compared with 1914.
	1914.	1915.	1916.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—	£	£	£	£	£
A. Grain and flour	265,276	422,001	210,023	—	211,978
B. Meat, including animals for food	88,711	112,809	98,765	—	14,044
C. Other food and drink	1,919,347	1,277,640	1,894,588	+	616,948
D. Tobacco	326,337	353,410	401,911	+	48,501
Total, Class I.	£ 2,599,671	2,163,860	2,605,287	+	439,427
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel	4,086,833	3,324,458	4,751,977	+	1,427,519
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel	36,170	14,541	46,115	+	31,574
C. Other metallic ores	14,271	4,253	169	—	4,084
D. Wood and timber	26,468	15,950	29,210	+	13,260
E. Cotton	—	—	—	—	—
F. Wool	479,411	292,262	282,622	—	9,640
G. Other textile materials	31,002	47,648	28,136	—	19,509
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums	355,227	424,915	416,450	—	8,465
I. Hides and undressed skins	93,007	84,627	109,478	+	24,851
J. Paper-making materials	69,698	64,851	23,990	—	40,861
K. Miscellaneous	220,756	159,174	196,031	+	36,857
Total, Class II.	£ 5,413,743	4,432,679	5,884,181	+	1,451,502
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	3,743,429	3,427,487	5,277,910	+	1,850,423
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	958,888	899,877	1,210,211	+	310,334
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (ex- cept machine tools), and instru- ments	645,984	435,552	516,150	+	80,598
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	271,280	293,806	476,954	+	183,148
E. Machinery	3,098,382	1,856,202	1,771,881	—	84,321
F. Ships (new)	644,237	38,191	152,232	+	114,041
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	125,128	101,115	87,887	—	13,228
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	9,280,301	7,748,177	11,334,550	+	3,586,373
2. Wool	3,466,247	2,922,891	4,283,921	+	1,361,030
3. Silk	165,230	149,508	216,056	+	66,548
4. Other materials	1,157,315	1,094,228	1,519,647	+	425,419
I. Apparel	1,067,339	833,306	1,047,839	+	814,533
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	1,550,297	1,817,012	2,506,516	+	683,504
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	458,121	398,711	445,618	+	46,907
L. Earthenware and glass	386,528	281,830	356,629	+	74,799
M. Paper	284,619	258,148	536,399	+	278,251
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	974,062	511,497	840,362	+	328,865
O. Miscellaneous	2,648,157	2,439,911	3,807,615	+	1,367,704
Total, Class III.	£ 30,925,544	25,507,449	36,982,377	+	11,474,928
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (Including Parcel Post)	£ 934,018	1,127,580	1,502,718	+	675,138
Total value	£ 39,872,976	33,233,568	47,274,563	+	14,040,995

Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.*—June.

	£	£	£	£	£
Total value	8,753,434	9,350,330	8,872,694	—	477,645
					+
					119,260

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

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in June, 1916.

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

		Increases.	
			£
I.	C.	Beer and ale	123,329
		Fish... ..	109,775
		Spirits, British and Irish	247,696
II.	A.	Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel	1,427,519
	A.	Iron and steel, and manufactures of	1,850,423
	B.	Copper, unwrought and wrought	138,102
	D.	Electrical goods and apparatus (except machinery and insulated wire)	183,148
	E.	Ships, new... ..	114,041
		Cotton yarn	308,616
	H1.	" piece goods	2,792,688
		" lace	150,740
		" thread	102,049
III.	H3.	Worsted yarn	217,436
		Woolen tissues	539,938
		Worsted tissues	202,818
H4.		Linen yarn	109,121
		" piece goods... ..	240,456
I.		Apparel, waterproofed and not waterproofed... ..	143,169
		Boots and shoes, all materials	649,071
	J.	Medicines, drugs and medicinal preparations	112,447
		Painters' colours and materials... ..	144,058
	N.	Motor cars, chassis and parts thereof	101,060
	O.	Arms, ammunition, and military and naval stores, except fire arms (small)	740,104
IV.		Parcel Post	650,892

		Decreases.	
			£
I.	A.	Malt	166,844
	C.	Cotton seed oil, refined	43,739
II.	F.	Wool, sheep's or lambs'	41,166
	G.	Flax and hemp	29,101
	H.	Palm and palm kernel oil, unrefined	29,074
	J.	Paper-making materials... ..	40,861
	K.	Machinery and parts thereof	84,321
III.	K.	Saddlery and harness	78,368
	O.	Bags and sacks, empty	37,413

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

		Increase in value. £	Decrease in quantity.
II.	A.	Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel... 1,427,519	221,468 tons.
	H.	Grease and unrefined tallow and animal fat 25,469	3,995 cwts.
B.		Brass and manufactures thereof ... 29,958	104 tons.
		Lead, pig and manufactures ... 34,525	165 "
C.		Hardware 29,423	3,475 cwts.
H1.		Cotton yarn 308,616	625,700 lbs.
		Copper sulphate 90,924	472 tons.
III.	J.	Dye stuffs 51,397	9,170 cwts.
		Manures 29,456	13,431 tons.
		Soda compounds 54,095	233,996 cwts.
L.		Chinaware or porcelain, earthenware and pottery... .. 72,040	26,329 "

Increase in quantity. Decrease in value.
(No instance recorded.)

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in June, 1916.

IV.—TRADE DURING THE SIX MONTHS, JANUARY-JUNE.

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

Imports (Value C.I.F.*)—Six months, January-June.

	Six months, January-June.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1916 as compared with 1915.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1916 as compared with 1914.
	1914.	1915.	1916.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	£ 32,378,324	£ 55,242,689	£ 68,342,242	+ 13,099,553	+ 35,963,918
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	32,071,880	41,684,428	43,336,748	+ 3,652,320	+ 13,264,863
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	49,899,916	45,864,919	45,758,102	— 106,817	+ 5,358,186
2. Dutiable	27,156,867	36,695,515	46,566,201	+ 9,870,686	+ 19,409,334
D. Tobacco	3,764,881	3,767,488	2,309,914	— 1,457,574	— 1,454,967
Total, Class I.	£ 135,771,868	£ 183,255,039	£ 208,313,207	+ 25,058,168	+ 72,541,339
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke and manufactured fuel ...	17,509	3,219	3,310	+ 91	— 14,199
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel... ..	3,028,966	3,544,586	5,876,906	+ 2,332,320	+ 2,847,940
C. Other metallic ores	5,194,060	5,205,284	6,651,034	+ 1,445,750	+ 1,456,974
D. Wood and timber	10,115,109	9,589,871	15,017,211	+ 5,427,340	+ 4,902,102
E. Cotton	39,098,598	42,523,021	40,130,309	— 2,972,712	+ 1,031,711
F. Wool	28,825,856	31,409,301	25,089,636	— 6,319,665	+ 1,263,780
G. Other textile materials... ..	9,821,640	10,932,056	11,339,436	+ 407,380	+ 1,517,796
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums	21,503,313	27,168,990	32,112,513	+ 4,943,523	+ 10,609,200
I. Hides and undressed skins	7,627,696	7,299,963	6,228,194	— 1,071,769	+ 1,399,502
J. Paper making materials	2,491,601	2,145,579	2,791,542	+ 645,963	+ 299,941
K. Miscellaneous	16,658,350	18,561,920	19,236,852	+ 674,932	+ 2,578,502
Total, Class II.	£ 139,382,698	£ 158,383,790	£ 164,476,943	+ 6,093,153	+ 25,091,245
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	7,602,460	4,177,263	5,343,496	+ 1,166,233	— 2,258,964
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	16,099,599	21,601,290	20,426,072	— 1,175,218	+ 4,326,473
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instru- ments	3,670,501	2,308,206	3,231,995	+ 923,789	— 438,509
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsu- lated wire)	801,645	455,208	819,781	+ 364,573	+ 15,136
E. Machinery	4,144,344	4,377,390	4,398,286	+ 20,896	+ 253,942
F. Ships (new)	5,611	30,055	7,984	— 22,071	+ 2,378
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	1,612,038	971,453	897,309	— 74,144	— 714,729
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	6,364,421	3,111,761	4,735,787	+ 1,624,026	— 1,628,634
2. Wool	5,736,595	977,497	492,212	— 485,285	— 5,244,383
3. Silk	8,471,555	7,222,042	7,107,562	— 114,480	— 1,363,993
4. Other materials	4,441,963	4,063,985	6,318,002	+ 2,254,017	+ 1,876,039
I. Apparel	2,866,002	1,646,869	1,525,714	— 121,155	— 1,340,288
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	6,639,566	8,623,726	15,621,017	+ 6,991,291	+ 8,981,451
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	6,698,505	8,676,218	6,639,559	— 2,036,659	— 58,946
L. Earthenware and glass... ..	2,228,030	844,632	1,910,544	+ 1,065,912	— 317,486
M. Paper	3,666,783	2,832,436	4,283,788	+ 1,451,352	+ 617,005
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	5,073,874	3,881,179	4,047,460	+ 166,281	— 1,026,414
O. Miscellaneous	12,915,995	9,860,525	11,877,189	+ 2,016,664	+ 1,058,806
Total, Class III.	£ 99,042,490	£ 85,667,735	£ 99,683,757	+ 14,016,022	+ 641,267
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)					
	£ 1,706,001	£ 1,553,318	£ 1,727,259	+ 173,941	+ 21,258
Total value	£ 375,903,057	£ 428,859,882	£ 474,201,166	+ 45,341,284	+ 98,298,109

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

The value of the Exports of home produce, and of foreign and colonial produce, during the six months ended June, 1916, as

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in June, 1916.

compared with the corresponding period of 1915 and 1914, is as shown in the following table:—

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

	Six months, January-June.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1916 as compared with 1915.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1916 as compared with 1914.
	1914.	1915.	1916.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	£ 1,451,374	£ 2,157,412	£ 1,662,880	+ 494,532	+ 211,506
B. Meat, including animals for food	584,753	671,363	607,332	+ 64,031	+ 22,579
C. Other food and drink	10,265,667	7,684,408	9,976,732	+ 2,292,324	+ 288,935
D. Tobacco	2,108,648	1,736,595	2,429,246	+ 692,651	+ 320,598
Total, Class I.	£ 14,410,442	£ 12,249,778	£ 14,676,190	+ 2,426,412	+ 265,748
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel	25,011,456	18,741,058	23,303,161	+ 4,562,103	+ 1,708,295
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel	295,888	82,483	172,930	+ 90,447	+ 32,958
C. Other metallic ores	86,177	18,787	9,492	+ 9,295	+ 76,685
D. Wood and timber	175,001	94,016	142,317	+ 48,301	+ 32,684
E. Cotton					
F. Wool	3,116,120	1,282,435	2,114,360	+ 831,925	+ 1,001,760
G. Other textile materials	255,880	242,454	343,762	+ 101,308	+ 87,882
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums	2,252,821	3,151,509	2,284,641	+ 866,868	+ 31,820
I. Hides and undressed skins	836,391	435,386	803,508	+ 368,122	+ 132,883
J. Paper making materials	476,671	304,718	354,454	+ 49,336	+ 122,617
K. Miscellaneous	1,640,881	899,245	1,192,719	+ 293,474	+ 448,162
Total, Class II.	£ 34,157,286	£ 25,252,091	£ 30,720,944	+ 5,468,853	+ 3,436,342
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	25,169,145	17,771,996	28,978,562	+ 11,206,566	+ 3,800,417
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	6,021,631	4,650,356	6,424,989	+ 1,774,633	+ 493,358
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (ex- cept machine tools) and instru- ments	3,834,450	2,883,201	2,962,379	+ 579,178	+ 872,071
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and un- insulated wire)	1,504,220	1,486,998	2,034,123	+ 551,125	+ 333,894
E. Machinery	19,469,555	9,800,741	9,496,093	+ 394,738	+ 10,063,532
F. Ships (new)	4,397,493	1,199,831	451,275	+ 747,556	+ 3,946,218
G. Manufactures of wood and timber including furniture)	901,991	494,965	637,091	+ 142,096	+ 264,900
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	63,166,537	41,402,206	55,989,908	+ 14,187,702	+ 7,576,629
2. Wool	19,381,574	15,371,322	22,159,715	+ 6,779,393	+ 2,769,141
3. Silk	1,032,449	735,876	1,116,915	+ 381,039	+ 84,466
4. Other materials	7,239,360	5,702,857	7,746,879	+ 2,044,022	+ 507,519
I. Apparel	7,727,165	5,899,589	7,845,523	+ 1,645,934	+ 181,642
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	11,368,408	11,204,559	13,264,087	+ 2,059,528	+ 1,895,619
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	2,998,851	1,722,417	2,358,441	+ 636,024	+ 639,910
L. Earthenware and glass	2,387,954	1,602,036	1,784,211	+ 182,175	+ 663,743
M. Paper	1,752,450	1,339,842	2,351,221	+ 1,011,379	+ 598,771
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	6,288,042	3,463,054	3,814,678	+ 351,624	+ 2,473,364
O. Miscellaneous	16,802,928	13,958,361	18,430,951	+ 4,472,590	+ 1,628,023
Total, Class III.	£ 201,643,772	£ 140,189,237	£ 187,051,951	+ 46,862,714	+ 14,591,821
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	£ 5,246,111	£ 5,981,782	£ 9,568,796	+ 3,427,014	+ 4,112,685
Total value	£ 255,457,611	£ 183,622,888	£ 241,807,881	+ 58,184,993	+ 13,649,730

**Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.*—Six Months,
January-June.**

	£	£	£	£
Total value	59,276,416	51,323,020	54,121,101	+ 2,798,081
				— 5,153,315

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

*Foreign Trade (Shipping) of the United Kingdom in June, 1916,
and in January-June, 1916.*

V.—SHIPPING IN JUNE.

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions *with cargoes* during June, 1916, amounted to 2,708,869 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 3,172,244 tons, as against 2,951,509 tons entered, and 3,333,460 tons cleared, during June, 1915. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage arrived *with cargoes* during June, 1916, amounted to 1,959,572 tons, and the tonnage departed to 2,000,321 tons, as against 2,479,610 tons arrived, and 2,480,031 tons departed, in June, 1915.

VI.—SIX MONTHS' SHIPPING, JANUARY-JUNE.

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions, *with cargoes*, during the six months January-June, 1916, amounted to 14,746,669 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 17,927,355 tons, as against 16,487,519 tons entered, and 20,178,636 tons cleared, during the corresponding period of 1915. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage arrived *with cargoes* during the six months January-June, 1916, amounted to 11,143,614 tons, and the tonnage departed to 11,112,252 tons, as against 14,287,792 tons arrived, and 14,205,539 tons departed, during the six months January-June, 1915.

TRADE ENQUIRIES REGARDING MARKETS ABROAD.

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

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

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

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

TRADE OF AUSTRALIA IN 1915.

Report of H.M. Trade Commissioner.

In his Report* on the trade of Australia for 1915, H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) states that during the earlier part of the year the greater part of the country was still suffering from widespread drought. But when the long looked-for rains arrived they were fairly general in character, and the resulting improvement in the pastures and crops brightened the outlook in all States with the exception of Queensland, which, having escaped in a large degree from drought when the rest of the country was suffering, was itself destined to suffer later. There was also a considerable area in New South Wales still affected by dry conditions till late in the year, but towards its close matters improved both in Queensland and in the parts of New South Wales alluded to. As a result of the abundant rainfall there has been far more "feed" in many districts throughout Australia than could be used, the flocks and herds having become so seriously depleted in numbers. It is estimated that, owing to drought, the losses of sheep and lambs will exceed 15,000,000 in number, while the losses of cattle, including dairy stock, have also been serious. The situation will be reflected in the returns from the wool growing industry, it being expected that there will be a diminution of 500,000 bales in the current season's clip, while there will also be a falling-off in the amount of meat available for export. High prices for these commodities will afford pastoralists partial compensation for their losses. The brightest feature both in retrospect and prospect is the wheat harvest, which is estimated to yield from 150,000,000 to 160,000,000 bushels, a figure about 50 per cent. in excess of any previous harvest. Over 100,000,000 bushels will be available for export, but the difficulty of procuring tonnage makes it doubtful whether the total crop can be shipped this year.

The effect of the war has been shown in various ways. The wealth of the community has been manifested in the extraordinarily generous contributions made to the various patriotic funds for which subscription lists were opened. Money is of course dearer, the cost of living is higher—this leading, in turn, to demands for increased wages—while taxation has increased. The withdrawal from their ordinary pursuits of the large numbers of men who joined the Australian Expeditionary Forces has affected the labour market to some extent. The heavy expenditure of loan money for war purposes has led to great activity in such local industries as were affected by the demand for equipment for the Expeditionary Forces. The diminution in the volume of the imports (see below) must be regarded as a reflection of the conditions created by the drought, as well as of those obtaining in the London money market, in consequence of which less loan money was available for expenditure on public works. The shortage of tonnage and consequent high freights are also war factors affecting both the export and import trades.

* Obtainable from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications, the reference number being Cl. 8,285, and the price 3½d. (4½d. inclusive of postage).

Trade of Australia in 1915.

According to a statement in the Melbourne press towards the end of October, freight rates on most goods imported from the United Kingdom and the United States had increased by anything from 44 per cent. to 80 per cent. since the commencement of the war, and in the case of timber from Baltic ports the rates then operating had expanded by 180 per cent. For cased merchandise, such as soft goods, silk and apparel, rates by mail steamers to Melbourne increased from 70s. to 110s. per ton. It is estimated that the extra freights paid on 813,635 tons of merchandise from overseas imported into Melbourne between January and August of last year averaged 22s. 6d. per ton, and that the total amount of the increase passed on to the public was between £900,000 and £1,000,000.

Import trade.—Preliminary figures put the total value of the import trade, inclusive of specie and bullion, during the year ended 30th June, 1915, at £64,431,837, as compared with £77,254,653 during the calendar year 1913. The value of the imports of "competitive merchandise" from all countries was £43,867,011, of which £31,732,974 represented imports from the United Kingdom, £1,899,075 imports from British Possessions, and £7,430,170 imports from the United States. [For further particulars regarding the imports of "competitive merchandise" in 1914-15 see the article on pp. 867-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 23rd March last.]

Export trade.—The value of the exports, inclusive of specie and bullion (£2,907,666), during the year ended 30th June, 1915, was £60,600,302, as against £78,571,769 in the calendar year 1913, the falling-off being due to the severe drought and to the dislocation of the wool and base metal industries and of shipping, owing to the war. Wool exports in 1915 amounted in value to £22,088,309.

Mining.—The decline in the gold production of the Commonwealth continued last year, the total output according to statistics furnished by the Mines Department (with the exception of Tasmania, for which the output is estimated) aggregating 1,942,835 fine ozs., as against 2,048,905 ozs. in 1914. As regards lead and zinc concentrates, mine owners have experienced considerable difficulty in disposing of their output of concentrates owing to the closure of the Continental markets for these metals, but of late large shipments have been made to American smelters, while Japanese buyers have also secured several shipments. Exports of coal from Newcastle, N.S.W., to other States and overseas during the calendar year 1915 amounted to 4,006,177 tons, valued at £2,108,057, as against 4,743,505 tons, valued at £2,488,449, for the corresponding period in the previous year.

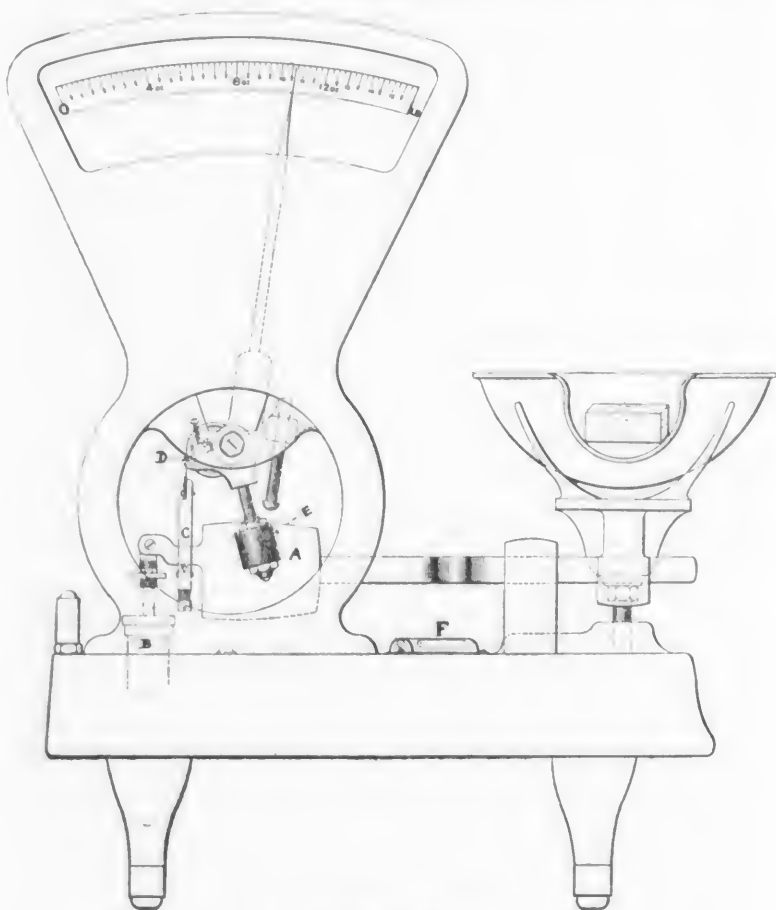
H.M. Trade Commissioner's Report also deals with Federal and State revenue and expenditure, the new Federal income tax, banking, the Inter-State Tariff Commission, public works (railways, roads, harbours and irrigation), industries, cost of living, etc. Reports by the Imperial Trade Correspondents at Adelaide, Brisbane, Perth and Hobart are also included.

(C.I.B. 11,575.)

NOTICE UNDER THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT, 1904.

The following is a copy of a Notice (No. 155) giving the results of the examination and testing of a weighing instrument, for use in trade, that has been submitted to the Board of Trade under the provisions of Section 6 of the Weights and Measures Act, 1904 :—

(155.)



- A.—Counterpoise Weight.
- B.—Dashpot.
- C.—Stirrup.
- D.—Steel Band.
- E.—Pendulum.
- F.—Cross Spirit Levels.

The Board of Trade have examined and tested a pattern of a weighing instrument of the capacity of 1 lb., of the form herewith shown, being the pattern referred to in Notice 39, dated October, 1906, but modified in certain details of construction, and have issued

Notice under the Weights and Measures Act, 1904.

a certificate (No. 115) under the provisions of Section 6 of the above Act that the pattern is not such as to facilitate the perpetration of fraud. The modifications include (1) enclosed counterpoise weight attached to long arm of the beam, (2) re-arrangement of levers to give movement similar to an ordinary beam-scale, and (3) dashpot, placed at extreme end of the beam beyond the stirrup which connects the steel band to the pendulum.

BRITISH TRADE WITH TOGOLAND.

According to information received through the Colonial Office from the Officer Commanding the British Forces in Togoland, five British firms and one French firm have opened branches in the British zone of Togoland since the German firms there have been closed down.

United Kingdom firms wishing to do business in Togoland may obtain the names of the British firms referred to above; they may also communicate with the Controlling Officer, German Firms, British Zone, Togoland, who is prepared to give all particulars as to trading, etc.

(C. 20,401.)

FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA IN 1915.

The following article dealing with commercial and economic conditions in China in 1915, and reviewing the foreign trade of the country in that year, is taken from the "Report on the Foreign Trade of China and Abstract of Statistics for 1915," recently published by order of the Inspector-General of Chinese Maritime Customs:—

The interference with commerce as a result of the European war was very marked during 1915, principally owing to the scarcity of tonnage and to the rise in freights. But for this drawback it is quite plain that the year would have been one of very brisk trade, notwithstanding the boycott of Japanese goods. By the end of September the agitation against Japanese goods had died out, but in the meanwhile Chinese manufacturers of certain goods similar to those imported from Japan, such as candles, soap, cigarettes, matches, towels, cotton underclothing, cotton cloth, boots and shoes, mirrors, sugar, and umbrellas, took advantage of the situation to push the sale of their goods. The Chinese dealers did very well in tea, silk, antimony, and in aniline dyes, which rose enormously in value and were resold at immense profit. The scarcity of chemical dyes and of synthetic indigo led to a revival of the cultivation of natural indigo, an interesting example of the rapidity with which Chinese farmers meet the demands of the market.

One of the features of the trade of the year has been the increased production and ready sale of cotton yarn and cotton piece goods manufactured in China. There are now over 30 cotton mills working, with 1,029,218 spindles and 4,610 looms, and further extensions are projected. The capacity is estimated at 800,000 bales of yarn and 1,383,000 pieces of 40 yards. The Ministry of Commerce reports that

Foreign Trade of China in 1915.

there are in Honan and Shantung 16,400,000 mou* under cotton, and in Szechwan, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Hupeh, and Chekiang 11,100,000 mou, making a total of 27,500,000 mou, with an estimated crop of 1,630,500 piculs† of clean cotton. The increase in the demand for Chinese machine-woven cloth seems certain to lead to the installation of more looms, and there is little doubt that the cotton spinning and weaving industry will show rapid and extensive development in certain lines.

The impossibility of obtaining money for railway building naturally resulted in an almost complete cessation of work. The influence of railways in extending trade was pointed out in last year's Report (see p. 445 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th August, 1915), and it is greatly to be regretted that difficulties should have arisen just when the importance of improving means of communication had been so clearly recognised that great extensions had been decided upon, and when so much was being done to carry out quite an imposing programme of construction.

Considerable interest was aroused by the announcement of the Haiho Conservancy Board that it was intended to keep the Peiho River open to navigation during the winter by means of ice-breakers, and the efforts made were completely successful until the middle of January, when the abnormally low temperature blocked the entrance and thick ice was encountered 60 miles outside the bar. Unfortunately, the shipping companies did not anticipate such a measure of success as was secured, and the number of steamers sent up was quite insufficient to cope with the amount of cargo offering. Given a moderate winter of normal conditions, the Board is confident that navigation will be kept open in future.

When the season opened there was a strong demand for foreign goods, and higher freights and prices did not much affect arrivals except in the case of cotton piece goods. As the year went on prices continued to rise from the causes already sufficiently indicated; many kinds of piece goods could not be supplied at all for want of the requisite dyes; Chinese dealers were slow to realise that as long as the war continues there can be no hope of more favourable conditions, and importers found it impossible to obtain firm prices for forward delivery or to guarantee any specified time of arrival.

Work on the breakwater at Chefoo commenced on 2nd August. It is worth noting that cargo such as silk and straw braid formerly sent to Kiaochow for shipment was diverted to Chefoo, but this is hardly likely to continue now that the Chinese Maritime Customs are again established and the port is once more subject to regulations with which shippers are familiar.

On the Yangtze the year opened with dull trade, but there was on the whole progressive improvement, chiefly due to good crops. Had it not been for the shortage in tonnage which hampered imports by the extra cost and made it difficult to send away exports, it is evident that the year would have been one of exceptional prosperity,

* 100 mou = 16.7 acres.

† Picul = 133½ lbs.

Foreign Trade of China in 1915.

especially as, with the exception of Szechwan, all the districts served by the river ports were free from serious disturbance or brigandage. Extraordinary profits were made by dealers in tea and other produce, and the rice crop was plentiful, while beans and bean cake, ground-nuts and seeds of all kinds, as well as oils, were in demand.

The preliminary surveys of the Ichang-Kweichowfu section of the Ichang-Chengtu Railway were completed, but construction work awaits the provision of the necessary funds. The steam traffic between Ichang and Chungking has proved so profitable that more vessels will be added to the run.

The demand for antimony sent the price up rapidly. Before the war antimony regulus paid an *ad valorem* export duty on a conventional value of 80 Hk. taels* per ton, whereas at Changsha during the December quarter it paid on a value of between 800 and 900 Hk. taels per ton. The export of quicksilver, required for making fulminates, was greatly stimulated.

Imports showed the same symptoms as were mentioned above in dealing with trade in the North; that is to say, during the campaign against Japanese goods there was a temporarily increased demand for British and American piece goods, while Chinese manufactures made considerable headway.

In the South, as elsewhere, the piece goods trade was hampered by delayed deliveries and by the difficulty of obtaining colours to suit the market, while the shortage of dyes hindered the clearance of white and grey shirtings. There was an active demand for fancy goods at enhanced prices, but woollen goods were too dear and were also difficult to obtain from Europe, so that old stocks were gradually cleared off. Metals also went up very much in price. Flour was in short supply, and American prices were up in consequence of high freights. No flour came from Australia, and Chinese-milled flour found a ready sale. In cotton yarn Japanese 20's seem to have driven out the Bombay count.

A few direct shipments of hides from Wuchow to London were so successful that this trade seems likely to develop.

Manchuria.—In addition to the dearth of tonnage and high freights, which were felt at all ports, the Manchurian ports were also affected by a fall in the rouble exchange, the large withdrawal of troops from the Amur Province, the scarcity of railway stock, which was chiefly engaged by military traffic, and by the prohibition by the Russian Government in June of exports of many kinds of foodstuffs, as well as salt, tobacco, hay, straw, leather, hides, and copper. Imports were checked by the low value of the rouble, but there was a noticeable increase in American and European medicines from Japan destined for Russia. The prices of many medicines rose enormously, some as much as 500 per cent., and metals were very much dearer. Zinc was three times as dear, galvanized iron sheets doubled in price, while galvanized iron wire rose 50 per cent.; iron plates and sheets, 40 per cent.; iron wire nails, 30 per cent.; copper, 40 per cent.; and brass, 60 per cent.

* The average value of the Haikwan tael in 1915 was 2s. 7½d.

Foreign Trade of China in 1915.

Japanese cotton goods lost in value owing to a decreased demand for a time, and were to a great extent replaced by similar goods manufactured in China, while Japanese medicines, so ably and energetically pushed by thousands of travelling Japanese pedlars throughout Manchuria, were not favoured by the Chinese. Notwithstanding the supply of natural indigo, the demand for artificial indigo was so great that a rise to three times the normal price did not check importation. Belgian window glass was largely replaced by American and Japanese substitutes, and British galvanized iron by American. Flour milled in Shanghai and Hankow very largely replaced American flour, which formerly almost monopolised the Manchurian markets, as the Manchurian-milled flour, which is considered better, was not available in any quantity. Russian piece goods of certain classes were reported to be rapidly gaining favour in the districts served by Newchwang. Chinese matches, owing to the unpopularity of Japanese goods which gave them an opening, appear now to be ousting Japanese matches. Kerosene oil from the Yechigo district in Japan has made its appearance in the Manchurian markets, and is likely to enter into severe competition with the other kinds. As regards exports, there was a good demand for beans, beancake, bean oil, wheat, and barley, but the fall in the rouble exchange and poor crops made the price of wheat almost prohibitive and checked the outflow to the Russian mills at Habarovsk and Blagovestchensk.

PROHIBITION OF EXPORTS FROM BRITISH INDIA,
THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS, EGYPT, AND
CERTAIN OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Attention is directed to the "Supplement" to the present issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" containing complete lists of articles which, according to the latest information received by the Board of Trade, are prohibited to be exported to various destinations from British India, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, Egypt, Malta, Cyprus, Mauritius, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, Nigeria, Gold Coast, Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, and British Guiana. The present issue supersedes the Supplement published on 13th April last.

Copies of the "Supplement" may be obtained, at the price of 3d. per copy (post free 4d.), from the usual official sources.

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

GREECE.

With reference to the notice at page 833 of the "Board of Trade Journal," for the 22nd June, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a translation of the Bill, which has been presented to the Greek Chamber, providing for a general increase of the Greek Tariff rates of duty by 10 per cent., and making provision for certain other alterations in the Greek Customs régime.

The provisions of this measure are as follows:—

Article 1.—A surtax of 10 per cent. is added to the duties established by the Greek Customs Tariff, except in the case of the duties under Tariff Nos. 19, 20 and 21 [wheat, meslin and other cereals in the grain, roasted barley, and flours], of the duties on petroleum and cigarette paper, and of the duties fixed by Conventions between Greece and other countries.

[NOTE.—The additional duty proposed by this Article was to be collected from the date of the introduction of the Bill into the Chamber (14th June)—see Article 8 below.]

Article 2.—"Salted fish (*synagris*, etc.), which require culinary preparation for food" are to be added to Tariff No. 13 (a).

[NOTE.—Tariff No. 13 (a) referred to cod and stockfish, the "General" rate of duty being 16.4768 dr. (paper) per 100 okes, and the Treaty duty (under the Commercial Declaration with Great Britain) being 5 dr. (gold) per 100 okes.]

The "Conventional" duty on *wheat flour, bolted or not* (Tariff No. 21 (a)), is to be reduced from 15.95 to 12.50 dr. (paper) per 100 okes.

A "Conventional" duty of 1 drachma (paper) per 100 okes is to be established for *bran* (Tariff No. 22 (c)).

[NOTE.—The duty now leviable on bran is 4.35 dr. (paper) per 100 okes.]

Liquid or dry pitch (tar and "English black") is to be transferred from Tariff No. 58 (b) to Tariff No. 58 (a).

[NOTE.—These substances, now dutiable at the rate of 7.25 dr. (paper) per 100 okes, will accordingly be admitted free of duty when the Bill is enacted.]

The "Conventional" duty on "*condensed milk, sterilised milk, and milk containing flour, with or without sugar*" (Tariff No. 106) is to be reduced from 72.50 to 50 dr. (paper) per 100 okes.

Article 3.—Articles imported into Greece from Turkey and the countries bordering on Greece, by Greeks who come to establish themselves in Greece, are subjected, by special permission of the Ministry of Finance, to the Greek Tariff duty reduced by an amount equal to the duty paid on the importation of the articles into those countries, subject to the production of a certificate from the Consular authority or of other proof of the origin of such goods.

The Ministry of Finance is authorised to grant permission for the duty-free importation of *phonographic machines* for the technical teaching of foreign languages by special methods.

The Ministry of Finance is also provisionally authorised to grant permission for the duty-free importation from abroad of female cattle, large and small, and also to dispense with the guarantees hitherto required on the importation of such animals. The date on which this provisional regulation will cease shall be fixed by Royal Decree; and the same provisional regulation may also be enforced for a definite period by Royal Decree.

The provision of paragraph 1 of Article 12* of the Law of the 30th December,

* Paragraph 1 of Article 12 of this Law at present reads as follows:—

"With respect to the duty applicable to imports, regard shall be had to the day upon which the declaration was deposited; but if the goods were not in the Customs warehouses or on board a vessel moored in the harbour on the day on which the declaration was deposited, or if through the carelessness or fault of the person depositing the declaration no beginning was made on that day of the operations consequent upon the declaration (in the Customs or entrepôt), regard shall be had to the day of the operation in the Customs or entrepôt."

Proposed Tariff Changes.

GREECE—*continued.*

1892/11th January, 1893 (the Greek Customs Tariff Law), is superseded by the following :—

[Payment of Customs duty.]

In case of the modification of the import duties there are applied :—

(1) On articles coming from abroad, from the free zone, the general warehouses, and in general from storage, the import duties which were in force on the date on which the declaration of importation, or, in the case of articles from storage, the application for consumption, was deposited. As an exception, if the goods were not in the Customs warehouses or in those under Customs supervision, or were not on board a vessel moored in the harbour on the date on which the declaration was handed in, or if, when the declaration or application for consumption was deposited, the import duties were not paid the same day owing to the carelessness or fault of the person depositing the declaration or application for consumption, or if the import duties in force on the date of payment and applicable to articles withdrawn from the Customs are less than those in force on the date of the deposit of the declaration or application for consumption, the duty in force on the date of payment is taken as the basis : and

(2) On articles imported under provisional freedom from duty and not re-exported, the duties in force at the expiry of the lawful term for re-export.

The provision of paragraph 12 of Article 14* of the Greek Customs Tariff Law is superseded by the following :—

(12) Articles imported direct by the State, Municipal or Communal authorities for the use of the public service and for the construction and maintenance of municipal roads, squares, and aqueducts, by special permit on each occasion of the Minister of Finance.

Article 5.—Royal Decrees may be issued, on the proposal of the Ministerial Council, reducing, once for all or gradually, and for a definite period, the "Conventional" duty on wheat and meslin of wheat and rye, in the grain (Tariff No. 19) to 5 dr. per 100 okes, and reducing the "Conventional" duty on wheat flour (Tariff No. 21 (a)) to 10 dr. per 100 okes.

Article 6.—Such merchandise stored in the private storage warehouses at Salonika, or stored in transit at the Customs warehouses, as can be proved to have been destroyed, or such as may be destroyed, in the warehouses in the country by military operations after the landing of foreign military forces at Salonika, may be exempted from import and all other duties by decision of the Minister of Finance.

The Minister of Finance may also, on the unanimous recommendation of the Committee on Customs Disputes, exempt, either partly or wholly, from the fees leviable for storage in the Custom house beyond the time allowed free, such goods as, owing to unsurmountable hindrance or owing to the mobilisation, have remained in the provisional warehouses of the Customs house or in an examination hall or in storage warehouses.

Article 7.—The import duties collected in gold may be paid in banknotes at par. The use of silver coins up to the amount of 5 dr. in each payment is also permitted.

The details concerning the exact fixing of the difference in exchange payable in addition in the case of the use of banknotes instead of gold in the payment in question, shall be established by Royal Decree.

Article 8.—The additional duty proposed in Article 1 of this Bill is to be collected from the date of the introduction of the Bill into the Greek Chamber. The other provisions of the Bill are to become operative from the publication of the measure, as Law, in the Government Gazette. (C. 20,799.)

* Article 14 of the Law contains a list of articles which may be exempted from import duty, and paragraph 12 reads :— "Articles imported for the use of the public service, as well as pipes imported by Municipalities for the construction of aqueducts, by special permit of the Minister of Finance."

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

With reference to the notice at page 39 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 6th April on the subject of the Resolutions of the House of Commons respecting the Customs and Excise duties leviable in Great Britain and Ireland on certain articles, the Board of Trade have received from the Board of Customs and Excise a table showing the alterations made in the Customs Tariff of the United Kingdom on and after the 5th April last.

Sugar, etc.—The Customs duty on sugar of a polarisation exceeding 98 degrees was increased, as from the 5th April, from 9s. 4d. to 14s. per cwt., and the Customs duties on sugar of other polarisations, glucose, molasses, saccharin, and articles containing sugar are accordingly leviable at the following rates:—

Articles.	Rates of Duty as from 5th April.	
GLUCOSE, solid... ..	the cwt.	£ s. d. 0 8 10½
" liquid	"	0 6 4½
MOLASSES and invert sugar and all other sugar and extracts from sugar which cannot be completely tested by the polariscopic and on which duty is not otherwise charged—		
If containing 70 per cent. or more of sweetening matter	"	0 8 10½
If containing less than 70 per cent. and more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter	"	0 6 4½
If containing not more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter	"	0 3 1½
Molasses is free of duty when cleared for use by a licensed distiller in the manufacture of spirits, or if it is to be used solely for purposes of food for stock.		
SACCHARIN and mixtures containing saccharin, or other substances of like nature or use	the oz.	0 4 6
SPIRITS AND STRONG WATERS—		
Enumerated spirits (brandy, rum, imitation rum, and Geneva)—	In cask. £ s. d.	In bottle. £ s. d.
Additional in respect of sugar used in sweetening any of the above tested for strength, if sweetened to such an extent that the spirit thereby ceases to be an enumerated spirit ...	The prof. gall.	The prof. gall.
Unenumerated spirits—		
Sweetened (including liqueurs, cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing spirits, if tested)—		
If warehoused 3 years or more	0 15 9½	0 16 9½
" 2 and less than 3 years	0 16 9½	0 17 9½
If not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years	0 17 3½	0 18 3½
SUGAR—		
Not exceeding 76 degrees of polarisation	the cwt.	0 6 9
Exceeding 76 and not exceeding 77	"	0 6 11-3
" 77 " 78	"	0 7 2
" 78 " 79	"	0 7 4-7

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

Articles.	Rates of Duty as from 5th April.
SUGAR—Cont.	
Exceeding 79 and not exceeding 80 degrees	the cwt. £ s. d.
" 80 " 81 " 	0 7 7½
" 81 " 82 " 	0 7 10
" 82 " 83 " 	0 8 0½
" 83 " 84 " 	0 8 3¼
" 84 " 85 " 	0 8 6¼
" 85 " 86 " 	0 8 9½
" 86 " 87 " 	0 9 0½
" 87 " 88 " 	0 9 3½
" 88 " 89 " 	0 9 6½
" 89 " 90 " 	0 9 10½
" 90 " 91 " 	0 10 2½
" 91 " 92 " 	0 10 6½
" 92 " 93 " 	0 10 10½
" 93 " 94 " 	0 11 2¼
" 94 " 95 " 	0 11 6¼
" 95 " 96 " 	0 11 10¼
" 96 " 97 " 	0 12 2¼
" 97 " 98 " 	0 12 6½
" 98 degrees of polarisation	0 12 10½
" 99 degrees of polarisation	0 14 0
Blacking, liquid, containing sugar or any other sweetening matter	" 0 3 1½
(Together with the duty on any proof spirit con- tained therein).	
Blacking, solid, containing sugar or any other sweetening matter	" 0 3 1½
Candied or drained peel	" 0 10 1½
Caramel, solid	" 0 14 0
" liquid	" 0 10 1½
Cherries, drained	" 0 7 7½
Chutney	" 0 6 4½
Cocoa, sugared	" 0 6 4½
Confectionery—	
Hard, such as—	
Sugared almonds (except as below), caraway seeds, &c.	" 0 14 0
Sugared almonds, on the entry for which the importer has declared that the sugar-coating does not exceed 72 per cent. of the total net weight	" 0 10 1½
Soft, viz.—	
A. B. Gums imported in bulk, in barrels or cases, on the entry for which the importer has declared that duty on the combined quantity of sugar and glucose used in the manufacture of the goods did not exceed the rate of 6s. 4½d. the cwt.	" 0 6 4½
Other A. B. Gums, caramels, chewing gums, jelly beans, Turkish delight, &c.	" 0 10 1½
Confectionery, fig	" 0 10 6
Confectionery made from sugar, and containing no other ingredients except flavouring	" 0 14 0
Licorice—if declared by the importer not to contain more than 30 per cent. of added sugar or other sweetening matter, subject to occasional sampling and testing	" 0 4 6
Flowers, as violets and rose petals, &c., in crystal- lized Sugar, as Crystallized Fruit	" 0 14 0

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

Articles.	Rates of Duty as from 5th April.
SUGAR—Cont.	
Fruit, canned or bottled, other than fruit liable to duty as such, preserved in <i>thin</i> syrup, if the importer has declared on the entry that it does not contain more than 12 per cent. of added sugar ...	the cwt. 0 1 10½
In other cases in <i>thin</i> syrup	" 0 3 1½
Fruit, canned or bottled, other than fruit liable to duty as such, preserved in <i>thick</i> syrup	" 0 8 3
Fruits, crystallized, glacé and Metz, except fruit liable to duty as such	" 0 14 0
Fruits, imitation, crystallized or not, on the entry for which the importer has declared that the sugar constituents do not exceed 80 per cent. (Subject to sampling for analysis)	" 0 11 6
Fruits, imitation, crystallized or not, in all other cases	" 0 14 0
Fruit, liable to duty as such, except currants, preserved in sugar, or syrup, whether mixed with other fruit or not	" 0 14 0
Fruit pulp, excepting fruit pulp liable to duty as such, preserved in <i>thin</i> syrup	" 0 3 1½
Fruit pulp, excepting fruit pulp liable to duty as such, preserved in <i>thick</i> syrup, as jam	" 0 10 1½
<i>Note.</i> —Tinned and bottled apricots in syrup or water, and apricot pulp, are not liable to duty as preserved plums, but when added sugar is present, as in the case of syrup, they are chargeable either as fruit canned or bottled, or as fruit pulp. Apricot jam is thus chargeable at the rate of 10s. 1½d. the cwt. as jam, whether imported in tins or bottles or not.	
[Rest of Note* unchanged.]	
Ginger, preserved in syrup or sugar	" 0 10 1½
Marmalade, jams, and fruit jellies, if not made from fruit liable to duty as such	" 0 10 1½
Marzipan	" 0 8 3
Milk, condensed, sweetened, whole	" 0 5 9
" " separated or skimmed... ..	" 0 6 4½
" " slightly sweetened, whether whole, separated or skimmed, if declared by the importer not to contain more than 18 per cent. of added sugar, subject to occasional sampling and testing... ..	" 0 2 6
Milk powder:—	
If declared by the importer not to contain any added sugar	— Free.
If declared by the importer not to contain more than 36 per cent. of added sugar	the cwt. 0 5 1½
In all other instances, and in cases in which the importer wishes to dispense with sampling and testing	" 0 11 6
Nestlé's milk food	" 0 4 6
Soy, when containing molasses or other sweetening matter... ..	" 0 3 1½
Tamarinds, preserved in syrup	" 0 3 1½
Other preparations made with added sugar or sweetening matter (other than saccharin)	— } Charged under Sec. 7 Finance Act, 1901.†

* The complete note will be found in the notice at pages 714-726 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 9th March last, which contained a complete statement of the United Kingdom Customs Tariff in force on the 1st January, 1916.

† See Note 2 on page 726 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 9th March last.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

COCOA.—The rates of Customs duty on cocoa shown in the notice in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 6th April remained in force up to and including the 21st June. On and after the 22nd June the duties have (in virtue of the House of Commons Resolution of the 21st June) been payable at the following rates:—

		£	s.	d.
Cocoa	... .. the cwt.	2	2	0
" husks and shells	... .. "	0	6	0
" butter	... .. the lb.	0	0	4½

MATCHES.—The Customs duty on imported matches remains at 3s. 6d. per 10,000 matches, but if a box of matches contains over 80 matches, duty on the excess over 80 matches is charged at the rate of 1s. 9d. per 10,000 matches.

TABLE WATERS, CIDER AND PERRY.—As from the 1st May, 1916, table waters, cider and perry imported into Great Britain or Ireland have been subject to Customs duties at the same rates as the Excise duties on such articles quoted in the notice in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 6th April last.

(C. 21,182.)

VICTORIA.

The "Victoria Government Gazette" of the 19th April, contains copy of the Regulations and Standards for Food and Drugs to be known as "The Food Standard Regulations, 1916," which came into operation in the State of Victoria on the 1st May, 1916, and which supersede all previous Regulations made by the Board of Public Health so far as they relate to matters herein provided for.

The Regulations deal with labels for food and drugs, packages and containers, poisonous metals in foods, statements of weight and measure and the exemptions therefrom. Standards are prescribed for various foods, drugs, and spirits, and for disinfectants and germicides.

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

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

The "New Zealand Gazette" of the 11th May, 1916, contains copy of an Order-in-Council of that date prohibiting the exportation of butter from the Dominion, except with the consent of the Minister of Customs.

(C. 21,073.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

EGYPT.

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" of the 22nd June contains the following revised Tariff Valuations (No. 27) for use in assessing duties on iron and steel manufactures imported into Egypt—with effect from the 16th June to the 15th August, 1916:—

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

Articles.	Import Tariff Valuations per Kilogramme.
	<i>Millièmes.</i>
Iron and steel plates, ordinary, without mark †, $\frac{1}{8}$ in. thick and upwards:	
British, and similar goods from all other countries	19½
Belgian and German, and similar goods from all other countries	18½
Iron and steel bars and angles, and tees, and U ordinary, without mark †—	
British, and similar goods from all other countries	20
Belgian and German, and similar goods from all other countries	19
Iron bars, Swedish	22
Iron, pig	11
Iron and steel hoops	22
" " with holes	22½
Galvanised sheets (B. G., 16 to 26)	35
" " corrugated sheets (B. G., 16 to 26)	30
Studs (Benwill's)—	
New	52
Old	35
Studs, small	59
Nails (French), 14 by 30 to 24 by 200	35
Iron and steel girders—	
British, and similar goods from all other countries	23
Belgian and German, and similar goods from all other countries	22
Iron tubes for gas and water, black, of 2 in. and upwards, and fittings, discount on trade list of 1st September, 1907	<i>ad valorem</i>
Iron tubes for gas and water, galvanised, of 2 in. and upwards, and fittings, discount on trade list of 1st September, 1907	<i>ad valorem</i>
Iron tubes for steam, red, of 2 in. and upwards, and fittings, discount on trade list of 1st September, 1907	<i>ad valorem</i>
Iron tubes for boilers, black, 6 in. and upwards, discount on trade list of 1st November, 1888	<i>ad valorem</i>

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

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

(C. 20,855.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ST. LUCIA.

The Board of Trade have received copy of "The Export Duties Ordinance, 1916" (No. 4 of 1916), dated 22nd April, 1916, which provides for the levying of duties on certain articles, the produce of the Colony, when exported from the Colony, with effect from the 1st April, 1916.

The complete Schedule of Duties provided for in the present Ordinance is as follows:—

Articles.	Rate of Export Duty.
<i>s. d.</i>	
<i>Per ton or</i>	
<i>part of a ton,</i>	
<i>proportionately.</i>	
Sugar—Vacuum Pan—	Nil.
When at the date of exportation from the Colony the price of sugar per ton, f.o.b., is—	
Under £11	1 0
£11 and under £12	1 9
£12 " £13	2 6
£13 " £14	3 3
£14 " £15	4 0
£15 " £16	4 9
£16 " £17	5 6
£17 " £18	6 3
£18 " £19	7 0
£19 " £20	7 6
£20 and over	
Sugar—Muscovado—	<i>Per ton or</i>
When at the date of exportation from the Colony the price of Muscovado sugar per ton, f.o.b., is—	<i>part of a ton,</i>
	<i>proportionately.</i>
Under £9	Nil.
£9 and under £10	0 9
£10 " £11	1 0
£11 " £12	1 6
£12 " £13	2 0
£13 " £14	2 6
£14 " £15	3 3
£15 " £16	4 0
£16 " £17	4 9
£17 " £18	5 6
£18 " £19	6 3
£19 " £20	7 0
£20 and over	7 6
<p><i>Note.</i>—Duty will be charged on the value of sugar, f.o.b., St. Lucia. The value of sugar, f.o.b., Barbados, to be taken as the standard, unless a sale is made locally, and documents are produced to prove such sale at a higher or lower figure. Values will be cabled from Barbados once a week or when the prices change, and will apply to all sugars.</p>	
Fancy Molasses, including all Syrups:—	<i>Per 100 galls. or</i>
When at the date of exportation from the Colony, the price of syrups per gallon, f.o.b. is:—	<i>fractional part</i>
	<i>thereof.</i>
Under 7d.	Nil.
7d. and under 8d.	0 3
8d. " 9d.	0 4
9d. " 10d.	0 6
10d. " 11d.	0 8
11d. " 1s.	0 10
1s. " 1s. 3d.	1 0
1s. 3d. " 1s. 6d.	1 3
1s. 6d. and over	1 6

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ST. LUCIA—*continued.*

Articles.	Rate of Export Duty.
Cocoa :—	
When at the date of exportation from the Colony, the price of cocoa per cwt. is :—	
Under 55s.	s. d. Per cwt. or part of a cwt., proportionately. Nil.
55s. and under 60s.	0 6
60s. „ 65s.	0 7½
65s. „ 70s.	0 9
70s. „ 75s.	0 10½
75s. „ 80s.	1 0
80s. „ 85s.	1 1½
85s. „ 90s.	1 3
90s. „ 95s.	1 4½
95s. and over	1 6
<i>Note</i> —Duty will be charged on the value of the London market which will be taken from quotations received daily in the news telegrams.	
Lime juice—	
(a) When the selling price of concentrated lime juice of a standard pipe is—	
Under £12	Per gallon or fractional part thereof. Nil
£12 and under £15	0 1
£15 „ £20	0 1½
£20 „ £25	0 1¾
£25 „ £30	0 2½
£30 and over	0 3
(b) When the selling price of raw lime juice per gallon is—	
Under 1s.	Nil
1s. and under 1s. 6d.	0 1
1s. 6d. „ 2s.	0 2
2s. and over	0 3
(c) Lime oil and otto of limes	
(d) Fresh or green limes	
Coconuts	1s. per gallon 6d. per average barrel. 1d per 100 Per ton or part of a ton, proportionately.
Copra	7 6
Coconut oil... ..	7 6
Hardwood	5 0
Pimento wood	7 6
Logwood	1 0
Bay leaves	Per 100 lbs. or fractional part thereof. 1 3

**MALAY STATES NOT IN THE FEDERATION :
PERLIS.**

The Board of Trade have received from the office of the High Commissioner for the Malay States, copy of a **Prohibiting Export of Pepper.** Resolution passed by the State Council of Perlis on the 17th May, 1916, prohibiting the export of pepper from the State to any place other than the United Kingdom, or a British Possession or Protectorate.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

**MALAY STATES NOT IN THE FEDERATION:
PERLIS—continued.**

Copy of a Resolution passed by the Perlis State Council on the 1st May, 1916, has also been received, imposing
Import Duty on Cider and Perry. a duty on cider and perry imported into the State at the rate of 2 cts. per pint bottle, and 4 cts. per quart bottle. (C. 20,371.)

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
Prohibition of Exportation of Certain Articles. exportation from Denmark of *reactive and other agents for separating fat into its components* has been prohibited. (C. 21,115.)

PORTUGAL.

The "Diario do Governo" for the 3rd July contains a Decree (No. 2,492), of the same date, which provides that woollen yarns manufactured with combed wool imported from France or the United Kingdom may be exported to the same countries by the persons who imported the raw material. From the duties levied on combed wool imported into Portugal from France or the United Kingdom under a declaration that they are intended to be converted into yarns, there shall be returned, for every 90 kilogs. of yarn exported to those countries within a period of one year from the clearance of the raw material, a sum equal to the duties leviable on 100 kilogs of combed wool.

Kilogramme = 2·204 lbs.

GREECE.

General Increase of Import Duties. See notice ("Proposed Tariff Changes") on pp. 111-2. (C. 20,799.)

PANAMA.

With reference to the notice at page 57 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 6th January last respecting the increase of import duties on spirits, spirituous liquors, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes imported into the Republic of Panama, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that in virtue of a Decree (No. 46), dated the 10th June, all cigarettes of British origin are exempt from the surtax prescribed in the Decree of the 12th November, 1915.

It is understood that cigarettes manufactured in Cuba are also exempt from payment of the extra duty. (C. 20,882.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

MEXICO.

With reference to the notice at page 687 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 8th June, the following is a translation, which has been received at the Board of Trade through the Foreign Office, of the Mexican Decree of the 22nd May fixing the fee to be charged by Mexican Consular officers for the certification of invoices of goods shipped to Mexico at 3 per cent. of the value of the goods covered by the invoice:—

**Fee for Consular
Certification of
Invoices.**

Article 1.—The amount collected for the certification of each Consular Invoice shall be based on the value of the goods manifested, which must be declared by the interested party in the money of the country in which the document is issued, on which value the Mexican Consul or Consular Agent shall collect three per cent. in the same money, it being understood that the amount collected shall in no case be less than the equivalent of one Mexican gold dollar.

Article 2.—When the Customs authorities in Mexico have good grounds for suspecting that the goods imported have been declared in the invoices to be of lower value than they really possessed in the country of origin, they shall proceed to purchase them at the value declared before the Mexican Consul or Consular Agent who certified the Invoice, after having obtained the permission of the Ministry of Finance.

Article 3.—All matters not expressly determined in the preceding Articles shall be subject to the regulations of the General Customs Ordinance relating thereto.

Supplementary Article.—This present Decree shall come into effect with regard to Invoices certified in the United States and Cuba as from the 15th June, 1916, and with regard to those certified in all other foreign countries, from the 1st July, 1916.

(C. 20,668.)

EXCISE TARIFF CHANGES.

UNITED KINGDOM.

With reference to the notice at page 39 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 6th April, respecting Excise duties on certain articles, it should be noted that the "Finance (New Duties) Act, 1916," provides that, in cases where a box of matches contains more than 80 matches, Excise duty is to be charged on any matches so contained exceeding 80 at the rate of 1s. 8d. for 10,000 matches instead of 3s. 4d.

In accordance with the same Act, the Excise duties on table waters and cider and perry, sold and kept for sale in Great Britain or Ireland, were to take effect as from the 1st May, 1916.

"Table waters," for the purposes of the Act, includes any aerated waters and any beverages sold or kept for sale in bottles, casks, or other corked or closed receptacles, other than—

- (a) any liquor for the retail sale of which an Excise licence is required, and
- (b) syrups or other liquors intended to be consumed only in a diluted form.

(C. 21,182.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

BRITISH CARGO STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

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

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

The "London Gazette" of 7th July publishes the following further list of ships whose cargoes, or part of them, have been detained by H.M. Armed Forces:—

Name of Vessel.	Nationality.	Cargo detained at
Beira	Danish	Newcastle
Catharina	Norwegian	Stornoway
City of Delhi	British	Durban
Germania	Swedish	Port Talbot
Hellenic	Swedish	Kirkwall
Knut Hansum	Norwegian	London
Kristianiafjord	Norwegian	Hull
Lyngenfjord	Norwegian	Hull
Nickerie	Netherland	London
Pampa	Danish	Lerwick
Ramfos	Norwegian	Hull
Setubal	Norwegian	Swansea
Siilia	Norwegian	Swansea
Stockholm	Swedish	Kirkwall
Veddo	Swedish	Stornoway

The same issue of the "Gazette" notifies that the Netherland sailing vessel "Henny" (136 tons) has been detained at Kirkwall.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE BRITISH PRIZE COURTS OVERSEA.

The "London Gazette" of 4th July notifies that, as a result of proceedings before the Prize Court in Malta, the vessels "Euterpe" and "Zoodochos Pigi" were condemned on 27th June.

The issue of the "Gazette" of 7th July notifies that proceedings have been instituted in the Prize Court at Gibraltar in respect of the vessel "Telde," the date of appearance being given as 12th July.

Shipping and Transport.

CANADA.

With reference to the notice on p. 561 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 25th May relative to a measure introduced in the Legislature of British Columbia having for its object the encouragement of the shipping and shipbuilding industries of that Province, it is notified that a copy of the Bill has been received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade from the Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field), who writes as follows concerning the proposed legislation:—

**Proposed
Encouragement of
Shipping and
Shipbuilding in
British Columbia.**

In this Bill it is proposed to constitute a Shipping Credit Commission with power to loan money for the construction of ships; to subsidise ships when constructed; and to guarantee the bonds of shipbuilding concerns to the extent of 6 per cent.

The Commission will borrow money through the Provincial Government and lend it to shipbuilders at 6 per cent. interest, the money to be repaid within five years. One-fifth of the principal must be repaid every year.

Each loan is limited to 55 per cent. of the value of the ship, which must be built and registered in British Columbia. The Commission gets a first mortgage on the whole value of the vessel; the owning company must be able to provide suitable references; the ship must be insured in favour of the Commission; and, above all, the Commission is made managing owner of the ship until the loan is repaid. The ship must not leave the British Columbia trade until the money is again in the hands of the Government; that is to say, the Commission has full control of the ship from the time the loan is made until it is paid back.

The subsidising provision of the Bill will only apply after the war, when a possible reduction in the earning power of vessels may occur. The maximum extent of the subsidy will be 5 dols. a ton per year for a period of ten years, and ships up to the number of 20 will be subsidised.

The Bill guarantees 55 per cent. of the actual cost of constructing shipbuilding, repairing and docking plants in the Province, the guaranteed interest rate on bonds being 6 per cent. The Dominion Government has already guaranteed 4 per cent. of the cost so that the Provincial Government undertakes responsibility for an additional 2 per cent.

It is understood that a lumber company of Victoria (B.C.) will commence work on the construction of one ship, and possibly two, should the Bill be passed. Another lumber company will, under similar circumstances, construct six vessels, each with accommodation for from 1,250,000 to 1,500,000 feet of lumber in its cargo space, and equipped with an auxiliary gas engine.

The Municipality of Port Moody (B.C.) have passed a by-law

Shipping and Transport.

CANADA—*continued.*

guaranteeing the bonds of a local shipbuilding company up to 200,000 dols. and granting certain tax exemptions. The company, it is stated, will build vessels of approximately 2,000 tons, each with accommodation for 1,500,000 feet of lumber in its cargo space.

(C.I.B. 23,184.)

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand (Mr. R. W. Dalton) has forwarded a copy of the Wellington Harbour Board's Annual Report and Statistics for the year ended 30th September, 1915, from which the following particulars are taken:—

Harbour Improvements at Wellington during 1914-15. During the year the Waterloo Quay breastwork was completed, and this provides additional berths amounting to 1,200 ft. for moderate-sized vessels, but only rough cargo can be landed there at present as no shed accommodation is provided. As regards the construction of the Pipitea wharf, the Board has obtained a supply of steel for piles and the work of pile-making is now in progress. The erection of a large brick shed between the head of King's wharf and that of the proposed Pipitea wharf was completed by the end of March, 1915; the shed, which is equipped with two overhead electric travelling cranes, has been found of great benefit and has been used for storing large import cargoes from the United Kingdom, and also for receiving fodder from southern ports for the use of the expeditionary forces.

As the Agricultural Department has decided that all cheese graded and shipped at Wellington should pass through the "Z" store, it is intended to erect an addition to that store in the shape of a three-storey brick building, and to instal machinery capable of cooling 300 tons of cheese per day and holding 2,000 tons of cheese at a temperature not exceeding 45 degrees.

Plans for the erection of the second patent slip, capable of taking vessels of 130 ft. in length, have been approved and construction work is to be proceeded with. The Board has approved the scheme for the construction of the Te Aro wharf for ocean-going steamers but decided that it was inadvisable to proceed with the work at present. The plans provide for a re-inforced concrete wharf over 600 ft. long and 122 ft. wide, on which will be built a shed 460 ft. by 60 ft.

(C.I.B. 24,813.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Auckland (Mr. A. J. Denniston) has forwarded a copy of a handbook recently issued by the Auckland Harbour Board. **Shipping Facilities at Auckland Harbour.** This handbook, which contains information regarding wharves and appliances, berthage, anchorage, pilotage, dues and fees, may be consulted by United Kingdom shippers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 24,803.)

Shipping and Transport.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Durban (Mr. A. D. C. Agnew) has forwarded a copy of the Report for 1915 of the local Chamber of Commerce, from which the following particulars regarding the progress of port works at Durban have been extracted:—

The new work on the south breakwater has made good progress.

Port Improvements at Durban in 1915. The work of constructing a new graving dock is at present in abeyance on account of the war, but provision for the undertaking has again been made in the estimates of the harbour engineer in the hope that the matter may have attention as soon as circumstances permit. The wharf at Congella is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long and this and the reclaimed area behind it are available for all sorts of cargoes, including timber, maize, and imports necessary for the manufacture of soaps and other local products. The jetty at the foot of Gardiner Street with a tidal pont has been completed. The new Government whaling slipway at the Bluff is completed.

The war has caused some delay in delivery of the material for the new belt-conveyor-coaling plant at the Bluff, but the bulk of that material is now on the site, and it is hoped that the new plant will be installed and in operation before the end of the current year. Estimates have been submitted for extensions of the Bluff quay wall in both an easterly and a westerly direction; the latter extension will provide a deep water berth.

The average depth of water at the entrance to the harbour in 1915 was 35 ft. 9 in., 8 ins. less than the depth in 1914, but greater than in any year previous to 1914. No addition was made to the berthage and mooring accommodation, the quayage available for shipping being 13,556 ft.

(C.I.B. 20,210.)

EGYPT.

With reference to the notice on p. 128 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 13th January last relative to increased

Increased Suez Canal Dues.

tonnage dues on vessels passing through the Suez Canal, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified that the Suez Canal Administration has decided to increase further the dues on vessels with cargo. This further increase will raise the dues from 6.75 frs. per metric ton (the increased due which has been levied since 1st April last) to 7.25 frs. per metric ton, as from 5th October next.

(C. 20,438.)

BOLIVIA.

The British Vice-Consul at Oruro (Mr. W. Gray) reports that the Arica-La Paz railway (metre gauge) has been

Railway Development.

opened to public traffic since last February. Passengers from La Paz can now travel without changing carriages to within a few leagues of Cochabamba. Next year, at the latest, the line will be carried through to Potosi a

Shipping and Transport.

BOLIVIA—*continued.*

Uyuni. Passengers going through to Antofagasta require to change to the narrow gauge system at Uyuni, but this will be obviated a little later. The Arica-La Paz system is run satisfactorily, both as regards the handling of goods and the comfort of travellers.

(C.I.B. 25,987.)

JAPAN. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Embassy at Washington reports that, according to the local press, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will shortly establish a direct service between Japan and New York, *viâ* the Panama Canal, with vessels running every four weeks. Vessels hitherto employed on the New York service *viâ* Europe will return by the Canal instead of by the Cape route, which will reduce the time of the voyage to New York *viâ* Europe by three weeks, and enable the Company to have 24 trips a year on this route instead of 16.

(M. 17,827.)

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

RUSSIA.

The "Vyestnik Finansov" (Petrograd) of 29th May/11th June, publishes the following particulars, relating to the iron and steel trade of the Russian Empire in 1915:—

The total quantity of pig iron smelted in Russia in 1915 amounted to 224,970,000 pounds, as compared with 264,133,000 pounds in 1914. Of this amount 167,540,000 pounds were smelted at South Russian works, as compared with 186,205,000 pounds in 1914, and 50,273,000 pounds at Ural works, as compared with 52,443,000 pounds in 1914.

The total quantity of semi-manufactured iron and steel produced amounted to 251,387,000 pounds, as against 294,015,000 pounds in 1914. Of this amount 151,703,000 pounds were produced at South Russian works, as against 171,369,000 pounds in 1914, whilst 57,628,000 pounds were produced at Ural works, as against 56,768,000 pounds in 1914.

Of finished iron and steel produced, the total quantity manufactured in 1915 amounted to 199,347,000 pounds, as compared with 240,032,000 pounds in 1914. Of this amount 125,649,000 pounds were manufactured at South Russian works, as compared with 144,246,000 pounds in 1914, whilst 40,268,000 pounds were produced at Ural works, as compared with 40,596,000 pounds in 1914.

The remaining production was distributed over works in the Moscow districts and in the Volga, Northern and Baltic Provinces. Owing to the occupation of Russian Poland by the enemy there are no figures for this country for 1915 in respect of pig-iron and semi-manufactured products, but 10,000 pounds of finished iron and steel are included in the report for 1915, as against 17,332,000 pounds in 1914.

1,000 pounds = 16 tons (about).

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

VENEZUELA.

H.M. Consul at Ciudad Bolivar (Mr. R. Cheney Hart) reports that in his Consular district the production of gold in 1915 was greatly in excess of that of 1914, and has become the most valuable single article shipped from the port. Exports of gold bullion and dust in 1915 amounted to 57,283 ozs. troy, as compared with 17,387 ozs. troy in the preceding year. The principal source of supply was the placer mining area round the head waters of the Cuyuni River. Large numbers of miners were working there throughout the year. Only the most primitive "panning" methods are used and, owing to the remoteness of the district, and the difficulties of transport, the introduction of more advanced methods is probably impossible. The quartz-mining industry has also shown a renewed activity.

A new mining area, as yet practically untouched, is beginning to receive the attention of prospectors. It is situated along the valley of the Paragna River, the nearest point of which is about 100 miles due south of Ciudad Bolivar. The road is fairly good as roads go in that part of the world, and the river is navigable. Should the district prove sufficiently rich it would be more suitable than the Cuyuni, or even the Callao district, for systematic development on modern lines, owing to its proximity and easy access to Ciudad Bolivar. Several concessions have already been taken out, but if they are worked at all it will probably be by primitive methods, owing to lack of capital.

(C.I.B. 18,537.)

TEXTILES AND TEXTILE MATERIALS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 6th July, 1916, was 54,353 (including 323 bales British West Indian, and 237 bales foreign East African) and the number imported during the twenty-seven weeks ended 6th July, 1916, was 2,130,636 (including 3,988 bales British West Indian, 1,779 bales British West African, 8,510 bales British East African, and 1,296 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 6th July, 1916, was 3,736, and during the twenty-seven weeks 246,309.

For further details see p. 135.

A return showing the number of bales of cotton imported and exported, forwarded from ports to inland towns, and returned to ports, during the month and six months ended June, 1916, will be found on p. 134.

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 8th July, 1916, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	46s.	3d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	47s.	0d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	30s.	8d.

For further particulars see p. 135.

A statement is published on p. 136 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 8th July, 1916, as compared with the imports during the corresponding weeks of the two previous years.

**Imports of
Agricultural
Produce.**

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

RUSSIA.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Petrograd (Mr. H. Cooke) reports that the "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd) of 5th/18th June contains a report on the condition of the grain sowings in Russia up to 25th May/7th June, in which it is stated that in general in European Russia the state of the winter and spring sowings is fully satisfactory, in spite of rather unfavourable conditions prevailing in the latter part of the spring.

Winter wheat is fully satisfactory, being, in general, above the average. It is unsatisfactory in the north-west, in the Governments of Livonia and Esthonia, chiefly in the later sowings, and in places in the south in the Governments of Ekaterinoslav and the Taurida. The condition of the rye sowings is also fully satisfactory in general over most parts of European Russia. In the north-west, in the Governments of Livonia and Esthonia, the rye sowings, here and there only, are not satisfactory, as also in places in separate districts of the Governments of Vitebsk, Minsk, Novgorod, Olonetz, Ekaterinoslav, Taurida, and Samara.

Spring grain sowings are stated to be fully satisfactory in general, exceptions being met with but rarely, and in isolated districts, chiefly in the northern zone, and in places in the Governments of Vitebsk, Smolensk, and in some separate districts in the southern and central Governments.

In western Siberia the state of the sowings is in general satisfactory, vegetation developing normally, though in parts somewhat late. The earlier winter sowings in particular are fully satisfactory. In the Governments of Yenisei and Irkutsk, too, the conditions are fully satisfactory. Spring sowings promise well.

The area sown shows, in general, a diminution, more particularly in the New-Russian Governments and in the south-east, as also in

Agricultural and Forest Products.

RUSSIA—continued.

places in the south-west and in the northern zone, the causes being insufficiency of labour in general, combined with varying unfavourable conditions including insufficiency of working cattle, want of agricultural machinery in some places, dearness and scarcity of seeds, unfavourable meteorological conditions in the autumn or spring, etc.

(C. 20,532.)

PORTUGAL.

The "Diario do Governo" (Lisbon) of 6th June publishes a statement, issued by the Statistical Department of the Portuguese Ministry of Finances, from which it appears that the total production of olive oil in Portugal in 1915 amounted to 27,965,078 litres. Stocks of oil on 20th March, 1916, amounted to 33,904,475 litres.

The above mentioned issue of the "Diario," containing detailed statistics of the production and stocks in each of the oil producing districts of the Republic, may be consulted by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Litre = 1.76 pints (about).

ITALY (SICILY).

H.M. Consul at Palermo (Mr. R. G. Macbean, M.V.O.) reports, under date 24th June, that it is difficult to procure first-hand information regarding this year's sumac harvest in Sicily, but it is believed that the prospects are excellent in all the districts, and, if no rain falls before the end of August, the crop for 1916 should be an exceptionally good one.

(C.I.B. 25,666.)

BRAZIL. PERU. BOLIVIA.

H.M. Consul at Pará (Mr. G. B. Michell) reports that the quantity of rubber exported from Pará, Manaos, Iquitos, and Itacoatiara, *viâ* Pará, during the month of May, 1915 and 1916, was as follows:—

—	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.	Caucho.	Total.
May, 1915—	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.
To United States ...	461,467	43,004	348,492	433,271	1,286,234
To Europe ...	682,972	82,165	72,070	602,174	1,439,321
Total ...	1,144,439	125,169	420,562	1,035,445	2,725,555
May, 1916—	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.
To United States ...	1,161,434	138,998	682,287	686,325	2,669,044
To Europe ...	155,268	45,008	41,091	407,549	648,916
Total ...	1,316,702	184,006	723,378	1,093,874	3,317,960

Kilog. = 2.2046 lbs.

(C.I.B. 26,684.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

A statement showing the number of receiving orders and of administration orders (Deceased Debtors' Estates) gazetted in England and Wales during the month and six months ended June, 1916, will be found on p. 137.

Bankruptcy Statistics.

AUSTRALIA.

The Sydney office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia reports that on the motion of the State Minister for Public Works in the New South Wales House of Assembly, the Public Works Committee of the State has been requested to report upon the expediency of carrying out schemes of hydro-electric development in various districts of New South Wales. The estimated cost of each of the schemes is as follows:—Snowy River scheme, £5,000,000; Shoalhaven River scheme, £770,000; Tumut River scheme, £600,000; Cataract Cordeaux scheme, £306,800; Burrenjack Dam scheme, £100,000; Gilmore Creek scheme, £44,400; and Nymboida River scheme, £35,000. The power house proposed to be constructed in connection with the Snowy River scheme is to have generators capable of generating 750,000,000 units per annum. In connection with the Gilmore Creek scheme an electric railway from Gilmore to Batlow is proposed to be constructed at an estimated cost of £160,500.

In submitting the proposals the Minister stated that even if the report of the Public Works Committee is favourable, it will be many years before the schemes can be carried out.

The Sydney office has forwarded a copy of the official report of the discussion on the above schemes, which contains details of the works proposed to be carried out, and this report 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. 25,043.)

ARGENTINA.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Buenos Aires (Mr. H. O. Chalkley) has forwarded a sample of Argentine casein such as is at present being exported to the United States. The price at which this casein is offered f.o.b. Buenos Aires is 46 cents gold (about 1s. 10d.) per kilogramme (2·2046 lbs.) in bags of 60 kilogrammes.

The sample may be inspected by British firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 25,654.)

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 June, 1916, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 11d.).

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

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* (price 1d., post free 2½d.) is published by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the June issue:—State of the Labour Market in the United Kingdom in May; Employment in Germany in April; Obligations of Employers to Mobilised Employees in Italy; Retail Food Prices in the United Kingdom, Berlin and Vienna; and Labour in the British Dominions Oversea and in Foreign Countries.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Trade of Australia. Report on the Trade of Australia for the year 1915, by Mr. G. T. Milne (His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in the Commonwealth of Australia). [Cd. 8,285.] Price 3½d. (post free 4½d.).

For extracts from this Report see pp. 104-5.

Statutory Rules and Orders.

Price of each 1d. (post free 1½d.).

- No. 410. *National Health Insurance (Insurance Committees) Regulations (Wales), 1916.*
- No. 415. *Contraband of War: Additions to List.*
- No. 417. *Order-in-Council further amending the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.*
- No. 418. *Order-of-Council further varying Proclamation of 10th May, 1916.*

This Order-of-Council relates to goods which are prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom.

* 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.

Sugar Production in Russia: Effect of the War.

"*Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta*" (Petrograd), 24th May/6th June.

Resin-Tapping in India.

"*Indian Trade Journal*" (Calcutta), 16th June.

Timber Trade of Ceylon.

"*Weekly Bulletin of Canadian Department of Commerce*" (Ottawa), 26th June.

Co-operation in the Russian Sugar Industry.

"*Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta*" (Petrograd), 9th/22nd June.

Timber Trade of British India.

"*Weekly Bulletin of Canadian Department of Commerce*" (Ottawa), 19th June.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

Coal Market in Rhenish Westphalia.

"*Börsen - Zeitung*" (Berlin), 6th June.

Mineral Resources of "German East Africa."

"*South African Mining Journal*" (Johannesburg), 10th June.

Coke Market in Upper Silesia.

"*Börsen - Zeitung*" (Berlin), 7th June.

Shipping and Transport.

Railway Construction, Projected, in Russia.

"*Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta*" (Petrograd), 12th/25th June.

Proposed Motor-Ship Service from New Orleans to Mexico and Cuba.

"*Commerce Reports*" (Washington), 14th June.

Railways of "German East Africa."

"*South African Mining Journal*" (Johannesburg), 10th June.

Shipping and Transport—continued.

Commerce through the Sault Ste. Marie Canals.

"*Commerce Reports*" (Washington), 9th June.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

Woollen Piece Goods in Russia: Prices.

"*Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta*" (Petrograd), 24th May/6th June.

Flax Trade of Russia in 1915.

"*Commerce Reports*" (Washington), 14th June.

Weaving Industry in Germany: Present Position.

"*Börsen - Zeitung*" (Berlin), 17th June.

Output of Hosiery and Knitted Goods in the United States: Result of 1914 Census.

"*Commerce Reports*" (Washington), 13th June.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

Bergen: Commercial Conditions in 1915.

"*Supplement to "Commerce Reports"* (Washington), 15th June.

Russia: Trade in Chinese Altai Region.

"*Pravitelstvenni Vvestnik*" (Petrograd), 8th/21st June.

Miscellaneous.

Prices of Drugs and Chemicals in the United States.

"*Journal of Commerce*" (New York), 19th June.

Dyes indigenous to India.

"*Indian Trade Journal*" (Calcutta), 16th June.

Paper Manufacturing in South America.

"*Weekly Bulletin of Canadian Department of Commerce*" (Ottawa), 26th June.

Grocery Trade in the United States: Report of Wholesale Grocers' National Convention at Boston.

"*Journal of Commerce*" (New York), 19th June.

*Foreign and Colonial Publications.***OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.**

- Burma.**—Burma Chamber of Commerce Report for 1915.
- Canada.**—
Geological Survey, Department of Mines : Summary Report for 1915.
Canadian Manufacturers' Association : Reports to Annual Convention, June, 1916.
- Federated Malay States.**—Import Statistics for the State of Negri Sembilan, 1914 and 1915.
- Fiji.**—Statement of Trade and Navigation for 1915.
- Mauritius.**—Mauritius Almanac for 1916.
- New Zealand.**—
Otago Harbour Board : Reports and Statistics for 1915.
Timaru Harbour Board : Reports and Statistics for 1915.
- South Africa.**—
Directory of South African Manufacturers, 1916.
Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce : Commercial Year Book and Report for 1915-16.
- Argentina.**—Agricultural and Livestock Statistics, 1914-16.
- Brazil.**—Trade Returns for 1915.
- China.**—Maritime Customs Returns, 1915 : Part I.—Report on Foreign Trade of China, and Abstract of Statistics.
- Finland.**—Mercator's Commercial and Industrial Directory, 1913-14.
- Japan.**—Yokohama and Tokio Foreign Board of Trade : Report for 1915.
- Nicaragua.**—Trade and Customs Statistics for 1915.

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

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

Dominion of Canada	19, Victoria Street, S.W.; also Portland House, Basinghall Street, E.C. (Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner).
Commonwealth of Australia	72, Victoria Street, S.W.
New South Wales	123-5, Cannon Street, E.C.
Victoria	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.
Queensland	409, West Strand, W.C.
South Australia	35, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Western Australia	Savoy House, 115-6, Strand, W.C.
Tasmania	56, Victoria Street, S.W.
Dominion of New Zealand	413, Strand, S.W.
Union of South Africa... ..	Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C.

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

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported, Forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns, and Returned to Ports during the Month and Six Months ended June, 1916, compared with the corresponding periods of the Year 1915.

	MONTH OF JUNE.		SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE.	
	1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.
IMPORTS.				
American	298,248	231,858	3,079,805	1,637,605
Brazilian	3,596	—	17,125	141
East Indian	20,059	8,960	143,530	77,098
Egyptian	34,030	24,754	391,261	267,593
Miscellaneous... ..	12,649	19,892*	61,032	75,626†
Total	387,982	285,464	3,692,653	2,078,063
EXPORTS.				
American	23,154	19,268	174,060	64,694
Brazilian	75	—	790	100
East Indian	2,499	1,920	41,272	10,090
Egyptian	27,413	3,986	149,809	152,625
Miscellaneous... ..	166	555	944	3,999
Total	53,307	25,729	366,875	231,508
FORWARDED FROM PORTS TO INLAND TOWNS.				
American	250,847	198,543	1,648,081	1,328,985
Brazilian	4,500	4,707	58,718	35,641
East Indian	8,115	5,808	46,395	29,204
Egyptian	15,927	18,839	161,037	145,267
Miscellaneous... ..	11,521	8,936	54,233	76,616
Total	290,910	236,333	1,948,464	1,615,713
FORWARDED FROM INLAND TOWNS TO PORTS.				
American	146	193	1,195	1,632
Brazilian	—	—	12	—
East Indian	—	—	27	27
Egyptian	—	—	50	165
Miscellaneous... ..	10	41	907	278
Total	156	234	2,191	2,102

* Including 2,461 bales British West Indian, 466 bales British West African, 2,227 bales British East African, and 906 bales Foreign East African.

† Including 3,615 bales British West Indian, 1,779 bales British West African, 8,510 bales British East African and 1,059 bales foreign East African.

Cotton Returns—*continued.*

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 27 weeks ended 6th July, 1916:—

	Week ended 6th July, 1916.	27 Weeks ended 6th July, 1916	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
			Bales.	Bales	Bales.	Bales.
American	47,677	1,686,547	3,107	67,729		
Brazilian	—	141	—	100		
East Indian	744	77,842	243	21,538		
Egyptian	—	287,593	102	152,659		
Miscellaneous	5,932*	78,513†	281	4,283		
Total	54,353	2,130,636	3,736	246,309		

* Including 323 bales British West Indian, and 237 bales foreign East African.

† Including 3,938 bales British West Indian, 1,779 bales British West African, 8,510 bales British East African, and 1,296 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 8th July, 1916, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.					
	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Week ended 8th July, 1916	46	3	47	0	30	8
Corresponding Week in—						
1909	43	3	26	10	21	9
1910	31	1	21	3	17	7
1911	32	3	25	10	19	11
1912	38	3	30	2	24	1
1913	33	4	25	10	19	4
1914	34	2	24	9	20	0
1915	50	1	34	7	31	6

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

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of Agricultural Produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended 8th July, 1916, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding weeks of the two previous years.

		Week ended—		
		11th July, 1914.	10th July, 1915.	8th July, 1916.
Animals, living :—				
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves ...	Number	248	37	22
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—	—
Swine	"	—	—	—
Horses	"	193	180	71
Fresh meat :—				
Beef (including refrigerated & frozen)	Cwts.	165,143	469,537*	140,561*
Mutton " " "	"	184,308	94,095*	26,747*
Pork " " "	"	1,215	373	1,798
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	"	22,209	8,616	11,052
Salted or preserved meat :—				
Bacon	Cwts.	89,952	148,040	116,421
Beef	"	807	1,440	250
Hams	"	21,685	54,102	16,360
Pork	"	6,867	1,663	92
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	2,590	1,912	1,141
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	27,478	73,350	63,686
Dairy produce and substitutes :—				
Butter	Cwts.	87,474	58,363	35,390
Margarine	"	28,797	32,957	34,154
Cheese	"	63,977	112,886	60,106
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—	—
" cream	"	308	94	803
" condensed	"	21,871	17,698	27,939
" preserved, other kinds... ..	"	296	67	699
Eggs	Grt. Hndr	406,443	212,089	187,927
Poultry	Value £	5,622	157	80
Game	"	90	—	30
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	286	—	379
Lard	"	36,169	102,872	38,949
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—				
Wheat	Cwts.	2,565,300	2,138,400	2,141,000
Wheat-meal and flour... ..	"	131,200	246,200	245,800
Barley	"	191,200	98,900	482,700
Oats	"	277,600	354,400	33,200
Peas	"	25,389	5,960	14,120
Beans	"	3,780	14,740	720
Maize or Indian corn	"	1,337,100	643,700	460,300
Fruit, raw :—				
Apples	Cwts.	19,545	13,837	23,498
Apricots and peaches	"	5,108	1,020	2,613
Bananas	Bunches	203,773	232,391	113,074
Cherries	Cwts.	7,423	2,919	740
Currants	"	22,717	32,171	25,937
Gooseberries	"	120	140	—
Grapes	"	372	57	47
Lemons	"	20,540	13,415	12,542
Oranges	"	19,667	35,267	8,521
Pears	"	4,182	127	926
Plums	"	16,582	2,480	659
Strawberries	"	4,250	98	1
Unenumerated	"	10,862	2,561	1,400
Hay	Tons	251	20	10
Straw	"	39	23	—
Moss Litter	"	1,578	1,830	—
Hops	Cwts.	573	3,864	280
Locust beans	"	—	14,240	1,000
Vegetables, raw :—				
Onions	Bushels,	114,273	82,590	87,955
Potatoes... ..	Cwts.	135,322	233,007	214,545
Tomatoes	"	47,170	46,306	50,198
Unenumerated	Value £	10,102	7,582	5,058
Vegetables, dried... ..	Cwts.	2,882	20,535	38,793
" preserved by canning	"	4,481	6,210	288

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

Bankruptcy.—England and Wales.

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

	June.		Six months ended June.	
	1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.
Total gazetted	No. 219	No. 184	No. 1350	No. 915
Number gazetted in principal trades and occupations:—				
Agents, commission and general	3	—	15	14
Auctioneers, estate and house agents	3	—	11	10
Bakers	12	4	73	36
Bicycle and tricycle dealers and manufacturers	1	—	11	8
Blacksmiths, farriers, &c.	—	2	9	7
Boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers	4	—	34	13
Builders	11	9	54	34
Butchers and meat salesmen	17	3	53	21
Cab, omnibus and fly proprietors, &c.	3	—	10	9
Cabinet makers and upholsterers	2	—	9	7
Carpenters and joiners	6	1	11	3
Carriage, coach, &c. builders	—	—	5	4
Carriers, carmen, lightermen, and hauliers	—	—	11	5
Chemists, druggists, and chemical manufacturers	1	1	9	6
Clothiers, outfitters, &c.	3	2	10	11
Coal and coke merchants and dealers	2	—	23	13
Colliers, miners, &c.	2	—	7	6
Confectioners and pastry cooks	5	2	17	8
Corn, flour, seed, hay and straw merchants	—	—	10	10
Dairymen, cowkeepers, &c.	1	1	11	6
Decorators, painters, plumbers, glaziers, &c.	3	5	31	19
Drapers, haberdashers, &c.	5	2	35	20
Electricians and electrical engineers	—	—	5	3
Engineers and founders	3	3	10	7
Farmers and graziers	8	2	56	30
Fishmongers, poulterers, &c.	1	4	15	20
Furniture dealers and makers	2	—	17	8
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen and market gardeners	—	—	10	9
Greengrocers, fruiterers, &c.	7	2	31	13
Grocers	11	11	89	56
Hairdressers	1	—	7	4
Ironmongers	—	—	5	5
Jewellers, watchmakers, silversmiths	2	2	10	9
Merchants, general	1	2	10	4
Milliners, dressmakers, &c.	—	1	13	10
Printers, booksellers and publishers	2	1	17	5
Provision merchants	3	—	8	4
Publicans and hotel keepers, &c.	6	3	43	48
Tailors	6	2	38	22
Tobacconists, &c.	4	4	15	14
Travellers, commercial, &c.	1	2	6	9
Wheelwrights	—	1	4	4

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH of the BOARD OF TRADE.

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

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

The samples collected since the war began of goods of German and Austrian manufacture, which have been sold in British markets abroad and in certain foreign markets, have recently been exhibited at Sheffield, Liverpool and Birmingham; they are being exhibited at Manchester this week and will shortly be exhibited at Bristol and Dublin. See notice on p. 84.

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

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

Particulars relating to the supply of **Confidential Information** to firms in the United Kingdom are given on p. 83.

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

