

# THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. XCI.]

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

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Code:—5th Edition, A.B.C. TELEPHONE { London Wall 4713  
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**32, Cheapside, London, E.C.**

*(British Industries Fair and Foreign Samples Section.)*

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 *The objects and work of the Branch are described on p. 147.*

Attention is called to the notice on p.p. 84-5 regarding the exhibition at industrial centres in the Provinces of samples of "enemy" goods, formerly sold in British and in certain other markets abroad, and also to the following samples which are on view at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

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## OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE. UNITED KINGDOM.

Since the outbreak of the war, applications have been received in the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade from a large number of firms in all parts of the United Kingdom who wish to get into communication with

**New Sources of Supply  
Required on Account  
of the War.**

*Openings for British Trade.*

**UNITED KINGDOM**—*continued.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from Germany and Austria-Hungary.

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

**A.**

Bitumen, tar and pitch.	Millers' offal.
Blanc fixé	Paper blankets.
Camel hair blankets.	Ramie stockings, knitted, for incandescent mantles.
Cellulose wadding.	Salicin.
Enamelled steel mugs, for ship's use.	Textiles, cheap material suitable for women's skirts and costumes.
Fibreboard, vulcanised, for suit cases.	Thermometers.
Glass powder or flour.	Ultramarine blue.
Goldbeaters' skin, imitation.	Yarn, crimson and olive, in skeins.
Lactic acid.	
Lime blue.	

**B.**

Ferro-cerium stones for automatic lighters.	Machinery for making tracing cloth.
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United Kingdom firms interested in any of the above-mentioned articles are invited to write to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., with a view to being placed in communication with the enquirers.

**NOTE.**—*In reading the following notices of possible openings for United Kingdom goods abroad, regard should be had to the Royal Proclamation relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from the United Kingdom, which appears on pp. 291-303 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th July, to the Orders of Council which appear on pp. 362-64 of the issue of 5th August, pp. 511-13 of the issue of 19th August, pp. 881-84 of the issue of 23rd September, pp. 19-20 of the issue of 7th October, and pp. 86-88 of this issue.*

*Regard should also be had to the Royal Proclamation prohibiting exports to China and Siam, unless consigned to authorised persons or bodies of persons, which will be found on p. 952 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 30th September.*

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

*Coal and coke, pp. 445-6, 13th May; pp. 666-7, 3rd June; pp. 363-4 and p. 366, 5th August; p. 430, 12th August; p. 595, 26th August; and p. 23 of the issue of 7th October.*

### Openings for British Trade.

#### UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

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

*Crossbred and similar wool, p. 885 of the issue of 23rd September.*

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

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

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

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

*Rubber, p. 22, 1st April.*

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

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

#### CANADA.

The Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada reports that an agent in Halifax, Nova Scotia, is desirous of taking up agencies on behalf of United Kingdom manufacturers of *merchandise and supplies which could be sold to municipal authorities, hospitals, gaols, asylums, and similar institutions.* This agent states that he does not desire to secure any agencies for articles which are for sale to the retail trade, as he could not adequately handle them with his present organisation.

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

(C.I.B. 48,066.)

A manufacturers' agent in Canada, who travels the whole of the Dominion, and who is at present visiting London, bringing a letter from the Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Montreal, desires the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *jewellery and kindred lines of goods.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, and exporters of U. K. goods, who desire to appoint an agent in Canada, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 27,752/15.)

\* \* \* \* \*

### Openings for British Trade.

#### CANADA—continued.

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

A Liverpool firm is open to purchase white oak staves, cut to dimensions, for wine casks, **Canadian Staves for Wine Casks wanted.** and asks to be placed in communication with Canadian suppliers. (C.I.B. 48,782.)

\* \* \* \* \*

The Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada reports that tenders are invited by the Minister of the Dominion Government Department of Naval Service, Ottawa, up to noon on 19th October,\* for the supply and delivery at H.M. Canadian Dockyards at Halifax, N.S., and at Esquimalt, B.C., of the following metal goods:—*Brass bars, sheets and tubes, copper sheets and tubes, pig iron, iron firebars and angles, iron boltstaves and sheets, indiarubber, antimony, aluminium, and steel angles, boltstaves, plates and sheets.*

Further particulars regarding these tenders may be obtained from the Deputy Minister of the Dominion Government Department of Naval Stores, Ottawa, or the Naval Store Officer, H.M. Canadian Dockyard, Halifax, N.S., or at Esquimalt, B.C. (C.I.B. 48,062.)

#### AUSTRALIA.

The following enquiry has been received at the office of the Agent-General in London for New South Wales:—

A Sydney business man is desirous of securing the agencies for New South Wales and Queensland of United Kingdom manufacturers of *crochery, glassware, lampware, electro-plated ware, spoons and forks, &c., ironmongery* (all kinds excepting heavy goods), *household ironmongery, cutlery of all kinds, fancy goods* (including purses), *ladies' bags* and kindred articles, *jet goods, tortoiseshell goods, combs and brushes, cheap perfumery and soaps, jewellery* (of 9 and 15 ct. gold and all kinds), *imitation jewellery, and pipes* and all kinds of *tobacconists' goods.*

Communications in this connection, quoting the reference number 610, should be addressed to the Secretary, Office of the Agent-General for New South Wales, 123 to 125, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 48,111.)

\* \* \* \* \*

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

*Openings for British Trade.*

**AUSTRALIA**—*continued.*

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that tenders will be received by the Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne, up to 3 p.m. on 7th December,\* for the supply and delivery of *standard battery material*, including *chemicals, zincs, carbons, porous pots, &c.* (Schedule No. 1,273.)

Copies of the specification, conditions, and form of tender may be obtained from the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne. Preliminary deposits may be paid at the offices of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W.

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

A copy of the specification, &c., 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. 48,329.)

The Acting Imperial Trade Correspondent at Perth, W.A. (Mr. H. C. F. Keall) reports that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Perth, as follows:—

**Telephone Cable ;  
Wheatstone  
Bridge ;  
Accumulators ;  
Power Board.**

(1) Up to 3 p.m. on 20th October,\* for the supply and delivery of 22,425 ft. of *lead-covered, paper-insulated telephone cable.* (Schedule No.

480, W.A.)

(2) Up to 3 p.m. on 10th November,\* for the supply and delivery of a *Wheatstone bridge.* (Schedule No. 475, W.A.)

(3) Up to 3 p.m. on 8th December,\* for the supply and delivery of 294 *accumulators* of 15 ampere hour capacity, and a *power board with associated apparatus.* (Schedule No. 346, W.A.)

Copies of the specifications, conditions, and forms of tender, &c. may be obtained from the office of the Postmaster-General, Perth, W.A. Preliminary deposits may be paid at the offices of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

*A deposit of 2 per cent. on the first £500, and of 1 per cent. on the amount above that sum, is required with each tender, except in the case (3) where the deposit is 5 per cent. on the first £1,000 and 2½ per cent. on the amount above that sum. The minimum deposit is £2. The tenderer, if not resident in Australia, or if a company registered outside the Commonwealth, must name an agent in Australia to receive notifications of acceptance and other notices under the contract.*

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

*Openings for British Trade.*

**AUSTRALIA**—*continued.*

A copy of each of the specifications, &c., together with drawings in connection with (3), may be *consulted* by United Kingdom manufacturers of the articles mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 48,295.)

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified that the Agent-General for Victoria (in London) invites tenders for the supply and delivery of the following articles required by the Victorian State Railways Administration:—768 *copper tubes* 15 ft. 2½ in. long by 5⅛th in. by 6 B.w.g. and 396 *copper tubes* 13 ft. 7½ in. long by 5⅛th in. by 6 B.w.g., and/or alternatively, for *solid cold-drawn steel tubes* of approximately the same sizes, but 8 B.w.g.

Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for Contract L6," and addressed to the Agent-General for Victoria, Melbourne Place, Strand, London, W.C., will be received up to 11 a.m. on 17th November.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Consulting Engineers in London for the Victorian Government, Messrs. John Coates & Co., Ltd., 115, Victoria Street, S.W. (C.I.B. 48,668.)

**NEW ZEALAND.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) reports that he has received the following enquiries for *United Kingdom sources of supply of various goods* from firms in the Dominion:—

A Wellington firm desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *tinned copper sheet*. See **Tinned Copper Sheet.** *Note† below.* (C.I.B. 45,492<sup>9</sup>.)

An Auckland firm wishes to purchase *parchment papers* of British manufacture. See **Parchment Paper.** *Note† below.* (C.I.B. 45,492<sup>10</sup>.)

A Dunedin firm wishes to receive from United Kingdom manufacturers prices and particulars of *enamelled tins, printed, for cheese export*, also information regarding *machines for clamping on lids*. See **Enamelled Tins; Machines for Clamping on Lids.** *Note† below.* (C.I.B. 45,492<sup>11</sup>.)

A Christchurch firm enquires for the name of a United Kingdom manufacturer of *ladies' silk hose*. See **Silk Hose.** *Note† below.* (C.I.B. 45,492<sup>12</sup>.)

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

\* \* \* \* \*

*Openings for British Trade.*

**NEW ZEALAND**—*continued.*

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand also reports that he has received the following enquiries for the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers, from firms in the Dominion:—

An agent in Wellington desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of toys. See Note† below.

**Toys.**

(C.I.B. 45,492<sup>13</sup>.)

An Auckland agent wishes to secure the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of hardware. See Note† below.

**Hardware.**

(C.I.B. 45,492<sup>14</sup>.)

An agent in Auckland enquires for the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of woollen and worsted piece goods. See Note† below.

**Woollen and Worsted Piece Goods.**

manufacturers of *woollen and worsted piece goods.* See Note† below.

(C.I.B. 45,492<sup>15</sup>.)

A Wellington firm desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of moquettes, velvets, saddlebags, tickings, tapestries, chairs, carpets, hearthrugs, &c. This firm states that if supplies can be obtained an order for £1,000 worth of goods could be placed. A sample of saddlebag cloth has been forwarded by the firm and may be inspected by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. See Note† below.

**Moquettes, Velvets,  
"Saddlebags," Tickings,  
Tapestries, Chairs,  
Carpets, Hearthrugs, &c.**

manufacturers of *moquettes, velvets, saddlebags, tickings, tapestries, chairs, carpets, hearthrugs, &c.* This firm states that if supplies can be obtained an order for £1,000 worth of goods could be placed. A sample of saddlebag cloth has been forwarded by the firm and may be inspected by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. See Note† below.

(C.I.B. 45,492<sup>16</sup>.)

A firm in Auckland wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of matches, grocers' supplies and tin plate with a view to taking up agencies. See Note† below.

**Matches, Grocers' Supplies, Tin Plate.**

manufacturers of *matches, grocers' supplies and tin plate* with a view to taking up agencies. See Note† below.

(C.I.B. 45,492<sup>17</sup>.)

An Auckland agent desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of water pipes and fittings and motor cars. See Note† below.

**Water Pipes and Fittings; Motor Cars.**

Kingdom manufacturers of *water pipes and fittings and motor cars.* See Note† below.

(C.I.B. 45,492<sup>18</sup>.)

A Wellington firm wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of grocers' and confectioners' supplies, also chemicals. See Note† below, and also Note on p. 70.

**Grocers' and Confectioners' Supplies; Chemicals.**

manufacturers of *grocers' and confectioners' supplies, also chemicals.* See Note† below, and also Note on p. 70.

(C.I.B. 45,492<sup>19</sup>.)

An Auckland firm wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of cream separators; asbestos tiles; basic slag; superphosphate; clover seed; salt; and clover seed, with a view to taking up agencies. See Note† below.

**Separators; Salt; Asbestos Tiles; Basic Slag; Superphosphate; Clover Seed.**

manufacturers of *cream separators; asbestos tiles; basic slag; superphosphate; salt; and clover seed,* with a view to taking up agencies. See Note† below.

(C.I.B. 45,492<sup>20</sup>.)

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned and exporters of U. K. goods who may be in want of agents in New Zealand should apply to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the names and addresses of the respective enquirers.

*Openings for British Trade.*

**NEW ZEALAND**—*continued.*

A Christchurch firm wishes to secure the representation of **Hospital Supplies; Surgical Instruments; Calf Foods.** United Kingdom manufacturers of *hospital supplies, surgical instruments, and calf foods.* See Note† on previous page, and also Note on p. 70. (C.I.B. 45,492<sup>a</sup>.)

A firm of manufacturers' agents in Wellington, with a branch in Melbourne, wishes to secure the agencies of **Trucks and Barrows.** United Kingdom manufacturers of *trucks and barrows.* See Note† on previous page. (C.I.B. 47,681.)

\* \* \* \* \*

The following enquiry has been received at the Office of the High Commissioner in London for New Zealand:—

An Auckland shipper of large quantities of **Tanekeha Bark for Tanning:** *Tanekeha bark* (for tanning purposes) desires to get into communication with United Kingdom importers with a view to arranging direct shipments. *Market sought.*

Communications in this connection, quoting the reference "Produce 123," should be addressed to the Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner in London for New Zealand, 13, Victoria Street, London, S.W. (C.I.B. 48,442.)

\* \* \* \* \*

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) reports that tenders are invited by the Chairman, Public Service Stores Tender Board, Wellington, N.Z., as follows:—(1) Up to 4 p.m. on 27th October\* for the supply and delivery, c.i.f. and e., Wellington, N.Z., of 10,000 *dry cells for telephones*; 5,000 yards of *telephone cable*; 14,250 reams of *paper* (ruled, absorbent, carbon and manifold); and 1,000,000 *patent folding envelopes*. (2) Up to 4 p.m. on 24th November\* for the supply and delivery, c.i.f. and e., Wellington, N.Z., of 15 tons of *cotton twine*, No. 5, in  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. balls.

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 ranging between £10 and £20 is required to qualify each tender.

A copy of each of the specifications, forms of tender, &c., together with samples of the papers (except carbon) and envelopes required, may be inspected 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. 48,894.)

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



*Openings for British Trade.***NEW ZEALAND**—*continued.*

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand also reports that tenders are invited by the Wellington City Council for the supply and delivery of *cast iron pipes and fittings for waterworks stock.*

**Cast Iron Pipes and Fittings.**

Copies of the specification, &c., together with drawings, may be obtained from the office of the City Engineer, Town Hall, Cuba Street, Wellington, New Zealand. Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for Cast Iron Pipes and Fittings," and accompanied by a marked cheque\* or £50 drawn on a bank in Wellington, will be received up to 4 p. m. on 28th October.† by the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Wellington, New Zealand. *Local representation is necessary.*

A copy of the specification and form of tender, together with drawings, may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of cast iron pipes and fittings at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 48,894.)

**SOUTH AFRICA.**

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa reports that tenders are invited by the Corporation of Cape Town for the supply, delivery and erection at the Central Power Station, Cape Town, of (1) a *steam-turbine-driven alternator with condensing plant* capable of giving a continuous output of 4,000 k.v.a., or alternatively, a unit of smaller or larger capacity, provided that a better delivery date is offered; and (2) a 1,000 kilowatt *converting plant.*

A copy of each of the specifications and conditions of contract, together with drawings, may be consulted at the office of the Corporation's Inspecting Engineer, H. D. Wilkinson, Esq., 4, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.

Sealed tenders must reach the Town Clerk, City Hall, Cape Town, not later than noon on 5th November‡, and tenderers are also required to lodge a complete and exact copy of the tender and all information accompanying such tender, with the London Agents to the Corporation, such copy to be in their hands not later than the day on which tenders close.

*No tender will be accepted unless the makers of the turbo-alternator or converter plant are permanently represented in the Union of South Africa.*

A copy of each of the specifications, &c., together with drawings, may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned plant at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 48,344.)

With reference to the notice on pp. 805-6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th September relative to a call for tenders by the South African Railways Administration for the supply and delivery of red Swedish

**Baltic Timber.**

\* A marked cheque is one whose payment has been provided for by the bank on which it is drawn having transferred the amount from the account of the drawer and marked the cheque either "Accepted" or "Certified."

† See note at foot of previous page.

‡ See Note † at foot of next page.

*Openings for British Trade.***SOUTH AFRICA**—*continued.*

*deals and ceiling and flooring boards*, the Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa reports that deliveries will be required in terms of Clause 1 of the *special conditions of contract* should a tender be accepted for delivery f.o.r. at the depôts named in the schedule; and, alternatively, if accepted for delivery c.i.f., Clause 5 of the *general conditions of contract* will apply. [Clause 1 of the *special conditions* provides that tenders are to be for delivery as and when required; Clause 5 of the *general conditions* provides that the goods are to be shipped as early as possible.]

Sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received by the Secretary to the Tender Board, South African Railway Headquarters, Johannesburg, up to noon on 18th October.‡

Copies of the conditions and forms of tender may be *obtained* from the Secretary to the Tender Board, at the above address.

Copies of the conditions and forms of tender, &c. may be *consulted* by United Kingdom timber exporters at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 48,183; 44,690.)

The Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa reports that, according to information received from the Commissioner of Customs and Excise at Pretoria, the municipal authorities of Port Elizabeth have decided to raise a loan of £450,000 for the purpose of carrying out a *sewerage scheme*.

(C.I.B. 48,343.)

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

**RUSSIA (FINLAND).**

The Acting British Consul at Helsingfors (Mr. H. M. Grove) reports that he has received an application from a firm of importers in Helsingfors desiring to act as agents for United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of *colonial produce, chemicals and tobacco*. Correspondence with this firm may be conducted in English. See Note on p. 70

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

(C.I.B. 48,173.)

‡ 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.*

**RUSSIA (FINLAND)**—*continued.*

The Acting British Consul at Helsingfors also reports that there is a good opening in Finland for the following

**Goods in Demand.** goods:—

*Bicycles, boots, chemicals, coffee, cloth, goloshes, inks, leather goods (cheap), machinery (all kinds), microscopes, motor cars, marine and other motors, paints, paper (best qualities, ordinary writing and commercial), pelts, pencils, pianos, porcelain ware, scientific instruments (all kinds), surgical instruments (all kinds), surveying instruments (all kinds), tobacco, underwear (gentlemen's), and waterproof covers.* See Note on p. 70. (C.I.B. 48,178.)

**FRANCE.**

H.M. Consul-General in Paris (Mr. W. R. Hearn) reports that a firm in that city desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *stuffing boxes* of all kinds for water and high and low pressure steam.

United Kingdom manufacturers of stuffing boxes desirous of appointing an agent in Paris, should apply to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the name and address of the enquirer. (C.I.B. 47,814.)

\* \* \* \* \*

H.M. Consul at Lyons (Mr. E. R. E. Vicars) reports that he has received the following enquiries from local firms:—

An agent wishes to represent a United Kingdom manufacturer of *Electrical Apparatus or Builders' Materials.* *electrical apparatus or builders' materials.* See Note† below. (C.I.B. 47,773; 39,242.)

An agent wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *Cotton and Woollen Yarns.* *cotton yarns for weavers and also of woollen yarns.* See Note† below. (C.I.B. 47,782.)

A business man seeks the representation of United Kingdom *Hosiery; Gloves; Shirting, Flannel, and Textiles Generally.* *manufacturers of hosiery, gloves, shirting, flannel, and textiles generally.* See Note† below. (C.I.B. 47,783.)

An agent wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *Cutlery; Leather Goods; and Fancy Goods; Hardware.* *cutlery, leather goods, fancy goods, and general hardware.* See Note† below. (C.I.B. 47,784.)

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

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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**FRANCE**—*continued.*

A business man in the gilt thread trade desires to act as selling agent for United Kingdom manufacturers of fine and coarse *cotton thread* for the making of gilt thread and braid, also *cotton thread* for mixing with silks.

**Cotton Thread.**

*See Note † below.*

(C.I.B. 48,175.)

A corset maker who sells busks to the principal corset makers in the Lyons district enquires for the name of a United Kingdom manufacturer who would undertake the manufacture of *spiral steel corset busks* similar to those of German make which, it is stated, have been sold in large quantities in Lyons. H.M. Consul has forwarded samples of these busks which may be inspected by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. *See Note † below.*

**Corset Busks.**

The same enquirer, who is in a large way of business, desires to sell on commission *textiles, haberdashery* (hard and soft), and *clothing generally* of United Kingdom manufacture. *See Note † below.*

**Textiles; Haberdashery;  
Clothing.**

(C.I.B. 48,494.)

A dealer in accessories of all kinds for electric lighting, who states that he has considerable orders which cannot be satisfied owing to shortage of local supplies, desires to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of *accessories for electric lighting*. *See Note † below.*

**Accessories for  
Electric Lighting.**

(C.I.B. 48,496.)

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

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**SPAIN.**

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 5th October notifies that tenders are invited by the Spanish Ministry of Marine for the supply and delivery of a *floating dock*, with a minimum capacity of 4,000 tons, for the Arsenal at Cartagena. Proposals must be for a dock to cost not more than 2,000,000 pesetas (about £80,000).

Copies of the conditions of contract, &c. may be consulted by resident agents of British firms at the "Negociado Quinto de la segunda Sección (Material) del Estado Mayor Central de la Armada, Ministerio de Marina," Madrid, at which address also sealed tenders will be received within a period of 60 days from the date of the "Gaceta." *A provisional deposit of 100,000 pesetas (about £4,000) will be required to qualify any tender. Foreign competition will be admitted.*

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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.**

With reference to the notice on p. 123 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 8th July last and to previous notices relative to the progress of work on the Quilimane—Shiré Railway, H.M. Consul-General at Lourenço Marques (Mr. E. MacDonell) reports that tenders are invited by the Government of the Province of Mozambique for the supply and delivery of *locomotives and rolling stock* (1·067 metre and  $\frac{3}{4}$  metre gauges), and also *permanent way material*, for the above-mentioned railway.

Sealed tenders will be received at the office of the Inspector of Public Works, Province of Mozambique, Lourenço Marques, up to 3 p.m. on 24th November.\*

*A preliminary deposit of 4,000 escudos (about £580) must be paid into the Treasury Department at Lourenço Marques to qualify each tender. Local representation is necessary.* Foreign firms must agree to renounce all special rights enjoyed as foreigners, and if the tenderer is the representative of a foreign (*i.e. non-Portuguese*) firm he must be provided with a proper power of attorney, not only authorising him to present the tender of that firm, but also, in its name, to renounce all special rights as above mentioned.

United Kingdom manufacturers of rolling stock and railway material may consult a translation† of the specification and conditions of tender at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., at which address also the names of British firms established in Lourenço Marques may be obtained.

(C.I.B. 47,248.)

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**SAMOA.**

**Demand for Textiles, Clothing, Hardware, &c.** See article on p. 107.

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**CHINA (CANTON).**

H.M. Vice-Consul at Canton (Mr. R. S. Pratt) reports that he has received (from a British firm) the following particulars regarding certain lines of goods in which United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of U.K. goods might possibly increase their trade:—

Imports from Germany of *colton stockings, socks and towels* have been fast disappearing before the competition of local and Japanese products.

**Cotton Stockings, Socks and Towels.**

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

† For the convenience of firms established in the Provinces, the Commercial Intelligence Branch will prepare on application, at the cost of 5s. each, without responsibility, typewritten (ink or carbon) copies of the translation of the conditions and specifications of tenders for (a) locomotives and rolling stock, and (b) permanent way material.

*Openings for British Trade.*

**CHINA (CANTON)**—*continued.*

An increasing quantity of *cotton and imitation silk trimmings*, almost solely of German manufacture, is imported each year. The imports into Canton of *lace and trimmings* during 1913 amounted to 21,289 Hk. taels.

**Trimmings.**

The trade in *woollen llama braid* was formerly in German and Austrian hands. The sizes sold are 61, 57 and 33, but mostly 61. The imports of llama braid into Canton in 1913 were valued at 6,578 Hk. taels.

**Llama Braid.**

The imports of *lamp wicks* come chiefly from the United Kingdom and Germany, but a cheap quality recently introduced from Japan seems likely to dominate the market in future. *Lamp burners* are imported in large quantities from Germany and Japan. Imports of lamps and lampware into Canton during 1913, amounted to 26,472 Hk. taels.

**Lamp Wicks and Burners.**

Imports of *umbrella frames* come chiefly from Germany in large quantities. There is no reason why United Kingdom manufactures should not predominate as they have been found to compete successfully.

**Umbrella Frames.**

Germany is almost the only supplier of *imitation gold and silver thread*. The disuse of official robes after the revolution caused a diminution in this trade, but fairly large quantities are still sold. Imports of these articles into Canton during 1913 amounted to 42,732 Hk. taels.

**Imitation Gold and Silver Thread.**

(C.I.B. 42,425.)<sup>75</sup>

The average value of the Haikwan tael in 1913 was 3s. 0½d. 100 Haikwan taels = 111.40 Shanghai taels. Exchange quotations are based on Shanghai taels.

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

## OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

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### Confidential Information.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## BOARD OF TRADE EXHIBITIONS.

### EXHIBITION AT NOTTINGHAM OF SAMPLES OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GOODS FROM ABROAD.

Arrangements have been made for the samples of German and Austrian goods which were exhibited at Leicester (see notice on pp. 15-17 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal") to be exhibited at Nottingham from 18th to 23rd October, both days inclusive. The Exhibition will be held on the premises of Messrs. Pratt, Hurst and Co., Limited, Stoney Street, Nottingham, which have been placed at the disposal of the Board of Trade by the Nottingham Chamber of Commerce, and will be open each day from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m.

Invitations to this Exhibition will be issued by the Board of Trade, working in conjunction with the Nottingham Chamber of Commerce, and manufacturers and exporters who do not receive invitations by 18th October, should make application to the Chamber.

Further announcements as to the exhibition of the collection of samples in other industrial centres will be made as soon as arrangements are completed.

The goods to be shown are of great variety, and represent the following trades and industries:—

**Textiles:**—Woollen and cotton piece goods, suitings and coatings, shawls, hose and half hose, underwear, blankets, cotton prints, tea cloths and d'oyleys, silks and velvets, silk shawls and wraps, children's ready-made clothing, dress shirts, bathing costumes, cotton and silk velvets, velveteens, tweeds, venetians, flannel and flannelette, woollen tissues.

**Haberdashery (soft):**—Wools, fabric gloves, cotton and fancy threads, fancy galoons, braids, trimmings and edgings, lace, lace edgings and nets, Barmen and embroidered laces.

**Haberdashery (hard):**—Buttons (metal, bone, covered and celluloid), press studs, studs, needles and pins, hatpins, hooks and eyes, buckles, eyelets, thimbles, button hooks, crochet hooks, measure tapes.

**Fancy and leather goods:**—Purses and handbags, purse frames, puff boxes, tobacco boxes, belts (leather, cotton and elastic), umbrellas, Kaffir truck, mirrors, glass bangles, cheap jewellery, paper matting, celluloid and vulcanite goods.

**Glassware and crockery:**—Cups and saucers, fancy tea sets, tea pots, jugs, mugs, basins, plates, rice dishes, sugar basins, ornaments, lamp glasses, bottles, tumblers, wine glasses, churns.

**Hardware; enamel goods; aluminium ware, &c.:**—Enamel toilet sets, dinner carriers, coffee pots, basins, mugs, cups and saucers, rice and soup plates, kettles and tea pots, saucepans; aluminium basins, plates, mugs, kettles, saucepans, frying-pans, cullenders, fish kettles, strainers; nails and screws, coat and hat hooks; lamps (hurricane, table and hanging); blow lamps; oil and spirit stoves; spring bolts, locks and hinges, hasps and staples, latches; brass taps and unions, door and drawer handles, window fasteners, table bells, awls, dog chains, split rings, corkscrews, tin openers, coffee mills, stocks and



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*Board of Trade Exhibitions.*

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dies, cloth cutters, punches, spring balances, family weighing scales, tinned and wire goods (miscellaneous), rat traps, magnets, rules, bag hooks.

**Tools, cutlery and electro goods:**—Horse clippers, hair clippers, apple pickers' nickers, pliers (various), bits (various), gimlets, files (various), callipers and dividers, vices, sheep shears, farrier's nippers, nail pullers, ratchets, saws (various), saw sets, fret saws, spanners, table knives, pocket knives, razors, scissors, mason's trowels, sheep ear markers, combination tools, rules, hammers, augers, screw drivers, chisels, rakes, hoes, choppers, spades, matchets, planes and plane cutters, gauges, chucks, chain pipe wrenches, bolt clippers, spoons and forks, cruet.

**Miscellaneous:**—Brushes (hair, tooth, paint, clothes); sash tools; sewing machines; clocks; musical instruments (mouth organs, concertinas, accordions, tin whistles, violin strings); hats (felt, woollen and cotton caps, fez caps); stationery (note paper, envelopes, note books, pens, pencils, erasers, &c.); cigarette papers; dyes; asbestos; twine and yarns; toys; soaps; scents and pomades.

The samples have been received from the following British Dominions, Possessions, Protectorates, &c.:—

British India, Ceylon, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, East Africa Protectorate, Zanzibar, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Gambia, Barbados, Trinidad, Dominica, Windward Islands, Bermuda, British Guiana, Straits Settlements, Wei-hai-wei, Fiji, Malta, and Cyprus.

Samples will also be on view which have been received from the following foreign countries:—

Russia, Spain (Corunna), Italy, Corfu, Algiers, Morocco, Madeira Lourenço Marques, Loanda, United States of America (Philadelphia), Guatemala, Brazil, China, Manchuria, Chinese Turkestan, Siam, New Caledonia, &c.

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### EXHIBITION OF GERMAN CATALOGUES.

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

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

Copies of the index may be obtained on application to: The

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*Board of Trade Exhibitions.*

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Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, London, E.C.

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

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## GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

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### PROHIBITED EXPORTS.

#### Amendments in and Additions to List.

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*At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 13th day of October, 1915.*

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

Whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

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

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended and added to by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

- (1) That the heading "Blankets, coloured, exceeding 3½ lbs. in weight, containing wool" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and

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there be inserted in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, the heading "Blankets, of all descriptions."

(2) That the exportation of "Cotton fabric, suitable for aircraft," which is at present prohibited to all destinations, should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal.

(3) That the heading "Harness and saddlery which can be used for military purposes, including metal fittings for such harness or saddlery" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Harness and saddlery, including metal fittings for such harness or saddlery."

(4) That the heading "Leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, military boots or military clothing," in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, that there be substituted therefor the heading "Leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, or military boots," and that there be inserted in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates the heading "Leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for military clothing."

(5) That the headings "Goat skins, dressed and undressed," "Sheepskins, tanned," and "Sheepskins, whether woolled or not," in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the headings "Sheepskins, woolled," and "Skins of sheep and goats, undressed or dressed, other than those the exportation of which is specifically prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal."

(6.) That the headings "Deer skins, dressed and undressed" and "Pigskins, dressed or undressed" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be inserted in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, the heading "Deerskins and pigskins, undressed or dressed."

(7.) That the heading "Salts of aluminium (other than alunite and nitrate of aluminium)" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than

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France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Salts of aluminium (other than alunite, ammonium alum and nitrate of aluminium, the exportation of which is already prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates)."

(8) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates :—

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

Stearine pitch and other pitches derived from fatty oils and acids.

(9) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal :—

Bookbinding leathers ;

Borax, boric acid, and other boron compounds ;

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

Coconut, desiccated ;

Leather suitable for textile machinery, except picking bands.

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

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

ALMERIC FITZROY.

**PROHIBITION OF EXPORTS TO THE  
NETHERLANDS UNLESS CONSIGNED TO  
AUTHORISED PERSONS.**

*At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 7th day of October, 1915.*

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

WHEREAS by virtue and in exercise of the powers conferred on Him by section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, as extended by section one of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, and section one of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1915. His Majesty was pleased to issue a Proclamation dated the twenty-fifth day of June, nineteen hundred and fifteen, declaring that the exportation of the articles mentioned in the second column of the Schedule to that Proclamation is prohibited to the country named in the first column of the said Schedule unless those articles

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are consigned to the persons referred to in the third column of the said Schedule :

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

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

That the Proclamation dated the twenty-fifth day of June, nineteen hundred and fifteen, should be amended by the substitution for the Schedule to that Proclamation of the following Schedule :—

SCHEDULE.

Country.	Articles.	Authorised Persons.
The Netherlands ...	All articles except— 1. Printed matter of all descriptions. 2. Empty receptacles returned to the Netherlands. 3. Worn clothing and other personal effects. 4. Live animals other than animals ordinarily used for human food.	The Government of the Netherlands or any Department thereof (provided that the permission of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is previously obtained) ; any British Diplomatic or Consular Officer in the Netherlands or any Diplomatic or Consular Officer in the Netherlands of an allied or neutral country (provided that in the case of consignments to Diplomatic or Consular Officers of neutral countries the permission of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is previously obtained) ; the Netherlands Oversea Trust or (in the case of any prohibited or restricted goods which are authorised by licence to be exported) the person named in the licence as consignee.

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

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

ALMERIC FITZROY.

**TRADE WITH CHINA AND SIAM.**

With reference to the notice on p. 23 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" calling attention to the additions to and corrections in the list of approved consignees in *China*, which followed the Proclamation of 24th September prohibiting the exportation of goods consigned to any persons or bodies of persons in China or Siam

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other than such as may be notified by Order of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs or of the Board of Trade, attention is called to the issue of the "London Gazette" of 8th October\* which contains certain additions to and corrections in the lists of approved consignees *in China and Siam* published in the "Gazettes," of 24th September and 1st October.\*

**PARCEL POST TO ROUMANIA.**

The parcel post service to Roumania *viâ* France is suspended, but parcels are accepted for transmission to Roumania (1) *viâ* Archangel, (2) *viâ* Sweden and Russia, and (3) *viâ* Norway, Sweden and Russia at the following rates:—

—	<i>Viâ</i> Archangel.	<i>Viâ</i> Sweden and Russia.	<i>Viâ</i> Norway, Sweden and Russia.
For a parcel weighing not more than 3 lb. ... ..	s. d. 2 4	s. d. 2 9	s. d. 3 2
For a parcel weighing more than 3 lb. but not more than 7 lb. ... ..	2 8	3 4	3 6
For a parcel weighing more than 7 lb. but not more than 11 lb. ... ..	3 0	3 10	3 10

Parcels cannot be accepted for insurance.

The other conditions relating to the service by these new routes are the same as those for the service *viâ* France as shown in the Post Office Guide.

**NAVAL PRIZES.**

**Names of Vessels Detained or Captured.**

With reference to the notice on p. 24 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to Naval Prizes, it is notified that the "London Gazette" of 8th October contains the following list of ships whose cargoes, or part of them, have been detained:—

Name of Vessel.	Nationality.	Cargo detained at
Antonio ... ..	Spanish	Sierra Leone
Avesta... ..	Swedish	Kirkwall
Baron Stjernblad ... ..	Danish	Tyne
Ester ... ..	Swedish	Fleetwood
Frederik VIII. ... ..	Danish	Kirkwall
Isla de Panay ... ..	Spanish	Sierra Leone
Louisiana ... ..	Danish	Kirkwall
M. I. Mandal ... ..	Danish	Ayr
Minsk ... ..	Danish	Kirkwall
San Miguel ... ..	Norwegian	North Shields
Santa Cruz ... ..	Norwegian	North Shields

\* Obtainable from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Limited, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., price 1s. 0½d. each, post free.

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**COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE.**

A Meeting of the Advisory Committee to the Board of Trade on Commercial Intelligence was held at 7, Whitehall Gardens on Tuesday, 12th October. Mr. E. G. Pretzman, M.P., presided, and there were also present Sir A. E. Bateman, Mr. G. H. Cox, Mr. T. Craig-Brown, Sir A. F. Firth, Bart., Mr. H. Fountain (Board of Trade), Mr. C. A. Harris (Colonial Office), Mr. A. J. Hobson, Sir H. W. Just (Colonial Office), Mr. E. H. Langdon, Mr. A. Law (Foreign Office), Mr. Stanley Machin, Mr. W. H. Mitchell, Mr. E. Parkes, M.P., Lord Rotherham, the Hon. W. P. Schreiner (South Africa), Sir Albert Spicer, Bart., M.P., Mr. G. J. Stanley, Mr. T. Worthington, and Mr. Percy Ashley (Secretary); Mr. T. M. Ainscough, who has recently concluded a Commercial Mission in China on behalf of the Committee, also attended the Meeting.

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**NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS.**

The Board of Trade National System of Labour Exchanges have on their books, at the present time, particulars with regard to skilled and unskilled workpeople who are seeking employment.

In March, 1915, they instituted a special register of women who are anxious to undertake work during the war in order to replace men who are eligible for military service. Over 5,000 of the women who entered their names on this register have already been placed in employment. There is still a reserve of over 59,000 women representing all occupations, many of whom have very satisfactory qualifications for the work they seek.

Employers desiring workpeople should notify their vacancies to the nearest Labour Exchange.

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**CONTRACTS BETWEEN FRENCH MINISTRY OF WAR AND BRITISH SUBJECTS.****Committee to Consider Claims.**

H.M. Embassy in Paris has forwarded an extract from the local press announcing the appointment by the Under-Secretary of State for the Commissariat Department ("du Ravitaillement et de l'Intendance") of a Committee to examine any difficulties in connection with past or future contracts entered into by the French authorities. This Committee will therefore deal with claims made by British subjects respecting the execution of contracts entered into by them with the various Departments of the Ministry of War. (C. 32,389.)

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**FORMATION OF SWISS NATIONAL PURCHASING TRUST.****Agreement between the Swiss Government and the British, French and Italian Governments.**

An agreement has been concluded between the Swiss Government and the British, French and Italian Governments for the formation in

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Switzerland of a National Purchasing Trust, to be known as the "Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique." The purpose of the Society will be to promote the grouping of the various Swiss importers of raw material into a number of affiliated syndicates which will be under its control. It will become the sole authorised consignee in Switzerland for all the commodities on the British lists of contraband and of prohibited and restricted exports, and it will deliver raw materials imported under guarantees from or through the allied countries to the syndicates and will exercise such supervision as may be necessary to secure that the terms of the guarantees furnished to the Allied Governments in respect of such raw materials are complied with by the consumers.

As far as the Foreign Office is aware, neither the Society nor any of the affiliated syndicates have yet been actually incorporated. It is, however, anticipated that they will have been incorporated and that the Society will be in a position to take delivery of certain classes of goods, by the end of November. A further announcement will be made as soon as the statutes and bye-laws of the Society and of the various syndicates are published, *and as soon as goods may begin to be consigned to the Society. Until then, exporters of goods to Switzerland should continue to act as hitherto.*

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**BRITISH CARGOES ON ENEMY SHIPS IN  
ITALIAN PORTS.**

H.M. Embassy at Rome reports that applications for the release of British-owned goods on board Austro-Hungarian vessels which have been lying in Italian ports since the outbreak of war should be at once addressed direct to the Italian Ministry of Marine at Rome, supported by all available documents tending to prove the British ownership of the goods. According to the evidence so produced, the Ministry of Marine will decide whether the goods can be released without further formalities or whether it will be necessary to bring them before the Italian Prize Court.

The position as regards German vessels is different as Italy is not nominally at war with Germany, and each case will be treated by the Italian Government according to the particular circumstances. In the case of the Ss. "Bayern" the cargo has been discharged and foreign claimants have been invited to put in their applications of ownership for consideration.

In other cases, subject to the right of requisition enjoyed by the Italian Authorities, it is understood that there is no objection to the release of the cargoes provided that a previous arrangement has been arrived at between the masters of the vessels or their owners and the claimants of the goods, and provided also that the consent of the Minister of Finance has been obtained for the release of the goods in transit.

This procedure applies also to the Italian Colonies and Dependencies.  
(H. 9,664; 9,314.)

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### TRADE ENQUIRIES REGARDING MARKETS ABROAD.

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

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

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

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

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### TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

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**Argentina.**—H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires reports, under date 31st August, that the national Government are faced with a heavy deficit on the present year's Budget owing to a large decrease in their principal source of revenue, the customs duties, as compared with former years. The deposits in the banks are heavier than usual, yet credit is restricted. The Conversion Office holds enormous sums of gold, but it is hard to obtain coin without paying a premium. Nevertheless, luxury is evidenced in the capital in the well turned out carriages and motor-cars, and the opera season has been the best on record. Indigency is apparently non-existent.

The new Minister of Finance during a recent interview stated that the present crisis was due to want of confidence and was purely fictitious. The value of the products of the Republic had risen and the demand for them had increased owing to the war in Europe. The fiduciary circulation, the bank deposits, and the available capital, he said, all testified to this.

H.M. Minister adds, however, that the fact remains that business is bad, stocks are reduced, and imports are comparatively small.

(C. 32,386.)

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*Trade Conditions Abroad.*

**Italy (Sicily).**—The British Vice-Consul at Marsala (Mr. C. E. Massey) reports that direct importation from the United Kingdom into Marsala is a negligible quantity, supplies being drawn from Palermo. British firms sending catalogues should have them printed in Italian, with c.i.f. prices, if possible, and quantities and values in the metric system. English is very little understood at Marsala, and the British weights and measures are a puzzle to the majority of the people there. (A.R. 115.)

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**Russia.**—With reference to the notice on pp. 674-5 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 2nd September relative to opportunities for the extension of British trade in the Rostov-on-Don district, and to the credit accorded local traders by German and Austro-Hungarian firms, the Acting British Vice-Consul at Rostov-on-Don (Mr. V. Edwards) reports that though credit terms vary somewhat in the different trades they are broadly as follows:—90 days' credit less 5 per cent. discount for payment within that period, or six months' credit net. In other words, when only 90 days' credit is given, 5 per cent. discount is allowed off the price and the buyer accepts a bill drawn upon him by the exporter at 90 days' sight for the net amount. When, however, six months' credit is given, the amount has to be paid without deduction six months after delivery of the goods, a promissory note for the amount being handed to the local bank upon delivery of the goods. (C.I.B. 47,798.)

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FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN  
SEPTEMBER, 1915.\*

I.—GENERAL

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

The value of the **Imports** in September was £70,292,919, an increase of £25,286,312, or 56·2 per cent., as compared with September, 1914; whilst the total **Exports** amounted to £39,872,759, an increase of £7,924,617. The **Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom** show an increase of £5,634,331, or 21·1 per cent., as compared with September, 1914; whilst there is an increase of £2,290,286, or 43·4 per cent., in the **Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise**.

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

## Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in September, 1915.

## II.—IMPORTS.

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

## Imports (Value C.I.F.\*)—September.

	Month of September.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1915 as compared with 1914.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1915 as compared with 1913.
	1913.	1914.	1915.		
<b>I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—</b>	£	£	£	£	£
A. Grain and flour ... ..	7,867,341	8,525,392	8,187,895	— 337,497	+ 320,554
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	4,877,884	4,195,843	8,360,739	+ 4,164,896	+ 3,482,855
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable ... ..	6,713,960	4,922,740	6,628,986	+ 1,706,246	— 84,974
2. Dutiable ... ..	4,863,641	4,750,079	8,956,531	+ 4,205,455	+ 4,092,843
D. Tobacco ... ..	736,698	537,742	894,697	+ 356,955	+ 157,999
<b>Total, Class I.</b> ... ..	<b>£ 25,059,574</b>	<b>22,931,796</b>	<b>33,028,851</b>	<b>+ 10,097,055</b>	<b>+ 7,969,277</b>
<b>II.—Raw Materials and Articles</b>					
<b>Mainly Unmanufactured—</b>					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	1,316	70	2,220	+ 2,150	+ 994
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ... ..	519,077	487,944	599,562	+ 111,618	+ 80,485
C. Other metallic ores ... ..	819,154	813,959	1,007,541	+ 193,582	+ 188,387
D. Wood and timber ... ..	4,328,984	2,038,133	4,908,041	+ 2,869,905	+ 579,057
E. Cotton ... ..	2,731,420	1,120,649	1,451,223	+ 330,574	— 1,280,197
F. Wool ... ..	1,470,078	1,508,385	2,793,633	+ 1,285,248	+ 1,323,555
G. Other textile materials ... ..	891,849	532,852	1,261,294	+ 728,442	+ 369,445
H. Oil seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums ...	3,916,161	3,710,446	3,294,190	— 416,256	— 621,971
I. Hides and undressed skins ... ..	1,420,705	663,362	1,268,587	+ 605,225	+ 152,118
J. Paper-making materials ... ..	328,704	1,038,265	758,707	— 279,558	+ 230,003
K. Miscellaneous ... ..	3,292,820	2,480,344	2,573,221	+ 86,877	— 716,599
<b>Total, Class II.</b> ... ..	<b>£ 19,920,268</b>	<b>14,403,409</b>	<b>19,921,219</b>	<b>+ 5,517,810</b>	<b>+ 951</b>
<b>III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly</b>					
<b>Manufactured—</b>					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof ...	1,191,538	267,898	1,842,667	+ 1,074,769	— 151,129
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof ... ..	2,622,072	2,440,209	3,639,726	+ 1,199,517	+ 1,017,654
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments ... ..	694,437	117,409	486,609	+ 369,200	— 207,828
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire) ... ..	141,998	47,770	107,369	+ 59,599	— 34,629
E. Machinery ... ..	522,277	221,698	805,587	+ 583,889	+ 283,310
F. Ships (new) ... ..	2,803	11,870	316	— 11,554	— 2,492
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture) ... ..	270,583	64,642	249,987	+ 185,345	— 20,596
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton ... ..	1,016,270	256,696	800,534	— 543,838	— 245,736
2. Wool ... ..	831,059	322,826	168,449	— 154,377	— 662,610
3. Silk ... ..	1,380,381	688,833	1,324,028	+ 635,195	+ 56,353
4. Other materials ... ..	697,045	604,440	822,245	+ 217,805	+ 125,200
I. Apparel ... ..	586,879	122,968	218,116	+ 95,148	— 368,763
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	1,027,081	653,621	1,730,089	+ 1,070,445	+ 702,988
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes) ... ..	1,259,916	318,718	1,583,949	+ 1,265,231	+ 324,033
L. Earthenware and glass ... ..	376,891	54,596	215,239	+ 160,643	— 161,632
M. Paper ... ..	641,364	508,221	646,306	+ 138,085	+ 4,942
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c. ...	620,677	150,289	1,004,146	+ 853,857	+ 383,469
O. Miscellaneous ... ..	2,220,713	724,513	1,865,348	+ 1,140,835	— 355,365
<b>Total, Class III.</b> ... ..	<b>£ 16,133,989</b>	<b>7,583,220</b>	<b>17,010,690</b>	<b>+ 9,427,470</b>	<b>+ 876,701</b>
<b>IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified</b>					
(including Parcel Post) ... ..	241,894	88,182	332,159	+ 243,977	+ 90,265
<b>Total value...</b> ... ..	<b>£ 61,355,725</b>	<b>45,006,607</b>	<b>70,292,919</b>	<b>+ 25,286,312</b>	<b>+ 8,937,194</b>

\* 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 September, 1915.*

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

		£			£		
I.	A.	Wheat meal and flour ... ..	169,084	II.	D.	Wood and timber:	
		Barley ... ..	381,670			Hewn ... ..	264,978
		Maize ... ..	319,935		Sawn or split ... ..	2,358,668	
		Offals of corn and grain, including rice meal ... ..	224,103		E.	Cotton, raw ... ..	330,574
		Rice, exclusive of rice meal ... ..	159,251		F.	Sheep's or lambs' wool ... ..	1,209,894
		Beef, fresh and refrigerated ... ..	2,439,364		G.	Flax, dressed and undressed ... ..	228,709
	Mutton, fresh and refrigerated ... ..	952,744	Jute ... ..	306,233			
	B.	Hams ... ..	190,553	I.	Hides, raw, and pieces thereof, wet	316,381	
			Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned) ... ..		758,906	A.	Skins and furs, undressed, except rabbit skins ... ..
		Butter ... ..	656,140	Steel ingots, blooms, billets, &c. ... ..	336,066		
		C1.	Cheese ... ..	25,500	E.	Machinery ... ..	583,889
			Eggs ... ..	259,795	III.	Cotton manufactures	469,927
Margarine ... ..			176,159	Hs.	Silk manufactures...	638,758	
C2.	Cocoa, raw ... ..	517,450	H4.	Jute manufactures...	253,231		
	Sugar, refined and sugar candy ... ..	651,033	K.	Leather ... ..	1,177,532		
	Sugar, unrefined ... ..	825,674	N.	Motor cars, and parts thereof ... ..	815,845		
D.	Fruit preserved with sugar and jam ... ..	182,613	O.	Oil seed cake not sweetened ... ..	220,403		
	Tea ... ..	1,491,478		IV.	Parcel Post ... ..	162,017	
	Tobacco, unmanufd.	321,902					

**Decreases.**

		£			£			
I.	A.	Wheat ... ..	1,597,827	II.	H.	Linsced ... ..	244,071	
	B.	Pork, fresh and refrigerated ... ..	200,950		cont.	J.	Soya beans ... ..	117,477
	C2.	Curra ts ... ..	102,827		K.	Wood pulp, chemical	262,939	
II.	H.	Cotton seed ... ..	211,010	III.	H4.	Nitrate of soda ... ..	221,294	
						Linen yarn ... ..	106,006	

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

		Increase in value. £	Decrease in quantity.
I.	C1.	Bananas, raw ... ..	44,150 ... 224,039 bnchs.
	B.	Iron ore ... ..	87,776 ... 55,853 tons.
	C.	Manganese ore ... ..	55,546 ... 5,390 "
II.	D.	Wood and timber, hewn ... ..	264,978 ... 24,307 loads.
	G.	Hemp, dressed and undressed ... ..	44,430 ... 676 tons.
III.	B.	Copper, unwrought and part wrought	82,763 ... 2,619 "
		Zinc, crude, in cakes... ..	84,086 ... 7,102 "
		Increase in quantity.	Decrease in value. £
I.	C2.	Brandy... ..	33,692 pf. gals. ... 16,657
		Wine ... ..	273,943 gals. ... 42,916
III.	I.	Hats and bonnets ... ..	21,092 dozs. ... 10,326

**III.—EXPORTS.**

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

## Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in September, 1915.

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

	Month of September.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915 as compared with 1914	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915 as compared with 1913.
	1913.	1914.	1915.		
<b>I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—</b>	£	£	£	—	£
A. Grain and flour .. .. .	310,089	315,797	280,494	—	35,303
B. Meat, including animals for food ..	104,334	98,613	139,043	+	40,430
C. Other food and drink .. .. .	2,453,764	1,469,301	1,436,632	—	32,660
D. Tobacco .. .. .	320,861	253,396	311,786	+	58,390
<b>Total, Class I. ...</b>	<b>£ 3,189,048</b>	<b>2,137,107</b>	<b>2,167,955</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>30,848</b>
<b>II.—Raw Materials and Articles</b>					
<b>Mainly Unmanufactured—</b>					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ..	4,554,427	2,702,769	3,699,160	+	996,391
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ..	29,929	10,017	15,921	+	5,904
C. Other metallic ores .. .. .	17,794	298	457	+	159
D. Wood and timber .. .. .	31,977	16,830	16,419	—	411
E. Cotton .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
F. Wool .. .. .	360,073	174,327	358,052	+	183,725
G. Other textile materials .. .. .	18,379	21,428	38,654	+	17,226
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums ..	367,744	201,537	342,877	+	141,340
I. Hides and undressed skins .. .. .	126,766	150,120	72,151	—	77,969
J. Paper-making materials .. .. .	78,357	57,051	59,090	+	2,039
K. Miscellaneous .. .. .	182,532	178,692	119,180	—	59,512
<b>Total, Class II. ...</b>	<b>£ 5,767,078</b>	<b>3,513,069</b>	<b>4,721,961</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>1,208,892</b>
<b>III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—</b>					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof .. .. .	4,120,560	2,456,636	3,236,609	+	779,973
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof .. .. .	1,023,164	551,062	764,404	+	213,312
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools), and instruments .. .. .	633,334	440,708	420,835	—	19,873
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire) .. .. .	287,304	180,073	262,088	+	82,015
E. Machinery .. .. .	3,047,561	1,624,050	1,611,450	—	12,600
F. Ships (new) .. .. .	820,858	215,311	85,023	—	130,288
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture) .. .. .	175,930	107,203	101,579	—	5,624
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton .. .. .	9,885,003	6,220,501	7,483,937	+	1,263,436
2. Wool .. .. .	2,965,194	1,637,919	2,609,071	+	971,132
3. Silk .. .. .	226,451	139,798	154,333	+	14,535
4. Other materials .. .. .	1,169,360	1,130,404	911,662	—	218,742
I. Apparel .. .. .	1,459,353	1,044,518	915,328	—	129,190
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ..	1,623,981	1,235,907	1,744,462	+	508,555
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes) .. .. .	476,044	292,359	324,304	+	31,945
L. Earthenware and glass .. .. .	404,267	264,594	276,496	+	12,312
M. Paper .. .. .	295,217	236,926	288,414	+	51,488
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c. .. .. .	923,467	678,402	435,373	—	243,079
O. Miscellaneous .. .. .	2,890,758	2,206,110	2,377,750	+	171,640
<b>Total, Class III. ...</b>	<b>£ 32,429,786</b>	<b>20,662,481</b>	<b>24,003,478</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>3,340,997</b>
<b>IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) ...</b>	<b>£ 1,038,952</b>	<b>361,444</b>	<b>1,415,038</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>1,053,594</b>
<b>Total value ...</b>	<b>£ 42,424,864</b>	<b>26,674,101</b>	<b>32,308,432</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>5,634,331</b>

## Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise\*—September.

	£	£	£	£	£
Total value .. .. .	6,853,013	5,274,041	7,564,327	+ 2,290,286	+ 711,314

\* 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 September, 1915.*

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

		Increases.	£
I.	C.	Beer and ale ... ..	112,987
	A.	Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ... ..	396,391
II.	F.	Sheep's or lambs' wool ... ..	74,226
		Wool noils and carded or carbonised wool ... ..	75,517
	H.	Oil, seed ... ..	61,077
	A.	Iron and steel, and manufactures thereof ... ..	779,973
	B.	Copper, unwrought and wrought ... ..	76,464
		Lead, pig and manufactures ... ..	68,735
	D.	Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and un-insulated wire) ... ..	82,015
	H1.	Cotton yarn ... ..	347,289
		" piece goods ... ..	770,342
		Worsted yarn ... ..	101,663
III.	H2.	Woollen tissues ... ..	788,077
		Wool blankets ... ..	66,081
	J.	Coal products, not dyes ... ..	118,570
		Medicines, comprising drugs and medicinal preparations ... ..	135,215
	K.	Leather, undressed and dressed ... ..	64,758
		Arms, ammunition, and military and naval stores, except small firearms ... ..	86,835
	O.	Bags and sacks, empty ... ..	61,495
IV.		Parcel post ... ..	1,020,964
		Decreases.	£
I.	A.	Wheat meal and flour ... ..	121,269
		Fish ... ..	158,181
	C.	Spirits, British and Irish ... ..	55,373
II.	I.	Skins and furs, undressed ... ..	56,012
	F.	Ships, new ... ..	130,288
		Linen piece goods ... ..	195,251
	H4.	" manufactures, other than piece goods and sewing thread ... ..	117,738
III.	I.	Apparel ... ..	63,233
		Leather boots and shoes ... ..	53,616
	S.	Railway trucks, wagons, &c (not of iron) and parts thereof ... ..	137,221
		Motor cars, chassis and parts thereof ... ..	101,112

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

		Increase in value.	Decrease in quantity.
		£	
III.	H4.	Linen yarn ... ..	16,086 ... 13,700 lbs.
	J.	Dye stuffs ... ..	31,984 ... 4,037 cwts.
	L.	Soda compounds ... ..	7,402 ... 6,502 "
		China-ware or porcelain, earthenware and pottery ... ..	15,725 ... 4,542 "
		Increase in quantity.	Decrease in value.
			£
III.	C.	Cutlery ... ..	60 cwts ... 9,983
	O.	Lamps and lanterns (except electric) ... ..	1,658 No. ... 1,648

**IV.—TRADE DURING THE NINE MONTHS, JANUARY-SEPTEMBER.**

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

## Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in September, 1915.

## Imports (Value C.I.F.\*)—Nine months, January-September.

	Nine months, January-September.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915 as compared with 1914.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915 as compared with 1913.
	1913.	1914.	1915.		
<b>I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—</b>					
A. Grain and flour ... ..	£ 64,340,068	£ 56,389,277	£ 84,400,963	+ 28,011,686	+ 20,060,895
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	42,895,314	46,099,947	68,266,571	+ 22,166,624	+ 25,371,257
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-durable ... ..	58,476,709	57,539,428	66,819,462	+ 9,280,034	+ 8,342,753
2. Durable ... ..	40,222,006	39,117,194	59,499,328	+ 20,382,134	+ 19,277,322
D. Tobacco ... ..	4,956,550	5,105,292	6,434,252	+ 1,328,960	+ 1,477,702
Total, Class I. ... ..	£ 210,890,647	£ 204,251,138	£ 285,420,576	+ 81,169,438	+ 74,529,929
<b>II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—</b>					
A. Coal, coke and manufactured fuel ...	25,418	37,210	5,978	— 31,232	— 19,440
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	5,769,077	4,426,392	5,533,885	+ 1,107,583	— 235,192
C. Other metallic ores ... ..	7,741,597	7,856,799	8,180,904	+ 324,165	+ 439,367
D. Wood and timber ... ..	25,125,244	18,062,761	22,378,554	+ 4,215,793	— 2,846,690
E. Cotton ... ..	38,769,741	41,815,237	48,980,364	+ 4,165,127	+ 10,219,623
F. Wool ... ..	30,975,768	28,729,721	39,341,495	+ 10,611,774	+ 8,365,727
G. Other textile materials ... ..	13,404,803	11,883,502	15,225,706	+ 3,342,204	+ 1,820,903
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oilseeds, and gums ...	30,917,056	32,318,706	38,378,037	+ 6,059,271	+ 7,460,981
I. Hides and undressed skins ... ..	11,496,574	10,372,275	11,572,176	+ 1,199,901	+ 75,602
J. Paper making materials ... ..	4,159,195	4,357,353	4,564,376	+ 207,023	+ 405,181
K. Miscellaneous ... ..	30,672,598	23,505,515	26,302,745	+ 2,797,230	— 4,369,855
Total, Class II. ... ..	£ 190,048,071	£ 186,365,441	£ 220,364,280	+ 33,998,839	+ 21,316,209
<b>III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—</b>					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof ... ..	11,192,013	9,582,502	7,844,353	— 1,738,149	— 3,347,660
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof ... ..	24,193,890	22,800,185	32,662,530	+ 9,862,345	+ 8,468,640
C. Cutlery, hardware, ... implements (except machine tools) and instru- ments ... ..	5,331,987	4,607,526	3,737,529	— 869,997	— 1,594,458
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsu- lated wire) ... ..	1,130,923	1,029,212	766,128	— 263,884	— 364,795
E. Machinery ... ..	5,444,611	5,307,273	6,873,390	+ 1,566,117	+ 1,428,779
F. Ships (new) ... ..	27,031	30,869	33,458	+ 2,589	+ 6,427
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture) ... ..	2,637,582	2,028,821	1,691,208	— 337,613	— 946,374
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton ... ..	9,322,173	8,082,278	5,333,206	— 2,749,072	— 3,988,967
2. Wool ... ..	8,154,324	7,154,006	1,408,666	— 5,747,340	— 6,747,658
3. Silk ... ..	11,420,274	10,787,376	11,251,190	+ 469,814	— 169,084
4. Other materials ... ..	7,045,839	5,969,400	6,791,626	+ 822,166	— 254,213
I. Apparel ... ..	4,696,801	3,488,474	2,336,129	— 1,152,345	— 2,360,672
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	9,501,939	9,208,620	13,560,882	+ 4,352,262	+ 4,056,943
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes) ... ..	10,169,403	8,959,891	13,447,024	+ 4,487,133	+ 3,277,621
L. Earthenware and glass ... ..	3,325,056	2,750,813	1,454,426	— 1,296,387	— 1,870,630
M. Paper ... ..	5,691,607	5,279,519	4,658,904	— 600,615	— 1,032,703
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c. ...	6,401,953	6,109,445	6,570,282	+ 460,837	— 168,329
O. Miscellaneous ... ..	19,880,032	16,513,591	15,229,744	— 1,283,847	— 4,650,308
Total, Class III. ... ..	£ 145,567,458	£ 129,669,861	£ 135,648,675	+ 5,978,814	— 9,918,783
<b>IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (Including Parcel Post) ... ..</b>	£ 2,260,523	2,187,905	2,454,727	+ 266,822	+ 194,204
Total value ... ..	£ 557,766,699	£ 522,474,345	£ 643,888,258	+ 121,413,913	+ 86,121,559

\* 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 nine months ended September, 1915, as compared with the corresponding period of 1914 and 1913, is as shown in the following table:—

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

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

	Nine months, January-September.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915 as compared with 1914.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915 as compared with 1913.
	1913.	1914.	1915.		
<b>I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—</b>					
A. Grain and flour ... ..	£ 2,726,185	£ 2,204,806	£ 3,117,109	+ 912,303	+ 390,924
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	889,805	815,699	1,028,378	+ 212,679	+ 138,573
C. Other food and drink ... ..	16,275,777	14,845,859	11,737,283	- 3,108,576	- 4,538,494
D. Tobacco ... ..	2,387,712	2,929,487	2,710,755	- 218,732	+ 323,043
<b>Total, Class I. ...</b>	<b>£ 22,279,479</b>	<b>£ 20,795,851</b>	<b>£ 18,593,525</b>	<b>- 2,202,326</b>	<b>- 3,685,954</b>
<b>II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—</b>					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	39,755,893	34,566,393	29,153,859	- 5,412,534	-10,602,034
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	313,401	273,655	133,040	- 140,615	- 180,361
C. Other metallic ores ... ..	100,640	107,683	20,259	- 87,424	- 80,381
D. Wood and timber ... ..	260,835	239,928	142,354	- 97,574	- 118,481
E. Cotton ... ..					
F. Wool ... ..	3,254,606	4,182,110	2,179,543	- 2,002,567	- 1,075,063
G. Other textile materials ... ..	313,070	324,995	349,512	+ 24,517	+ 36,442
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums ...	3,234,446	2,958,717	4,244,998	+ 1,266,281	+ 966,552
I. Hides and undressed skins ... ..	1,386,805	1,258,470	653,801	- 694,669	- 733,004
J. Paper making materials ... ..	700,334	684,642	474,996	- 189,646	- 225,338
K. Miscellaneous ... ..	2,146,047	2,134,156	1,322,237	- 811,919	- 823,810
<b>Total, Class II. ...</b>	<b>£ 51,470,097</b>	<b>£ 46,710,749</b>	<b>£ 38,654,599</b>	<b>- 8,056,150</b>	<b>-12,815,498</b>
<b>III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—</b>					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof ... ..	40,962,292	33,976,229	28,794,063	- 5,182,166	-12,168,229
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof ... ..	9,972,750	8,060,009	7,081,310	- 978,669	- 2,891,410
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (ex- cept machine tools) and instru- ments ... ..	5,934,745	5,346,888	3,659,840	- 1,687,048	- 2,274,905
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and un- insulated wire) ... ..	3,764,389	2,384,390	2,270,267	- 114,123	- 1,494,122
E. Machinery ... ..	27,489,564	26,106,566	14,611,354	-11,495,212	-12,878,210
F. Ships (new) ... ..	9,139,809	5,390,221	1,340,560	- 4,049,661	- 7,799,249
G. Manufactures of wood and timber including furniture) ... ..	1,472,231	1,271,186	775,081	- 496,105	- 697,150
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton ... ..	95,431,817	86,541,138	65,322,619	-21,218,528	-30,109,207
2. Wool ... ..	19,203,082	27,038,385	23,790,890	- 3,247,495	- 5,412,192
3. Silk ... ..	1,582,205	1,517,611	1,207,920	- 309,691	- 374,285
4. Other materials ... ..	10,922,146	10,216,462	8,565,715	- 1,650,947	- 2,356,621
I. Apparel ... ..	12,540,396	11,314,366	8,681,658	- 2,633,308	- 3,838,739
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	16,751,969	13,066,408	16,591,248	+ 1,524,840	- 160,721
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes) ... ..	4,095,887	4,012,970	2,711,787	- 1,301,183	- 1,384,100
L. Earthenware and glass ... ..	3,916,339	3,324,281	2,489,809	- 834,472	- 1,426,530
M. Paper ... ..	2,798,448	2,481,701	2,171,604	- 310,097	- 626,844
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c. ... ..	8,144,944	8,616,390	4,840,664	- 3,775,726	- 3,304,280
O. Miscellaneous ... ..	25,304,146	23,709,212	21,095,913	- 2,613,299	- 4,208,233
<b>Total, Class III. ...</b>	<b>£ 309,427,149</b>	<b>£ 276,375,913</b>	<b>£ 216,002,123</b>	<b>- 60,372,890</b>	<b>- 93,425,026</b>
<b>IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) ...</b>	<b>£ 7,578,884</b>	<b>£ 6,866,750</b>	<b>£ 9,841,439</b>	<b>+ 2,974,689</b>	<b>+ 2,262,555</b>
<b>Total value ... ..</b>	<b>£ 390,755,609</b>	<b>£ 350,748,363</b>	<b>£ 283,091,686</b>	<b>- 67,656,677</b>	<b>-107,663,923</b>

**Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.\*—Nine Months,  
January-September.**

	£	£	£	£	£
Total value ... ..	82,370,432	76,796,206	75,618,886	- 1,176,320	- 6,750,546

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



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

**V.—SHIPPING IN SEPTEMBER.**

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions *with cargoes* during September, 1915, amounted to 2,791,031 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 3,310,587 tons, as against 2,715,399 tons entered, and 3,634,164 tons cleared, during September, 1914. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage arrived *with cargoes* during September, 1915, amounted to 2,267,359 tons, and the tonnage departed to 2,263,018 tons, as against 2,903,479 tons arrived, and 2,866,761 tons departed, in September, 1914.

**VI.—NINE MONTHS' SHIPPING, JANUARY-SEPTEMBER.**

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions, *with cargoes*, during the nine months, January-September, 1915, amounted to 25,332,822 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 30,132,594 tons, as against 33,958,588 tons entered, and 45,614,816 tons cleared, during the nine months, January-September, 1914. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage arrived *with cargoes* during the nine months, January-September, 1915, amounted to 21,378,961 tons, and the tonnage departed to 21,244,293 tons, as against 28,376,743 tons arrived, and 28,205,982 tons departed, during the corresponding period of 1914.

**COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE BOARD  
OF TRADE.**

**Honorary Correspondent for Southern Nigeria.**

The Board of Trade are notified by the Colonial Office that Mr. T. F. Burrowes, Comptroller of Customs at Lagos, will act as Honorary Trade Correspondent for Southern Nigeria, in place of Mr. C. A. Birtwistle who has retired. (C.I.B. 47,755.)

**AUSTRALIAN BOUNTIES PAID DURING 1914-15.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) has forwarded the following particulars of the bounties paid by the Commonwealth Government during the year ended 30th June, 1915:—

	Rate of Bounty.	No. of Payees.	Amount of Bounty Paid.
			£ s. d.
Combed wool or tops, exported	*	2	7,727 19 5
Tobacco leaf ... ..	½d. per lb.	21	349 1 11
Fish, preserved... ..	1d. per lb.	2	156 4 7
Fibres, flax and hemp ...	10 % on market value.	15	77 5 9
Coffee, raw ... ..	2d. per lb.	8	70 18 6
Fruits, dried (except currants and raisins) or candied, and exported ... ..	10 % on market value.	4	97 7 5

\* 1d. per lb. to 31st December, 1915, for the first 1,000,000 lbs. made by any one manufacturer, and ½d. per lb. for each lb. in excess of 1,000,000 lbs. made by any one manufacturer.

### UNITED KINGDOM TRADE WITH CHINA.

Mr. T. M. Ainscough, the Special Commissioner appointed by the Board of Trade to enquire into the conditions and prospects of British trade in China, has now returned to this country and is prepared to interview (by appointment) representatives of British firms who may be able to see him at the offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

In order that appointments may be satisfactorily arranged, British firms who may desire to have an interview with Mr. Ainscough are requested to make their application as soon as possible. Such applications should be addressed to the Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

### NOTICE TO BRITISH PATENTEES AND PATENT AGENTS.

#### Japan.

Information which may be of value having been received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade from a trustworthy source relating to a firm in Tokio, certain particulars will be communicated in confidence to firms in the United Kingdom who may be interested on personal application at the offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., at the discretion of the Director. (C.I.B. 47,860.)

### TRADE OF SOUTH AFRICA IN 1914.

#### Report of the Officer in Charge of the Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa.

In his Report on the trade of South Africa during 1914, which is in the press,\* the Officer in Charge for H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa states that trade up to the outbreak of war was below normal. The reasons for this, in their order of increasing importance, were:—drought, the slump in the ostrich feather industry, and the after effects of the labour troubles in January, 1914. In the latter part of the year the European war and the rebellion in South Africa still further adversely affected trade. The total trade of the Union last year amounted to £91,615,144† as compared with £109,456,629 in 1913. Of the 1914 total, imports of general merchandise accounted for £31,168,665 as compared with £38,408,598 in the preceding year.

\* Will be obtainable from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications.

† During the seven years 1907 to 1913, 99·6 per cent. of the total South African production of gold was exported. During 1914, £35,661,230 worth of gold was produced in South Africa, but the actual exports were valued at £20,543,966. The balance (some £15,000,000 worth), which, under normal conditions, would have been exported, was retained within the Union on behalf of the Bank of England. To omit so large a figure, even with an explanation for its omission, would be apt to create a wrong impression of South Africa's export trade, and for that reason the value of the total trade on this page and the value of the total exports on the following page are shown as £15,000,000 more than the amounts given in the official returns.

*Trade of South Africa in 1914.*

**Import Trade.**—The following table shows the value of the principal classes of goods imported into South Africa in 1913 and 1914, exclusive of Government stores and specie :—

	1913.	1914.	Decrease in 1914.
	£	£	£
Foodstuffs ... ..	7,485,281	5,900,092	1,585,189
Material for agriculture and farming ...	2,030,399	1,388,122	642,277
Mining material ... ..	1,799,758	1,662,060	137,698
Electrical material ... ..	983,624	874,627	108,997
Miscellaneous machinery and requisites therefor ... ..	1,949,839	1,673,709	276,130
Building and constructional material ...	2,169,702	1,512,416	657,286
Requirements for other local industries ...	4,323,999	3,584,407	739,592
Clothing and wearing apparel ... ..	6,373,208	5,514,446	858,762
Textiles ... ..	3,347,395	2,869,236	478,159
Furniture and household requisites ...	1,896,562	1,481,497	415,065
Goods indicating "surplus spending power" of the people ... ..	3,072,374	2,321,203	751,171
Educational and office supplies ... ..	753,526	645,601	107,922
Drugs, chemicals, apothecary ware, surgical requisites, &c. ... ..	630,082	569,238	60,844
Miscellaneous imports ... ..	1,592,819	1,172,008	420,811
Total, general merchandise ... ..	38,408,598	31,168,665	7,239,933

It will be noticed that imports of electrical machinery, miscellaneous machinery, drugs and chemicals, and mining material, all being closely connected with the mining industry, show smaller decreases than any except one of the remaining classes. So far as foodstuffs are concerned a very appreciable portion of the decrease in imports is accounted for by increased production in South Africa.

Imports classed as luxuries decreased by £751,171, and about 50 per cent. of this amount was accounted for by the falling off in imports of motor cars.

The decrease in imports of material for farming and agriculture is startling. Fencing material showed the greatest falling off, namely £236,921, and imports of agricultural machinery declined by £108,160.

**Export Trade.**—The total exports of South African products declined by about 18 per cent. (*i.e.*, from £65,114,634 in 1913 to £53,495,076† in 1914), practically the same proportional decrease as in the case of imports. Exports of foodstuffs increased by over £440,000, an increase which would have been greater but for the considerable amount of produce used for the maintenance of troops in the Union. Exports of mineral products have suffered from the effects of the war, although it is safe to say that a decrease would have had to be recorded even had the complications in Europe not arisen.

**Imports from Germany into South Africa.**—Imports of general merchandise from Germany into the Union of South Africa in 1914

† See Note at foot of previous page.

*Trade of South Africa in 1914.*

amounted in value to £2,194,529 as against £3,403,441 in 1913, a decrease of about 36 per cent. The subjoined table shows the value of each of the principal imports from Germany in 1913, which may be regarded as a normal year. The 1914 figures are given merely as a matter of interest. Against the figures for Germany are given those for the United States and the United Kingdom respectively:—

	1913.			1914.
	Germany.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Germany.
	£	£	£	£
Fowlstuffs ... ..	47,045	578,419	18,200	20,888
Material for agriculture and farming	175,488	306,754	315,781	113,695
Mining material ... ..	483,306	786,294	161,191	291,227
Electrical material ... ..	390,670	467,053	85,612	225,733
Miscellaneous machinery and requisites therefor ... ..	199,792	518,315	114,416	165,801
Building and constructional material	137,739	333,019	49,597	119,599
Requirements for other local industries	163,289	686,548	45,633	105,941
Clothing and wearing apparel ...	372,811	3,929,538	67,859	272,721
Textiles ... ..	263,223	2,598,510	8,106	206,307
Furniture and household requisites ...	68,730	193,504	368,694	102,280
Goods indicating surplus spending power of the people ... ..	303,554	968,504	418,478	171,940
Drugs, chemicals, apothecary ware, surgical requisites, &c. ... ..	50,413	171,237	14,558	35,444
Miscellaneous imports ... ..	89,015	569,702	74,021	45,657

**Capture of German trade.**—It is admitted that a certain quantity of trash is imported into South Africa and is bought very often under serious misapprehension. These are not the “cheap” products referred to in the following remarks. What is meant by “cheap” here is a cheap grade of quality compatible with, and sometimes in advance of, a low price, and in this class of trade Germany has met with great success.

To account for this success there are many reasons which are difficult to classify, since they are closely inter-related. Finance enters very largely into the matter. Subsidies are known to have been granted by the German Government by means of exceptionally low transport rates upon certain goods for export, and, in addition, there are German trusts, or rings, whose object is the establishment of a strong position in the world's markets, achieved by means of the many advantages incidental to such combines.

One advantage the combines gain is in their oversea organisation. Instead of, say, half-a-dozen travellers being appointed by as many firms to push their several interests in oversea markets, *in competition with one another*, the same number of men are appointed, but work together in the interests of the one combine. This staff is often controlled by a manager in the oversea market, through whom every order passes to the home organisation. It is easy to realise the

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*Trade of South Africa in 1914.*

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greater efficiency made possible oversea by this method of working ; the value of personal supervision of travellers by a competent head cannot be over-estimated.

German combines, and many German firms, send by each mail to their agent or agent-manager a list of orders executed during the week, showing amongst others the following particulars :—(a) works or f.o.b. cost ; and (b) price accepted by agent : difference = works profit. This method enables an agent to see at once from former indents (provided that costs of production have not risen in the meanwhile) by how much he can "shade" his price, if necessary, to secure a special order. Such co-operation ensures the mutual advantage of the manufacturer and his oversea representative.

Emphasis must be laid upon the vital need for the manufacture by British firms of the goods to which the South African market is accustomed. These "cheap" lines (not trashy goods, but merely cheaper grades of goods in many cases already manufactured by British firms) are the mainstay of the South African market and meet the requirements of the native and poor white populations. In the higher qualities, purchased almost entirely by the European population of the large towns, British manufacturers have, on the whole, a position from which it would be difficult for foreign competitors to remove them. Nevertheless, their present position of security should not lead them into thinking that they are entirely unassailable in their superiority. It is often said that the British manufacturer is content with the trade in the better-class goods already being done by him, and that he cannot see that it would be to his advantage to gain a reputation for manufacturing cheap and inferior quality substitutes. The fact remains, however, that, in the past decade, reputations in this market have been built up by German firms through the exploitation of these same cheap goods, and many of such firms are perfectly capable of turning out the better quality article as soon as it is demanded, or are already doing so.

**Future of South African Trade.**—Although there is need for caution on the part of business men, the present depression is mainly artificial. South Africa has a great recuperative capacity and cannot help rising again.

Gold is not only the main product of the Union, providing about 60 per cent. of its exports, but it has a standard value which does not fluctuate. Diamonds form the next important product, and although (and perhaps because) the sale of the stones is regulated, price fluctuations are not really great.

Wool comes next in order of importance and fluctuating values cannot greatly affect the possibilities of trade in this product, as there is always a more or less eager market for the qualities of wool which South Africa can produce.

Ostrich feathers are, however, far less stable as a product than any others now being dealt with. As a matter of fact, the trade has been overdone. Yet this experience has not been without value. Ostrich

*Trade of South Africa in 1914.*

farmers have learned to grow lucerne, which is not only highly valuable, but is a product the supply of which has never exceeded or even approached the demand. It is probable that in a few years lucerne will be used for fattening cattle prior to their exportation in the form of beef. The possibilities of South Africa as a meat producing and exporting country have hardly yet been realised.

One might continue to go through the list, and reach the same conclusion, namely, that South Africa has possibilities limited chiefly by its own unpreparedness or by lack of determination to achieve them. Otherwise, the only adverse factor is lack of capital. This drawback may not, of course, be soon overcome, although there is still a considerable amount of money in the Union that could profitably be employed in helping the country forward.

If South Africa avoids the difficulties due to the careless investment of capital, the overburdening of stores with stock, and too heavy immediate borrowing, there is room only for optimism, and there is no adequate reason why the subsequent prosperity of the country should not be ensured, or why British firms should not secure a great share in the increasing import trade that must accompany its progress.

**Suggestions to British traders.**—South African importers are more sympathetic towards the British manufacturer than they have been for many years. Many of them have appreciated his difficulties no less than they approve of his stated intention to meet the future requirements of the country in lines in which Germany has had so great a success. The South African market is unique, and cannot be judged by experience gained elsewhere. The merchants there, who are the most competent judges of its needs, are aware of the difficulties found by the British manufacturer in effecting changes in methods of organisation, rather than of manufacture, that will meet the requirements of the market, but it is essential that the latter should spare no effort to redeem his promise, give to South African importers fresh evidence of his ability, and convince them of his business-like methods.

In the Commercial Information Bureau established in connection with the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner at Cape Town there are about 1,500 catalogues of British firms on file. The bulk of these deal with machinery, although those covering smaller every-day requirements are in greater demand, and actually more serviceable. There is some excuse for omitting prices from the former, because much machinery is made to special design, and is specially priced against the customer's specification; but there is no excuse for the omission of prices, &c. from the latter. Firms constantly write: "Is there any opening for our goods in your market? Catalogues are enclosed"—without prices, discounts, weights, &c.! The extent of local demand is not, in the great majority of cases, governed so much by the article itself (on account of its being in universal use) as by its price; moreover, its price in the United Kingdom is often a poor guide to its cost to the importer in South Africa. *The attention of British firms*

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*Trade of South Africa in 1914.*

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is again, therefore, drawn to the need for furnishing H.M. Trade Commissioner with the fullest possible information in this regard, since, through lack of the necessary information, not only do orders fail to eventuate, but possible buyers comment adversely upon British methods, comparing them unfavourably with those of the foreign manufacturer, who rarely fails in so fundamental a particular. If it is necessary, special oversea catalogues should be produced.

Another point is the subject of representation. The necessity of being represented is not lost sight of by Continental exporters, and British firms are becoming more alive to this need and are finding the benefit. In not a few cases, as a result of the energy and activity of prospective agents whose interest has been aroused, orders have been sent to the United Kingdom, and have proved to the firms concerned that direct representation is practicable and satisfactory. It is advisable that British firms should keep H.M. Trade Commissioner informed both as to the appointment of South African representatives and as to any change they may make in their representation.

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#### OPENINGS FOR TRADE IN SAMOA.

The following particulars regarding trade conditions and openings for British trade in the occupied territory of Samoa have been received from Mr. T. Trood, formerly the Acting British Vice-Consul at Apia, and now chief of the Native Department in the new Administration:—

The principal class of goods imported into Samoa consists of *drapery, prints and calicoes*. There is a great demand for large pattern prints, such as jeans of large patterns; these are especially in demand and are used by all the natives of Samoa, both male and female, as loin-cloths. A large quantity of longcloth is also used by the native teachers, schoolboys and students. Every native house is furnished with several *mosquito net screens*, the poorer natives using *butter cloth*.

Commercial travellers visit the islands periodically and show their pattern books for selection. They represent mercantile houses of all descriptions and carry a very large number of samples including samples of delicate silk material, muslins, prints, hosiery, haberdashery, sewing machines, toys, laces, fish, twine, seine netting, cutlery, fancy glass goods, lampware, nails, all kinds of light hardware, bicycles, chocolate, stationery, soaps and tinned provisions of various kinds.

Goods from Australasia are supplied by the return steamer in four weeks from date of order, and the terms are three to six months' credit. Indent goods from Europe arrive in from six to eight months from date of order. The terms are settled beforehand with the traveller regarding payment, generally within five months from date of receipt of invoice.

For the last six years the Samoans have been using galvanised iron to roof their native huts because of the scarcity of wild sugar cane,

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*Openings for Trade in Samoa.*

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which is suffering from the ravages of a worm that has almost entirely destroyed the cane from which thatch was made. As the iron roofing is causing much sickness amongst the natives by lowering the temperature of their houses at night, and raising it in the day to such an extent indeed that in some of their low-roofed houses the heat is unbearable, the Government is now endeavouring to obtain for them some kind of *roofing* free from such objections.

Clothing, such as *men's undershirts* and *women's underclothing*, is in good demand by the natives. Net undershirts (much preferred by the natives) sell from 6d. to 4s. each, those sold at 1s. being the most in demand. Most of the cheap undershirts supplied are made in Japan. *Shirts* are also in good demand and range in retail prices from 2s. to 8s. each. A fair quantity of women's underclothing is also sold, but not as much as formerly, for the natives now make up their own material. White Swiss embroidered *dress material* has been in vogue lately; it is light and suitable for the climate and wears well. The more expensive dress material is principally used by the Europeans and Eurasian (half-white) population.

Nearly every native woman in Samoa owns a *sewing machine*. These machines retail at from £2 4s. to £4 each. The natives prefer high armed machines with wooden stands.

*Hardware* is in demand, such as *butchers' knives* (from 5 to 16 or 18 inches long), *axes* (three-quarter and full sizes), *iron pots and kettles*, *galvanised chain*, *boat anchors*, *light anchors*, *galvanised nails* (2, 2½, 3, 4 to 6-inch, in 5 or 7-lb. packets), *hinges*, *locks and screws*. There is also a good demand for a limited quantity of *enamelled ware*, *pocket knives and cutlery*, *glassware*, *lamps*, *tumblers*, *sugar basins*, *butter dishes*, &c., and *fancy goods*; and for crockery such as *toilet sets*, *jugs*, *cups and saucers*, *plates*, *basins*, &c.

Now that goods can no longer be received from Germany, stocks of most of the articles which were formerly imported exclusively from that country have run out, *viz.*, *cigars*, *cement*, *hosiery*, *calico* and *prints*. Most of the prints used in the islands, although bearing a German brand, came originally from Manchester; but a large portion of *paints*, *paint oil*, *hardware* and *roofing iron* actually came from Germany.

(A.R. 117.)

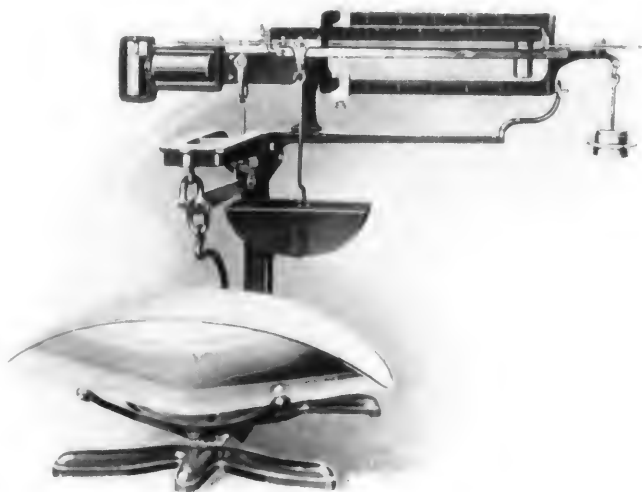
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NOTICE UNDER THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES  
ACT, 1904.

The following is a copy of a Notice (No. 154) giving the results of the examination and testing of a weighing machine, 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:—

(154.)



The Board of Trade have examined and tested a pattern of a weighing and counting instrument of 25 lb. capacity, of the form herewith shown, submitted to the Department under the provisions of Section 6 of the above Act, but as the result of the examination was not satisfactory, the Board have declined to issue a certificate of approval.

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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, the Self-Governing Dominions (except Australia), Egypt, Cyprus, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, Nigeria, Gold Coast and Trinidad and Tobago.

Copies of the "Supplement" may be obtained, at the price of 3d. per copy (post free 3½d.), from the usual official sources.

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**TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS  
REGULATIONS.**

**BRITISH INDIA.**

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 246-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 22nd July last respecting amended Regulations under Notification No. 9175W, regarding the requirement of Consular Certificates of Origin for certain goods imported into British India from the European Countries of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, and Italy, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Notification (No. 14577W), dated 11th September, 1915, issued by the Indian Department of Commerce and Industry, which revises the list of articles for which Certificates of Origin are not required to be produced on the importation of such articles from the above-mentioned European countries into British India.

The following is a complete list of the articles exempted from the requirement of Certificates of Origin:—

Alabaster.	Pavement slates.
Bulbs.	Paving slates.
Carbide of calcium.	Paving stones.
Cod liver oil.	Quicksilver.
Coral (raw)	Sienna earth.
Curbstone.	Slate stone.
Cyanide of calcium.	Strawboard.
Flax.	Sulphur.
Flax-seed.	Tar.
Foodstuffs (other than sugar)	Timber of any kind (including pit props and wood hoops for making casks).
Granite.	Mechanical wood pulp (excluding cellulose).
Granite setts for paving.	
Ice.	
Iron ore.	
Marble.	

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***CEYLON.**

With reference to the Notices which have appeared in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the prohibition of the exportation of specified articles to certain destinations from Ceylon under various Proclamations, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation, dated 8th September, 1915, which prohibits the exportation of all goods from the Colony to Bulgaria. (C. 33,100.)

**Exportation of all Goods to Bulgaria prohibited.**

**DOMINION OF CANADA.**

The Board of Trade have received from the Canadian Customs Department copy of a Customs Memorandum (No. 1949 B) which contains an Order-in-Council, dated 20th September, 1915, prohibiting, under Section 6 of the "War Measures Act, 1914," the importation of unset diamonds into the Dominion, except when imported direct from the United Kingdom. (C. 32,846.)

**Importation of Unset Diamonds, except from United Kingdom, prohibited.**

With reference to Notices which have appeared in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from the Dominion of Canada under various Orders-in-Council, the Board of Trade have now received copy of Customs Memorandum (No. 1950B) which contains the text of two amending Orders-in-Council, dated 20th September, 1915, prohibiting the exportation of the undermentioned articles from the Dominion of Canada, as follows:—

**(A) To all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Italy, Belgium, Spain and Portugal, under Regulations by the Minister of Customs, viz. :—**

Wheat flour, wheat, barley, rye and other grains, except oats.

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

Hides of cattle, buffaloes and horses, and calf and goat skins, except when of Canadian origin.

[*Note.*—The exportation of the articles specified in the two items above was previously prohibited "to all destinations, other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates, France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Japan, United States, when for consumption in United States only, or shipped to special consignees in the United Kingdom *via* United States, or exported *via* United States under license or dispensation from Canada."] (C. 32,960.)

It is provided in the above-mentioned Customs Memorandum (No. 1950 B), dated 20th September last, that in regard to goods destined for and permitted to be exported to Russia or neutral countries in Europe, it is essential that the Bill of Lading or a certified copy of it should be on board the exporting vessel.

**Regulations regarding goods destined for Certain Countries and Issue of Licenses for Export of Grain.**

### *Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

#### DOMINION OF CANADA—*continued.*

It is desirable *in the case of all exports*, that the goods be consigned on the shipping bills to a named consignee, and that the ultimate destination be clearly stated.

When goods are consigned to a bank or responsible financial house, notation may be made on the shipping bills such as "Notify A.B."—A.B. being the person or firm for whom the goods are ultimately destined.

The Memorandum also states that, notwithstanding the provisions of any prohibitory order, licences may be issued, on application to the Department of Customs, Ottawa, for the export of wheat flour, wheat, rye, barley, &c., in special cases, such as the following, viz. :—

1. For wheat flour and wheat to *Holland*, when consigned to the Netherlands Government with the consent of that Government obtained beforehand in every case.
2. For barley and rye to *Holland*, when consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust with the consent of the Trust obtained beforehand in every case.
3. For wheat flour, wheat and other grains, except oats, to *Greece*, in cases where the British Minister at Athens recommends the issue of a licence after consignees have given him satisfactory guarantees.
4. For wheat flour, wheat, barley and rye to *Denmark* and *Norway*, after inquiry in each case following an application to the Department of Customs from the consignor, stating the name and address of the consignee, and the quantity and description of the commodity proposed to be exported.

C. (32,960.)

#### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of copy of a Customs Notice (No. 11), dated 7th September, 1915, giving Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on various articles imported into the Union of South Africa.

The following are the principal decisions given :—

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rate of Duty.	Rebate upon goods the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Possessions.
Aluminium sheets, printed on ... ..	193	20 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
Aniline (not a dye) ... ..	193	20 % "	3 % "
Filter (water softening and purification)	193	20 % "	3 % "
Gishurst compound... ..	134	3 % "	Whole Duty.
Match box slides (for covering match boxes) ... ..	71	25 % "	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
Miners' safety hat ... ..	193	20 % "	3 % "
Petrological microscope ... ..			
Prufit (for rendering cement waterproof)			
Rubber buffer (used as a bearing spring buffer) ... ..	114 (a)	3 % "	Whole Duty.
Sluice gates (appliances for irrigation machinery) ... ..			

(C. 33,047.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.**

The "Nyasaland Government Gazette" for the 18th August last contains a Government Notice (No. 173 of 1915) laying down certain Rules which have been made under "The Intoxicating Liquor Ordinance, 1911" for the Nyasaland Protectorate, with effect from the 1st October, 1915.

**Importation, &c.  
of Native Liquors  
prohibited.**

Under these Rules it is provided, *inter alia*, that no native liquors shall be imported into the Protectorate, nor shall such liquors be sold, except at such places as may be licensed for that purpose by the District Resident.

Any licence granted by a Resident shall be subject to the conditions specified in such licence.

The term "native liquors" includes beer, palm wine, and all other native intoxicating liquors.

The Rules published in the "Gazette" of the 31st July, 1913, are repealed.

(C. 33,109.)

**NIGERIA.**

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 183 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 15th July last relative to the Governor in Council being empowered to make regulations regarding the importation, &c. of explosives into Nigeria under Ordinance No. 6 of 1915, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a Regulation (No. 10 of 1915), dated 13th July, laying down certain Regulations which have been made under the provisions of section 3 of the above-mentioned Ordinance.

Under these regulations, it is provided that explosives shall not be put on shore, or put into boats or other vessels, at the places appointed or used for the landing or loading of ordinary cargo, except by the written permission of the proper officer.

Explosives shall not be landed at, removed from, or brought into, or deposited upon any quay, wharf, jetty, landing stage, warehouse shed, building or other place, except by special permission of the proper officer for each consignment, and in the presence of an officer detailed for supervising the working of the wharf.

Unless the proper officer otherwise directs, all explosives when first imported shall immediately after being put ashore, be conveyed to an explosives magazine duly appointed by the Governor.

Regulations are also prescribed with regard to the conveyance of explosives to and from the shore, conveyance by inland navigation, and storage in appointed magazines.

(C. 33,099.)

**ST. LUCIA.**

With reference to Notices which have appeared in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from St. Lucia under various Proclamations, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation, dated 6th September, 1915, prohibiting the exportation from the Colony of all goods and articles whatever to Bulgaria.

**Exportation of  
all Goods  
to Bulgaria  
prohibited.**

(C. 33,066.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.**

The Board of Trade have received from the Collector of Customs, Trinidad, copy of a Notice, dated 1st September, 1915, which has been issued to importers and exporters notifying that Consular Certificates of Origin, in prescribed form, will be required in respect of goods imported from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Italy into the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago.

Such certificates will not be required in respect of goods imported from an allied country by way of a neutral country or a through bill of lading or by through parcel post, or in respect of goods of enemy origin imported under licence.

Further, certificates will not, at present, be required in respect of the *bonâ fide* personal and household effects of persons entering the Colony, of foodstuffs, of timber of any kind (including pit-props), strawboard, mechanical wood pulp, cut flowers, flax or flax seed, iron ore, granite, granite setts for paving, paving stones, kerbstone, slate-stone, cod liver oil, ice, marble, alabaster, sienna earth, tar, carbide of calcium or cyanamide of calcium.

Any goods imported from the above-mentioned foreign places, except as otherwise above provided, unaccompanied by Certificates of Origin will be detained by the Collector of Customs until the requisite certificates are produced. The Collector is, however, authorised in such cases, and at his discretion, to allow delivery of the goods on the security of a deposit or of a bond to the amount of three times the value of the goods, with a view to the production of the necessary certificates within the prescribed period, provided that he sees no reason for suspecting that the goods enamate from enemy territory.

Declarations of Ultimate Destination of goods exported to any foreign place in Europe or on the Mediterranean Sea, with the exception of those situated in Russia and France, are now, in view of the provisions of Sec. 7 (1) of the "Customs (War Powers) Ordinance, 1915" (*see below*), required to be made to the Collector or other proper Officer of Customs. The statutory declarations hitherto made before Justices of the Peace or Commissioners of Oaths will no longer be required.

The above Notice takes effect from the 1st September, 1915.

(C. 32,832.)

A copy of the "Customs (War Powers) Ordinance, 1915," (No. 17 of 1915), dated 9th August, has been received from the Collector of Customs, Trinidad, which amends the Customs Ordinances respecting the management of the Customs in the Colony during the continuance of the present war.

Under this Ordinance, it is provided, *inter alia*, that where any goods are prohibited either to be exported or carried coastwise, or any

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO—continued.**

goods are prohibited to be exported to a named country or place, it shall not be lawful for any person to ship as stores on such vessel any of the goods to which the prohibition extends, except such quantity of any of those goods as may be allowed to be so shipped by the proper officer of Customs as being reasonably required to be shipped at the port of departure for use on board during the ship's voyage.

It is further provided under Section 7 (1) that where, in pursuance of any Proclamation issued by the Governor under Section 112 of the Customs Ordinance (No. 178), a person in the course of making entry before shipment makes a declaration as to the ultimate destination of any goods then, unless security has been given by bond, the exporter shall, if so required by the Collector of Customs, produce evidence to his satisfaction that those goods have not reached a destination in any territory which, under any Proclamation issued by His Majesty dealing with trading with the enemy for the time being in force, is or is treated as enemy territory, and if he fails to do so shall be liable to a penalty of treble the value of the goods or £100 at the election of the Collector of Customs, unless he proves that they reached such destination without his consent or connivance, and that he took all reasonable steps to secure that the ultimate destination of the goods should be the destination mentioned on the declaration.

Provisions are also made regarding the due entry and clearance of goods before shipment, pre-entry of ship's stores, coasting ships departing without clearance, exportation of goods under permit or licence, and the seizure of imported goods of enemy origin.

The Ordinance is to continue in force only during the continuance of the present war.

(C.I.B. 47,758.)

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**

With reference to Notices which have appeared in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from the Straits Settlements under various Proclamations, the Board of Trade are now in receipt of copies of Proclamations, dated the 5th and 14th August, 1915, which amend the previous Proclamations by prohibiting the exportation of the under-mentioned articles, as follows:—

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

- Bone ash ;
- Capsicum and oleo-resin of capsicum ;
- Chemicals, drugs, dyes, &c. :—
  - Caffeine and its salts ;
  - Paraldehyde ;
  - Phosphates of metals, manufactured ;
  - Phosphides ;
  - Phosphoric acids and oxides ;
  - Theobromine-sodium salicylate ;
- Guanos ;



*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***STRAITS SETTLEMENTS**—*continued.***(A)**—*continued*—

Metals and ores, namely :—

Steel containing tungsten or molybdenum or both, and any tools or other articles made from such steel ;

Jute piece goods and bags and sacks made of jute ;

Jute yarns ;

Phosphate rock, viz.—

Apatites ;

Phosphates of lime and alumina ;

Rubber, including raw, waste, and reclaimed rubber, solutions containing rubber, jellies containing rubber or any other preparations containing rubber, and goods made wholly or partly of rubber ; including tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres.

[The italicised words only are new. Balata, guttapercha and certain varieties of rubber, which were included in the above item by the Proclamation of the 5th August, were removed therefrom by the Proclamation of the 14th August last and re-transferred to heading (B), as was originally the case under a Proclamation of the 10th July last.]

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

Bags and sacks of all kinds (*not including bags and sacks made of jute, the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates, and not including paper bags*) ;

[The italicised words are new.]

Balata and guttapercha and the following varieties of rubber, viz. : Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong, Palembang, Pontianac, and all other substances containing caoutchouc.

[This item was transferred to heading (A) by the Proclamation of the 5th August, but re-transferred to this heading by the Proclamation of the 14th August last.]

Cotton yarn and thread ;

Gums, resins, balsams, and resinous substances of all kinds.

[The item "gums, resins, balsams, and resinous substances of all kinds, except such as contain caoutchouc" was originally included under this heading by the Proclamation dated 5th August, but was amended as above stated by the Proclamation of the 14th August last.]

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

Cassava powder and tapioca ;

Mandioca or tapioca flour ;

Sago and sago meal and flour ;

Tin plates, including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing.

[This item has been transferred from heading (C).]

*Note.*—The articles "vegetable oils" and "oleaginous nuts, seeds, kernels and products, including castor beans" have been removed from this heading and transferred to a new heading (E). Further, the items "jute yarns" and "jute piece goods" have been deleted from this heading and transferred to heading (A).

**(C)** To ports in Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden :—

Terne plates.

**(D)**—There are no alterations under this heading.

The following new heading has been added :—

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

Oleaginous nuts, seeds, kernels, and products, including castor beans ;

Vegetable oils.

(C. 32,704.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

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

The Board of Trade have received from the Office of the High Commissioner for the Malay States, Singapore, copy of a Government Notice (No. 13 of 1915) imposing, under Section 11 of the Kelantan Port and Customs Regulation 1323, revised duties on tobacco and spirituous liquors on importation into the State of Kelantan, with effect from the 1st July, 1915.

The following statement shows the rates of duty leviable under the present Government Notice, as well as those previously in force:—

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.	
	Old Rates.	New Rates.
Tobacco—		
Unmanufactured... .. <i>per pikul</i>	Dols. cts. 4 00	Dols. cts. 8 00
Manufactured tobacco, including cigars and cigarettes ... .. <i>ad val.</i>	10 %	25 %
Spirituous liquors—		
Spirits and liqueurs and the liquor known as "German Port Wine" ... .. <i>per gall.</i>	1 50 (a)	3 00
	<i>Per gall.</i> 1 50	3 00
	<i>or</i>	
Gin A.V.H. and similar varieties ... .. <i>per case of</i> <i>15 bottles or</i> <i>5 gallons.</i>	7 50	15 00
Vermouth, port, sherry or sparkling wines		
	<i>per gall.</i> 1 00	2 00
	<i>per gall.</i> 0 50	1 00
	<i>or</i>	
Claret and other still wines not mentioned above ... .. <i>per case of</i> <i>12 quart</i> <i>bottles.</i>	1 00	2 00
Beer, ale, stout and other liquors <i>per case of</i> <i>not less than 8 doz. pint or 4 doz. quart bottles</i>	2 00	4 00
Cider ... .. <i>per gall. or per doz. reputed pints or</i> <i>per ½ dozen reputed quarts</i>	0 25	0 50
Java, arrack, and any spirituous liquors not otherwise specified ... .. <i>per gall. or per doz.</i> <i>reputed pints or per ½ doz. reputed quarts</i>	Not specially tariffed.	4 50

(a) With a minimum of 5 cents per bottle.

(C. 32,847.)

**TERRITORY OF PAPUA.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt of copy of the "Customs Tariff 1915" (Ordinance No. 9 of 1915), which repeals previous Customs Tariff Ordinances, and, at the same time, makes provision for the imposition of duties on various articles imported into the Territory of Papua, with effect from 16th August, 1915.

The present tariff, which is set out under classified groups in much more detail than that previously in force, revises the duties on a

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**TERRITORY OF PAPUA**—*continued.*

number of articles, but there are certain articles the rates on which remain unaltered.

Many articles are specially enumerated in the present Tariff at rates of either 5 per cent. or 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, which, in the previous Tariff, were subjected to similar rates under either the "unenumerated" heading of the Tariff or under certain headings of a general character.

The following Statement shows the principal changes effected, the old rates of duty being inserted for purposes of comparison:—

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.	
	Old rates.	New rates.
Ale, beer, porter, cider, in bottle		
Per 6 qts. or 12 pints	9d.	} See below.
"      "      "      in wood or jar Per gall.	6d.	
Ale and other beer, porter, cider, and perry—		
Spirituous (in bottle and bulk) Per gall.	} See above.	} 1s. 6d. 1s.
Non-spirituous ... .. Per gall.		
Spirits of the strength of proof or of greater strength than proof by Sykes' hydrometer	15s.	} See below.
Per proof gall.		
Spirits and spirituous compounds under proof or of which the strength cannot be ascertained	15s.	
Per gall.		
Spirits, and spirituous liquors, n.e.i.—		
When not exceeding the strength of proof	} Per proof gall.	} 17s.
When exceeding the strength of proof		
Perfumed spirits and bay rum	Per proof gall.	17s.
Spirituous preparations, viz.:—Essences, fruit and other ethers, aromas and flavours, fluid extracts, sarsaparilla, tinctures, medicines, infusions, toilet preparations, lime juice, and other fruit juices and fruit syrups, containing—		
(a) Not more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit ... .. Per gall.	} See above.	} 4s. 3d. 8s. 6d. 12s. 9d. 17s. 17s.
(b) More than 25 per cent., but not more than 50 per cent. of proof spirit Per gall.		
(c) More than 50 per cent., but not more than 75 per cent. of proof spirit Per gall.		
(d) More than 75 per cent. of proof spirit, but not over proof ... .. Per gall.		
(e) Overproof to be charged as "spirituos liquors" ... .. Per proof gall.		
Non-spirituos ethereal fruit essences, and artificial fruit essences, ethers, aromas and flavours ... .. <i>ad val.</i>		10 per cent.
Wine—		
Sparkling ... .. Per gall.	6s.	15s.
Australian ... .. "	2s.	5s.
Other wines, containing over 25 per cent. of alcohol ... .. Per gall.	12s.	} See below.
Other kinds ... .. "	4s.	
Wine, n.e.i. (including medicated and vermouth)—		
(a) Containing not more than 40 per cent. of proof spirit ... .. Per gall.	} See above.	} 10s. 17s.
(b) Containing more than 40 per cent. of proof spirit ... .. Per gall.		

### Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

#### TERRITORY OF PAPUA—continued.

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.	
	Old rates.	New rates.
Table waters (aerated and mineral) and preparations n.e.i. packed for household use for the production thereof, including sparklet bulbs, preparations n.e.i. for compounding non-alcoholic beverages ... .. Per doz. pints	{ Aerated or mineral waters : 6d. }	1s.
Tobacco, viz.— Cigars, including the weight of bands or ribbons ... .. Per lb.	{ Cigars and cigarettes (including wrappers) : 5s. }	8s.
Cigarettes, including the weight of cards and mouth-pieces (contained in inside packages) ... .. Per lb.		8s.
Soap, viz.— Toilet, fancy or medicated ... .. <i>ad val.</i> N.e.i. ; also soap substitutes and compound detergents for washing and cleansing purposes, not including saponaceous disinfectants ... .. Per lb.	{ Soap, hard or soft : ½d. }	10 per cent.
Zinc and manufactures thereof and zinc shavings ... ..	{ Shavings : Free. }	1d.
	{ Other 10% <i>ad val.</i> }	Free.
Oils— Benzine, benzoline, crude petroleum, gasoline, naphtha, petrol, residual oil, engine distillate, kerosine below 150° test, and other liquid fuel ... ..	{ Benzine, naphtha, crude petroleum, residual oil, and other liquid fuel* Per gall., ¼d. }	Free.
Kerosine n.e.i. ... .. Per gall.	6d.	3d.
Castor, salad, and other oils used as medicines ... .. <i>ad val.</i>	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
N.e.i. ... .. Per gall.	6d.	6d.
Acetic acid, extract or essence of vinegar— Vinegar, standard (as prescribed by departmental by-laws), the produce of malt or grain or fruit juice by alcoholic and acetic fermentation, containing not more than 6 % of absolute acid ... Per gall.	{ Vinegar : Per gall., 6d. }	6d.
Vinegar, not the product of malt or grain or fruit juice ... .. Per gall.		1s.
Solutions, extracts or essences containing more than 6 % of absolute acetic acid for every extra 10 % or part thereof Per gall.		3d.

(C. 33.293.)

\* Not capable of being used as an illuminant.

#### MALTA.

With reference to Notices which have appeared in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from Malta under various Government Notices, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Government

#### Prohibited Exports. Amended List.

### *Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

#### MALTA—*continued.*

Notice (No. 175 of 1915), dated 12th August, which repeals a previous Notice of the 21st May last, and, at the same time, provides for the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from Malta.

A copy of an amending Notice (No. 200 of 1915), dated 13th September has also been received.

The principal changes effected in the export prohibition lists by these Government Notices are notified below:—

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

- Bone ash ;
  - Capsicum and oleo-resin of capsicum ;
  - Chemicals, drugs, dyes, &c.—
    - Ammonia liquefied ;
    - Anthracene oil and green oil ;
    - Benzol ;
    - Caffeine and its salts ;
    - Calcium carbide ;
    - Carbon disulphide ;
    - Carbon tetrachloride ;
    - Caustic soda ;
    - Chlorates, perchlorates, and nitrates, all metallic ;
    - Chlorine (including liquefied chlorine) ;
    - Copper nitrate ;
    - Hydrochloric acid ;
    - Magnesium chloride and sulphate ;
    - Mercury compounds and preparations of (other than nitrate of mercury) ;
    - Oxalic acid ;
    - Oxides and salts of the following metals—
      - Aluminium ;
      - Cobalt ;
      - Nickel ;
      - Tungsten ;
    - Paraldehyde ;
    - Phosphorus and its compounds ;
    - Potassium cyanide ;
    - Pyridine ;
    - Salicylic acid, methyl salicylate, sodium salicylate and *theobromine-sodium salicylate* ;
- [The italicised words are new.]
- Sodium ;
  - Sodium hyposulphite (thio sulphate) ;
  - Sulphur dioxide, liquefied ; spent oxide of sulphur ;
  - Tartaric acid *cream of tartar* and alkaline tartrates ;
- [The italicised words only are new.]
- Thorium oxide and salts of ;
  - [In lieu of "thorium oxide, thorium nitrate and other salts of thorium."]
  - Valonia ;
  - Zinc chloride and sulphate ;
- Coal tar, crude ;
  - Coal (including anthracite and steam, gas, household and all other kinds of coal) and coke.
- [Transferred from heading (B)].
- Diamonds, rough, suitable for industrial purposes ;
  - Electros for printing purposes, composed of lead, antimony and copper.
  - Forges, portable ;
  - Guanos ;
  - Harness and saddlery which can be used for military purposes, *including metal fittings for such harness or saddlery* ;
- [The italicised words only are new.]
- Hides, &c.—
    - Calf skins ;
  - Iron pyrites ;

### *Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

#### MALTA—continued.

**(A)—continued—**

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

Jute, raw and carded ;

[The italicised words only are new.]

Jute yarns ;

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

Metals and ores, namely—

Aluminium, manufactures of ;

Antimony and alloys of antimony, *including antifricition metal* ;

[The italicised words only are new.]

Steel containing tungsten or molybdenum or both, and any tools or other articles made from such steel ;

Wulfenite ;

Phosphate rock, viz.—

Apatites ;

Phosphates of lime and alumina ;

Pigskins, dressed or undressed ;

Rubber (including raw, waste and reclaimed rubber, solutions containing rubber, jellies containing rubber, or any other preparations containing rubber, and also including *bilata, gutta-percha, and the following varieties of rubber, viz. :—Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong, Palembang, Pontianac, and all other substances containing caoutchouc*) and goods made wholly or partly of rubber, including tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres.

[The italicised words only are new.]

Sheepskins, tanned ;

Spirits, methylated ;

Tarpaulins and wagon covers ;

Tungsten filaments for electric lamps ;

Wax, mineral and vegetable, except Carnauba wax ;

Wood tar, and wood tar oil ;

Zinc rods.

**(B) To all foreign ports in Europe and the Mediterranean and Black Seas :—**

Anchors and chain cables ;

Carnauba wax ;

Charcoal and peat ;

Chemicals, drugs, &c.—

Acetic acid :

Antimony, compounds of, except sulphides and oxides of antimony ;

Arsenic and its compounds ;

Bichromate of soda ;

Copper, compounds of, except copper nitrate, copper iodide, copper sulphate, and suboxide of copper ;

Sodium, cyanide and sulphide ;

Tin, compounds of, other than chloride of tin and tin ore ;

Cotton yarn and thread ;

Foodstuffs and feeding stuffs, and the raw materials thereof, including the following :—

Hempseed ;

Palm kernels ;

Poppy seed ;

Sunflower seed ;

Grindstones, carborundum wheels, and emery wheels ;

Gums, resins, balsams, and resinous substances of all kinds, except such as contain caoutchouc ;

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

Lignum vite ;

Monazite sand ;

Rattans ;

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*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

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**MALTA**—*continued.*

**(B)**—*continued*—

Terne plates ;

Tin plates, including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing.

(C. 29,455 ; C. 32,703.)

The Board of Trade have also received copy of Government Notice (No. 182 of 1915), dated 19th August, which prohibits the exportation of potatoes from Malta to all destinations. (C. 32,703.)

**Prohibition of the Exportation of Potatoes.**

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**CYPRUS.**

The Cyprus Gazette (Extraordinary) for the 13th September last, contains a Notification (No. 13,234 of 1915), laying down the procedure with regards to bills of lading for goods which are contraband of war or fall to be dealt with under the Retaliation Order in Council of the 11th March, 1915.

**Procedure regarding Bills of Lading for Exports.**

Bills of lading, or certified copies, are now invariably required to be on board the vessel in the case of goods whatever their nature may be *i.e.*, whether contraband or not. In the case of goods destined to Russia or neutral countries in Europe, such bills must be drawn either in the name of the actual consignee or to a bank or other financial house with the marginal endorsement "Notify A.B."—A.B. being the consignee as shown in the declaration of destination.

Shipments for England, France and Italy need not be for a named consignee, provided that the bill of lading and manifest clearly show that the destination is as stated.

Goods for the Netherlands should be consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust.

With regard to neutral countries outside Europe it is not absolutely necessary, but would save possibly delay, to adopt the procedure prescribed above.

(C. 32,341.)

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**RUSSIA.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Decree of the Minister of Commerce (issued in concurrence with the Minister of Finance and the Governor-General of Turkestan), dated the 14th/27th August, was published in the "Bulletin of Laws" of Petrograd for the 25th August/7th September, in virtue of which the Customs duties on certain classes of goods imported into the Trans-Caspian Territory and the Khanate of Bukhara are increased as shown in the following statement:—

**Increase of Customs Duties on certain Articles imported into the Trans-Caspian Territory and the Khanate of Bukhara.**

### Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

#### RUSSIA—continued.

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.	
	Former.	Present.
Dried figs, "rahat locoum," "halva" ... ..	<i>Rbls. cop.</i> Per pound. 4 05	<i>Rbls. cop.</i> Per pound. 5 67
Spices—		
Vanilla and saffron ... ..	32 40	48 75
Cardamoms, mace, and nutmegs ... ..	10 80	16 50
Cloves, cinnamon, pepper, ginger, badian, and all other spices not specially mentioned ... ..	6 75	10 50
Bay leaves, bay berries, and galanga ... ..	2 92½	3 30
Black tea ... ..	31 50	} Pays the duties fixed by the Russian Tariff,* according to the frontier by which imported into the Empire. 18 00
Green tea ... ..	12 00	
Precious and semi-precious stones, natural or artificial, unwrought or cut in facets, pearls, real or artificial, loose or threaded, garnets ... ..	<i>Per funt.</i> 10 00	<i>Per funt.</i> 11 00
Corals, real or artificial, unwrought, also pierced, threaded, in bundles or carved ... ..	10 00	12 00
White muslin ... ..	1 05	2 44
Jams, spicebreads, candied fruits and berries ... ..	<i>Per pound.</i> 1 65	<i>Per pound.</i> 3 00

\* A translation of the Russian Tariff in its present form has recently been published by the Board of Trade as a Parliamentary Paper. [Cd. 7,854, price 7d.]

The Decree also prohibits the importation of *spirits, wine-brandy, and all other strong spirituous liquors* into the Territory and the Khanate. (C. 33,142.)

The Board of Trade are also in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Decree of the Minister of Finance, dated the 8th/21st September, and published in the "Bulletin of Laws" of Petrograd for the 11th/24th September, prohibits the exportation, *via* all frontiers of the Empire, of *calcium acetate, chloride of tin, yellow-wood, chestnut, oak and other plants containing dyeing and tanning substances*, and also prohibits the exportation of *asses* by the Persian and Afghan frontiers. Exceptions from these prohibitions will, however, be made in favour of Allied and friendly countries. (C. 33,171.)

With reference to the notice at page 696 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 2nd September, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Ambassador at Petrograd to the effect that, in virtue of a Decree which was promulgated on the 9th October, the importation into Russia of goods of enemy origin is prohibited. As an exception to this general pro-



*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***RUSSIA—continued.**

hibition, however, a number of articles of enemy origin (including, *inter alia*, chemicals, colours, dyeing materials, hand tools, machinery, metals, and tanning materials) will be allowed to be imported into Russia subject to payment of import duties at twice the rates fixed for such articles in the Customs Tariff.

With reference to previous notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" on the subject of the regulations respecting certificates of origin for goods imported into Russia, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Russian Minister of Finance, in concurrence with the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Commerce, has decided that the following goods shall be added to the list of goods which, on importation into the Empire, need not be accompanied by a certificate of origin. [For the original list of goods which might be imported without a certificate of origin—see the notice at pages 898–899 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 24th June, 1915.]

- Hides and skins, undressed: of bulls, oxen, cows, calves, camels, buffaloes, horses, asses, pigs; skins of fish or amphibious animals [No. 54 of the Russian Customs Tariff];
- Hides and skins, dressed [Tariff No. 55];
- Leather belting for machinery [ex Tariff No. 57 (6)];
- Woollen parts of machines and apparatus [Tariff No. 61 (2)—Note 2];
- Natural whetstones, in rectangular or circular shape, mounted or not [Tariff No. 66 (4)];
- Grinding and polishing substances, and articles manufactured therefrom: graphite, carbons for electro-technical purposes; lubricating, polishing and adhesive compounds [Tariff No. 71];
- Colophony [ex Tariff No. 82];
- India-rubber (caoutchouc and gutta-percha), prepared and manufactured [Tariff No. 88];
- Chloride of lime [ex Tariff No. 107];
- Iodine, bromine, barium chloride, nitrite of soda, purified boric acid, in crystals, as a powder, or as an anhydride; acetate of lead (sugar of lead), acetate of soda, whether liquid or not; chlorate of potassium (Berthollet's salts) and chlorate of sodium; chloride of iron; calcium carbide; benzol and naphthalene, purified; resinous soaps and salts of resin acid; oxalic and lactic acids; carbonic acid, in crystals or in the form of a transparent liquid; cream of tar, refined; wood spirit and acetone [Tariff No. 112 (1)];
- Naphthols and sulphonic acids [Tariff No. 112 (6)];
- Nitro and amido derivatives of the aromatic series [Tariff No. 112 (7)];
- Peroxide of hydrogen [ex Tariff No. 112 (9)];
- White lead and zinc white [Tariff No. 131];
- Metallic ores and minerals [Tariff No. 138];
- Cast iron in pigs, scraps and filings—all kinds, except ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon and ferrochrome [Tariff No. 139 (1)];
- Copper, aluminium, nickel, cobalt, bismuth, cadmium and other unspecified metals; chrysocholle, tombac, argenta (German silver), Britannia metal, and all other unspecified metal alloys—all the above in bars, rods and sheets [Tariff No. 143 (2)];
- Manufactures of the foregoing metals and alloys, viz., articles not ornamented in relief, not engraved, and stamped articles, even if combined with wood, iron, tin plate, leather, or other common materials [Tariff No. 149 (2)];
- Cast iron wares, in the rough, or worked [Tariff No. 150];
- Iron and steel manufactures, wrought, stamped, moulded—not specially mentioned; forged rails [Tariff No. 151];
- Iron and steel boiler-makers' wares, such as steam boilers and similar apparatus, boilers, reservoirs, tanks, boxes, sections of bridges; also all unspecified kinds of manufactures of sheet iron or steel [Tariff No. 152 (1)];

### Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

#### RUSSIA—continued.

- Iron and steel manufactures (unspecified), worked, turned, polished, ground, bronzed or otherwise elaborated, even with parts composed of wood or of copper or copper alloys [Tariff No. 153];
- Wire of copper or copper alloys, aluminium, nickel, cobalt, bismuth, cadmium, &c. of chrysocholle, tombac, argentan, Britannia metal, &c. [Tariff No. 155 (2)];
- Manufactures of wire of such metals and metal alloys [Tariff No. 156 (2)];
- Electrical cables of all kinds [Tariff No. 156 (3)];
- Cutlery of any kind and for any purpose (except machine knives, &c.), in mountings of common materials, prepared from iron, steel, copper, copper alloys, &c., &c.; also scissors or pincers provided with even or with notched blades; knife blades; and forks without handles, finished or not [Tariff No. 158 (1)];
- Scythes, bills and sickles [Tariff No. 160 (1)];
- Machines and apparatus, complete or incomplete, fitted together or in parts [Tariff No. 167];
- Instruments and apparatus.—Astronomical, optical (except spectacles, eyeglasses, opera glasses and binoculars), physical, chemical and mathematical, geodetical and drawing; instruments, &c. for medical purposes; manometers, vacuumeters, indicators and measuring apparatus; magic lanterns and other lanterns for picture projection; photographic apparatus; geographical globes; glasses for spectacles and for opera glasses, burning glasses, magnifying glasses, and all kinds of optical glasses; electrical current interrupters, commutators, safety cut-outs; holders for electrical incandescent lamps; rheostats and commutators of all kinds, fitted together or in parts; telegraphic and telephonic apparatus; electrical and pneumatic bells and accessories for electrical signalling [Tariff No. 169 (1)];
- Electro-technical measuring appliances (ammeters, wattmeters, voltmeters, and calculators) [Tariff No. 169 (2)];
- Paper pulp prepared by chemical process (cellulose, pulp made from rags, straw, peat, etc) [Tariff No. 176 (4)];
- Wool and hair, uncombed, unspun; wool combings and waste [Tariff No. 181];
- Felts or felted tissues of cotton, pure or mixed with wool, for use in factories and workshops [Tariff No. 187 (4)];
- Twine of Manila hemp or sisal, for sheaf binding reapers, whether imported separately or with the machine [Tariff No. 190, Note 4];
- Jute and linen sacks, also coarse jute tissues for sacking or packing [Tariff No. 191];
- Machine belting of hemp or cotton [see Tariff No. 194];
- Felts or felted tissues of wool, for use in factories [see Tariff No. 198];
- Woollen manufactures for use in factories (including filter and press cloths and camels' hair transmission belts) [Tariff No. 202]. (C. 33,204.)

#### NORWAY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at Christiania to the effect that the exportation of *hemp yarn, cordage, lines, cords, and twist* from Norway has been prohibited.

(C. 33,083)

#### SWEDEN.

The "Svensk Författningssamling" for the 22nd September contains a Royal Order, dated the 21st September, which prohibits the exportation of *cheese* from Sweden, as from the 23rd September.

Prohibition of  
Exportation of Cheese.

(C. 33,353.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**NETHERLANDS.**

The "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" for the 24th September contains a Royal Order, dated the 22nd September, which re-imposes the prohibition of the exportation of *glax waste suitable for tow-yarn spinning mills*, which was imposed by a Royal Decree of the 17th February and temporarily withdrawn by a Royal Decree of the 24th June (*see the notice at page 54 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 1st July*).

The issue of the "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" for the 26th/27th September contains an Order of the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, dated the 25th September, which revokes the Order of the 25th August (noted on page 767 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 9th September) under which *geldings and stallions under 20 months* were allowed to be exported from the Netherlands.

The "Staatscourant" for the 30th September contains a Ministerial Order, dated the 29th September, which provides that, as from the 4th October, the prohibition of the exportation of mutton established by Royal Decree of the 2nd September (and noted at page 767 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 9th September) should be relaxed in so far as concerns *meat from rams and wethers*.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at The Hague to the effect that the exportation of *coke* and of *honey* from the Netherlands was prohibited by two Royal Decrees of the 2nd October.

(C. 21,662 ; C. 29,130 ; C. 29,682 ; C. 32,969.)

**SWITZERLAND.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at Berne to the effect that a Federal Decree of the 9th October prohibits the exportation of the following articles from Switzerland, as from the 13th October :—

- Chloride of lime ;
- Materials for use in the construction of suspension railways ;
- Needles ;
- Rags ;
- Ropes ;
- Vices ; and
- Wire.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Decree of the Swiss Federal Council, dated the 2nd October, which provides that, as from the 4th October, the importation of rice, and of the products of the grinding thereof (including forage meal and bran), was to be reserved exclusively to the Confederation. The "Commissariat central des guerres" is charged with the purchase, importation and sale of the products specified, and

**Importation  
of Rice and  
Products thereof.**

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**SWITZERLAND**—*continued.*

is also empowered to authorise the importation of rice and rice products by Swiss firms and individuals if it be proved, before the 11th October, that the goods were purchased before the 4th October. These goods must be sold in Switzerland, and the Military Department is to fix the selling prices thereof. (C. 33,254.)

**PORTUGAL.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at Lisbon to the effect that the exportation of *linseed, linseed oil and all kinds of cotton yarns* from Portugal was prohibited as from the 7th October.

The "Diario do Governo" for the 30th September contains a Decree (No. 1,922) of the same date, which reduces from 20 to 15 escudos per 100 kilogrammes the surtax payable, in addition to the ordinary export duty, on *unwashed wool* exported from Portugal. (C. 32,814.)

**ITALY.**

The Italian "Gazzetta Ufficiale" for the 1st October contains a Decree of the Lieutenant-General, dated the 12th September, providing that, up to the 30th June, 1916, *wooden railway sleepers* imported into Italy by the State Railway Administration, may, subject to the authorisation of the Minister of Finance, be classed for tariff purposes as "Common wood, squared or sawn lengthwise" even if they are made of fine (cabinet) woods.

[*Note.*—The above Decree authorises a temporary modification of the provisions of the Official Index to the Italian Customs Tariff ("Repertorio") which provides as follows for the classification of wooden railway sleepers, even if provided with holes for fixing the rails, imported into Italy:—

	"Conventional"
	rate of duty.
Of common wood—classed as "Common wood, squared or sawn lengthwise" (Tariff No. 229a (2))	Free.
Of fine (cabinet) wood—classed as "Fine (cabinet) woods, sawn lengthwise" (Tariff No. 229b (2))	} 3 lire per 100 kilogs.
	(C. 33,859.)

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*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

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**MOROCCO.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a copy of a Dahir, dated the 29th April, 1915 (amending the Dahir of the 8th April, 1914), which prohibits the importation into, the manufacture, circulation, storing, sale, or offering for sale in the French Zone in Morocco of absinthe and similar products and of essence of absinthe and similar products. The Dahir defines "absinthe" as covering all alcohol (however manufactured) containing aromatic principles derived from the wormwood (absinthe) plant, whether alone or combined with other aromatic substances; and also contains a definition of products which are to be regarded as "products similar to absinthe."

(C. 32,074.)

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**HONDURAS—SALVADOR.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of translation of a Treaty of Commerce between the Republics of Honduras and Salvador, which was signed at Tegucigalpa on the 26th June last. The Treaty is to come into operation as soon as the ratifications are exchanged, and is to remain in force for a period of ten years, and, if not denounced by either Contracting Party three months before the expiration of that period, the Treaty is to continue in force for a further term of ten years.

The Treaty provides for absolute freedom of commerce between the two Republics in respect of goods produced, or manufactured from raw material, in either country, which are exported therefrom to the other, and such products and articles (a schedule of which is incorporated in the Treaty) are not to be liable to export or import duty in either Republic, or to transit dues of any kind. Certificates of origin are to be produced in respect of the goods entitled to this exemption from duties.

(C. 32,503.)

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**ECUADOR.**

An Ecuadorian Presidential Decree, dated the 19th July and published in the "Registro Oficial" for the 21st July, provides that, as from the 1st August, 1915, the export duty on tagua nuts exported from Ecuador was to be levied at the rate of 2 sucres per 100 kilogs in the case of unshelled nuts, and at the rate of 3 sucres per 100 kilogs, in the case of shelled nuts.

(C. 33,361.)

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**URUGUAY.**

The Uruguayan "Diario Oficial" for the 18th August contains a Decree, dated the 14th August, which authorises, until further notice, the duty-free importation into Uruguay of seeds of lucerne (*medicago sativa*) having a degree of purity of 94 per cent. and a germinative power of 88 per cent.

(C. 33,367.)

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## SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

### UNITED KINGDOM.

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

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified that the Cunard Line are about to inaugurate a new steamship service between London (Surrey Commercial Docks) and Boston, U.S.A. The first sailings from London will be by the S.s. "Headley" on 16th October, and the S.s. "Tronto" on 9th November. (C.I.B. 48,786.)

**Naval Prizes.** See notice on p. 90.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified that the steamers which left this country in July last on a trading expedition to the mouths of the Rivers Obi and Yenesei have safely returned to Grimsby with their cargoes of produce from Central Siberia.

References to the Kara Sea route to Siberia will be found on p. 399 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th May; on p. 830 of the issue of the "Journal" of 17th June, and on p. 50 of last week's issue.

### ITALY.

**British Cargo on Enemy Ships in Italian Ports.** See notice on p. 92.

## MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY, CANADA.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) reports that, according to statistics compiled by the Ontario Bureau of Mines, the value of the output of the Metalliferous mines of the Province of Ontario during the six months ended 30th June, 1915, was as follows, the corresponding figures for 1914 being given for purposes of comparison:—

	Jan.-June, 1914.	Jan.-June, 1915.
	Dollars.	
Gold	2,011,069	3,570,072
Silver	7,053,418	5,188,763
Copper	1,197,059	1,229,894
Nickel	2,872,843	3,393,528
Iron ore	118,119	288,296
Pig-iron	4,429,664	2,856,040
Cobalt	22,581	34,443
Cobalt oxide (including nickel oxide)	379,152	56,812

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***CANADA**—*continued.*

Of the total value of the yield of gold for the first half of the current year 3,267,620 dols. came from Porcupine Camp. The production of the Porcupine group is steadily increasing, and the existing scale of operations, if maintained for the full year, will give an increase of about 50 per cent. over the yield for 1914. Promising developments, says the report, are in progress in other fields.

In regard to other minerals, the diminution in the output of silver continues, the decrease as compared with the first six months of 1914 being 1,864,655 dols. Part of the shrinkage is due to the fall in the price of silver since the war began. The output of nickel has never been so great as it is at present. Compared with the corresponding period of 1914 the value of the nickel output went up by over 18 per cent. while that of copper increased by over 2 per cent. (C.I.B. 47,603.)

Dollar = 4s. 1½d. at par.

**AUSTRALIA.**

With reference to the notice on pp. 915-6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 23rd September last, relative to the establishment by the Commonwealth Government of the Australian Metal Exchange, through which all metal transactions must be conducted, H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports, under date 2nd September, that the Federal Attorney-General announces the postponement for one month of the establishment of this Exchange. All transactions in metals, however, from 6th September, the date originally fixed for the opening of the Exchange, until the Exchange is created, must be registered with the Attorney-General.

Mr. Milne adds:—"In prescribing rules for the projected Exchange the Attorney-General has definitely declared that a 'British firm' is to be defined as one all the partners of which are British subjects, and a majority of the partners of which are natural born British subjects, and approved by the Federal Attorney-General. A 'British company' is defined as meaning a company incorporated in the British Dominions, all the directors of which are natural born British subjects, and at least four-fifths of the shareholders of which are British subjects resident in the British Dominions. At least four-fifths of the capital of such company must be owned by British subjects, and the company must not be mainly controlled, directly or indirectly, by the subjects of any foreign country."

(C.I.B. 43,337.)

**JAPAN.**

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) has forwarded an extract from the local press giving some particulars of the new cotton spinning machinery which has recently been

**Increase in Cotton Spinning Machinery.**

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.*

**JAPAN**—*continued.*

ordered by, or which it is proposed to instal in, the various Japanese mills. It is not possible to ascertain exactly what the number of spindles to be purchased will be, but Mr. Crowe is informed that the total will be about 320,000 spindles, which corresponds with the number given in the press extract referred to, which reads as follows:—

The Japanese cotton milling industry has been making steady progress in recent years, from 100,000 to 200,000 new spindles being installed annually. As the money market has been slack and building cheap this year, many cotton mills are in the course of extending their plant and the number of spindles now being installed, or contemplated, is said to be about 320,000. New spindles to the number of 26,204 and 1,072 weaving looms will, it is stated, be ready for operation in the course of a month or two in various cotton mills, and, although the work has not yet been commenced, 296,256 new spindles will shortly be installed. These figures may be subject to certain changes, but it can safely be asserted that some 300,000 spindles are planned to be installed. The date on which the new spindles will come into operation may differ but it is expected they will all be in full operation by the beginning of next year at the latest. With this new addition the number of spindles at work for 1916 will total over 3,000,000. Any increase of spindles further than the above will be difficult owing to the high cost of machinery and the difficulty of importing it.

(C.I.B. 47,800.)

H.M. Consul at Shimonoseki (Mr. E. H. Holmes) reports that the extensions under way at the Imperial Steel Works at Wakamatsu are to be completed at the end of the present fiscal year, and, in order to cope with the ore which will be forthcoming from the Han Yeh Ping mines in North China, a further extension scheme, to be spread over six years, at a reported cost of some £3,500,000,

**Extensions—in  
Progress and  
Contemplated—of  
the Imperial  
Steel Works at  
Wakamatsu.**

is contemplated.

The extensions at present in progress comprise (1) open hearth plant, (2) blooming mill, (3) bar mill, (4) plate mill, and (5) benzol plant. Details are as follows:—

*Open hearth plant.*—The plant has already been supplied by a German firm in fulfilment of pre-war contracts, and the erection work is well on its way to completion; it consists of four open hearth furnaces and one mixer, ten gas producers, two 5-ton handling cranes, two cranes for scrap yard, one 40-ton crane for casting hall, two 90-ton cranes for casting hall, two ingot stripping cranes, and one soaking pit crane.

*Blooming and bar mills.*—These have also been supplied by the same German firm, and are in course of erection. They comprise one blooming mill complete, one continuous billet mill, one large bar mill, one middle bar mill, one small bar mill, two 5-ton billet yard



*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***JAPAN**—*continued.*

cranes, two 3-ton billet yard cranes, and three 5-ton cranes for handling rolled products.

*Plate mill.*—This mill comprises:—(1) Sixteen top and bottom plate mill rolls, weight about 100 tons net, and five middle plate mill rolls. Tenders for these have already been adjudged and contracts given to the Japanese representatives of an American firm. (2) Twelve top and bottom plate mill rolls, and three middle plate mill rolls. Tenders for these were limited to three specified American manufacturers. It is stated that, originally, a German firm had secured a part of the contract but its share was subsequently cancelled.

*Benzol plant.*—A contract for this plant has already been placed with a British firm.

*Zinc refining plant.*—A small zinc refining plant will be manufactured and erected at the Works for the production of zinc for consumption in the various processes connected with the Works.

*Capacity.*—Upon completion of the work now in hand it is estimated that the productive capacity of the Steel Works will be increased as shown in the following table:—

	Present Output per Annum.	Estimated Output per Annum when Extensions are Completed.
	Tons.	Tons
Steel—		
Rails ... ..	60,000	60,000
Shapes and bars ... ..	80,000	150,000
Plates and sheets ... ..	50,000	80,000
Wire rods ... ..	30,000	35,000
Miscellaneous ... ..	20,000	25,000
Bye-products—		
Benzol (from coke oven gases) ... ..	—	2,400
Ammonium sulphate ... ..	5,000	*
Coal-tar pitch ... ..	16,000	*
Coal-tar oil ... ..	7,000	*
Refined zinc ... ..	—	180

\* No estimate is made for these items.

The actual output of finished steel in the fiscal year 1914-15 was 230,239 tons and, according to the foregoing estimate, it is contemplated that the annual output will be increased to about 350,000 tons.

The increased output of steel wire, it is stated, will be sufficient for present requirements for the wire nail factories of Yasuda and Kishimoto.

With regard to the preference apparently shown to other than British manufacturers, it appears that British tenders are too high as compared with American tenders.

(C. 32,502.)

## TEXTILES AND TEXTILE MATERIALS.

### UNITED KINGDOM.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 7th October, 1915, was **Cotton Statistics.** 38,034 (including 173 bales British West Indian and 229 bales British West African), and the number imported during the forty weeks ended 7th October, 1915, was 4,106,012 (including 4,620 bales British West Indian, 4,369 bales British West African, 17,379 bales British East African, and 979 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 7th October, 1915, was 4,979, and during the forty weeks 523,566.

For further details see p. 144.

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 nine months ended September, 1915, will be found on p. 143.

### SOUTH AFRICA.

According to information received at the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa, from the Commissioner of Customs and Excise at Pretoria, interesting experiments in cotton growing are about to be undertaken in Natal with a view to ascertaining the most suitable variety for cultivation there. The planting and cultivation are to be supervised by the Government officer in charge of tobacco and cotton investigations in the Province. The Government has erected a ginning plant at Durban, where seed cotton from farmers in all parts of Natal and Zululand will be ginned and baled ready for the market at a cost of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb. on the lint.

(C.I.B. 48,343.)

### JAPAN.

**Increase in Cotton Spinning Machinery.** See notice on p. 129.

## 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 9th October, 1915, were as follows:—

#### Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	44s.	1d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	41s.	0d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	26s.	5d.

For further particulars see p. 144.

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*Agricultural and Forest Products.*

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**UNITED KINGDOM**—*continued.*

A statement is published on p. 145 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 9th October, 1915, as compared with the imports during the corresponding weeks of 1913 and 1914.

**Imports of  
Agricultural  
Produce.**

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

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**BRITISH GUIANA.**

The Crown Agents for the Colonies have published, for the Government of British Guiana, a manual entitled "The Timbers of British Guiana." This report contains a description of the wood of each species of tree in the collection made by the Hon. A. G. Bell, M. Inst. C.E., sometime Colonial Civil Engineer; identifying as far as possible the species. Particulars concerning those species that may already have been published have been collated and included in the report, which also records the results of tests made upon the woods by means of tools commonly used in the conversion of timber. Reports upon the commercial utility of the timbers, with especial regard to their prospect of gaining a footing in the British market, are also included.

United Kingdom firms interested may consult the above-mentioned report at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

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**ITALY.**

H.M. Consul-General at Naples (Mr. S. J. A. Churchill, M.V.O.) has forwarded a copy of "Il Mattino" of 4-5th Vintage Prospects. October, containing a report of the Director-General of Agriculture at Rome regarding the new Italian wine crop, which has been harvested during recent weeks. The quantity of grapes is considerably inferior to that anticipated. The quality is good or fair in Piedmont, Romagna and Tuscany; it is mediocre or poor in the Marches, in Apulia and in some districts of Sicily. Prices for grapes in various districts are quoted.

The report in question, together with information collected from other sources regarding the Italian vintage, both in Italian, may be consulted by British firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 48,511.)

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

### UNITED KINGDOM.

In the trades compulsorily insured against unemployment, *viz.*, building, works of construction, engineering, shipbuilding, vehicle making, &c., the percentage of unemployment at 1st October was 0·91, as compared with 0·96 a month ago, 5·11 a year ago, and 3·45 two years ago. These figures relate to the whole of the United Kingdom and include all unemployed workmen in the insured trades. It will be seen that the rate of unemployment in these trades is less than a fifth the rate of a year ago, and less than one third of the rate two years ago.

As regards the uninsured trades, the number of men and women on the registers of the Labour Exchanges at 1st October shows an increase on the figure of a month ago, being 64,226, as compared with 61,767. For men alone, the corresponding figures were 16,962 and 16,950 and for women 47,264 and 44,817.

A statement showing the number of receiving orders and of administration orders (Deceased Debtors' Estates) gazetted in England and Wales during the month and nine months ended September, 1915, will be found on p. 146.

#### Bankruptcy Statistics.

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### HONG KONG.

According to the Report on Hong Kong for 1914, recently issued by the Colonial Office (*Annual Series*—No. 856), the volume of the import trade of the Colony in 1914 was 4,727,036 tons as compared with 4,956,125 tons in 1913, a decrease of 4·6 per cent. Considering the circumstances attending the last five months of 1914, the decrease may be considered remarkably small.

Increases of imports are shown under the headings of beans, coal, cotton, flour, hemp, bulk kerosene, and liquid fuel. Coal showed an increase of 171,664 tons, or 15·1 per cent. Welsh coal, though forming a small proportion of the total coal imports, showed a large increase. Imports of Chinese coal increased while imports of Japanese coal suffered a decline.

The trade in cotton yarn and piece goods declined. The causes which led to this decline were the heavy fall in prices in the early part of the year, accompanied by a fall in exchange, and, while trade revived in May and June, the floods inland caused a severe set-back.

*Exports.*—The decrease in the volume of exports amounted to 295,398 tons, or 11 per cent., which may be ascribed principally to the war, although there was a general falling off in exports throughout the year. The figures for the first seven months showed a decrease, compared with those for the corresponding period of 1913, of 45,332 tons, or 3·4 per cent., while those for the last five months declined by 250,066 tons, or 18·8 per cent.

*Transit cargo.*—In transit cargo the effect of the war was very marked. For the whole year there was a decrease of 513,725 tons, or 10·4 per

*Miscellaneous.***HONG KONG**—*continued.*

cent. For the first seven months there was an increase of 301,699 tons, or 10·7 per cent., but in the last five months there was a decrease of 815,424 tons, or 16·5 per cent.

[*Note.*—There is no customs or other staff to compile statistics, the figures given in the Report are based upon reports by the masters of ships of cargo carried, and these reports may not always be accurate.]

**RUSSIA.**

The Acting British Consul-General at Moscow (Mr. R. H. B. Lockhart) has furnished the following particulars relative to the fur and hides section of this year's Nijni Novgorod Fair:—

The course of the Fair was brisk, if the war and its attendant circumstances are taken into consideration. The Fair was influenced by the demand for certain articles in the United Kingdom and the United States, and the prices for such articles rose considerably. Compared with former years, however, the Fair was somewhat dull and lifeless, as many buyers were absent, and a considerable quantity of goods were either not forwarded at all, or were delayed in delivery on account of the congestion of traffic.

**Fur and Hides Sales at Nijni Novgorod Fair in 1915.** **Astrachans**, being a prohibited export and the principal buyers from Germany being absent, remained wholly unsold. On account of a considerable demand from the United Kingdom, many parcels of good quality **Badgers** were bought at from 1·35 roubles to 1·40 roubles per skin. **Colt skins** were quite neglected, some few parcels being sold to Russian glove makers up to 1·30 roubles per skin.

**Ermines.**—At the beginning of the Fair there was a moderately good demand for these articles. At the finish, however, the demand relaxed and prices declined somewhat. Good "Beresovsky" ermines fetched per skin from 2·20 roubles to 2·40 roubles; "Petchersky" up to 1·70 roubles; "Archangel" up to 1·60 roubles; "Tomsky" up to 1·60 roubles; and West Russian goods up to 1·30 roubles. "Best Ishimsky" were not on the market, and there was no demand for "Kolinsky."

**Marmots** were also neglected and **Martens** were quite without demand.

**Persians.**—Before the Fair commenced Russian dealers bought best raw Persian lamb skins up to 75 roubles and 80 roubles, and, at the beginning of the Fair, disposed of these goods at a very good profit, so that they were obliged to purchase fresh supplies. However, on account of the main parcels not arriving in time, there was a scarcity of these goods and prices went up enormously, but fell again later.

**Red Fox.**—There was a large demand for these skins, especially for the best grades. The light goods, however, such as Mongolian, Semipalatinsky and Karaganka, were quite neglected. West Russian foxes fetched up to 8 roubles; Central Russian foxes up to 14 roubles; East Russian up to 15 roubles; Tobolsky up to 16 roubles

*Miscellaneous.***RUSSIA**—*continued.*

Finnish up to 17 roubles and 18 roubles; Yacootsky up to 22 roubles; and Kamtchtsky up to 27 roubles.

**Sables** were not much in demand.

**Squirrel Skins.**—There was a very brisk demand for squirrel skins, and almost all parcels on stock were cleared. Russian backs fetched up to 26 copecks, Savotsky up to 28 copecks, Russian squirrel skins up to 34 copecks, and Lensky skins up to 41 copecks; only a few parcels of raw squirrel skins were sold. **Squirrel Tails** were offered at 175 roubles per pound, but there were no buyers.

**White Fox.**—These goods were in very brisk demand, about 8,000 foxes being sold altogether. Yenisseysky goods fetched up to 29 roubles per skin; Surgutsky up to 25 roubles; Obdorsky, with tails, up to 22 roubles; Pchershky up to 26 roubles, and Yacootsky up to 29 roubles.

Many parcels of **Horse Hair** were bought at from 35 to 40 roubles per pound, and **Horse Hides** fetched up to 10.50 roubles per skin. **Cow Hides** were also much in demand, but only very few were for sale. Best goods fetched up to 28 roubles per pound. (C.I.B 46,854.)

Rouble = 100 copecks = 2s. 1½d. at par; pound = 36 lbs.

**BELGIUM.**

H.M. Minister at Havre (the present seat of the Belgian Government) has forwarded a copy of a Royal Decree, published in the "Moniteur Belge" with an explanatory report by the Minister of Agriculture and Public Works, laying down certain measures in connection with the reconstruction of public and private buildings destroyed by the enemy forces in Belgium. The Decree provides for the establishment of a special commission composed of corresponding and effective members of the Royal Commission on Monuments and Sites resident in that part of Belgium not invaded by the enemy, together with a member of the communal administration concerned. This Commission will advise on the plans for reconstruction to be drawn up by the local authorities.

United Kingdom firms interested may consult the issue of the "Moniteur Belge" referred to at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 32,268.)

## 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 September, 1915, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased\* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 10d.).

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

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

### BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"\* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the September issue:—State of the Labour Market in the United Kingdom for August; Employment in Germany in July; Retail Food Prices in the United Kingdom, Berlin, and Vienna; Industrial Co-operative Societies in the United Kingdom in 1914; Membership of Trade Unions in 1914; Labour in the Dominions; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases.

### FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

The following reports of the **Annual Series** have been issued by the Foreign Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 5,460. Trade of Hangchow (China) in 1914. Price 1½d.

Silk industry.

Railway development and

Tea growing and export.

navigation.

Map.

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

*Government Publications.*

- No. 5,476. Trade of the Consular District of Antofagasta and Atacama (Chile) in 1914. Price 1d.**  
Shipping and navigation. Mineral exports.
- No. 5,477. Trade, Commerce and Navigation of the Dominican Republic in 1914. Price 2½d.**  
Sugar exports. Reports from Puerto Plata,  
Communications and harbour San Pedro de Macoris, and  
works. Sanchez.  
Map.
- No. 5,479. Trade of Shasi (China) in 1914. Price 1½d.**  
Exports of cotton, wood oil Map.  
and sesamum.
- No. 5,480. Trade of Shanghai (China) in 1914. Price 1½d.**  
Imports of piece-goods, metals, Exports of silk, and of black  
kerosene and aniline dyes. and green tea.

**COLONIAL OFFICE REPORT.**

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

- No. 857. Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1914-15. Price 1d.**

**OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.**

*Merchant Shipping (Sub-Division of Ships.) Second Report of the Committee appointed by the President of the Board of Trade to consider and report on the Sub-Division of Merchant Ships. Home-Trade Passenger Steamers and Cargo-Steamers. [Cd. 8,080.] Price 3d.*

*Crown Agents for the Colonies. Accounts of the Crown Agents Office Funds for 1914. [Cd. 7,973.] Price 1½d.*

*Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Regulations for Grants in Aid of Agricultural Education and Research in England and Wales, 1916-17. [Cd. 8,078.] Price 1½d.*

*Revenue and Expenditure (England, Scotland and Ireland). H.C. 309. Price 2d.*

This is a Return showing for the year ended 31st March, 1915: (1) Amount contributed by England, Scotland and Ireland, respectively, to the Revenue collected by the Imperial Officers; (2) the Expenditure on English, Scottish and Irish Services met out of such Revenue; and (3) the Balances of Revenue contributed by England, Scotland and Ireland, respectively, which are available for Imperial Expenditure (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 387, of Session 1914.)

*Imperial Revenue (Collection and Expenditure—Great Britain and Ireland.) Return "relating to Imperial Revenue (Collection and Expenditure) (Great Britain and Ireland) for the year ending 31st March, 1915 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 386, of Session, 1914)." H.C. 308. Price 2½d.*



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*Government Publications.*

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Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. *Annual Report of Proceedings under the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts, etc. for the year 1914.* [Cd. 8,072.] Price Ad.

Workmen's Compensation. *Statistics of Compensation and of Proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, during the year 1914.* [Cd. 8,079.] Price 2½d.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## Government Publications.

## FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

THE following Reports of H.M. Diplomatic and Consular Officers which have been issued in the Annual and Miscellaneous Series since the 1st January, 1915, may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications (see list on Cover).

The titles of the Miscellaneous Series are printed in italics.

No.	Place.	Price.	No.	Place.	Price.
<b>EUROPE—</b>			<b>ASIA—</b>		
<b>Denmark :</b>			<b>China :</b>		
5465	Denmark, 1913 ... ..	2½d.	5424	China, 1913 ... ..	3d.
<b>France and Colonies :</b>			5472	Chingkiang, 1914 ... ..	1½d.
5444	Algeria, 1913 ... ..	4d.	5461	Foochow, 1914 ... ..	2d.
5462	Brest 1914 ... ..	1½d.	5460	Hangehow, 1914 ... ..	1½d.
5423	Dakar (recent years) ... ..	3d.	5463	Ichang, 1914... ..	1½d.
5435	Nice, 1913 ... ..	1d.	5455	Nanking, 1914 ... ..	2d.
5439	Rouen, 1913 ... ..	4d.	5480	Shanghai, 1914 ... ..	1½d.
5442	Saigon, 1913... ..	2d.	5479	Shasi, 1914 ... ..	1½d.
5457	Corsica, 1914... ..	½d.	5468	Swatow, 1914 ... ..	1½d.
<b>Germany and Colonies :</b>			5470	Teng Yueh, 1914 ... ..	1d.
5441	German East Africa, 1912-13 ... ..	3½d.	5469	Tientsin, 1914 ... ..	1½d.
5466	Samoa, 1913... ..	1d.	<b>Japan :</b>		
5417	Togoland, 1913 ... ..	½d.	5445	Nagasaki, 1913 ... ..	2d.
<b>Greece :</b>			<b>Persia :</b>		
5449	Salonica, 1913 ... ..	2d.	5450	Arabistan, 1913-14 ... ..	2d.
5429	Thessaly, 1913 ... ..	1½d.	5433	Bahrein Islands, 1913-14 ... ..	2½d.
<b>Italy and Colonies :</b>			5425	Bunder Abbas, 1913-14 ... ..	2d.
5426	Bengasi, 1913 ... ..	1½d.	5430	Bushire, 1913-14 ... ..	3½d.
5448	Finances of Italy, 1914 ... ..	2d.	5419	Kermaushah, 1913-14 ... ..	1d.
5438	Milan, 1913 ... ..	3d.	<b>Siam :</b>		
<b>Netherlands and Colonies :</b>			5428	Bangkok, 1913-14 ... ..	2½d.
5456	Surinam, 1913 ... ..	1d.	5446	Chiengmai, 1913 ... ..	2d.
<b>Norway :</b>			5447	Senggora, 1913-14 ... ..	2d.
5464	Norway, 1913 ... ..	4d.	<b>NORTH AMERICA—</b>		
<b>Portugal and Colonies :</b>			<b>United States :</b>		
5418	Portuguese Guinea, 1913 ... ..	1d.	5434	Galveston, 1913 ... ..	3d.
<b>Russia :</b>			5459	Hawaii, 1913-14 ... ..	1d.
5454	Patoum, 1914 ... ..	3d.	5443	New Orleans, 1913 ... ..	3d.
5415	Moscow, 1913 ... ..	4½d.	<b>SOUTH AMERICA—</b>		
5432	Riga ... ..	3½d.	<b>Argentina :</b>		
5436	Odessa, 1913 ... ..	5d.	5458	Rosario (recent years) ... ..	1½d.
<b>Spain and Colonies :</b>			<b>Bolivia :</b>		
5440	Spain, 1913 ... ..	3d.	5416	Bolivia, 1913 ... ..	3d.
5453	Canary Islands, 1914 ... ..	2d.	<b>Brazil :</b>		
<b>AFRICA—</b>			5451	Brazil, 1912-13 ... ..	2½d.
<b>Abyssinia :</b>			<b>Chile :</b>		
5422	Abyssinia, 1913 ... ..	2½d.	5476	Antofagasta, 1914 ... ..	1d.
5421	Gambela, 1913 ... ..	1d.	5452	Coquimbo, 1914 ... ..	1½d.
5420	Harrar, 1913... ..	1d.	<b>Colombia :</b>		
<b>Tunis :</b>			5437	Bogotá, 1909-13 ... ..	3d.
5431	Tunis, 1913 ... ..	3d.	<b>Nicaragua :</b>		
			5427	Nicaragua, 1911-13... ..	1½d.
			<b>WEST INDIES—</b>		
			5477	Dominican Republic, 1914... ..	2½d.

## FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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

### NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

#### Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

- Agricultural Conditions in the Gold Coast.  
"Government Gazette" (Accra), 11th Sept.
- Briar Roots for Pipe Making (Algeria).  
*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 10th Sept.
- Vegetable Products of Gold Coast: Exports, 1905-14.  
"Government Gazette" (Accra), 30th July.
- Lemon Production in California.  
*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 18th Sept.
- Grain Harvest in Canada.  
"Canadian Miller" (Montreal), Oct.
- Rattan Production in the Philippines.  
*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 18th Sept.
- Raw Sugar Market of Magdeburg.  
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 25th Sept.
- Crop Conditions in Western Canada.  
"Canadian Miller" (Montreal), Oct.
- Flax Production in Ontario.  
*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 20th Sept.
- New Oil Nut (Coyol Palm).  
*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 22nd Sept.
- Flax Cultivation.  
*United States Department of Agriculture*, Farmer's Bulletin No. 619.
- Timber Industry in Siberia.  
"Vestnik Finansov" (Petrograd), 6/19th Sept.
- Drug Plants under Cultivation.  
*United States Department of Agriculture*, Farmer's Bulletin No. 663.

#### Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- Iron Market in Upper Silesia.  
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 26th and 28th Sept.
- Potash Industry in Germany.  
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 28th Sept.
- Iron Market in Rhenish-Westphalia.  
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 28th Sept.

#### Metals, Mining and Minerals—cont.

- Bar Iron Market in Germany.  
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 30th Sept.
- Ingot-Steel Output in Germany during May, 1915.  
"Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 8th July.
- Ingot-Steel Output in Germany during July, 1915.  
"Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 9th Sept.
- Iron Production in Penhsehu (China).  
*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 16th Sept.
- Explosives used in War and Metal Mining.  
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 25th Sept.

#### Railways, Shipping and Transport.

- Railways in Japan.  
*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 25th Sept.
- Railways in Andalusia.  
*Commerce Reports* (Washington), 25th Sept.

#### Textiles and Textile Materials.

- New Regulations with regard to census of Materials in the Textile Industries of Germany.  
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 26th Sept.
- Cotton Goods Production prohibited in Austria.  
"Neue Freie Presse" (Vienna), 16th Sept.
- Textile Substitutes in Germany.  
"Kommerzielle Meddelanden" 30th Sept.
- Flax Market in Russia.  
"Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), 10/23rd Sept.
- Wool Market in Russia.  
"Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), 10/23rd Sept.

#### Commercial, Financial and Economic.

- Germany: Labour Market in August, 1915.  
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 25th Sept.

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*Foreign and Colonial Publications.*


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**NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.**
**Commercial, Financial and Economic—cont.**

Austria: Economic Situation during the first year of the War.

"*Kommersiella Meddelanden*" 30th Sept.

Russian Economic Interests in Persia.

"*Vyestnik Finansov*" (Petrograd), 13th 26th Sept.

**Miscellaneous.**

Cement Industry in the United States of America in 1914.

"*Report of the United States Geological Survey*" (Washington), Aug.

**Miscellaneous—continued.**

Leipzig Fur Market.

"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 24th Sept.

German Export Methods (Small Goods).

"*Commerce Reports*" (Washington), 25th Sept.

The Commercial Value of the Ostrich.

"*Commerce Reports*" (Washington), 17th Sept.

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**OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.**
**Australia.—**
**New South Wales—**

Statistical Register for 1913: Part XIV., Statistical Review.

Report of Chief Commissioner of Railways, 1914-15.

Tasmania.—Feasibility of Manufacturing Paper Pulp from Tasmanian Timber.

British Guiana.—Administration Reports, 1913-14.

British India.—External Trade of the North-West Province, 1914-15.

Ceylon.—Statement of Manufactured Articles imported during 1910-1914.

Spain.—Mining Annual, 1915 (in Spanish).

United States of America.—Cement Industry in 1914.

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## 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 Nine Months ended September, 1915, compared with the corresponding periods of the Year 1914.**

	MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.		NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER.	
	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>				
American ... ..	14,898	52,149	1,822,873	3,272,088
Brazilian ... ..	3,165	—	206,155	20,422
East Indian ... ..	14,407	9,971	231,856	192,918
Egyptian ... ..	12,140	28,864	347,474	464,751
Miscellaneous... ..	29,034	21,347*	203,823	115,258†
Total ... ..	73,644	112,331	2,812,181	4,065,487
<b>EXPORTS.</b>				
American ... ..	6,698	15,915	110,936	268,532
Brazilian ... ..	1,701	125	15,764	915
East Indian ... ..	6,516	3,795	53,232	56,752
Egyptian ... ..	3,664	13,359	111,438	200,817
Miscellaneous... ..	614	264	10,843	1,571
Total ... ..	19,193	33,458	302,213	528,587
<b>FORWARDED FROM PORTS TO INLAND TOWNS.</b>				
American ... ..	96,713	223,278	1,743,843	2,345,592
Brazilian ... ..	5,103	4,496	129,582	53,288
East Indian ... ..	3,058	4,919	64,723	65,317
Egyptian ... ..	4,000	16,253	218,468	214,105
Miscellaneous... ..	4,467	10,525	93,537	88,609
Total ... ..	113,281	259,471	2,250,093	2,766,911
<b>FORWARDED FROM INLAND TOWNS TO PORTS.</b>				
American ... ..	66	222	1,557	1,711
Brazilian ... ..	1	—	17	12
East Indian ... ..	—	—	64	27
Egyptian ... ..	35	18	440	68
Miscellaneous... ..	12	280	32	1,553
Total ... ..	114	520	2,410	3,371

\* Including 455 bales British West Indian, 1,644 bales British West African, and 493 bales British East African.

† Including 4,447 bales British West Indian, 4,140 bales British West African, 17,381 bales British East African, and 979 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 40 weeks ended 7th October, 1915 :—

	Week ended 7th Oct., 1915.		40 Weeks ended 7th Oct., 1915.	
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American ... ..	22,761	3,295,509	1,873	268,405
Brazilian ... ..	—	20,422	—	915
East Indian ... ..	531	195,331	58	56,810
Egyptian ... ..	3,918	468,624	48	200,865
Miscellaneous ... ..	10,824*	126,126†	—	1,571
Total ... ..	38,034	4,106,012	4,979	528,566

\* Including 173 bales British West Indian and 229 bales British West African.

† Including 4,620 bales British West Indian, 4,369 bales British West African, 17,379 bales British East African, and 979 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 9th October, 1915, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.					
	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Week ended 9th October, 1915 ... ..	44	1	41	0	26	5
Corresponding Week in—						
1908 ... ..	31	2	27	6	17	0
1909 ... ..	31	4	27	0	17	0
1910 ... ..	30	2	25	1	16	2
1911 ... ..	32	9	31	0	19	10
1912 ... ..	31	10	30	4	19	5
1913 ... ..	31	0	29	1	17	10
1914 ... ..	36	8	28	10	22	5

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



## 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:—

	September.		Nine months ended Sept.	
	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.
	No. 108	No. 154	No. 2,301	No. 1,917
Total gazetted ... ..				
Number gazetted in principal trades and occupations:—				
Agents, commission and general ... ..	2	—	29	18
Auctioneers, estate and house agents ... ..	—	3	23	21
Bakers ... ..	2	13	63	106
Bicycle dealers and manufacturers ... ..	1	1	19	16
Blacksmiths, farriers, &c. ... ..	—	1	16	10
Boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers ... ..	1	3	42	44
Builders ... ..	4	6	90	72
Butchers and meat salesmen ... ..	5	5	77	73
Cab, omnibus and fly proprietors, &c. ... ..	2	2	11	14
Cabinet makers and upholsterers ... ..	—	3	19	17
Carpenters and joiners... ..	—	1	16	14
Carriers, carmen, lightermen, and hauliers ... ..	1	2	24	17
Chemists, druggists, and chemical manufacturers... ..	1	—	12	9
Clothiers, outfitters, &c. ... ..	2	2	21	14
Coal and coke merchants and dealers ... ..	2	3	42	32
Colliers, miners, &c. ... ..	—	1	19	13
Confectioners and pastry cooks ... ..	—	—	27	22
Corn, flour, seed, hay and straw merchants ... ..	2	—	21	12
Dairymen, cowkeepers, &c. ... ..	1	4	15	16
Decorators, painters, plumbers, glaziers, &c. ... ..	2	6	43	46
Drapers, haberdashers, &c. ... ..	3	1	71	46
Electricians and electrical engineers ... ..	1	—	9	8
Engineers and founders ... ..	—	2	17	16
Farmers and graziers ... ..	5	3	100	69
Fishmongers, poulterers, &c. ... ..	—	2	33	21
Furniture dealers and makers ... ..	2	—	21	22
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen and market gardeners ... ..	1	4	19	15
Greengrocers, fruiterers, &c. ... ..	2	4	55	38
Grocers ... ..	10	5	122	126
Hairdressers ... ..	1	—	9	9
Ironmongers ... ..	1	4	12	10
Jewellers, watchmakers, silversmiths ... ..	—	—	25	11
Merchants, general ... ..	2	—	28	11
Milliners, dressmakers, &c. ... ..	2	1	14	17
Printers, booksellers and publishers... ..	—	1	12	26
Provision merchants ... ..	1	1	10	10
Publicans and hotel keepers, &c. ... ..	2	4	77	64
Stationers ... ..	—	—	11	12
Tailors ... ..	2	3	59	51
Tobacconists, &c. ... ..	1	3	22	19
Travellers, commercial, &c. ... ..	1	—	27	7
Woolen merchants and manufacturers ... ..	—	2	9	7



**COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH of the BOARD OF TRADE.**

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

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

The samples collected since the war began, of goods of German and Austrian manufacture which are sold in British markets abroad and in certain foreign markets, have been temporarily withdrawn from exhibition at the Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C. The samples will be exhibited at Nottingham from 18th to 23rd October and, later, will be exhibited at other industrial centres. *See notice on p. 84.*

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

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

Particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom are given on p. 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, *if the communication relate to matters connected with the British Industries Fair or the Samples of German and Austrian goods referred to above, 32, Cheapside, E.C.*

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### BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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

- Argentina** ... British Chamber of Commerce for the Argentine Republic, Calle Sarmiento 643, Buenos Aires.  
(Agent in London—Mr. D. Begg, 793, Salisbury House, E.C.)
- Balkan States** See under Greece and Roumania.
- Belgium** ... British Chamber of Commerce in Belgium (Incorp.). During the war the address will be: c/o London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C.
- China** ... British Chamber of Commerce, British Municipal Council Buildings, Hankow.  
British Chamber of Commerce, Canton.  
British Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai.
- Egypt** ... British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, 6, Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria, and Savoy Chambers, Cairo.  
(Agents in Suez and London—Messrs. Back & Manson, Egypt House, 36, New Broad Street, E.C.)
- France** ... British Chamber of Commerce, Paris (Incorp.), 9, Rue des Pyramides, Paris.  
(Correspondents in all the principal towns of France. Commercial Representative in France of the Commonwealth of Australia.)  
British Chamber of Commerce for the French Riviera and Principality of Monaco, 4, Avenue Massena, Nice.
- Greece** ... British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States (Incorp.). *Temporary Office*, 7, Place St. Theodore, Athens.  
(Correspondent at Salonica)
- Italy** ... British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 1, Via Innocenzo Fragoni Genoa.  
*Branches*—75, Via Delle Terme, Rome.  
18, Via Andegari, Milan.  
Scali d'Azeglio 3 p. p., Leghorn.  
(Delegates at Rome, Naples, &c.)
- Persia** ... British Chamber of Commerce, Bushire.  
British Chamber of Commerce, Mohammerah.
- Portugal** ... British Chamber of Commerce in Portugal, 4, Rua Victor Corlon, Lisbon.
- Roumania** ... Branch of the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States, 1, Strala Academiei, Bucharest.
- Russia** ... Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, 4, Gorochovaia, Petrograd.  
*Branch* in Odessa. Agency in Kiev.
- Spain** ... British Chamber of Commerce for Spain, 9, Plaza de Cataluña, Barcelona.  
*Branch*—41, Martin de los Heros, Madrid.  
(Delegates at Cartagena, Valencia and Canary Islands.)
- Tunis** ... British Chamber of Commerce, Rue Es-Sadikia, 35, Tunis.
- Morocco** ... British Chamber of Commerce for Morocco, Tangier.
- Uruguay** ... British Chamber of Commerce in Uruguay, Calle Rincon, 506, Montevideo.

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

