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Vol. XCII.

No. 1,006.



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The

Board of Trade Journal

Edited by the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade

MARCH 9, 1916

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ESTABLISHED 1770.

THE
Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. XCII.]

March 9, 1916.

[No. 1,006

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH of the BOARD OF TRADE,

73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

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

32, Cheapside, London, E.C.

(British Industries Fair and Foreign Samples Section.)

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

The objects and work of the Branch are described on p. 756.

The "British Industries Fair" (see special article on pp. 684-91) was opened at the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London, S.W., on 21st February, and closed on 3rd March.

Attention is called to the following samples which are on view in the Enquiry Room of the Branch at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. :—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Raw and Manufactured Baobab Fibre from Senegal... ..	2nd Mar., 1916	662
Insulators, Iron Oxide, and Glass Lamp Chimney (German), sold in Brazil	17th Feb., "	447
Ruby Mica from Brazil— <i>Market sought</i>	27th Jan., "	223
Cotton Tweeds of German make—Australian enquiry	13th " "	77
Paper or Wood-Pulp Twine of German make	23rd Dec., 1915	854
Native Hardwoods from Brazil	16th " "	737
Tanning Extract from Japan	2nd " "	588

Attention is also called to the following notices :—

Register of firms in the United Kingdom who may desire to receive Confidential Information relative to openings for trade	683
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications , &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	752
List of H. M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions	758
List of Trade Enquiry Offices in London of the Self-Governing Dominions	753
List of British Chambers of Commerce in Foreign Countries	757

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

UNITED KINGDOM.

New Sources of Supply Required.

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

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

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

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>Accordeons.
Bottles, ink, cut glass.
Bottles, gum.
Chemicals—
 Lactic acid, about 50 per cent.
 Sulphuric acid.
Frames, catches, and rims for purses.
Hair-driers, gas-heated, for hair-dressers' use.
Hoop iron, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. by 30 gauge, and $\frac{3}{4}$ in by 26 gauge.
Machinery and plant—
 "Frasing" machines for shaping vulcanite and galalith rods into cigarette holders.
Merry-go-rounds, for export to the tropics.
Mining plant, for output of 300 tons per day of 15 per cent.</p> | <p>A.
pure nitrate of soda, including complete railway equipment, stationary engines, &c.
Needle cases, fancy fabric.
Precious stones—agate, onyx, lapis, jade.
Rugs, travelling, woollen.
Screws, iron.
Slide-rules.
Steel discs for hot saws for rails.
Textiles—
 Fancy pin cushion covers.
 Rug canvas.
 Silks, artificial.
Tortoiseshell, real and imitation.
Toys—
 Dolls' heads and masks, cheap.
 Glass eyes for toy animals.
Vacuum flasks, cheap.</p> |
|--|---|

B.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Machines for making press buttons. (Italy.)</p> | <p>Needles, as used on Swiss embroidery machines. (Italy.)</p> |
|--|--|

* * * * *

NOTE.—In reading the following notices of possible openings for United Kingdom goods abroad, regard should be had to the list of articles, the exportation of which from the United Kingdom is prohibited under various Proclamations and Orders-in-Council—see the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th February; also pp. 535-6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 24th February.

Regard should also be had to the Royal Proclamation (see p. 952 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 30th September) prohibiting exports to China and Siam unless consigned to authorised persons or bodies of persons—see notice on p. 695 of this issue; and also to the notice on p. 21 of the "Journal" of 6th January regarding enquiries as to consignees in Persia, Morocco, Liberia, or Portuguese East Africa.

* This Proclamation does not apply to Hong-Kong.

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

The attention of exporters is drawn to the notices appearing on pp. 454-5 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th February—(1) pointing out that the grant of a licence to export does not relieve the owner or other person of responsibility for any breach of law; and (2) setting forth the arrangements made as regards re-exports to British ports oversea.

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

Coal and coke, pp. 445-6, 13th May; pp. 666-7, 3rd June; pp. 363-4 and p. 366, 5th August; p. 430, 12th August; p. 595, 26th August; p. 23, 7th October; p. 172, 21st October; p. 375, 11th November; p. 23 of 6th January; and pp. 387-8 of the "Journal" of 10th February.

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

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

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

Hides, p. 386, 10th February.

§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, p. 22, 1st April, and p. 625, 2nd March.

Wool and woollen goods, p. 811 of the "Journal" of 23rd December.

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

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

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

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.**

* * * * *

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

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) reports that an agent in Toronto, who formerly represented a German firm, wishes to obtain agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *any lines pertaining to the men's furnishing trade, such as raincoats, hosiery, underwear and linen articles.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, desirous of appointing an agent in Toronto, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. In making application the reference number (83) should be quoted.

(C.I.B. 7,949.)

* * * * *

The following enquiry has been received at the Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W., *whence further information may be obtained.*

A firm at St. John, N.B., wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *crude oil engines* wishing to do business in the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

(C.I.B. 8,043.)

* * * * *

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

(C.I.B. 9,490.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A London manufacturing company wishes to purchase large quantities of birch dowels, and invites offers from Canadian manufacturers who can fill orders promptly.

**Canadian Birch
Dowels wanted.**

A London firm of importers is desirous of obtaining samples and quotations from Canadian packers of evaporated apple rings, &c., and of canned apples, peaches, pears, tomatoes and beans.

**Canadian Canned
Fruit wanted.**

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

* * * * *

CANADA, INDIA, AND THE FAR EAST.

A business man, who is representing several well-known firms in the publishing trade on a tour which he is shortly to make in Canada, Japan, China, Straits Settlements, Malaya, Burma, Siam, India and Ceylon, is willing to consider applications from United Kingdom manufac-

**Stationery and
Allied Goods.**

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

facturers of *stationery and allied goods* desiring to push the sale of their goods in those countries.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Secretary, Statistical and Information Department, London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C. (C.I.B. 9,188.)

AUSTRALIA.

The Sydney Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia has forwarded a copy of the specification and tender form in connection with a call for tenders by the New South Wales Government Railways and Tramways, as follows:—

Sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received up to noon on 26th April * by the Chief Commissioner for Railways and Tramways, Phillip Street, Sydney, N.S.W., for the supply and delivery at the Ultimo Power House, N.S.W., of *high pressure steam valves*. (Specification No. 475.)

Copies of the specification, conditions and form of tender may be obtained from the office of the Electrical Engineer, New South Wales Government Railways and Tramways, 61, Hunter Street, Sydney, N.S.W., on payment of 2s. 6d. per copy.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit on the following scale:—£5 for tenders not exceeding £200; £10 for tenders over £200 but not exceeding £500; £15 for tenders over £500 but not exceeding £1,000; £20 for tenders over 1,000 but not exceeding £2,000; and 1 per cent. of the value of the offer if above £2,000. *Local representation is necessary.*

The above-mentioned copy of the specification and form of tender, together with drawings, may be consulted by United Kingdom makers of high-pressure steam valves at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 9,301.)

The "Government Gazette" of the State of New South Wales, dated 7th January, contains a return giving a list of contractors and prices for the supply and delivery of medicines, druggists' sundries, instruments and surgical appliances, and surgical dressings, during the six months commencing 1st January, 1916, purchased by the Stores Supply Committee of the State. The "Gazette" may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

* 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.*

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is in receipt of an official statement giving details of items authorised by the South Australian Public Purposes Loan Bill, 1915, which provides for a total expenditure of £9,266,500; the following particulars of special interest are extracted therefrom:—

<i>Railways—</i>		
Rolling stock, locomotives, machinery and appliances for locomotive workshops, accommodation, line alterations, &c.		£ 1,584,700
Railway construction... ..		1,962,000
<i>Harbours—</i>		
Deepening and improvement of harbours at Port Adelaide, Port Pirie, and at outports		272,000
Murray River improvements... ..		500,000
<i>Water supply works</i> in districts of Adelaide, Baroota, Country, Beetaloo, Bundaleer, Barossa, Millbrook, Warren, and Pekina Creek		1,465,000
<i>Drainage Works—</i>		
Drainage works in South-Eastern District		300,000
Adelaide sewers		200,000
<i>Jetties and lighthouses</i>		42,000
<i>Buildings—</i>		
Erection of schoolhouses		140,000
Police barracks		22,000
Explosives magazines... ..		2,000
Produce stores		20,000
The Magill Home		52,000
<i>Roads</i>		173,000
<i>Miscellaneous works</i>		
Irrigation and reclamation of swamp land		300,000
Advances to settlers' and homes' funds		600,000
Sheds and tanks for settlers		25,000

NEW ZEALAND.

The Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand has forwarded particulars in connection with a call for tenders by the Wanganni Borough Council for the supply, delivery, and erection of *additional plant* at the Tramway Power House, Wanganni, including *pressure type gas producer plant, gas engine, electric generator and switch gear.*

Copies of the specification, &c. may be obtained on application to the Town Clerk, Wanganui, N.Z. Sealed tenders, on the proper

Openings for British Trade.

NEW ZEALAND—*continued.*

form, will be received by the Town Clerk up to noon on 9th May*, and should be accompanied by a cash deposit or a marked cheque† for £250.

A copy of the specification, form of tender, &c., together with a blue print, may be *consulted* by United Kingdom manufacturers of the plant required at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 7,930 ; 7,934.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Johannesburg (Lieut.-Col. C. A. C. Tremeer, D.S.O.) has forwarded a specification, &c., in connection with a call for tenders by the South African Railways and Harbours Administration, as follows:—

Tenders are invited for the supply and delivery of 5,106 *train lighting cells*, in accordance with a drawing, copies of which may be obtained from the Railway Stores at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, and Germiston, on payment of 10s. 6d., which amount will be refunded on receipt of a *bonâ fide* tender and the return of the drawing within a month from the time of closing of the tender.

Copies of the specification may be *obtained* from the Secretary to the Tender Board, South African Railways Headquarters Office, Johannesburg, at which address also sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received up to noon on 20th March.‡

A copy of the specification, conditions of contract, and form of tender 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. 8,787.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Johannesburg has also forwarded specifications, &c., in connection with calls for tenders by the Johannesburg Municipality, as follows:—

(1) Up to noon on 26th April.‡ for the supply and delivery of 4,000 lbs. of *fawn coloured felt*, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick. Samples at least 12 in. square, of the felt offered must be submitted to the Controller of Stores, Municipal Offices, Johannesburg, if possible, before the time of closing of tenders. (Tender No. 92.) (C.I.B. 8,792.)

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

† 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 next page.

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

- (2) Up to noon on 26th April,* for the supply and delivery of about 9,000 lbs. of *graphite or graphite substitute*. Samples (not less than 2 lbs.) of the various grades offered must be submitted to the Controller of Stores, if possible, before the time of closing of tenders. A sample of the graphite at present used can be inspected at Room 53, Municipal Offices, Johannesburg. (Tender No. 93.)
(C.I.B. 8,791.)
- Graphite or
Graphite Sub-
stitute.**
- (3) Up to noon on 26th April,* for the supply and delivery of about 2,500 Imperial gallons of *fluid disinfectant*. A small sample, sufficient for testing purposes, of each of the disinfectants offered must be delivered to the Controller of Stores, if possible, before the time of closing of tenders. (Tender No. 94.)
(C.I.B. 8,790.)
- Fluid
Disinfectant.**
- (4) Up to noon on 16th May,* for the supply and delivery of 24 tons (of 2,000 lbs.) of *antifriction grease*. Sample tins containing 7 lbs. of the grease offered must be delivered to the Controller of Stores, if possible, before the time of closing of tenders. (Tender No. 91.)
(C.I.B. 8,789.)
- Antifriction
Grease.**
- (5) Up to noon on 16th May,* for the supply and delivery of 400 Imperial gallons of *grey paint*. Two 1 lb. sample tins of the paint offered must be delivered to the President Street Store, if possible, before the time of closing of tenders. (Tender No. 95.)
(C.I.B. 8,788.)
- Grey Paint.**
- (6) Up to noon on 16th May,* for the supply and delivery of 4,500 ft. of *canvas hose* 2½ in. in diameter. A sample of the hose offered must be submitted to the Controller of Stores, if possible, before the time of closing of tenders. A sample of suitable hose (15 ply) is available for inspection at Room 53, Municipal Offices, Johannesburg. (Tender No. 100.)
(C.I.B. 8,786.)
- Canvas Hose.**
- (7) Up to noon on 16th May,* for the supply and delivery of 10 tons (of 2,000 lbs.) of *coach screws* required for fastening down tram rails to hardwood sleepers. The screws must be strictly in accordance with Council's blue print, to be had on application at Room 53, Municipal Offices, Johannesburg. (Tender No. 102.)
(C.I.B. 8,785.)
- Coach Screws.**

Copies of the specifications, conditions of contract, and forms of tender may be *obtained* from the Town Clerk, Municipal Offices, Johannesburg, by whom also sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received on the dates mentioned.

A copy of each of the above specifications, &c., together with a blue print of the coach screws, 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.

* 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.

Articles in Demand in the Ural Districts. See notice on p. 702.

FRANCE. SWITZERLAND.

A business man, stated to possess a thorough knowledge of European languages, and who is shortly visiting France and Switzerland, desires to secure the representation in those countries of United Kingdom manufacturers of *optical specialities, hardware specialities, jewellery, stamped metalware, perfumery, leather goods, &c.* and other articles.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Secretary, Statistical and Information Department, London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C. (C.I.B. 9,178.)

SPAIN.

The British Vice-Consul at Granada (Mr. W. A. S. Davenhill) reports that a new road will shortly be constructed, crossing the Sierra Nevada at an altitude of nearly 10,000 feet, and descending into the Alpujarras district, placing many villages within easy access of the capital of the Province. The Government has granted 2,000,000 pesetas (about £80,000) for this undertaking.

The "Société des Mines et Hauts fourneaux" has commenced work on the narrow gauge railway to connect Motril and Orgiva. It is considered probable that when this railway is completed the tramway company at Granada will open a new tramway line between Granada and Orgiva, so bringing the port of Motril within easy reach of Granada. (C. 7,673.)

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 26th February notifies that sealed tenders will be received at the "Sección de Construcciones Civiles, Ministerio de Instrucción Pública y Bellas Artes," Madrid, up to 18th March, for the supply and installation of a *heating system* in a hospital at Saragossa. The upset price of the contract is fixed at 24,495 pesetas (about £980). *A preliminary deposit of 750 pesetas (about £30) is required to qualify any tender.* Foreign competition will be admitted, but *local representation is necessary.*

The "Gaceta" of 27th February notifies that tenders will be received by the Municipality of Barcelona, within a period of thirty days from that date, for the carrying out of street drainage and sewerage works in that city. The total estimated cost of the works is 131,651 pesetas (about £5,270).

Openings for British Trade.

SPAIN—continued.

The conditions of contract contain clauses to the effect that at the first competition the materials to be used will be confined, with certain exceptions, to products of Spanish manufacture, but that, in the event of no decision being arrived at, a second competition, in which foreign products may be accepted, will then take place. In the latter event, Spanish products will have a 10 per cent. margin of preference over foreign.

The "Gaceta," containing the conditions of tender and detailed particulars (in Spanish) regarding the works to be carried out and the materials to be used, may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

With reference to the notice on p. 598 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the construction of new roads and bridges in Spain, it is notified that the following issues of the "Gaceta de Madrid" contain further

Material for Road and Bridge Construction and Repair.
lists giving the location and length of each section of road and bridges (the urgent works being specially distinguished) to be constructed in the Provinces named:—(23rd February) Provinces of Huelva, Huesca, Jaén, León, and Lérída; (25th February) Provinces of Logroño, Lugo, Madrid, Málaga, Murcia, Orense, and Oviedo; (26th February) Provinces of Palencia, Pontevedra, Salamanca, Santander, Segovia, Sevilla, and Soria; (27th February) Provinces of Tarragona, Teruel, Tolédo, Valencia, Valladolid, Zamora, and Zaragoza.

The "Gacetas" of 23rd and 25th February also publish lists, covering all the Provinces of Spain, showing the various road and bridge repair works proposed to be undertaken, and the estimated cost of each, approved by Royal Decree of 10th February. The total cost of these repair works is 106,609,162 pesetas (about £4,264,000); the sum allotted in this connection for expenditure during the current year is 9,000,000 pesetas (about £350,000).

The issues of the "Gaceta" referred to may be consulted by United Kingdom makers of road rollers, bridgework, &c. at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

ITALY.

H.M. Consul at Milan (Mr. J. H. Towsey) reports that a local agent wishes to obtain agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *stationers' goods, tracing paper, cloth for binding, ink bottles, boxes of colours, fountain pens, and toys.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of appointing an agent in Milan,

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—*continued.*

may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. In making application the reference number (84) should be quoted. (C.I.B. 7,670.)

CHILE.

The "Diario Oficial" (Santiago) of 19th November publishes a Decree, dated 17th November, granting to **Wharf Construction Material.** Messrs. Gibbs & Co. permission to construct a wharf at the port of Mejillones for the loading and unloading of nitrate and coal. Within six months from the date of the Decree the concessionaires must present for approval to the Government plans and estimates relative to the projected works. Constructional work must be commenced within six months of the approval of the plans and completed within a period of two years.

The issue of the "Diario" of 24th November contains a Decree, dated 19th November, conceding to **Telephone Material.** Horacio Urrutia Gundian permission to establish a telephone system connecting Combarbalá, to the north, with Illapel, Los Vilos, Salamanca and Petorca, in the south. Work must be commenced within a period of eight months from the date of the Decree.

A further Decree, dated 26th November, was published in the "Diario" of 27th November, granting a concession to **2 foot gauge Railway Material.** Eduardo Germain for the construction and working, for a period of 60 years, of a railway between Palo de Luma and the Los Hulmos Estate, in the Province of Valdivia. The gauge of this line will be 60 cm. and its length about 14 kilometres (8½ miles). Definitive plans and estimates of construction are to be submitted for the approval of the Government within a period of 10 months from the date of the Decree. Construction work must be commenced within six months, and completed within two years, from the date of the approval of the plans.

The "Diario" of 22nd December last publishes a Law authorising **Material for Street Paving Works.** the Chilean Government to contract loans with banks in Santiago up to the amount of 1,500,000 pesos (about £51,500) for the execution of street paving works in that city.

The "Diario" of 27th December publishes a Decree, dated 21st December, authorising Señores Federico Gordtzen and Rafael García Huidobro to utilise the waters of the Río Coquimbo, at the rate of 7,500 litres per second, for irrigation purposes in the Department of Serena. The concessionaires must present plans of the necessary canal, &c. works, within a year from the date of the Decree.

Openings for British Trade.

BRAZIL.

The Acting British Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro (Mr. F. E. Drummond Hay, M.V.O.) reports that a local firm has supplied him with the following list of chemical products which have hitherto been largely imported into Brazil from Germany:—*Chloride of lime, acetic acid, alum, sodium sulphide, glauber salts (calcinated), glauber salts (crystal), Epsom salts, nitrate of soda, sulphate of aluminium, dextrine and potato starch.* See Note † following and also note on p. 672.

From the same firm the Acting British Consul-General has received a number of samples of electrical goods imported into Brazil from Germany, and these have been forwarded to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

Electrical Goods: *Samples on View.* The samples include:—*Brackets, lamp sockets, porcelain rose, sockets, globe gallery, bracket boss, porcelain insulator, fuses, commutators, bell push, pear push, and reflector.* See Note † following.

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods, and exporters of U.K. products, desirous of initiating business in Rio de Janeiro, may obtain the name and address of the firm referred to on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. In making application the reference number (85) should be quoted.

The samples referred to may be inspected at the Foreign Samples Section of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 32, Cheapside, E.C. (C.I.B. 7,809.)

* * * * *

The "Diario Oficial" (Rio de Janeiro) of 28th January publishes a Decree (No. 11,920) approving the plans for the construction of the last section of the Lages-Macáu branch of the Rio Grande do Norte Central Railway. The length of this section is approximately 51½ kiloms. (about 32 miles), and the estimated cost of the undertaking is 2,667,317 milreis (about £133,300 at current rate of exchange).

ARGENTINA.

The "Boletín Oficial" (Buenos Aires) of 4th February notifies that tenders are invited by the Irrigation Department of the Argentine Ministry of Public Works for the supply of a *metal bridge*, 125 metres in length, in nine sections. Tenders will be received, up to 3.30 p.m. on 3rd April,* at the "Dirección General de Irrigación (Oficina de Compras), Calle Belgrano, 124," Buenos Aires, whence copies of the specifications, conditions of tender, &c. may be obtained. *Local representation is necessary.*

* 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 Argentina who can be instructed by cable.

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

Attention is called to the following reply given by the President of the Board of Trade on the 17th February to a question in the House of Commons, viz.:

"It is the present intention of the Board of Trade to hold a British Industries Fair in the early spring of each year."

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR, 1916.

The second "British Industries Fair," organised by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, in connection with which notices have appeared in recent issues of the "Board of Trade Journal," was opened on 21st February, at the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London, and closed on Friday last, 3rd March. On the opening day a visit was paid to the Fair by H.M. The Queen, who was received by the President of the Board of Trade and conducted through the Exhibition.

The number of visits paid to the Fair, excluding those of Exhibitors and their personnel, amounted to over 26,000.

The entire space, which was placed at the disposal of the Board of Trade by the permission of the President of the Board of Education, was occupied for trade purposes, and the number of manufacturers exhibiting in the various sections of the Fair was as follows:—Printing and Stationery, 80; Earthenware, China and Glass, 82; Fancy Goods, 81; and Toys and Games, 107.

A catalogue was issued containing names of Exhibitors and the numbers of their stands, together with a summary of the particular goods manufactured by them. Copies of this catalogue (price 1s. each) may be obtained by United Kingdom firms interested on application to the Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch (British Industries Fair), 32, Cheapside, London, E.C.

The method which was so successfully adopted last year in issuing invitations to wholesale dealers, shippers, and other buyers and dealers in the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and foreign countries was likewise pursued this year.

The inclusion in the Fair of a Commercial Intelligence Branch stand again proved of great assistance alike to manufacturers and buyers. Enquiries in large number were attended to, and either answered on the spot or referred to the head office at 73, Basinghall Street for further investigation. Manufacturers who desired particulars relating to the sources of supply of raw material, Customs duties, commercial travellers' regulations, trade marks, statistics and miscellaneous matters have this year again greatly appreciated the advantage of being able to obtain information at a stand where competent officials were in attendance equipped with data of a comprehensive character. Buyers, too, readily availed themselves of the opportunity of obtaining

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information concerning the names of manufacturers of articles other than those actually on exhibition. It will therefore be seen that the value of this Samples Exhibition is by no means confined within the compass of the Fair proper, because many buyers on behalf of large firms are interested in other trades, and it soon became generally known that the Branch was represented for the purpose of assisting business men to extend their general trade in any practicable manner. Although the Fair is at an end, it is hoped that firms or individuals desiring any particulars whatsoever for the purpose of enabling them to increase their trade or extend their markets will communicate with the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., when everything possible will be done to satisfy their requirements.

Printing and Stationery Section.

There was an excellent display of workmanship in this Section, and there is no doubt that considerable improvements have been carried out in printing during the last twelve months. Printers are sparing no pains in finding out the special requirements of merchants and exporters who in the past have relied upon the supply of enemy goods both for British and other oversea markets. A visit to this Section of the Exhibition proved that their efforts have not been in vain, and there is little doubt that the progress which has been made in colour printing will be permanently beneficial. There were some superb specimens of printing on satin, such as was employed to a large extent by German printers for Christmas cards and pictorial calendars. This printing is of a high quality—artistic and durable. Most interesting also were the splendid reproductions of well-known pictures by three and four-colour processes. The commercial show-cards produced by lithography will also hold their own with any work hitherto turned out by enemy firms. Admiration has been constantly expressed by visitors at the excellent and artistic results produced by off-set printing and three-colour printing. Book illustrations, high-class commercial catalogues and reproductions of tapestry, etc., were on exhibition and elicited praise from all those who were competent to judge of their style and finish.

Another very noteworthy feature of this Section was the printing on metal, such as is used for chocolate boxes, tea caddies, soap containers, clock cases, tablet boxes, cigarette cases, etc. Quite good business has been done in these articles, and relations were entered into with oversea buyers which it is anticipated will lead to an extension of the export trade. Printers on metal have undoubtedly attained a high degree of excellence alike as regards design, shape, enamelling, varnishing and general finish. It is interesting to note that makers are now turning out most successfully articles such as flash lamp cases, which were gener-

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ally produced by Germany. There was also a very good display of process block printing and engraving in three or four colours, such as is employed for books, calendars and the like. Considerable strides have been made in this trade, and no stone has been left unturned in order to secure a firm foundation for the expansion of business both now and hereafter.

Excellent work appears to have been carried out by paper makers and stationers since the last Fair. As is well known, the Germans had obtained the ascendancy in the coloured postcard business. It was therefore exceedingly satisfactory to observe in the Fair splendid specimens of coloured postcards, Christmas cards and calendars. There was an immense variety of subjects, and both the quality of the card and the finished colour printing left little to be desired. Moreover, considerable enterprise and initiative have been displayed by makers in putting up their wares in a convenient and efficacious manner for the use of retailers. The views reproduced were, of course, very extensive and ranged from comic to topical subjects and nature studies. There was also a good range of stationers' sundries, the manufacture of many articles having been newly commenced or, at all events, considerably developed since the outbreak of war. It was, for instance, interesting to see exhibits of perforators, oil papers, sealing wax, and the like, which were formerly largely imported in considerable quantities from enemy countries.

There was, as might have been expected, a very fine display of writing paper and envelopes. Manufacturing stationers are well abreast of the times and are turning out letter pads and "writing companions" made up in very convenient form for use. There were also on view strong and well-finished attaché cases and luncheon cases made of paper. A quite novel feature consisted in the exhibition of twin-fold cases containing on one side space for a photograph, envelopes and stamps, and on the other a blotting pad and writing paper. A large quantity of these letter pads are being supplied to the soldiers at the front.

There is a marked improvement in the artistic finish and general get-up of stationery when compared with the articles produced a decade or so ago. The globes and atlases on view commanded attention and were held to be of excellent finish.

Pottery and Glass Section.

In this Section consistent progress has been made since the last Fair. Notwithstanding the many difficulties of labour, cost of raw material, etc., many firms have exhibited no small enterprise and courage in turning their attention to those branches of the glass industry which were almost an enemy monopoly. Laboratory glass-ware and the like require immense care and skill to manufacture, so that it is exceedingly interesting and satisfactory from a national point of view to have been able to see the splendid specimens of laboratory glassware, such as

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beakers, flasks, etc., which have been made in heat-resisting glass since war broke out. It is confidently anticipated that this and many other similar trades will henceforth remain in the United Kingdom. There is undoubtedly a large market for the many varieties of glass, such as X-ray bulbs and tubing, glass rods, enamel glass, coloured glass rods, glass for electric light bulbs and flash lamps as well as glasses for artificial human eyes, and it is most encouraging to observe that British makers are paying serious attention to the production of these materials. The splendid specimens of cut glass ware, table ware and decorative glass elicited admiration.

A noteworthy exhibit was the display of British-made dolls' heads and limbs of a high quality and finish. The Germans have made a great feature of turning out this class of goods, and have exercised all their ingenuity in capturing oversea markets. Here again, however, British manufacturers are fully alive to the importance of the present juncture for opening up new lines and developing their trade. These dolls' heads are highly artistic, perfectly natural in shape and complexion, and at the same time quite strong. The manufacture of this particular class of goods calls for great skill and enterprise, and it is very satisfactory to see with what success technical difficulties have been overcome. It is, of course, universally recognised that British high grade porcelain is without equal, and the beautiful articles exhibited at the Fair fully sustained this reputation. Visitors were also pleased with the progress made in the manufacture of celadon and blue porcelain ware. The lustrous glazes in copper and purple tones were also very attractive. Vases and tea sets were of excellent design and finish. Good business has been done during the course of the Fair in these articles and quite a number of new accounts have been opened with oversea buyers. In the cheaper styles of earthenware it is quite evident that manufacturers are alive to the possibility of greatly extending their trade. Before war broke out a large quantity of plain art earthenware was imported into this country from enemy countries. In particular, mention might be made of the enormous quantities of egg cups which were imported and sold in the United Kingdom. Now, however, manufacturers are preparing to turn out a considerable quantity of these articles, and when the scarcity of labour is less acute it is anticipated that progress in this direction will be more rapid than ever. Visitors have also expressed satisfaction at the attractive display of vitreous tiles and mosaics, as well as filters, jars and other stoneware. Much of this material has been rendered non-absorbent and damp-resisting, and many of the tints are most artistic. It has been found that those manufacturers have been most successful who have taken pains to find out from merchants and agents not only particulars as to design and construction of articles previously imported in large quantities, but also the precise use to which articles, many of which are, of course, somewhat complicated, are put.

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Toy Section.

The range of toys exhibited this year is most encouraging. It is admitted on all sides that great strides have been made during the last twelve months. The large numbers of novel mechanical toys which have been invented lead to the hope that British toy makers will secure a firm grasp of this branch of trade. Their design, shape, construction, and strength have elicited warm praise. There is no doubt that the toy business has been tackled with great skill and ingenuity, and buyers of many years' experience admit that in many cases enemy products have not only been equalled but surpassed. The mechanical toys in particular are at once quaint, simple, and yet strong enough so as not to be easily destroyed. The inventors have also amply demonstrated that they are well abreast of the times and in a large number of cases the subjects refer to the war or have some other topical significance. A very praiseworthy advance has been made in the manufacture of soft toys. This particular branch was almost wholly an enemy trade, and it is exceedingly satisfactory to observe that a quite extensive trade has been built up out of the relatively small beginnings which saw the light at last year's Fair. Many of these branches of the toy trade were faced with the difficulty of securing the necessary expert labour, but now, after many months' experience, the results of efficient workmanship are becoming apparent. Large numbers of orders have been booked with many of the toy firms, some of whom will be obliged to double and treble the number of their employees in order to effect deliveries for the autumn and Christmas trades.

A quite novel exhibition was that of hair for dolls. This hair (formerly largely made in Germany), was produced from human hair and mohair, and the beautiful shades obtained and the silken appearance and lustre of the hair lead to the conclusion that varieties are capable of being turned out in this country equal to any imported product. There was, of course, in the Toy Section a very large variety of novel toys, such as run-about toys, motor cars, auto-coasters, kites, dolls' houses, forts, plush animals, "Teddy" bears, golliwogs, and the like, and it is pleasing to know that most of the exhibitors have done a large trade, and some have achieved a quite phenomenal success. It is also interesting to know that many of the wooden toys have been designed to compete with the vast quantity of such articles which used to be imported from Germany. There was an excellent display of wood and metal constructional toys, such as trucks, stations, wagons, cranes, and armoured cars, in the manufacture of which there has been considerable development during the last twelve months. Many enquiries were received from oversea buyers in connection with these articles. Great strides have also been made in the manufacture of electric pocket lamps and electric bells, and

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manufacturers appear to be thoroughly alive to the importance of this trade. Mention might be made of such prominent exhibits as magic butterflies, puzzles, automatic toys for firing at suitable objects, toys moved by the application of sand, animals artistically cut out in wood, tumbling clowns, toy guns, motor cars, "Teddy" bears with illuminated eyes produced by means of an electric battery, fire engines, lorries, motor boats, advertising novelties, etc.

The general impression which is forced upon one after visiting the Toy Section, is, that the British toy makers have been exercising great ingenuity in the manufacture of new toys, the adaptation of new kinds of mechanism, and in the introduction of more artistic designing, and provided that the industry can be established on economical lines, there is no doubt that in course of time an export trade will be built up.

Fancy Goods Section.

Buyers in the fancy goods trade have expressed astonishment at the extraordinary progress which has been made in this Section. The better-class trades were always well catered for by United Kingdom manufacturers. The style and finish of such articles as trays, photograph frames, ash trays, cigarette cases, bags, purses and the like are in many instances superb, and in spite of the difficulties of labour and cost of material, the prices quoted are moderate. British firms are fully awake to the great advantage of utilising the present opportunity not only for extending their markets, but—what is equally important—for exercising their inventive faculties in order to break away from old conventions and produce fresh novelties which combine art with utility. These qualities were abundantly evident in the Fancy Goods Section. Manufacturers are also realising in earnest that the cheap variety of articles of every-day use may be made at once artistic and simple in construction. It is hoped that manufacturers of fancy goods will devote more and more attention to the production of artistic wares. This practice is particularly important nowadays owing to the necessity of catering for the world's markets. In many countries, such as those of South America, the natives demand that an article shall not only be cheap but that it shall have a good appearance, and it must be admitted that the Germans have to a large extent developed their trade in oversea markets by paying minute attention to details of this kind.

The exhibits of inkstands, cigarette trays, calendar blocks, dressing case fittings, and the like, were in many cases excellent and probably formed one of the most encouraging features of the Fair, for the reason that these articles were formerly exported in immense quantities from Germany. These remarks apply with equal force to bag frames. Comparatively few of these frames were manufactured in the United Kingdom before war broke out, but during the last twelve to eighteen months the

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whole question has been thoroughly studied by enterprising manufacturers, and one firm alone has succeeded in making over one hundred different ranges of bag frames and locks. Perhaps the most encouraging feature in the manufacture of many of these articles is the moderately low cost of production, so that little apprehension is felt as to the ability of British manufacturers to compete with enemy productions not only in the United Kingdom but also in oversea markets. There were also other excellent exhibits of handbags of high and medium quality. This trade, too, as is generally known, was very largely in the hands of enemy manufacturers. Immense progress, however, has been made since 1914, and the magnificent ranges of leather bags have been the subject of praiseworthy comment on the part of buyers, and quite a large amount of business has been done. There was also an excellent display of photo frames, high class book-binding, blotters, trays, inlaid wood, leather cases, purses, jewellery boxes, fancy tea caddies, and Treasury note cases, and it is satisfactory to learn that many buyers from overseas have placed very considerable orders with manufacturers of these articles. There is no doubt whatever that there has been an extraordinary improvement during the past few years in the artistic finish, tone, and general form of many of these articles. Great skill and ingenuity have also been displayed in the subtle choice of woods so as to produce special effects. The colouring, varishing and staining, as far as could be judged, left nothing to be desired, and as many of these articles are made at a reasonably low cost of production there is every prospect of developing a large trade in oversea markets, especially when the war is ended. Many visitors from overseas have been making enquiries and placing orders at these stands, and this will help in laying a firm foundation for future export trade. There was also a prominent display of shell-covered manufactured articles, such as knives, boxes, spoons, paper-knives, etc., and very satisfactory business was done in these goods.

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Owing to the Fair being held within the precincts of the Victoria and Albert Museum the courtesy of the Museum authorities was taken advantage of for the purpose of conducting groups of Exhibitors into the Museum proper in order to study the many exquisite specimens of both antique and modern articles. Two visits were paid by Exhibitors from the Printing and Stationery Section. They were accompanied by Mr. Sabin, of the Museum, who showed excellent types of printing of all times and explained the character and significance of the different exhibits. On two other occasions Mr. Wracker, of the Museum, accompanied Exhibitors from the China and Glass Section, who were extremely interested in

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what they saw, and intimated that they had derived considerable useful knowledge from the explanations and information given to them during the tour. Exhibitors in the Fancy Goods Section were accompanied through the Museum by Mr. Bracket, of the Museum, who explained in detail the composition, designs, etc., of many beautiful exhibits made of leather and other materials. For the benefit of those exhibitors who were interested in metal goods, Mr. Watts, of the Museum, took several opportunities of furnishing information with regard to various exhibits of metal work. It ought to be added that the exhibitors greatly appreciated the courtesy of the Museum authorities not only in conducting them through the Museum but in allowing them actually to handle exhibits, and from the remarks made it is anticipated that manufacturers will now keep in touch with the Museum authorities for the purpose of interchanging ideas in connection with the bringing out of new designs.

It is generally admitted that the Fair has been a pronounced success. It is impossible to state even approximately the amount of business done, but it is safe to say that orders in large volume have been placed at many stands. Not a few manufacturers had to decline to accept further orders after the first few days, whilst many exhibitors will be compelled to take on further hands in order to cope with the orders for delivery during the next autumn. Perhaps, however, the most prominent and most encouraging feature in the Fair was the evidence of the immense skill and ingenuity which have been displayed by British manufacturers in introducing novelties during the past 18 months. Even these relatively few branches of industry have revealed the remarkable inventiveness of the British worker, and if, as may be assumed, the Fair exhibits one particular aspect of what is going on in a general way, it shows that industrial conservatism and lethargy are rapidly vanishing.

It is hoped that British manufacturers will henceforth realise still more the importance of scientific construction and practical design, in order to secure the greatest development of their trade in both home and oversea markets. It is a common-place that one of the reasons of the Germans' phenomenal success in industry during the last 10 or 20 years was their very general employment of chemists and technical assistants in laboratories attached to their works, and there is evidence that British manufacturers are becoming alive to the importance of developing these methods in this country.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ACT, 1916.

Enemy Businesses to be Wound Up.

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

20. Schmidt and Lorenzen, 105/106, Wood Street, London, E.C.
Controller: Ernest Layton Bennett, 31 and 32, Broad Street Avenue, Blomfield Street, E.C. 1st March, 1916.
21. Murrell, Bennett and Co., Ltd., 13, Charterhouse Street, E.C. *Controller*: J. Baker, Eldon Street House, Eldon Street, E.C. 2nd March, 1916.
22. Fr. Meyer's Sohn, Ltd., 92, Great Tower Street, E.C. *Controller*: A. Page, 28, King Street, Cheapside, E.C. 2nd March, 1916.
23. L. Lehmann and Co., 39, Jewin Street, E.C. *Controller*: Ernest Norton, 3, Crosby Square, E.C. 6th March, 1916.

[The text of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1916, appeared on pp. 377-383 of the "Board of Trade Journal"; the businesses mentioned above are additional to those noted on pp. 620-1 of the "Journal" of 2nd March.]

ENEMY FIRMS ON STATUTORY LIST.

Instructions as to Licences.

The Controller of the Foreign Trade Department desires to call the attention of houses engaged in foreign trade to the Royal Proclamation* containing a Statutory List of firms of enemy nationality or association with whom all dealings by persons carrying on business in this country are prohibited.

This List will be supplemented and revised from time to time. Transactions with persons on the Statutory List are prohibited subject to the same penalties as transactions with firms in enemy countries, except in cases where a general or special licence has been granted, permitting the transaction.

Any application for a licence should be addressed to the Controller, Foreign Trade Department, Lancaster House, St. James, S.W.

In making application for licences it is requested that the following particulars may be given in each case:—

1. The name and address of the applicant.
2. The name and address of the buyer.
3. The date of the order of the goods.

* The text of the "Trading with the Enemy (Neutral Countries) Proclamation, 1916," appeared on pp. 607-617 of the issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 2nd March.

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4. The nature of the goods in question.
5. The prospective date and port of shipment; if ready for shipment marks and numbers should be given, and the name of the actual consignee.
6. Whether the goods are seasons goods, and if so when the season for them commences.
7. All other current orders from the same buyer.

The envelope should be marked "Application for licence."

[Any additions or alterations which may be made in the Statutory List will be duly notified in the "Board of Trade Journal."]

DEFENCE OF THE REALM.

Regulation affecting Trade in certain Metals.

With reference to the Regulation published in the "London Gazette" dated 1st March, 1916, as 30B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations (Consolidated), the Ministry of Munitions wishes it to be clearly understood that the object of this Regulation is to stop speculation in metals generally, and not to restrict legitimate trading.

In view of the representations which have been made to the Ministry of Munitions, the following particulars are published for general information and guidance:—

1. The Regulation will not be enforced in the case of purchases made outside the United Kingdom until the metal actually reaches this country.
2. Export orders and sales to Allied or Neutral countries through authorised channels will be treated as consumers' orders.
3. It is permissible for merchants, warehousemen and retailers to replace metals sold after 1st March, 1916, by the purchase of an equivalent quantity of the same metal but not more, although the metal so purchased may not be the metal actually delivered against the sale.
4. Transactions will not be permitted except under special licence from the Ministry of Munitions in the following:—
Scrap from high speed steel; scrap from copper; scrap from brass.
Transactions in other scrap metals do not require a licence.
5. Consumers may buy for their own consumption only.

[The text of Regulation 30B referred to above appears on pp. 627-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 2nd March.]

**LIQUIDATION OF ENEMY BUSINESSES IN
TOGOLAND.**

The following announcement has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

It has been decided, on grounds of military necessity, to deport all the European traders of enemy nationality still resident in Togoland,

Government Notices affecting Trade.

and, in consequence, to liquidate the businesses of those German branch houses which have hitherto been permitted to continue trading in the part of Togoland occupied by the British Forces.

Orders for goods issued by such branch houses prior to 1st December, 1915, may be executed, but the liquidators will not be responsible for orders issued on or after that date.

Persons or firms having claims against these German houses, or against their head offices in enemy countries, should send such claims direct to the Controlling Officer of Enemy Firms at Accra. Claims should reach the Controlling Officer not later than 31st May, 1916.

The German houses which will be put in liquidation in Togoland are:—

The Deutsche-Togo-Gesellschaft; the Deutsch-Westafrikanische Handelsgesellschaft; the Bremer Faktorei (Fr. M. Victor Sohne); C. Goedelt; Bodecker and Mayer; F. Oloff and Company; Luther and Seyfert; Otto Wallbrecht; and A. Kulenkampff.

**CONSIGNMENT OF GOODS TO H.M. CONSULS
ABROAD.**

The attention of the Board of Trade has been called to a practice on the part of shippers of consigning their goods to His Majesty's Consular Officers stationed in different parts of the world, and sending to them bills of lading and invoices, for delivery to third parties. As it is impossible for His Majesty's Consular Officers to undertake work of this character, goods should in no circumstances be consigned to them unless the senders are expressly so authorised or directed by His Majesty's Government.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Owing to the impending departure of Sir George Barnes for India to take up the position of Commercial Member of the Viceroy's Council, Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith is about to resume active duty as Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade. He will not relinquish his position as General Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions which he has occupied since its establishment, but Mr. Lloyd George has appointed Mr. Edmund Bampfylde Phipps (a Principal Assistant Secretary of the Board of Education, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Ministry by the Board) to be an additional General Secretary.

The President of the Board of Trade has appointed Mr. W. F. Marwood, C.B., to be Second Secretary to the Board of Trade; Mr. E. G. Moggridge, Assistant Secretary, Marine Department, to be Assistant Secretary, Railway Department, in the place of Mr. Marwood; and Mr. C. Hipwood to be Assistant Secretary, Marine Department, in the place of Mr. Moggridge.

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TRADE WITH CHINA AND SIAM.

The "London Gazette" of 3rd March publishes further names of firms in *China* additional to the lists of approved consignees in China and Siam which were published in the Third Supplement to the "Gazette" of 18th February.

The "Gazette" of 7th March publishes further additions to the list of approved consignees in *Siam*.

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

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

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

FORTHCOMING PROHIBITION OF IMPORTATION OF CANNED, BOTTLED, DRIED AND PRESERVED FRUIT.**Committee Appointed to grant Licences.**

The Board of Trade announce that, in pursuance of the policy announced by Mr. Runciman in the House of Commons on 27th January, a Proclamation will shortly be issued prohibiting as from 13th March the importation into the United Kingdom of canned, bottled, dried and preserved fruit, except currants. This prohibition will not, however, affect fruit of this description, the produce of any part of the British Empire.

No fruit affected by the prohibition will be allowed to be imported except where evidence is forthcoming that it was either (a) actually en route for the United Kingdom at the date of this notice (3rd March), or (b) that it had been paid for at this date (3rd March). The President of the Board of Trade has appointed the following gentlemen to be a Committee to consider applications and to grant licences for parcels of fruit which comply with these conditions:—Mr. B. A. Cohen, K.C. (Chairman); Mr. Gerald A. France, M.P.; and Mr. Percy Machin.

All applications with regard to licences should be addressed to the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. H. J. Phillips, at Gwydyr House, Whitehall, London, S.W.

It is further notified that, after 31st October next, licences will be issued for limited quantities of fruit of kinds covered by the prohibition, such quantities not to exceed 50 per cent. of the quantities imported in 1915. The Committee above referred to will in due course draw up regulations for the issue of such licences on an equitable basis.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

IMPORTS OF WOODS AND STONES.

Notice to Importers.

The Woods and Stones Licensing Committee (Gwydyr House, Whitehall, London, S.W.) desire to give notice that all consignments of furniture woods, hardwoods and veneers, and of stones and slates, which can be proved to have been despatched to the consignees from the place of origin on or before the 15th February will be allowed to be imported on arrival in this country.

All such consignments will be released on the production to the Customs Officers of bills of lading or railway receipts showing that the goods were despatched on or before the date mentioned.

In order to remove certain doubts as to the woods affected by the recent prohibition the Committee notify that for the present they regard the following woods as prohibited:—

Acacia or locust tree.	Gum.	Plane.
Alerce.	Hickory.	Purple.
Amboyna.	Iron wood, or	Rose.
Bass.	Iron bark.	Sabico.
Beef.	Jarrah.	Sandal wood (white or yellow).
Blackwood.	Juniper.	Sanders (white or yellow).
Blackbutt.	Karri.	Santa Maria.
Boxwood.	Kingwood.	Satinwood.
Cedar.	Lancewood.	Snake.
Cocobolo.	Letterwood.	Speckled.
Cocus.	Lignum Vitae.	Sweet.
Cochinella.	Mahogany.	Tulip.
Dogwood.	Maple.	Walnut.
Ebony (not being green ebony).	Maracuba.	White (American).
Greenheart.	New Zealand.	Zebra.
Gauicum.	Olive.	
	Padouk.	
	Partridge.	

The prohibition does not at present apply to fir, pine, spruce, oak, teak, ash, beech, birch, elm or wainscot, pit-props or pit-wood, sleepers or staves; or wood manufactures.

[A notice relating to the appointment of this Committee appeared on p. 624 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 2nd March.]

IMPORTS OF TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Notice to Importers.

The Tobacco Licensing Committee (Gwydyr House, Whitehall, London, S.W.) desire to give notice that all consignments of tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, which can be proved to have been despatched to the consignees from the place of origin on or before 15th February will be allowed to be imported on arrival in this country.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

All such consignments will be released on the production to the Customs Officers of bills of lading or railway receipts showing that the goods were despatched on or before the date mentioned.

With regard to Havana cigars, in view of the special circumstances of the trade the Committee have decided to grant licences for the importation of all cigars which are shipped from Cuba on or before the 18th March. The Secretary should be furnished with exact particulars of any consignments shipped on or before that date; that is to say, the name of the ship, the date of sailing, the quantities of cigars involved, and the marks and numbers of the cases.

[A notice relating to the appointment of this Committee appeared on p. 624 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 2nd March.]

EXTENSION OF WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT.**Committee Appointed.**

The President of the Board of Trade, after consultation with the Home Secretary, has appointed an Advisory Committee with the following terms of reference:—

(1) To advise the Board of Trade and Home Office on questions arising from time to time out of the measures required to be taken by those Departments to give practical effect to the policy of His Majesty's Government of extending the employment of women in industrial occupations so as to enable essential industries to be maintained in spite of the depletion of their supply of male labour by recruiting for war purposes, and

(2) To watch and report from time to time on the progress made in different localities and industries in the extension of the employment of women.

The members of the Committee are:—Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, M.P. (Chairman); Miss A. M. Anderson; Mr. W. H. Beveridge; Miss Hilda Cashmore; Mr. D. C. Cummings; Mr. G. W. Currie, M.P.; Mr. M. Delevingne, C.B.; Miss F. H. Durham; Miss Violet Markham; Mr. J. S. Nicholson; Mr. J. O'Grady, M.P.; Mr. B. Seebohm Rowntree; and Mr. D. J. Shackleton.

Mr. F. Lavington, of the Board of Trade, and Mr. M. H. Whitelegge, of the Home Office, have been appointed Joint Secretaries to the Committee.

PORT OF LONDON EXPORT TRADE.**Revised Shipping Note.**

To obviate delays in shipment and further congestion at the docks and the detention of vessels, the Port and Transit Executive Committee are issuing instructions, under the authority conferred on them by the Order-in-Council of 3rd March, that the Port of London Authority is not, after 20th March, to receive into their sheds goods

Government Notices affecting Trade.

for export until they are in possession of the Revised Shipping Note (P. T. 1) in duplicate.

These instructions will apply to all goods sent down for shipment by railway, road, or lighter. If the goods are not accompanied by the Shipping Note, or if it is not in the hands of the Port of London Authority, they will be refused, and any expenses thereby entailed will fall on the shippers.

When goods are despatched by rail the sender at the forwarding station will have to post the Shipping Note to his port agent, either his own broker, or, if he does not possess one, to the Port of London Authority, with a covering letter stating the railway by which they are being sent, and the date, and asking them to associate the document with the railway company's ordinary advice note.

The responsibility for completing the new form of Shipping Note rests entirely with the senders, and the railway companies will refuse to accept goods for shipment through London unless the consignment notes relating to such goods are endorsed to the effect that the Shipping Note (in duplicate) has been posted or sent to the brokers or the Port of London Authority.

Although the use of the Revised Shipping Note has been made compulsory as from 20th March, the Port and Transit Executive Committee would be glad if shippers would bring the new form into use at the earliest possible moment.

(C.I.B. 8,324.)

GERMAN PRIZE COURT REGULATIONS.**British Claimants should submit a Power of Attorney.**

The following statement has been issued by the Foreign Office :—

In the reports of judgments of the German Prize Court which have reached His Majesty's Government, it is observed that in many cases claims put forward by British subjects have been rejected by the Court on the ground that the claimants had failed to submit a power of attorney, as prescribed by section 27, paragraph 2, of the German Prize Court Regulations.

A translation of the section above referred to is accordingly appended for the information of persons who may have occasion to put forward claims before that Court :—

Section 27 of German Prize Court Regulations.

“ In the statement of claim shall be indicated the facts and proofs by which the claim is supported ; if possible, documents shall be attached to the statement in the original.

“ The said statement of claim shall be signed by an advocate provided with a written power of attorney and admitted to practice at a German Court, who has obtained the qualification to sit as a Judge.

“ If the claimant is not residing at the place of the official seat of the Prize Court, he shall indicate a person there domiciled upon whom service may be effected on his behalf.”

*Government Notices affecting Trade.***TELEGRAPH MONEY ORDERS AT DEFERRED RATES FOR CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.**

The Postmaster-General announces that, as from 8th March, and for the period of the war, telegrams of advice for telegraph money orders payable in Canada and Newfoundland may, at the option of the remitters, be accepted for transmission at the deferred rate.

Full particulars as to the procedure in connection with the telegraph money orders sent at the deferred rate may be obtained at any Post Office at which money order business is transacted.

ENEMY BUSINESSES, ETC. IN AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia writes, under date 19th January, calling attention to notices which have appeared in recent issues of the "Commonwealth of Australia Gazette" in respect of enemy companies, enemy contracts, and enemy trade marks in Australia:—

Enemy Companies.

The issues of the "Commonwealth of Australia Gazette" of 6th and 20th January publish the names of enemy companies in Australia, additional to those referred to in the notice on p. 462 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th February.

A complete list of companies in Australia which have been declared by the Federal Attorney-General to be "enemy" companies may be consulted by British firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

Enemy Contracts.

The "Gazettes" of 23rd December and 6th January contain notices under the Enemy Contracts Act Annulment Act, 1915, annulling metal contracts in which German interests were involved.

Enemy Trade Marks.

The "Gazettes" of 6th and 12th January contain particulars of trade marks the proprietors of which are subjects of a State at war with the King, and the registration of which has therefore been suspended under the Patents, Trade Marks and Designs Act, 1914-1915. (A statement of the conditions under which enemy trade marks are suspended appeared on p. 25 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th January.)

Enemy Shareholders.

H.M. Trade Commissioner has also forwarded an extract from the local press with reference to an announcement made by the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth regarding alien shareholders in Australian companies.

According to this extract, the Prime Minister has stated that every company in Australia has been notified that it is to make arrangements for removing German shareholders from its register within a period of three months. The intention is that enemy shareholders should receive for their shares the market price at the date on which the purchase of the shares by the company is completed. (C.I.B. 7,411.)

* The "Gazettes" referred to may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

ENEMY BUSINESSES IN RUSSIA UNDER LIQUIDATION.

Notice to Creditors.

With reference to the notice on p. 390 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th February, and to previous notices, relative to enemy businesses in Russia under compulsory liquidation, H.M. Commercial Attaché at Petrograd (Mr. H. Cooke) has forwarded a further list of enemy businesses in respect of which Boards of Liquidation are inviting claims from creditors.

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

H.M. Commercial Attaché further reports that a Decree published in the official "Bulletin of Laws" announces that the Thomas Phosphates Works Company will be closed, and, pending liquidation, the undertakings of this business will be handed over to a temporary board of management.

[*Note.*—Particulars as to the period within which claims must be submitted and the manner of their submission, &c. appeared on pp. 669-70 of the "Journal" of 9th December.] (C. 6,177.)

TAX ON WAR PROFITS IN FRANCE.

Bill adopted by the Chamber.

With reference to the notice on p. 463 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th February relative to the proposed taxation of war profits in France, it is notified that a copy of the Bill therein referred to, together with a copy of the Report of the Budget Commission, to whom it was referred (and who modified the Bill considerably), may be consulted at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 6,598.)

FRENCH LAW RELATING TO PURCHASE AND SALE OF COIN.

H.M. Embassy in Paris has forwarded an extract from the "Journal Officiel" (Paris) of 13th February containing the text of a Law, promulgated on 12th February, prohibiting the purchase or sale of French coin at a higher rate than the face value. A breach of this Law is punishable by imprisonment and/or a fine and the coin in question will be confiscated. (C. 6,989.)

Foreign Government Notices affecting Trade.

ITALIAN DECREE FIXING MAXIMUM DIVIDENDS FOR COMMERCIAL COMPANIES.

H.M. Embassy at Rome reports, under date 12th February, that an Italian Decree has been published prohibiting commercial companies of any kind, profit-sharing or mutual insurance commercial associations, co-operative societies or any other economic entity, formed before the declaration of war by Italy, on 23rd May, 1915, from distributing dividends on their paid-up capital, after the beginning of the current year until further notice, at a rate higher than 8 per cent. Companies, &c. which previous to the war had distributed dividends at a rate higher than 8 per cent. may continue distributions up to the average of the last three years.

The limit of dividends distributed by companies formed after the declaration of war is fixed at 10 per cent. on the paid-up capital.

Any surplus of profits after distribution of dividends at the above rates must be set aside as a special reserve fund, the interest being added to the fund and the whole amount of the fund being subject to the tax on war profits imposed by the Decrees of 21st and 23rd December, 1915, but not subject to income tax. (C. 7,156.)

PROLONGATION OF ROUMANIAN MORATORIUM.

With reference to the notice on p. 599 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th August last, and to previous notices, relative to the Moratorium in Roumania, H.M. Minister at Bucharest telegraphs that the Moratorium in respect of debts due abroad has been further extended until 23rd April. (C.I.B. 9,044.)

DELIMITATION OF STATE DOMAINS OF MOROCCO.

H.M. Agent and Consul-General at Tangier (Mr. H. E. White, C.M.G.) has forwarded a copy of a Dahir, dated 3rd January, 1916, which appeared in the Cherifian "Bulletin Officiel" of 10th January, providing for establishing the title of the Makhzen (*i.e.* the Administration) to lands it may claim, and delimitating their area.

The Dahir requires one month's public notice to be given of the Makhzen's claim and a period of three months is allowed within which any person having a claim on the lands in question can make opposition, provided such person resides in the country or has some representative in Morocco in charge of his interests. *Absent proprietors, who are unrepresented, will lose their title to the land, as no provision is made for enabling such persons to postpone their claims after the expiration of the term of notice.*

United Kingdom firms interested may consult the text (in French) of the above-mentioned Dahir on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 6,860.)

Foreign Government Notices affecting Trade.

**MORATORIUM IN ARGENTINA FOR
INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS.**

With reference to the notice on p. 99 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 13th January, and to previous notices, relative to the Moratorium in Argentina for international business as regards countries in a state of war, or in which a Moratorium has been proclaimed, it is notified that H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires has transmitted a translation of a Decree, dated 13th January, eliminating as from a period of 30 days from the date of publication of the Decree, the Kingdom of Sweden from the list of countries for which an international Moratorium was declared. (C. 8,277.)

TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

RUSSIA (URALS). -- The British Vice-Consul at Ekaterinburg (Mr. T. H. Preston) reports that the following are taken from the list of goods formerly imported into the Ural districts from Germany and Austria-Hungary (chiefly from Germany), in respect of which there is at present an opening for similar goods of United Kingdom manufacture:— *Pharmaceutical products and chemicals; machinery of a great many descriptions, including electrical power turbines, &c., steam engines and locomobiles, mining machinery and wood-cutting machinery; hardware and steel tools; electrical ware, lamps and fittings; glassware; haberdashery; hosiery; leather goods; ornaments; stationery; cinematograph films and photographic outfits; sporting outfits; cheap jewellery; toilet outfits; soaps and scents; musical instruments; cycles and motor cycles, &c.*

In all the above-mentioned goods there is an opportunity for British firms to do business, but if they wish to work with any degree of success it is absolutely essential for them to send out their own travellers (British, if possible, with a knowledge of Russian) to the Ural districts, and acquaint themselves with the local demand as well as the local conditions of credit, at the same time finding out the prices formerly paid to the Germans for similar goods. When convinced of the possibility of doing business they should open their own agencies, possibly, for reasons of economy, in conjunction with other British firms dealing, or intending to deal, in other classes of goods in the same district.

Even recently, the attempts made by British firms to do business in the Ural districts have, to say the least of it, been feeble in most cases. In spite of repeated warnings, catalogues and correspondence in the English language continue to arrive, and not only this but the samples of goods received are frequently of an extremely inferior quality, in which cases Russian firms will have nothing to do with them, preferring to wait for offers from other parts of the world. German care and attention in considering the likes and dislikes of Russian customers have made them fastidious. In machinery, American firms are already well represented.

Owing to the restrictions to be imposed on Germans in future,

Trade Conditions Abroad.

e.g., prohibiting them from occupying positions of authority, there should be a lack of educated technical labour, as, for instance, mechanical engineers, mining engineers, electrical engineers and commercial men, &c. There seems no reason why qualified men of British nationality should not fill their places. Some slight knowledge of the Russian language would be essential.

The Urals, besides presenting a tremendous field for the investment of foreign capital in mining—both in deep mining where the surface is worked out, as well as the treatment of surface working by modern methods—also offer a vast opportunity to the energetic British merchant, to whom a large market, formerly monopolised by German firms, is now open. There can be no better test of the industrial development of a community than the amount of iron and steel required to meet its demands, and the increased production and consumption in the Urals of these two commodities during the last few years is satisfactory evidence of the general progress made in the district.

The construction of new railways is also rendering possible the utilisation on the spot of recently discovered raw materials, so that manufactured materials imported formerly from abroad and from the interior of Russia are now being manufactured in the Urals themselves.

Although up to now British interests have been almost exclusively confined to mining, in the near future it may be expected that they will cover a far wider range, and take in commerce and manufacture.

(A.R. 9.)

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TUNIS.—H.M. Consul-General at Tunis (Mr. E. J. L. Berkeley, C.B.) has forwarded a copy of a handbook issued in connection with an exhibition at the Tunisian Government Office in Paris of samples and catalogues of German and Austrian goods imported into Tunis prior to the outbreak of war. The exhibition has been organised by the French Chamber of Commerce at Tunis in co-operation with the local Government Trade Department. In a foreword to the handbook, from which the following extracts are taken, the President of the Chamber discusses the reasons for the successful development of German and Austrian trade in Tunis:—

It was owing to the efficiency of their commercial representation that German and Austrian firms established a predominancy in all branches of commerce and industry in Tunis. During the last few years German and Austrian travellers became more and more numerous; they quickly learned the customs of the country; then, amply supplied with samples well got up, as well as with elaborate catalogues, they called frequently upon consumers; in this way they looked after the interests of their clientèle and maintained a close connection between seller and buyer. The German traveller in Tunis endeavoured to meet the exact requirements of his customers and did his best to induce his principals to take up the manufacture of new lines according to patterns he submitted, and to turn them out at prices cheaper than those of competing firms. Catalogue prices,

Trade Conditions Abroad.

which were given in francs, were subject to enormous discounts varying from 45 per cent. to 80 per cent. These prices were, of course, high in proportion as the discount allowed was high, but at a first glance these large abatements always created an impression on the buyer.

Moreover, German and Austrian firms generally afforded excellent facilities as regards the despatch and delivery of goods, as well as in respect of payment for goods bought. Prices were always fixed *franco* port of destination, freight, insurance and packing being paid by the consignors. Some firms delivered goods at customers' premises, all charges paid, including Customs duties. As to terms of payment they were generally from 30 to 60 days less 5 per cent. discount, or 5, 6 or even 10 months against bills accepted after receipt and verification of goods. Even these periods were sometimes extended without interest in cases of delay in making payments. Some traders undertook to replace articles which deteriorated during transportation and disembarkation.

The handbook referred to above gives the names of German and Austrian firms which exported to Tunis goods of the classes on view at the exhibition, and the conditions under which these firms carried on trade (prices, terms of payment, &c.) Amongst the various goods thus catalogued are the following:—Toys, artificial flowers, gold and silver jewellery, clocks, musical instruments, colours, varnishes, candles, ironmongery, lamps and accessories for electric lighting, groceries, molasses, textiles, twines, footwear, china and earthenware, drinking glasses and glassware, furniture, machinery, steel goods, paper and stationery, chemical and pharmaceutical products, and perfumery.

The handbook (in French) may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 6,176.)

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

I.—GENERAL.

The trade returns for February, 1916, when compared with those for February, 1915, 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 February was £67,348,243, an increase of £2,147,771, or 3·3 per cent., as compared with February, 1915; whilst the total **Exports** amounted to £44,865,578, an increase of £11,878,931. The **Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom** show an increase of £10,158,845, or 38·8 per cent., as compared with February, 1915; whilst there is an increase of £1,720,086, or 25·3 per cent., in the **Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise**.

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

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in February, 1916.

II.—IMPORTS.

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

Imports (Value C.I.F.*)—February.

	Month of February.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1916 as compared with 1915.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1916 as compared with 1914.
	1914.	1915.	1916.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	£ 4,620,544	£ 7,266,003	£ 8,691,520	+ 1,423,517	+ 4,070,976
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	5,077,231	6,066,783	6,216,986	+ 150,203	+ 1,139,755
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	6,520,364	7,686,274	6,814,915	- 871,359	+ 294,551
2. Dutiable	4,224,228	6,481,148	6,226,058	- 255,090	+ 2,004,830
D. Tobacco	493,503	483,546	304,459	- 179,087	- 189,044
Total, Class I.	£ 20,932,870	£ 27,983,754	£ 28,253,938	+ 270,184	+ 7,321,068
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	1,889	1,248	735	- 513	- 1,154
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	499,326	415,776	672,631	+ 256,855	+ 173,305
C. Other metallic ores	702,467	965,027	936,348	- 28,679	+ 233,881
D. Wood and timber	1,198,607	1,102,601	1,561,688	+ 459,087	+ 365,081
E. Cotton	7,543,641	7,358,837	7,720,753	+ 584,921	+ 177,107
F. Wool	4,573,955	5,061,828	4,283,827	- 1,408,001	- 324,128
G. Other textile materials	2,259,496	1,366,342	1,436,087	+ 79,755	- 823,409
H. Oil seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums	3,104,407	3,853,188	4,275,066	+ 421,878	+ 1,167,659
I. Hides and undressed skins	1,414,045	1,094,688	804,107	- 289,581	- 638,938
J. Paper-making materials	300,369	154,935	440,904	+ 285,969	+ 140,595
K. Miscellaneous	2,924,423	2,579,297	2,574,615	- 4,682	- 346,808
Total, Class II.	£ 24,547,575	£ 24,317,757	£ 24,674,766	+ 357,009	+ 127,191
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufacture- thereof	1,166,314	419,152	770,195	+ 351,043	- 396,119
B. Other metals and manufacture- thereof	2,929,780	2,824,201	2,930,290	+ 106,098	+ 919
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments ...	534,000	341,716	402,597	+ 60,881	- 131,403
D. Electrical goods and apparatus other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	143,200	69,078	96,494	+ 27,416	- 46,706
E. Machinery	643,877	573,333	613,691	+ 40,158	- 30,186
F. Ships (new)	492	260	240	- 20	- 232
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	260,289	108,970	120,000	+ 11,030	- 140,289
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	1,132,118	523,480	675,995	+ 152,515	- 456,123
2. Wool	952,788	174,487	65,148	- 106,349	- 887,640
3. Silk	1,362,787	1,181,154	1,081,384	- 99,769	- 281,403
4. Other materials	860,314	614,850	891,084	+ 276,234	+ 30,773
I. Apparel	447,331	290,564	239,487	- 51,377	- 198,144
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	1,030,923	1,382,830	2,195,098	+ 812,178	
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	1,032,591	1,548,887	714,494	- 834,393	+ 1,164,085
L. Earthenware and glass	373,473	115,734	277,570	+ 161,836	- 95,903
M. Paper	575,417	399,255	695,238	+ 295,983	+ 119,821
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c... O. Miscellaneous	856,318	342,357	536,568	+ 194,151	- 319,810
	2,008,843	1,810,635	1,625,326	- 185,509	- 383,517
Total, Class III.	£ 16,300,455	£ 12,718,142	£ 13,930,458	+ 1,212,316	- 2,369,997
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	272,751	160,819	489,081	+ 308,262	+ 216,330
Total value... ..	£ 62,053,651	£ 65,200,472	£ 67,348,243	+ 2,147,771	+ 5,294,592

* 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 February, 1916.

Comparing the values of the imports last month with those of February, 1916, the chief increases and decreases are as follows:—

		Increases.						
		£						
I.	A.	Wheat	1,280,416	II.	ii.	Cotton seed	118,813	
		Barley	298,678				Flax or linseed ...	224,428
	B.	Bacon	365,929		cont.	ii.	Fish oil (train, blubber & sperm)	252,198
		Hams	134,142						Rosin ... ..	121,787
		Fish, cured or salted...	237,112			J.	Wood pulp:	
		Oranges	137,228				Chemical	133,935
		Margarine	170,417				Mechanical...	112,584
		Cocoa, raw	590,501			B.	Copper, unwrought and part wrought	135,715
		Currants... ..	119,971				Lead, pig and sheet	230,609
		Raisins... ..	110,202			ii.	Cotton manufactures	135,238
	Iron ore... ..	212,278		ii.	Jute manufactures..	194,184		
II.		Wood and timber:		III.	J.	Extracts for tanning	101,042	
		Hewn	193,148			m.	Paper, packing and wrapping	169,598
		Sawn or split ...	212,718			n.	Motor cars, and parts thereof	198,220
		Cotton, raw	584,921			o.	Cordage, cables, &c.	102,071
		Hemp, dressed and undressed	168,405			IV.	Parcel Post	183,451

		Decreases.						
		£						
I.	A.	Maize	270,612	II.	c.	Tin ore	282,546	
	B.	Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting... ..	506,956			f.	Sheep's or lambs' wool	1,440,890
		Butter	822,038			ii.	Nuts and kernels for expressing oil therefrom	254,898
	C1.	Apples	162,966				Hides, raw, and pieces thereof ...	236,000
		Lard	187,351			1.	Sheep skins, undressed	214,371
		Sugar, refined and sugar candy ...	1,085,922			k.	Nitrate of soda ...	168,174
		Tea	255,718			iii.	Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, &c. ...	402,641
	D.	Tobacco and manufactures thereof...	179,087			k.	Leather	867,765

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

		Increase in value.	Decrease in quantity.
		£	£
I.	B.	Beef, fresh and refrigerated	67,809 ... 14,481 cwts.
	C2.	Rum	23,248 ... 344,907 pf. gals.
C.		Man-ansese ore	33,914 ... 853 tons.
	D.	Wood and timber, sawn or split	212,718 ... 14,753 loads.
E.		Cotton, raw	584,921 ... 1,017,560 centals.
	G.	Jute	95,115 ... 7,738 tous.
II.	ii.	Cotton seed	118,813 ... 23,311 ..
		Petroleum	95,081 ... 21,541,482 gallons.
K.		Rubber, including rubber waste and reclaimed	45,967 ... 31,228 centals
	III. B.		Copper, unwrought and part wrought	135,715 ... 4,519 tons.
		Lead, pig and sheet	230,609 ... 1,002 ..
		Increase in Quantity.	Decrease in Value.
		£	£
1.	C2.	Sugar, unrefined	40,459 cwts. ... 17,648

III.—EXPORTS.

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

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in February, 1916.

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

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

	Month of February.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1916 as compared with 1915.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1916 as compared with 1914.
	1914.	1915.	1916.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
	£	£	£	£	£
A. Grain and flour	205,114	369,695	281,820	—	87,875
B. Meat, including animals for food ..	90,783	86,060	75,879	—	14,904
C. Other food and drink	1,669,724	1,128,268	1,491,972	+	363,704
D. Tobacco	373,102	251,249	349,421	+	98,172
Total, Class I. ...	£ 2,338,723	1,835,272	2,199,092	+	363,820
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ..	4,193,808	2,686,845	3,368,149	+	681,304
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ..	26,658	14,952	21,771	+	6,819
C. Other metallic ores	13,999	85	348	+	763
D. Wood and timber	30,789	10,412	17,229	+	6,811
E. Cotton	—	—	—	—	—
F. Wool	479,242	113,320	612,291	+	498,971
G. Other textile materials	37,765	28,393	86,167	+	57,774
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums ..	341,243	479,683	352,956	—	126,727
I. Hides and undressed skins	195,905	81,657	120,462	+	38,805
J. Paper-making materials	68,459	45,698	67,688	+	21,990
K. Miscellaneous	284,974	107,167	237,833	+	130,666
Total, Class II. ...	£ 5,672,882	3,568,212	4,885,388	+	1,317,176
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	3,845,477	2,236,472	4,088,492	+	1,851,920
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	943,859	684,822	960,416	+	276,094
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (ex- cept machine tools), and instru- ments	579,394	314,839	562,860	+	248,021
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	258,218	173,870	298,638	+	124,768
E. Machinery	3,033,614	1,285,868	1,524,653	+	238,785
F. Ships (new)	564,229	143,981	29,545	—	114,346
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	153,652	75,341	101,247	+	25,906
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	10,523,933	5,941,563	8,390,253	+	2,448,690
2. Wool	3,413,380	2,044,899	3,409,764	+	1,360,865
3. Silk	173,509	107,096	170,681	+	63,585
4. Other materials	1,117,251	853,184	1,317,394	+	464,207
I. Apparel	1,481,980	1,182,720	1,243,206	+	60,486
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ..	1,745,967	1,609,249	2,063,382	+	454,133
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	480,591	212,406	368,121	+	155,715
L. Earthenware and glass	354,569	224,938	254,810	+	29,902
M. Paper	273,758	197,938	307,578	+	109,640
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	943,763	470,515	582,673	+	112,158
O. Miscellaneous	2,558,331	2,212,210	2,430,805	+	218,595
Total, Class III. ...	£ 32,450,515	19,975,391	28,104,445	+	8,129,054
IV. Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) ...					
Total value ...	£ 41,261,797	26,176,937	36,335,782	+	10,158,845
Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.*—February.					
Total value ...	£ 10,228,981	6,809,710	8,329,796	+	1,720,086
					£ 1,699,183

* 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 February, 1916.

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

		Increases.	£
I.	c.	Beer and ale	181,171
	A.	Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel	681,304
II.	F.	Sheep's or lambs' wool	258,322
		Wool noils and carded or carbonised wool	114,310
	A.	Iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	1,851,920
	C.	Implements and tools and parts thereof (except machine tools)	166,044
	D.	Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	124,768
	E.	Machinery and parts thereof	238,785
		Cotton yarn	231,247
III.	H1.	" piece goods	1,823,068
		" lace	114,244
		" thread	123,879
		Wool tops	377,454
	H2.	Worsted yarn	242,673
		Woollen tissues	510,571
	H4.	Linen piece goods	232,000
	I.	Apparel, waterproofed or not	143,899
	J.	Painters' colours and materials... ..	108,481
	K.	Leather, undressed and dressed... ..	145,824
	M.	Paper	109,640
IV.		Parcel post... ..	319,158
		Decreases.	£
II.	II.	Seed oil	165,353
	F.	Ships, new... ..	114,436
III.	J.	Manures	100,936
	N.	Railway trucks, wagons, &c. (not of iron) and parts thereof	93,667
	O.	Arms, ammunition, &c. other than small arms)	186,702

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.	D.	Tobacco (and snuff)	98,172 ... 125,221 lbs.
	A.	Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel... ..	681,304 ... 474,510 tons.
II.	G.	Flax and hemp	51,332 ... 471 "
	H.	Grease and unrefined tallow and fat	25,679 ... 2,332 cwts.
	B.	Copper, unwrought and wrought	33,628 ... 339 tons.
		Zinc or spelter	7,688 ... 31 "
III.	H1.	Cotton yarn	231,247 ... 354,800 lbs.
	H2.	Worsted tissues	75,291 ... 150,000 yds.
	J.	Copper sulphate	51,407 ... 81 tons.
		Soda compounds	9,363 ... 148,186 cwts.
		Increase in quantity.	Decrease in value. £
I.	c.	Sugar refined and candy	193 cwts. ... 988
III.	o.	Skins and furs, dressed	43,252 number ... 953

IV.—TRADE DURING THE TWO MONTHS, JANUARY-FEBRUARY.

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

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in February, 1916.

Imports (Value C.I.F.*)—Two months, January-February.

	Two months, January-February.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1916 as compared with 1915.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1916 as compared with 1914.
	1914.	1915.	1916.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	£ 10,245,816	£ 16,621,820	£ 20,985,716	+ 4,363,896	+ 10,739,900
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	10,118,411	11,613,498	13,118,875	+ 1,505,377	+ 3,000,465
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	13,752,454	15,409,545	14,741,076	— 668,469	+ 988,622
2. Dutiable	9,005,835	14,035,031	13,360,358	— 674,673	+ 4,353,523
D. Tobacco	1,536,105	1,247,559	692,393	— 555,166	— 843,712
Total, Class I.	£ 41,659,620	£ 58,927,433	£ 62,898,418	+ 3,970,965	+ 18,238,798
II.—Raw Materials and Articles					
Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke and manufactured fuel ...	7,049	3,207	735	— 2,472	— 6,314
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel... ..	1,021,239	778,039	1,484,982	+ 706,943	+ 463,743
C. Other metallic ores	1,656,140	1,695,531	1,892,446	+ 196,915	+ 239,306
D. Wood and timber	2,583,925	2,185,162	3,104,316	+ 919,154	+ 520,391
E. Cotton	17,721,168	13,622,777	14,711,450	+ 1,088,773	+ 3,009,558
F. Wool	9,020,204	10,484,158	7,555,447	— 2,928,711	— 1,464,757
G. Other textile materials... ..	4,733,855	2,810,318	3,467,451	+ 657,133	+ 1,266,404
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums	6,737,463	7,394,633	7,974,975	+ 380,342	+ 1,235,512
I. Hides and undressed skins	2,624,303	2,211,013	1,566,998	— 614,015	— 1,061,305
J. Paper making materials	806,979	517,353	876,752	+ 359,399	+ 69,773
K. Miscellaneous	5,709,936	5,596,304	6,270,410	+ 674,106	+ 560,474
Total, Class II.	£ 52,626,201	£ 47,498,395	£ 48,905,962	+ 1,407,567	— 3,720,239
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly					
Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	2,384,354	999,454	1,565,982	+ 566,528	— 818,372
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	5,631,064	5,691,222	6,232,851	+ 541,629	+ 581,787
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	1,078,460	597,969	829,345	+ 231,376	— 249,115
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and insulated wire)	281,711	125,943	215,396	+ 89,453	— 66,315
E. Machinery	1,243,268	1,191,937	1,314,409	+ 122,472	+ 71,141
F. Ships (new)	649	14,702	240	— 14,462	— 409
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	556,285	216,737	316,247	+ 99,510	— 240,042
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	2,152,658	1,099,912	1,471,008	+ 371,096	— 681,650
2. Wool	1,893,300	859,229	1,822,296	— 176,933	— 1,711,004
3. Silk	2,693,883	2,190,441	2,292,989	+ 102,548	— 402,894
4. Other materials	1,582,183	1,094,299	1,901,440	+ 807,141	+ 319,257
I. Apparel	771,551	949,192	968,843	— 40,349	— 262,708
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	2,098,211	2,676,447	4,614,979	+ 1,938,532	+ 2,516,738
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	1,997,298	3,416,140	1,644,535	— 1,771,605	— 352,763
L. Earthenware and glass... ..	705,275	212,936	539,162	+ 326,236	— 166,117
M. Paper	1,206,460	866,970	1,240,326	+ 403,356	+ 33,896
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	1,692,332	813,614	1,401,026	+ 587,412	— 291,307
O. Miscellaneous	3,994,194	3,407,080	3,472,388	+ 65,308	— 521,806
Total, Class III.	£ 31,985,175	£ 25,494,214	£ 29,743,462	+ 4,249,248	— 2,241,713
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	£ 779,035	£ 526,801	£ 748,642	+ 221,841	— 30,393
Total value	£ 130,050,031	£ 132,446,863	£ 142,296,484	+ 9,849,621	+ 12,246,453

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

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in February, 1916.

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

	Two months, January-February.			Increase (+ or Decrease (- in 1916 as compared with 1915.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1916 as compared with 1914.
	1914.	1915.	1916.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	£ 442,953	£ 730,646	£ 568,428	+ 162,218	+ 125,475
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	201,395	195,487	162,933	- 33,554	- 39,392
C. Other food and drink	3,577,125	2,416,761	3,018,595	+ 601,834	- 558,530
D. Tobacco	726,135	515,243	706,755	+ 191,322	- 19,380
Total, Class I.	£ 4,747,608	£ 3,858,137	£ 4,453,811	+ 597,684	- 291,797
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	8,489,501	5,267,107	6,590,399	+ 1,323,292	- 1,899,102
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel	70,210	3,301	46,14	+ 14,840	- 24,069
C. Other metallic ores	33,551	2,634	2,649	- 25	- 30,912
D. Wood and timber	64,730	27,806	36,224	+ 8,418	- 28,506
E. Cotton					
F. Wool	1,906,063	165,992	1,065,346	+ 690,354	+ 59,284
G. Other textile materials	85,965	48,781	142,088	+ 93,297	+ 56,183
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums ...	7,838	954,518	790,806	- 143,712	+ 62,208
I. Hides and undressed skins	408,202	159,139	260,453	+ 101,323	- 147,749
J. Paper making materials	152,643	88,160	137,564	+ 49,404	- 15,060
K. Miscellaneous	635,350	282,835	438,565	+ 155,820	- 196,695
Total, Class II.	£ 11,674,753	£ 7,008,264	£ 9,510,325	+ 2,502,061	- 2,161,428
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	8,769,136	4,967,375	8,110,211	+ 3,202,836	- 598,925
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	2,081,806	1,434,324	1,858,504	+ 424,180	- 223,302
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (ex- cept machine tools) and instru- ments	1,272,045	690,731	1,094,621	+ 313,893	- 267,421
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and un- insulated wire)					
E. Machinery	511,939	443,763	578,571	+ 134,808	+ 66,632
F. Ships (new)	6,421,349	2,549,350	3,094,794	+ 55,434	- 3,416,565
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	1,336,064	296,861	144,536	- 153,325	- 1,191,528
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	358,004	154,689	198,571	+ 43,872	- 139,433
2. Wool	23,103,113	12,312,639	16,351,722	+ 4,039,083	- 6,753,891
3. Silk	7,617,247	4,285,585	6,778,758	+ 2,493,173	- 838,489
4. Other materials	396,079	234,869	346,906	+ 13,097	- 49,173
I. Apparel	2,539,188	1,745,997	2,401,659	+ 655,662	- 137,509
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	3,037,470	2,206,323	2,208,988	+ 2,665	- 848,482
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	3,767,959	3,233,664	4,327,892	+ 1,094,228	+ 539,933
L. Earthenware and glass	1,006,493	446,097	737,952	+ 291,855	- 268,541
M. Paper	784,493	438,095	531,248	+ 48,149	- 253,245
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	606,296	401,568	600,965	+ 199,397	- 5,331
O. Miscellaneous	2,017,967	1,099,422	1,200,179	+ 109,757	- 808,788
Total, Class III.	£ 71,014,895	£ 41,767,256	£ 53,511,705	+ 13,807,449	- 15,500,190
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (Including Parcel Post)	£ 1,630,706	£ 1,850,882	£ 3,612,108	+ 1,761,226	+ 1,981,402
Total value	£ 89,067,962	£ 54,424,529	£ 73,092,949	+ 18,668,420	- 15,975,013

Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.*—Two Months,
January-February.

	£	£	£	£	£
Total value	19,825,924	13,705,175	17,359,968	+ 3,654,793	- 2,465,956

* 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 February, 1916,
and in January-February, 1916.*

V.—SHIPPING IN FEBRUARY.

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions *with cargoes* during February, 1916, amounted to 2,098,858 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 2,757,939 tons, as against 2,510,850 tons entered, and 3,117,386 tons cleared, during February, 1915. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage arrived *with cargoes* during February, 1916, amounted to 1,772,580 tons, and the tonnage departed to 1,761,592 tons, as against 2,129,257 tons arrived, and 2,122,945 tons departed, in February, 1915.

VI.—TWO MONTHS' SHIPPING, JANUARY-FEBRUARY.

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions, *with cargoes*, during the two months January-February, 1916, amounted to 4,618,146 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 5,659,876 tons, as against 5,043,203 tons entered, and 6,525,141 tons cleared, during the corresponding period of 1915. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage arrived *with cargoes* during the two months January-February, 1916, amounted to 3,674,240 tons, and the tonnage departed to 3,662,913 tons, as against 4,513,227 tons arrived, and 4,421,900 tons departed, during the two months January-February, 1915.

**MEETINGS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF CHAMBERS OF
COMMERCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.**

A special meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom was held at the Hotel Cecil, Strand, W.C., on 29th February, under the presidency of Sir Algernon F. Firth, Bart., to consider the subject "Trade after the War." At this special meeting resolutions on the following (among other) subjects were passed:—Protection and Development of Industries; Reciprocal Trading Relations and Tariffs; Navigation Laws; Shipping and Mercantile Marine; Consular Service; and Banking.

Immediately following the special meeting, the 56th annual meeting of the Association was held at the Hotel Cecil, on 1st and 2nd March, the chair being taken each day by Sir Algernon F. Firth, Bart. Resolutions were passed relating to the following (among other) subjects:—Debts due by Alien Enemies; Duplication of Income Tax and Imperial Trade; Insurance against Bombardment and Aircraft; Trade Statistics; Imports and Exports; Natural Resources of the Empire; Pre-War Contracts; Raw Materials from within the Empire; Certificates of Origin; Registration of Firms Bill; Pooling of Returned Empties; and Metric System and Decimal Coinage.

PATENT LEGISLATION IN SPAIN.

Period of Priority extended.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 26th February publishes a Royal Decree, dated 25th February, extending, until a date to be fixed after the termination of the war, the time for establishing the right of priority in respect of patents in regard to which such time had not fallen due before 31st July, 1914. Such concession will be given to all those countries according similar treatment to Spain.

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

Visit of H.M. Trade Commissioner.

In accordance with the practice that has been established for H.M. Trade Commissioners in the British Self-Governing Dominions to visit the United Kingdom officially from time to time, so that manufacturers and merchants may have the opportunity of consulting them on any matters connected with their business, or of obtaining information as to the possibilities of extending their trade, H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) has now arrived on an official visit to this country.

Mr. Milne will be prepared to interview (*by appointment*) representatives of those firms who may be able to see him in London at the offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade. He will afterwards visit such trade and industrial centres in the United Kingdom as it may appear most advantageous to visit in view of applications that may be received from firms in or near those centres, and from Chambers of Commerce.

In order that appointments may be satisfactorily arranged, firms who may desire to have an interview with Mr. Milne 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. The reference number (C.I.B. 4266/16) should be quoted.

H.M. Trade Commissioner's visit is particularly opportune at the present time, when United Kingdom manufacturers are attempting to capture trade hitherto done by enemy firms in Australia, and it is anticipated that a very large number of firms will wish to take advantage of this opportunity to consult him. Among the matters in Australia in regard to which he is prepared to give information and advice are the appointment of agents, methods of marketing and distribution, terms of payment, names of probable buyers of British goods, statistics of imports, and rates of Customs duties.

It may be stated that one of the principal duties of H.M. Trade Commissioners is to report to the Board of Trade promptly, and if possible in advance, any opportunities which may arise in the Dominions in the form of contracts open to tender, or in any other way for the development of British trade. The Commissioners also report to the Board periodically on the nature and extent of foreign competition and other matters of commercial interest, including changes in Customs duties and regulations, financial and trade conditions, changes in regard to means of transport, and legislation affecting trade and commerce; and they furnish periodically classified lists of importers and buyers in the Dominions. A good deal of the information so furnished is published by the Commercial Intelligence Branch in the "Board of Trade Journal," some is communicated to Chambers of Commerce likely to be specially interested and to those United Kingdom firms whose names are inscribed in the Special Register of the Commercial Intelligence Branch (see notice on p. 683), and some—*e.g.*, lists of names of traders at particular places, detailed Customs regulations affecting particular matters, and similar information—is filed at the Commercial Intelligence Branch for the information of firms and persons interested who may apply, either personally or by letter.

United Kingdom Trade with Australia.

The Trade Commissioners also reply to all enquiries which may be addressed to them by British manufacturers and merchants, but it is generally desirable that enquiries should be made first of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, which is often in possession of the information sought, and is thus in a position to save enquirers much delay.

(C.I.B. 4,266.)

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.

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

GOLD COAST.

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Bill in which it is proposed to amend further "The Customs Ordinance, 1876," by empowering the Governor to prohibit by Order-in-Council the importation of any animals the importation of which he may consider dangerous to the health of man or beast in the Colony. It is also proposed in the Bill to prohibit the importation of handcuffs, unless the approval of the Governor-in-Council shall have been first obtained.

(C. 7,967.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

With reference to the notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 30th September, 1915 (pages 965-971) and the 7th October, 1915 (page 36), respecting the increased and new Customs duties chargeable under the House of Commons Resolutions of the 21st, 24th, and 30th September, the Board of Trade have now received copies of General Order No. 8/1916 of the Board of Customs and Excise, entitled "Customs Tariff of the United Kingdom," and embodying a "Return showing the several Articles subject to Import Duties in the United Kingdom, and the Duty levied upon each Article, according to the Tariff in operation upon the 1st January, 1916, together with an Account of Customs Drawbacks." The Tariff is reprinted below, for convenience of reference:—

Import Duties.

Articles.	Rates of Duty.
	£ s. d.
BEER of the descriptions called Mum, Spruce, or Black Beer, and Berlin White Beer, and other preparations, whether fermented or not fermented, of a character similar to Mum, Spruce, or Black Beer, where the worts thereof are, or were before fermentation, of a specific gravity—	
Not exceeding 1215°	} for every 36 gallons } 5 2 0*
Exceeding 1215°	} " } 5 19 6*
Beer of any other description where the worts thereof were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity of—	
1055°	} " } 1 5 6*
(And so on in proportion for any difference in gravity.)	
CARDS, PLAYING	the doz. packs } 0 3 9
CHICORY:—	
Raw or kiln-dried	the cwt. } 0 19 10
Roasted or ground	the lb. } 0 0 3
CHLORAL HYDRATE	" } 0 1 9
CHLOROFORM	" } 0 4 4
CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS imported for the purpose of the exhibition of pictures or other optical effects by means of a cinematograph or other similar apparatus:—	
Blank film, on which no picture has been impressed, known as raw film or stock ...	} per linear foot of the standard width of 1½ inches } 0 0 0
Positives, i.e., films containing a picture and ready for exhibition	} " } 0 0 1
Negatives, i.e., films containing a photograph from which positives can be printed	} " } 0 0 5

* A rebate is to be made from these rates of 8s., 9s. 4d., and 2s., respectively, up to the 31st March, 1916, and of 4s., 4s. 8d., and 1s., respectively, after that date and up to the 31st March, 1917.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

Import Duties—continued.

Articles.		Rates of Duty.
CLOCKS, watches, and the component parts of clocks and watches	ad valorem	33½ per cent. £ s. d.
COCOA	the lb.	0 0 1½
Husks and Shells	the cwt.	0 3 0
Cocoa Butter	the lb.	0 0 1½
Preparations of Cocoa, &c.	the cwt.	} Charged under Sec. 7. Finance Act 1901.* £ s. d.
COFFEE	"	1 1 0
Kiln-dried, roasted, or ground	the lb.	0 0 3
Coffee and Chicory (or other vegetable sub- stances), roasted and ground; mixed	"	0 0 3
COLLODION	the gallon	1 14 11
ETHER, ACETIC	the lb.	0 2 7
" BUTYRIC	the gallon	1 1 10
" SULPHURIC	"	1 16 6
ETHYL BROMIDE	the lb.	0 1 5
" CHLORIDE	the gallon	1 1 10
" IODIDE	"	0 19 0
FRUIT, Dried, or otherwise Preserved with- out Sugar:—		
Currants	the cwt.	0 2 0
Figs and Fig Cake, Plums, commonly called French Plums, and Prunelloes, Plums Dried or Preserved, not otherwise described, Prunes, and Raisins	"	0 10 6
<p><i>Note.</i>—Plums include Greengages, Damsons, Mirabelles, and Dried, Crystallised, or Glacé Apricots. Tinned and Bottled Apricots in Syrup or Water, and Apricot Pulp, are not liable to Duty as Preserved Plums, but when added Sugar is present, as in the case of Syrup, they are chargeable under the heading of Sugar (<i>which see</i>).</p> <p>Dutiable Fruit imported in Syrup or water is chargeable with duty at 10s. 6d. the cwt. on the weight of Fruit without squeezing out the contained Syrup or water. The Syrup in such cases is separately charged with its proper duty, unless the merchant elects to pay duty on the whole weight at the fruit rate.</p>		
FRUIT, liable to duty as such, preserved with Sugar— <i>see</i> Sugar.		
GLUCOSE, Solid	the cwt.	0 5 11
" Liquid	"	0 4 3
MOLASSES and invert Sugar and all other Sugar and extracts from Sugar which cannot be com- pletely tested by the Polariscopes and on which duty is not otherwise charged:—		
If containing 70 per cent. or more of sweetening matter	"	0 5 11

* See Note 2 on page 726.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

Import Duties—continued.

Articles.	Rates of Duty.
MOLASSES AND INVERT SUGAR, &c., &c.—cont.	£ s. d.
If containing less than 70 per cent. and more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter	the cwt. 0 4 3
If containing not more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter	" 0 2 1
Molasses is free of duty when cleared for use by a licensed distiller in the manufacture of Spirits, or if it is to be used solely for purposes of food for stock.	
MOTOR CARS , including motor bicycles and motor tricycles	ad valorem 33½ per cent.
* ACCESSORIES and component parts of motor cars, motor bicycles, or motor tricycles, other than tyres	" 33½ per cent.
Motor cars which are proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be constructed and adapted for use, and intended to be used solely, as motor omnibuses or motor ambulances, or in connection with the conveyance of goods or burden in the course of trade, or husbandry, or by a local authority as fire engines or otherwise for the purposes of their fire brigade service, and chassis, component parts, and accessories, which are so proved to be intended to be used solely for any such motor cars, shall not be charged with import duty.	
In the case of a motor car (including a motor bicycle and a motor tricycle) imported with tyres attached, the value of the tyres shall be deducted from the value of the car for the purpose of the charge of duty.	
MOTOR SPIRIT	the gallon £ s. d. 0 0 6
An allowance or repayment of the duty is made in respect of Motor Spirit used for other purposes than supplying motive power to motor cars, and of half the duty payable if the Spirit is used for supplying motive power to motor cars employed for commercial, etc., purposes.	
In cases in which the Commissioners of Customs and Excise may approve, motor spirit may be delivered without payment of duty or on payment of half the duty.	
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS , including gramophones, pianolas, and other similar instruments	ad valorem 33½ per cent.
ACCESSORIES and component parts of musical instruments, and records and other means of reproducing music	" 33½ per cent.
† <i>Note.</i> Toy musical boxes, toy trumpets, toy mouth organs, &c., of a value not exceeding one shilling each are admitted free of duty as toys.	
SACCHARIN and Mixtures containing Saccharin, or other substances of like nature or use	the oz. £ s. d. 0 3 0
<i>Note.</i> —See next page.	

* The following accessories of motor cars, that is to say, engineers' hand-tools are exempt from duty (see the notice at p. 622 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for March 2nd.

† See the notice at p. 622 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for March 2nd.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

Import Duties—continued.

Articles.	Rates of Duty.		
	£	s.	d.
SACCHARINE, &c.—cont.			
<i>Note.</i> —Saccharin and Mixtures containing Saccharine, or other substances of like nature or use, must not be imported into the United Kingdom in packages containing less than 11 lbs., and must not be packed with goods of any other description, and must be specially reported and imported and entered for Warehousing at the following ports only— Dover, Folkestone, Goole, Grangemouth, Grimsby, Harwich, Hull, Leith, London, Newhaven, Southampton, and West Hartlepool.			
SOAP, TRANSPARENT, in the manufacture of which Spirit has been used	the lb.	0	0 3
	Rates of Duty.		
	Imported in Casks.	Imported in Bottles.	
	The proof gallon. £ s. d.	The proof gallon. £ s. d.	
SPIRITS AND STRONG WATERS—			
For every gallon computed at hydrometer proof of Spirits of any description (except Perfumed Spirits), including Naphtha or Methylie Alcohol, purified so as to be potable; and mixtures and preparations containing Spirits—			
Enumerated Spirits—			
Brandy, if warehoused 3 years or more	0 15 1	0	16 1
" " 2 and less than 3 years ^(a) ...	0 16 1	0	17 1
Rum, if warehoused 3 years or more...	0 15 1	0	16 1
" " 2 and less than 3 years ...	0 16 1	0	17 1
" " 9 months and less than 2 years ..	0 16 7	0	17 7
" if not warehoused, or warehoused less than 9 months ...	0 16 7 ^(b)	0	17 7 ^(b)
Imitation Rum, if warehoused 3 years or more	0 15 2	0	16 2
" " if warehoused 2 and less than 3 years ^(a)	0 16 2	0	17 2
Geneva, if warehoused 3 years or more	0 15 2	0	16 2
" " 2 and less than 3 years ...	0 16 2	0	17 2
" if not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years ...	0 16 8	0	17 8
Additional in respect of Sugar used in Sweetening any of the above tested for strength, if Sweetened to such an extent that the Spirit thereby ceases to be an Enumerated Spirit	0 0 5	0	0 5

^(a) Brandy and Imitation Rum warehoused less than two years may not be delivered for home consumption in any circumstances.

^(b) Rum warehoused less than nine months and Unenumerated, Unsweetened, Plain Spirits warehoused less than two years must be of a strength not less than 60 o.p. and may be delivered to authorised persons only on receipt of a requisition.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

Import Duties—continued.

Articles.	Rates of Duty.	
	Imported in Casks.	Imported in Bottles.
	The proof gallon. £ s. d.	The proof gallon. £ s. d.
SPIRITS AND STRONG WATERS—continued.		
Unenumerated Spirits—		
Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, if tested)—		
If warehoused 3 years or more ...	0 15 7	0 16 7
" 2 and less than 3 years ...	0 16 7	0 17 7
If not warehoused or warehoused less than 2 years ...	0 17 1	0 18 1
Not Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits, provided such Spirits can be shown to be both Unenumerated and not Sweetened; if tested)—		
If warehoused 3 years or more ...	0 15 2	0 15 2
" 2 and less than 3 years ...	0 16 2	0 16 2
If not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years ...	0 16 8(b)	0 16 8 (b)
Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits, not Sweetened, provided such Spirits are not shown to be Unenumerated; if tested (c)—		
If warehoused 3 years or more ...	0 15 2	0 16 2
" 2 and less than 3 years...	0 16 2	0 17 2
If not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years ...	0 16 8	0 17 8
	The liquid gallon. £ s. d.	The liquid gallon. £ s. d.
Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits in bottle, entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested (c):		
If warehoused 3 years or more ...	—	1 1 5
" 2 and less than 3 years ...	—	1 2 9
If not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years ...	—	1 3 5
Perfumed Spirits—		
If warehoused 3 years or more ...	1 4 1	1 5 1
" 2 and less than 3 years ...	1 5 8	1 6 8
If not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years ...	1 6 6	1 7 6

(b) See note (b) on previous page.

(c) On Mixtures, Compounds, or Preparations charged with duty in respect of the Spirit contained in them or used in their preparation or manufacture, if recognised by the Commissioners as being used for medical purposes, the duty, irrespective of age, is that chargeable on Liqueurs, &c., which have been warehoused for three years or upwards.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

Import Duties—continued.

Articles.		Rates of Duty.
SPIRITS AND STRONG WATERS—continued.		
Any importations of Naphtha or Methylic Alcohol purified so as to be potable are taken under the heading of Unenumerated Spirits.		
Spirits (other than Cordials or Perfumed or Medicinal Spirits and Spirits imported in Cases) must be contained in Casks or other vessels of a size or content of not less than nine gallons.		
Upon payment of the difference between the Customs Duty on Foreign Spirits and the Excise Duty on British Spirits, Foreign Spirits may be delivered under certain conditions for Methylation or for use in Art or Manufacture, but Foreign Methylic Alcohol may be used in Art or Manufacture without the payment of this differential duty.		
SUGAR—		
Not exceeding 76 degrees of Polarization ...	the cwt.	£ s. d.
Exceeding 76 and not exceeding 77 ...	"	0 4 6
" 77 " " 78 ...	"	0 4 7.5
" 78 " " 79 ...	"	0 4 9.3
" 79 " " 80 ...	"	0 4 11.1
" 80 " " 81 ...	"	0 5 0.9
" 81 " " 82 ...	"	0 5 4.5
" 82 " " 83 ...	"	0 5 6.3
" 83 " " 84 ...	"	0 5 8.3
" 84 " " 85 ...	"	0 5 10.3
" 85 " " 86 ...	"	0 6 0.3
" 86 " " 87 ...	"	0 6 2.3
" 87 " " 88 ...	"	0 6 4.6
" 88 " " 89 ...	"	0 6 6.8
" 89 " " 90 ...	"	0 6 9.5
" 90 " " 91 ...	"	0 7 0.2
" 91 " " 92 ...	"	0 7 2.9
" 92 " " 93 ...	"	0 7 5.6
" 93 " " 94 ...	"	0 7 8.2
" 94 " " 95 ...	"	0 7 10.9
" 95 " " 96 ...	"	0 8 1.6
" 96 " " 97 ...	"	0 8 4.3
" 97 " " 98 ...	"	0 8 7.0
" 98 " " — ...	"	0 9 4
Blacking, Liquid, containing Sugar or any other sweetening matter ...	"	0 2 1
(Together with the duty on any proof Spirit contained therein.)		
<i>Note.</i> —An additional ½d. the lb. is chargeable in respect of any of the undermentioned Sugar articles in the manufacture of which Spirit has been used. Confectionery in the manufacture of which a greater percentage of Spirit has been used than that covered by the Spirit charge of ½d. the lb. is chargeable with a Spirit duty rate of 1d. the lb., or such Spirit duty rate in excess of 1d. the lb. as analysis may show to be necessary.		

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

Import Duties—*continued.*

Articles.		Rates of Duty.
		£ s. d.
SUGAR — <i>continued.</i>		
Blacking, Solid, containing Sugar or any other sweetening matter	the cwt.	0 2 1
Candied or Drained Peel	"	0 6 9
Caramel, Solid	"	0 9 4
" Liquid	"	0 6 9
Cherries, Drained	"	0 5 1
Chutney	"	0 4 3
Cocoanut, Sugared	"	0 4 3
Confectionery —		
Hard, such as—		
Sugared Almonds (except as below), Caraway Seeds, &c.	"	0 9 4
Sugared Almonds, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the Sugar-coating does not exceed 72 per cent. of the total net weight	"	0 6 9
Soft, viz.—		
A.B. Gums imported in Bulk, in Barrels or Cases, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that duty on the combined quantity of Sugar and Glucose used in the manufacture of the goods did not exceed the rate of 4s. 3d. the cwt.	"	0 4 3
Other A.B. Gums, Caramels, Chewing Gums, Jelly Beans, Turkish Delight, &c.	"	0 6 9
Confectionery, Fig	"	0 7 8
Confectionery made from Sugar, and containing no other ingredients except flavouring	"	0 9 4
Licorice—If declared by the Importer not to contain more than 30 per cent. of added Sugar or other sweetening matter, subject to occasional sampling and testing	"	0 3 0
Flowers, as Violets and Rose Petals, &c., in Crystallised Sugar, as Crystallised Fruit... ..	"	0 9 4
*Fruit, Canned or Bottle, other than Fruit liable to duty as such, preserved in <i>thin</i> Syrup, if the Importer has declared on the entry that it does not contain more than 12 per cent. of added Sugar	"	0 1 3
In other cases in <i>thin</i> Syrup	"	0 2 1
*Fruit, Canned or Bottled, other than Fruit liable to duty as such, preserved in <i>thick</i> Syrup	"	0 5 6
*Fruits, Crystallized, Glacé and Metz, except Fruit liable to duty as such	"	0 9 4

* See Note on next page.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

Import Duties—continued.

Articles.	Rates of Duty.
<i>SUGAR—continued.</i>	
Fruits, Imitation, Crystallized or not, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the Sugar constituents do not exceed 80 per cent. (Subject to sampling for analysis)	the cwt. 0 7 8
Fruits, Imitation, Crystallized or not, in all other cases	" 0 9 4
*Fruit, liable to duty as such, except Currants, preserved in Sugar, or Syrup, whether mixed with other Fruit or not ...	" 0 10 6
*Fruit Pulp, excepting Fruit Pulp liable to duty as such, preserved in <i>thin</i> Syrup .	" 0 2 1
*Fruit Pulp, excepting Fruit Pulp liable to duty as such, preserved in <i>thick</i> Syrup, as Jam	" 0 6 9
*Note.—Tinned and Bottled Apricots in Syrup or Water, and Apricot Pulp, are not liable to duty as Preserved Plums, but when added Sugar is present, as in the case of Syrup, they are chargeable either as Fruit Canned or Bottled, or as Fruit Pulp. Apricot Jam is thus chargeable at the rate of 6s. 9d. the cwt. as Jam, whether imported in Tins or Bottles or not.	
Apricots, Crystallized and Glacé, are chargeable with duty as Preserved Plums.	
Dutiable Fruit preserved in Syrup, or in Water, is chargeable with duty at 10s. 6d. the cwt. on the weight of Fruit without squeezing out the contained Syrup or Water. The Syrup in such cases is separately charged with its proper duty, unless the merchant elects to pay duty on the whole weight at the fruit rate.	
Boxes of Mixed Fruits, such as "Metz Fruits, Assorted," and Bottles of "Assorted Fruits in Syrup," containing articles liable to two or more distinct rates of duty, are assessed with duty at the highest rate on the whole weight, unless the various kinds of goods are packed separately or in such a manner that an account can be taken of each kind.	
Ginger, preserved in Syrup or Sugar... ..	" 0 6 9
Marmalade, Jams, and Fruit Jellies, if not made from Fruit liable to duty as such ...	" 0 6 9
Marzipan	" 0 5 6
Milk, Condensed, sweetened, whole	" 0 3 10
Milk, Condensed, sweetened, separated or skimmed	" 0 4 3
Milk, Condensed, slightly sweetened, whether whole, separated or skimmed, if declared by the Importer not to contain more than 18 per cent. of added Sugar, subject to occasional sampling and testing	" 0 1 8

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

Import Duties—continued.

Articles.	Rates of Duty.
	£ s. d.
SUGAR—continued.	
Milk Powder—	
If declared by the Importer not to contain any added Sugar	— Free.
If declared by the Importer not to contain more than 36 per cent. of added Sugar	the ewt. 0 3 5
In all other instances, and in cases in which the Importer wishes to dispense with sampling and testing	" 0 7 8
<i>Note.</i> —Importations entered as Free will be delivered on deposit of duty at the lower rate, pending analysis. Importations entered at the lower rate are liable to sampling and testing.	
Nestlé's Milk Food	" 0 3 0
Soy, when containing Molasses or other sweetening matter	" 0 2 1
Tamarinds, preserved in Syrup	" 0 2 1
Other Preparations made with added Sugar or sweetening matter (other than Saccharin)	" } Charged under Sec. 7, Finance Act, 1901.* 0 1 0
TEA	the lb. 0 1 0
TOBACCO, Manufactured, viz.—	
Cigars	" 0 10 6
Cavendish or Negrohead	" 0 8 0
Cavendish or Negrohead, Manufactured in Bond	" 0 7 0
Other Manufactured Tobacco, viz.—	
Cigarettes	" 0 8 6
Other sorts	" 0 7 0
Snuff containing more than 13 lbs. of moisture in every 100 lbs. weight thereof	" 0 6 7½
Snuff not containing more than 13 lbs. of moisture in every 100 lbs. weight thereof	" 0 8 0
TOBACCO, Unmanufactured, if Stripped or Stemmed—	
Containing 10 lbs. or more of moisture in every 100 lbs. weight thereof	" 0 5 6½
Containing less than 10 lbs. of moisture in every 100 lbs. weight thereof	" 0 6 2
TOBACCO, Unmanufactured, if Unstripped or Unstemmed—	
Containing 10 lbs. or more of moisture in every 100 lbs. weight thereof	" 0 5 6
Containing less than 10 lbs. of moisture in every 100 lbs. weight thereof	" 0 6 1½
<i>Note.</i> —The minimum weight of packages of Tobacco allowed to be imported into the United Kingdom is 80 lbs. gross. Packages of Tobacco must contain Tobacco only, and under Tobacco are included Cigars, Cigarillos, Cigarettes, and Snuff.	
WINE—	
Not exceeding 30° of Proof Spirit	the gallon 0 1 3
Exceeding 30° but not exceeding 42° of Proof Spirit	" 0 3 0

* See Note 2 on page 726.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

Import Duties—continued.

Articles.	Rates of Duty.
<i>WINE—continued.</i>	£ s. d.
And for every degree or part of a degree beyond the highest above charged, an additional duty the gallon. The word "degree" does not include fractions of the next higher degree.	0 0 3
Wine includes Lees of Wine.	
Additional—	
On Still Wine imported in Bottles "	0 1 0
On Sparkling Wine imported in Bottles "	0 2 6
All Wines must be entered according to their commercial designations, those from Spain being also described on the entry as "Red" or "White."	

Customs Drawbacks.

Articles.	Rates of Drawback.
Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duties and Cinematograph films—	£ s. d.
If it is proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise that an import duty has been duly paid in respect of any of these articles, and that the article has not been used in Great Britain or Ireland, a drawback equal to the amount of duty paid shall be allowed on that article if exported as merchandise.	
<i>BEER—</i>	
Imported or brought into Great Britain or Ireland and subsequently exported as merchandise, or shipped for use as ships' stores, or removed to the Isle of Man, of an original gravity of 1055° for every 36 gallons	1 3 3* 1 4 3* 1 5 3* according to the duty paid on importation.
<i>COCOA—</i>	
Goods exported or shipped for use as ships' stores, in the manufacture or preparation of which in Great Britain or Ireland any duty-paid cocoa, or cocoa butter, or cocoa husks and shells, has or have been used, a drawback equal to the duty paid in respect of the quantity of that cocoa, or cocoa butter, or cocoa husks and shells, as the case may be, which appears to the satisfaction of the Treasury to have been used in the manufacture or preparation of the goods.	

* This drawback only takes effect where it is shown that the import duty has been paid at the corresponding rate.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

Customs Drawbacks—*continued.*

Articles.		Rates of Drawback.
		£ . d.
COFFEE —		
Roasted Coffee exported, which is not mixed with Chicory or any other substance ...	the 100 lb.	1 1 0*
MOLASSES —		
Produced by a Refiner in Great Britain or Ireland from imported sugar and delivered by him to be used solely for purposes of food for stock, or to a Licensed Distiller for use in the manufacture of Spirit† ...	the cwt.	0 2 1*
SUGAR —		
Sugar which has passed a refinery in Great Britain or Ireland, and on which the proper Import duties have been paid—upon being exported, or deposited in any bonded warehouse for use as ships' stores or removed to the Isle of Man, a drawback equal to the duty on Sugar of the like polarisation.		
Goods (other than beer) exported or deposited in any bonded warehouse for use as ships' stores, or removed to the Isle of Man, in the manufacture or preparation of which in Great Britain or Ireland any imported duty-paid Sugar, Glucose, Saccharin, or Molasses, has been used, a drawback equal to the duty in respect of the quantity of that article which appears to the satisfaction of the Treasury to have been used in the manufacture or preparation of the goods, or, in the case of residual products, to be contained therein.		
TOBACCO —		
(1) Tobacco manufactured in Great Britain or Ireland on being, by any licensed manufacturer, exported as merchandise, or shipped as stores, or deposited in any bonded warehouse to be used as ships' stores, or exported by parcel post—		
Cigars	the lb.	0 6 3*
Cigarettes	"	0 6 1½*
Cut, Roll, Cake, or other manufactured Tobacco	"	0 6 0*
Snuff (not being offal Snuff)	"	0 5 9*
(2) Shorts, stalks, or other refuse of Tobacco, including offal Snuff, on being, by any licensed manufacturer, exported as merchandise, or deposited—		
in an approved bonded warehouse for exportation as merchandise;		
in a bonded warehouse approved for the manufacture of sheepwash, etc.; or		
for abandonment in an approved King's Warehouse... ..	"	0 5 7½*
The above rates of drawback are allowed on Tobacco, &c., containing 14		

* This drawback only takes effect where it is shown that the import duty has been paid at the corresponding rate.

† Drawback is not payable in respect of Molasses produced from non-duty-paid sugar in refineries working in bond.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

Customs Drawbacks—*continued.*

Articles.	Rates of Drawback.
TOBACCO — <i>continued.</i>	
per cent. of moisture, a proportionate increase or deduction being made if the moisture is less or more than 14 per cent.	
A deduction is made from the drawback for every lb. of inorganic matter in excess of 22 per cent. (calculated on the Tobacco, &c., exclusive of water), but the Commissioners of Customs and Excise may allow drawback at the full rate on Tobacco (including Cigars and Cigarettes), and shorts, stalks or other refuse of Tobacco not of the fineness of Snuff, if they are satisfied that there has been no artificial increase of inorganic matter during manufacture.	

The following are the minimum weights for Drawback Tobacco, viz. :—

British Manufactured Tobacco.

- (i.) When removed direct from the premises of a licensed manufacturer—
 - (a) for exportation as merchandise to places other than the Channel Islands—

Cigars	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 lb. net.
Cigarettes	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 " "
Other manufactured Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 " "
 - (b) for shipment as stores—

Cigars, Cigarettes, and Snuff	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 " "
Other manufactured Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 " "
 - (c) for exportation by Parcel Post—

Manufactured Tobacco, including Cigars, Cigarettes, and Commercial Snuff (subject to Post Office regulations as to gross weight of parcels)	2 " "
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------
- (ii.) When deposited in an approved bonded warehouse—

For ships' stores or for exportation by Parcel Post	80 lb. gross.
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---------------

Stalks, Shorts, or other Refuse of British Manufactured Tobacco, including Offal Snuff.

- (i.) When deposited in a King's Warehouse for abandonment, or in an approved bonded warehouse for the manufacture of sheepwash, or for exportation as merchandise—in packages of not less than 50 lb. and not more than 100 lb. net.
- (ii.) But when exported direct from the premises of a licensed manufacturer, or deposited in an approved bonded warehouse for exportation, the maximum quantity per package may under certain conditions be extended up to a limit not exceeding 1,400 lb.

NOTE.—Tobacco of any description for exportation to the Channel Islands must be in packages of not less than 80 lb. gross.

NOTES.—(1) Goods not prohibited to be imported into or used in Great Britain or Ireland, composed of any article liable to duty as a part or ingredient thereof, shall be chargeable with the full duty payable on such article, or, if composed of more than one article liable to duty, then with the full duty payable on the article

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

charged with the highest rate of duty. (See Customs Tariff Act, 1876.)

(2) Where any manufactured or prepared goods contain, as a part or ingredient thereof, any article liable to any duty of Customs, duty shall be charged in respect of such quantity of the article as shall appear to the satisfaction of the Treasury to be used in the manufacture or preparation of the goods, and in the case of goods so containing more than one such article, shall be charged in a similar manner on each article liable to duty at the rate of duty respectively applicable thereto, unless the Treasury shall be of opinion that it is necessary for the protection of the revenue that duty should be charged in accordance with the Customs Tariff Act, 1876.

Any rebate which can be allowed by law on any article when separately charged, shall be allowed in charging goods in respect of the quantity of that article used in the manufacture or preparation of the goods.

As respects the first levying or repealing of any duty of Customs, the time at which the importation of any goods shall be deemed to have had effect shall be the time at which the entry of the goods under the Customs Act is delivered, instead of the time mentioned in Section 40 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876. (See Finance Act, 1901.)

(3) The value of any article for the purposes of *ad valorem* duty shall be taken to be the price which an importer would give for the article if the article were delivered, freight and insurance paid, in bond at the port of importation, and duty shall be paid on that value as fixed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise.

UNITED KINGDOM (JERSEY.)

With reference to the notice at page 528 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 19th August, 1915, respecting the Customs duty on tea imported into the Island of Jersey, the Board of Trade have now received from the Home Office copy of an Act of the Jersey Harbours Committee, dated the 12th February, 1916, which provides that the amount of duty paid on samples of tea imported into the Island by commercial travellers shall be refunded to such travellers on their departure from the Island so far as concerns the quantity of tea which is re-exported and less a deduction of one farthing per pound, net weight. (C. 7,716.)

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in the Dominion of Canada, copy of a Customs Memorandum (No. 1992 B) dated 15th February, 1916, which contains particulars of Resolutions which were introduced into the Canadian Parliament with effect on and from 16th February, 1916, and which amend

**Revised Import
Duties on certain
Articles.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.

the rates of duty leviable on certain articles upon importation into the Dominion.

The following statement shows the alterations which have been effected by the above-mentioned Resolutions:—

Articles.	Tariff Item.	Old Rates.			New Rates.		
		British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.	British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.
Apples ... per barrel	92	25 cents*	35 cents*	40 cents*	60 cents	90 cents	90 cents
Crude petroleum, fuel and gas oils, 8235 specific gravity or heavier, at 60 deg. temperature ...	267	Free*	Free*	Free*	See	below.	
Oils, petroleum (not including crude petroleum imported to be refined or illuminating or lubricating oils) 8235 specific gravity or heavier at 60 deg. temperature per gall.	267	See	above.		½ cent	½ cent	½ cent.
Crude petroleum in its natural state, 7900 specific gravity or heavier at 64 deg. temperature, when imported by oil refiners, to be refined in their own factories <i>ad val.</i>	267a				5 %	7½ %	7½ %

It is also provided in the Resolutions that these articles shall not be subject to the extra duties provided for in "The Customs War Tariff Revenue Act, 1915." (C.I.B. 7,945.)

* The Customs war tax of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* preferential, and 7½ per cent. *ad valorem* intermediate and general was leviable under "The Customs War Revenue Act, 1915."

BARBADOS.

Adverting to the Notice which appeared on pp. 106-112 of the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 13th January last, and to subsequent **Prohibited Exports:** Amended Lists. Notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from the Colony, under certain Proclamations, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation, dated 20th January, 1916, which prohibits the exportation from the Colony of various articles to certain destinations, as follows:—

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

- Beeswax.
 - Magnesite, caustic or lightly calcined, and dead burnt magnesite.
 - Magnesium and its alloys.
- [The above are new items.]

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BARBADOS—continued.

(A)—continued.

Coal, all kinds, and coke *made in gasworks*, but not including coal allowed by the Comptroller of Customs to be shipped as bunker coal.

[The italicised words have been deleted.]

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

Copper, or its alloys, all articles which are wholly or mainly manufactured of, and which are not at present prohibited to be exported to any destination.
Silica bricks.

[The above are new items.]

(C. 7,572.)

GRENADA.

Adverting to the Notices which have appeared in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles under various Proclamations, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a consolidated and amended Proclamation, dated 31st December, 1915, which revokes the former Proclamations and, at the same time, prohibits the exportation of certain articles from the Colony.

The lists of articles and the extent to which their exportation is prohibited are the same as shown in lists (B) and (C) in the Notice for Trinidad and Tobago on pp. 113-120 of the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th January last, with the undermentioned exceptions:—

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

Cresol and all preparations of cresol (including cresylic acid) and nitro cresol *and saponified cresol*.

[The italicised words have been added in the Grenada Proclamation.]

Potash salts (excepting potassium chlorate, nitrate), saltpetre and perchlorate.

[In lieu of item "Potash salts, namely, etc."]

Sheepskins, woolled.

[This is an additional item.]

The following articles, however, in the corresponding group in the Trinidad Proclamation, are not specifically prohibited in the present Proclamation, viz.:—

Iodide, chloride of.

Potassium cyanide.

Potassium permanganate.

Compasses other than ships' compasses.

Meat, viz.: beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated.

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

Asphalt.

Mercury, salts and preparations of.

Coconut, desiccated.

Kapok hempen fibre.

[The above items do not appear in the Grenada Proclamation.]

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

GRENADA—*continued.*

(C)—*continued.*

Foodstuffs and feeding stuffs and the raw materials thereof, including all animal and vegetable oils and fats (*other than linseed oil, boiled and unboiled, unmixed with other oil and not including essential oil*) and all oleaginous nuts, seeds and products.

Gums, resins, balsams and resinous substances of all kinds (*except such as contain caoutchouc*).

[The italicised words have been added in the Grenada Proclamation.]
(C. 8,024.)

JAMAICA.

Adverting to the Notice which appeared on pp. 100-105 of the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 13th January last, relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from Jamaica under certain Proclamations, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation dated 20th January, 1916, which revokes the previous Proclamations and at the same time prohibits the exportation of various articles to certain destinations as follows:—

**Prohibited
Exports:
Consolidated
Proclamation.**

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

The list of articles included under this heading is, for the most part, the same as that given under heading B in the Notice for Trinidad and Tobago, on pp. 113-118 of the Supplement referred to above. In the Jamaica Proclamation, however, the following additional articles are included:—

Beeswax.

Colchicum and its preparations.

Cinchona bark, quinine and its salts.

Cotton wadding.

Cotton wool.

Gold, in coin or bullion.

Magnesite, caustic or lightly calcined, and dead burnt magnesite.

Magnesium and its alloys.

Metal cylinders such as are used for containing compressed oxygen or hydrogen.

Iron and steel smelting scrap.

Steel tubes, solid drawn.

Railway waggons.

Sheepskins woolled.

Silver in coin or bullion.

Soft soap.

Tanning substances of all kinds.

Telegraphs, wireless, material for.

[The following items which appear in the Trinidad and Tobago Proclamation are not included in the Proclamation for Jamaica.]

Iodide, chloride of.

Potassium cyanide.

Potassium permanganate.

The provision relating to crude oil does not apply to Jamaica.

The following articles which appear under group C (Trinidad and Tobago), are included in group A for Jamaica:—

Bladders, casings and sausage skins.

Firearms unrifled for sporting purposes.

Iron hematite pig.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

JAMAICA—*continued.*

(A)—*continued.*

The wording of the following items in the Jamaica Proclamation differs slightly from that of the corresponding items in the Proclamation of Trinidad and Tobago :—

- Chromium, compounds of, including bichromate of soda.
- Potash salts (except potassium chlorate, nitrate (saltpetre) and perchlorate).
- Coal, all kinds, and coke, but not including coal allowed by the Collector.
- General of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal.
- Iron ore of all descriptions, including Cumberland hæmatite iron ore.
- Cresol and all preparations of cresol (including cresylic acid) and nitro-cresol (including saponified cresol).
- Oxides and salts (other than chlorates, perchlorates and nitrates) of the following metals :—
- Aluminium; Cobalt; Nickel; Tungsten.
- Torpedo tubes, and parts thereof.

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

The list of articles included under this heading is for the most part the same as that given under heading (C) in the notice for Trinidad and Tobago above referred to.

In the Jamaica Proclamation, however, the following additional articles are included :—

- Brewers' and distillers' grains.
- Brewers' dried yeast.
- Coconut and poonac cake.
- Coir and yarns made therefrom.
- Copper or its alloys, all articles which are wholly or mainly manufactured of, and which are not at present prohibited to be exported to any destination.
- Egg, yolk and liquid, and albumen.
- Silica bricks.
- Sisal and yarns made therefrom.
- Vegetable fibres and yarns made therefrom, all such (not including linen thread) as are not at present prohibited to be exported to any destination.

The following items which appear in the Trinidad and Tobago Proclamation are not included in the corresponding group of the Proclamation for Jamaica :—

- Asphalt.
- Bichromate of soda.
- Mercury, salts and preparations of.
- Iron ore (except Cumberland hæmatite, &c.).

In the Jamaica Proclamation the wording of the following items, differs slightly from that of the corresponding items in the Proclamation for Trinidad, viz. :—

- China clay (including China stone, ball clay and potters' clay).
- Cotton, all manufactures and products of, except cotton lace, cotton wadding, cotton waste, and cotton wool, the exportation of the last three of which is prohibited under Group A.
- Foodstuffs and feeding stuffs, and the raw materials thereof, including all animal and vegetable oils and fats, and including fatty acids, but not including, &c.
- Kapok, hempen fibre and yarns made therefrom.
- Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock, except railway waggons the exportation of which is prohibited under Group A.
- Ramie and other vegetable fibres and yarns made therefrom.
- Terneplates and all receptacles made from terneplates.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

JAMAICA—continued.

(B)—continued.

Cloth of all kinds manufactured of wool or hair (except khaki woollen cloth, the exportation of which is prohibited under Group A).

[In lieu of item "Woollen and worsted cloth, &c.," in Group B of Trinidad Proclamation.]

Creosote and creosote oils (including blast furnace oil), except wood tar oil (the exportation of which is prohibited under Group A).

[In lieu of item "Oil, blast furnace (except creosote and creosote oil)," Group B, Trinidad Proclamation.]

Tin plates and all receptacles made from tinplates.

[In lieu of item "Tin plates, including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing."]

In the Jamaica Proclamation the exportation of logwood, logwood chips, and logwood extract, including hæmatine crystals and other logwood preparations is prohibited to all destinations. (C. 8,052.)

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

Adverting to the Notice which appeared on pp. 113-120 of the

Prohibited Exports:

Consolidated Proclamation.

Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 13th January last, relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles under a Proclamation (No. 59 of 1915) dated 31st August, and to subsequent amending Notices in the "Board of Trade Journal," the Board of Trade have now received copy of consolidated and amended Proclamation (No. 1 of 1916) dated 12th January, 1916, which revokes the former Proclamations, and, at the same time, prohibits the exportation of various articles from the Colony. The lists of articles and the extent to which their exportation is prohibited are mainly identical with those previously in operation under the revoked Proclamations; the following amendments and additions, however, appear in the present Proclamation, viz. :—

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

Beeswax.

Chemicals, drugs, &c. :—

Aluminium, nitrate of.

Aluminium, oxide of.

Ammonium alum.

Cotton lace.

Cotton wadding.

Cotton wool.

Magnesite, caustic or lightly calcined, and dead burnt magnesite.

Metals and ores, namely :—

Magnesium and its alloys.

Railway waggons.

Sheepskins, woolled.

Soft soap.

[The above are new items.]

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

Magnesite and magnesite bricks.

[The italicised words have been deleted.]

Firearms, unrifled, for sporting purposes.

[Transferred from Group C.]

Iron ore, of all descriptions.

[In lieu of item "Iron ore, Cumberland hæmatite."]

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO—*continued.*

(B)—*continued.*

Oil fuel, shale (*but not including any oil fuel allowed by the Collector of Customs to be shipped for use on board the exporting ship.*)

[The italicised words only are new.]

Compasses other than ships' compasses.

Oil fuel.

[The above items have been deleted.]

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

Copper—all articles which are wholly or mainly manufactured of copper or its alloys and which are not at present included in Group B.

Cotton fabric suitable for aircraft.

Egg yolk and liquid, and albumen.

Silica bricks.

[The above are new items.]

Iron ore (except Cumberland haematite iron ore).

[This item has been deleted. See "Iron ore, &c.," in Group B.]

Aluminium, salts of, other than alunite, ammonium alum and nitrate of aluminium *which are included in Group B.*

China clay (including China stone, *ball clay* and potter's clay).

Cotton, all manufactures and products of cotton, except cotton lace, *cotton wadding*, cotton waste and *cotton wool*.

Railway material both fixed and rolling stock (*except railway waggons which are included in Group B.*)

Terneplates, and all receptacles made from *terneplates*.

[The italicised words only are new.]

Tinplates and all receptacles made from tinplates.

[In lieu of item "Tin plates, including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing."]

(C. 7,764.)

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Adverting to the Notice which appeared on pp. 72-8 in the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 13th January last, relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from the Straits Settlements under a Proclamation dated 1st November, 1915, and to Notices of subsequent amending Proclamations in the "Board of Trade Journal," the Board of Trade have now received copy of a Proclamation dated 12th January, 1916, which further amends the above-mentioned Proclamations, and prohibits the exportation of the under-mentioned articles, as follows:—

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

Railway waggons.

Soft soap

[The above are new items.]

Iron ore of all descriptions. Cumberland haematite.

Surgical bandages and dressings (including butter cloth, *cotton wadding* and *cotton wool*).

[The italicised words only are new.]

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

Egg, yolk and liquid, and albumen.

[The above is a new item.]

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—*continued.*

(B)—*continued.*

China clay (including China stone, *ball clay* and potter's clay).

Cotton, all manufactures and products of, except cotton lace, *cotton wadding*, cotton waste, and *cotton wool*.

Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock (*except railway waggons which are prohibited under Group A*).

Terneplates and all receptacles made from terneplates.

[The italicised words only are new in the above items.]

Tin plates and all receptacles made from tin plates.

[In lieu of item "Tin plates, including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing."] (C. 8,486.)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA.

The "Government Gazette" of the 5th January, 1916, contains copy of Customs Decision, dated 16th December, 1915, specifying the rates of duty leviable on the undermentioned articles on importation into the

**Customs
Decisions.**

Territory:—

Articles.	Tariff Item.	Rate of Duty.
Oil of lemon (non-spirituous)	136 (d)	6d. per gallon.
Curry powder	52	10 % <i>ad val.</i>
Dalli fuel	52	10 % "
Saltpetre	56 (b)	10s. per ton.
Garden roller	120 (a)	Free.
Candied peel	27	2d. per lb.
Wheatmeal	37 (b)	10 % <i>ad val.</i>
Jelly crystals	52	10 % "
Paris green	138 (b)	Free.

(C. 8,312.)

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The Board of Trade have received copy of "The Tariff (Export Duty) Amendment Ordinance, 1915," (No. 7 of 1915), dated 2nd December, which amends "The Tariff Ordinance, 1900," by substituting a New Schedule of Export Duties for that previously in operation.

The following Statement shows the duties now leviable upon various articles on their exportation from the Colony:—

Articles.	Rates of Export Duty.
Wool Per 100 lbs.	1s. 3d. (rate of 1½d. for every 10 lbs.)
Meats (canned or preserved) Per case of 72 lbs.	6d. (rate of ⅓d. per lb.)
Sheep Each	3d.
Sheepskins "	1d.
Hides "	6d.
Whale oil Per barrel of 40 gall.	3½d.
Guano (of all kinds) Per 100 lbs. or part thereof	1½d.

(C. 8,485.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NEW HEBRIDES.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, copy of Proclamation, dated 27th December, 1915, which has been issued under "The New Hebrides (Import Duties) Regulation, No. 12 of 1914,"* and which amends the duties provided for therein on various articles imported into the New Hebrides Condominium, with effect from the 1st January, 1916.

The following statement shows the alterations in the duties which have been effected by the present Proclamation, viz. :—

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.	
	Old Rates.	New Rates.
Spirits of all kinds, the strength of which can be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer, whether over or under proof Per proof or liquid gall.	s. d. 9 0	s. d. 10 10
Other wines in bulk Per litre	0 5	0 10
" in bottles, quarts Per doz.	4 10	9 7½
" " pints Per doz.	2 11	5 10
Cigars and cigarettes Per kilo.	1 7½	3 2½

* The full text of the Tariff provided for under the above-mentioned Regulation was published on pp. 679-81 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 3rd June, 1915. (C. 7,730.)

FIJI.

The "Fiji Royal Gazette" of the 24th December last contains copy of a Proclamation (No. 40 of 1915), dated 21st December, 1915, which revokes the Proclamation dated 20th April, 1915, and subsequent Proclamations, relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from Fiji and, at the same time, provides for the prohibition of the exportation of various articles, as follows :—

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

The list of articles under this heading is mainly the same as that shown under heading (A) of the Notice for British Guiana on pp. 121-9 of the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 13th January last. The following additional articles, however, appear in the Fiji Proclamation :—

Chromium, compounds of, except chromium acetate, chromium chlorate, chromium nitrate, and bichromate of soda.

Diamonds, rough, suitable for industrial purposes, including Brazilian carbon. Magnesite and magnesite bricks.

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

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FIJI—continued.

(A)—continued.

The corresponding group, however, in the British Guiana lists includes the following which are not specifically mentioned in the Fiji Proclamation:—

Cotton, raw, cotton linters.
Cotton yarns.
India-rubber sheet vulcanized.

The following items vary from the corresponding items in the British Guiana lists to the extent shown in italics:—

Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable *or which may become suitable* for use in war.
Antipyrine, phenazone *and its derivatives*.
Jute piece goods, *jute webbing*, and bags and sacks made of jute.
Zinc, including zinc ashes, zinc rods, zinc sheets, *spelter*, and *spelter dross*.
Fustic (chips and extract) *and logwood (chips and extract)* including hæmatine crystals and other logwood preparations.
Mica (including mica splittings and *mica chimneys*) and micanite.
Coal (all kinds) and coke, *but not including coal allowed by the Collector of Customs to be shipped as bunker coal*.

[In the present Proclamation the italicised words are additional in each of the above items.]

Rubber, including raw, waste and reclaimed rubber, &c.

[This item appears in Group (B) in the British Guiana lists referred to.]

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

The list of articles included under this heading is identical with that given under heading (B) of the above-mentioned Notice for British Guiana, with the exception of the following additional articles in the present Proclamation:—

Formic acid.
Sodium carbonate (including soda ash, soda crystals, and bicarbonate of soda).
Pepper.
Plywood of all kinds, except ash three-ply wood.

(C. 7,763.)

MALTA.

Adverting to the Notice which appeared on pp. 42-9 of the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 13th January last, relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles under Proclamation No. 175 and various amending Government Notices, and to subsequent amending Notices in the "Board of Trade Journal," the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Government Notice (No. 16) dated 21st January, 1916, which amends the lists of prohibited exports, as follows:—

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

The following items have been added to this Group:—

Canvas of all kinds.
Canvas hose of all kinds.
Drills, woven, of all kinds.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

MALTA—continued.

(C)—continued.

Ducks, woven, of all kinds.

Linen, viz. :—

Linen yarns (not including linen thread).

Linen piece goods, unbleached or not bleached, in the piece.

Union cloths containing cotton in the proportion of 25 per cent. or upwards.

The following items have been cancelled in this Group, viz. :

Flaxen canvas, namely :—

Hammock canvas.

Kit bag canvas.

Merchant Navy canvas.

Royal Navy canvas.

Tent canvas.

Linen close canvas.

Linen duck cloth.

(C. 8,012.)

RUSSIA.

The Board of Trade are informed, through the Foreign Office, that, according to the "Official Messenger" of Petrograd for the 27th January/9th February, the Council of Ministers, at its meeting on the previous day, approved the proposal of the Minister of Finance to prohibit the importation into the Empire, from abroad, of books in boards and bound books.

Prohibition of Importation of Books.

The Board of Trade have also received, through the same channel, copy of a telegram from H.M. Ambassador at Petrograd, reporting that the prohibition in question has been officially promulgated. The Minister of Finance is empowered to grant exceptions from this prohibition in special cases.

(C. 7,330.)

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 from Norway of *animal offal* has been prohibited.

Prohibition of Exportation of Animal Offal.

(C. 8,732.)

SWEDEN.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at Stockholm to the effect that the following articles have been prohibited to be exported from Sweden, as from the 1st March :—

Prohibition of Exportation of certain Articles.

Boots and shoes of tissue, with rubber bottoms;

Boracic acid;

Milk powder;

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SWEDEN—continued.

Paper shavings and waste printed paper, except used postage stamps;
Shoemakers' pitch, consisting of resin dissolved in wood tar;
Tungsten wire.

NETHERLANDS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from His Majesty's Minister at The Hague to the effect that the exportation of *willow wood* and *poplar wood* from the Netherlands was prohibited, as from the 3rd March, by a Royal Decree of that date, and that the prohibition of the exportation of *coffee* from the Netherlands has been re-imposed by a Royal Decree of the 26th February.

[Note.—The prohibition of exportation formerly in force applied only to *roasted coffee*—Royal Decree of the 4th November, 1915.]

The "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" for the 22nd February contains a Royal Decree, dated the 18th February, which amends the prohibition of the exportation of tin and tin alloys previously in force so as to apply to—

"Tin and tin alloys, whether raw or manufactured, unless used
"as part of a manufactured article of which tin or tin alloy
"does not form the main component part."

[Note.—The previous prohibition, imposed by the Royal Decree on the 1st November, 1915, applied to—"tin and tin alloys, whether raw or manufactured (*with the exception of tin foil and tin capsules*), unless used, &c., &c."]

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 17th February, 1916, the Dutch Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has notified that licences will be granted for the exportation of fixed quantities of *seed potatoes of early varieties* and of *native white clover seed of inferior quality*, but that it is not proposed to grant any export licences in respect of *hay*.

FRANCE.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a French Ministerial Decree, dated the 12th February, and published in the French "Journal Officiel" for the 13th February, which abrogates the provisions of the Decrees of the 12th February and the 10th December, 1915, in so far as concerns *aluminium ore, anhydrous and hydrated alumina, salts of alumina, and oxides of aluminium*.

[The Decrees of the 12th February and the 10th December, 1915, allowed the exportation of various articles (including those mentioned) from France, without special authorisation, when consigned to the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, and certain other countries. Special permission must now be obtained before the articles mentioned above may be shipped from France to any foreign destination.]

(C. 8,262.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRANCE—*continued.*

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a copy of a French Presidential Decree, dated the 23rd February, and published in the "Journal Officiel" of the 25th February, which prohibits, as from the latter date, the exportation and re-exportation (after warehousing, transit, transhipment, or under the "temporary importation" régime) from France, of the following articles:—

Capsicum; ;

Yarns and threads of floss silk, of silk wastes, and all yarns or threads generally known as schappé, unbleached, scoured and not dyed for sale;

[*Note.*—The dyeing referred to is the permanent dyeing used in the textile trade, and not the fugitive dyeing used by manufacturers as a tint indicative of special qualities.]

Tissues manufactured exclusively with yarns and threads of the materials specified above; pongees and shantung; gros-grain silk (*faïlles*) and taffetas—all these tissues if unbleached, scoured, printed or not, but not dyed;

[*Note.*—The dyeing referred to is the permanent dyeing used in the textile trade, and not the fugitive dyeing used by manufacturers as a tint indicative of special qualities.]

Exemptions from these prohibitions may, however, be accorded under conditions to be laid down by the Minister of Finance.

(C. 8,575.)

The Board of Trade are also in receipt, through the same channel, of a copy of a Decree of the French Minister of Finance, dated the 19th February, and published in the "Journal Officiel" for the 20th, which provides that the following articles (which were prohibited to be exported from France by a Presidential Decree of the 12th February) may, by way of exception, be exported and re-exported from France, without special authorisation, when consigned to the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, and certain other countries:—

Agar-agar or librine;

Esparto, coconut fibre, piassava, istle, lime-bark, phormium tenax, abaca, aloe-fibre, and other unspecified vegetable fibres, raw, hackled, twisted, or in tow, even spun;

Varech and other seaweeds from which iodine can be extracted.

Vegetable waxes.

(C. 8,760.)

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 3rd March contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 2nd March, which prohibits the importation into France, as from the 3rd March inclusive, of sugar in powder or raw sugar, and refined sugar, of foreign origin.

The prohibition of importation does not, however, apply to sugar imported by the State, or to sugars which can be proved to have been purchased before the 1st February, 1916.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***FRENCH COLONIES.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a French Ministerial Decree, dated the 12th February and published in the "Journal Officiel" for the 16th, which provides that, by way of exception to the prohibitions of export in force in French Colonies and Protectorates (other than Tunis and Morocco) as established by the Presidential Decree of the 11th January, a large number of articles (as specified in the Decree) may be exported and re-exported from such Colonies, without special authorisation, when consigned to the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, and certain other countries.

The list of articles contained in the present Decree is practically the same as that contained in the Decrees of the 10th December, 1915, and the 3rd January, 1916, which relaxed the prohibitions of exportation from *France* of various articles so far as concerns goods consigned to the United Kingdom, &c. The effect of the present Decree, in conjunction with the Presidential Decree of the 11th January (*see* the notice at page 263 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 27th January) is to render applicable in French Colonies and Protectorates (other than Tunis and Morocco) the provisions regarding exportation of various articles which were established as regards exports from *France* by the Presidential Decree of the 7th December, 1915, and the Ministerial Decrees of the 10th December, 1915, and the 3rd January, 1916, details of which were given in the notices at pages 837-840 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 23rd December, and at page 188 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 20th January.

(C. 8,263.)

SPAIN.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" for the 27th February contains a series of Royal Orders, dated the 25th February, which provide that the undermentioned articles may be admitted into Spain free of Customs duties as from the 28th February:

- Duty-free admission of certain Iron and Steel Wares.
- Iron or steel in bars of any section, not polished, even if galvanised or tinned [No. 59 of the Spanish Customs Tariff];
- Iron or steel plates of any thickness [Tariff Nos. 60-62];
- Iron plates, polished, engraved, galvanised, coated with lead, perforated, indented, corrugated, or worked in any other manner, but not manufactured: also polished bars [Tariff No. 63];
- Tinned iron and steel plates, including tinplate not manufactured [Tariff No. 64];
- Hoop iron and hoop steel, from 1 to 3 mm. in thickness, and up to 160 mm. wide [Tariff No. 65]; and
- Hoop iron and hoop steel less than 1 mm. in thickness [Tariff No. 66].

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***ITALY.**

With reference to the notice at pages 47-48 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 7th October last respecting the Italian Royal Decree of the 15th September, 1915, which provided, *inter alia*, for the levy of a "concession tax" when goods which are, in principle, prohibited to be exported from Italy are allowed to be exported under licence, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copies of the "Tabella indicante i Valori delle Merci per le Statistiche Commerciali" approved by a Decree of the Minister of Finance of the 13th June, 1915. The valuations established by this Table form the basis on which the "concession tax" of 1 per cent. *ad valorem* is levied on the "other goods" mentioned in the Decree of the 15th September, 1915, *i.e.* on all goods of which the exportation is, in principle, prohibited except those in respect of which the "concession" tax was fixed at specific rates by the Decree.

A copy of the Table of Valuations referred to above may be seen by British traders interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., or information respecting the valuation of any particular class of merchandise will be furnished by the Branch in response to written applications.

[A complete (alphabetical) list of the articles which are at present prohibited to be exported from Italy was printed at pages 33-44 of the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 17th February.] (C. 8,249.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of translation of an Italian Decree, dated the 13th February, and published in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale" for the 18th February, which authorises the Minister of Finance by way of exception to the provisions of the Customs Tariff and the rules for the application thereof, and up to the 30th June, 1916:

Customs Treatment of Calcined Magnesite and Calcium Tartrate.
 (a) to exempt impure calcined magnesite (*magnesite calcinata*) for metallurgical requirements from Customs import duties, even when containing less than 5 per cent. of iron oxide, subject to compliance with regulations to be drawn up by the Minister himself in order to enable him to ascertain that the article is destined exclusively for metallurgical purposes; and

(b) to allow crude calcium tartrate to be imported into Italy in accordance with the provisions of the Customs Tariff regarding crude tartrate of potassium (*i.e.*, free of duty).

The present Decree was to come into force from the day following that of its publication in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale." (C. 8,183.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***GREECE.**

With reference to the notice at pages 334-335 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 3rd February, respecting the duty-free admission into Greece of certain articles when imported by Agricultural Associations, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Royal Decree, dated the 31st December, 1915/13th January, 1916, which exempts the following articles for use in agriculture and the branches of industry connected therewith, for a period of four years from the 1st/14th January, 1916, from State import duty and from harbour, communal, municipal or other tax, on importation into Greece from abroad, or on being transported from one district to another in Greece, viz. :—

1. Ploughs and hoes ;
2. Harrows, clod breakers, and horse hoes (cultivators) ;
3. Machines for sowing, for planting potatoes, and for distributing manure ;
4. Harvest machines, *i.e.*, reaping machines, mowers, hay turners, hay gathering machines, machines for digging up potatoes, and threshing machines, as well as implements for reaping and threshing ;
5. Machines for cleaning and sifting see 's, ginning (shelling) machines, machines for preparing fodder, hay pressing machines and straw elevators ;
6. Implements and machines for combating vegetable and animal parasites ;
7. Implements, machines, utensils and tools for wine making, not including wine barrels, vats, and similar wooden utensils ;
8. Implements, machines, utensils and tools for the milk, butter and cheese industries, not including bottles, wooden casks and vats ;
9. Implements, machines, utensils and tools for the olive oil industry, excepting bottles, wooden casks and vats ;
10. Implements, machines, utensils and tools for apiculture, sericulture, poultry farming, viticulture, arboriculture, and for fruit and vegetable packing, excepting wooden cases and boxes ;
11. Motors for reaping or threshing machines, *i.e.*, motors worked by horses, by steam or electricity, or driven by crude petroleum and petrol ;
12. Means for the conveyance of motive power, *i.e.*, leather belts, signals, chains and wire for conducting electric power ;
13. Pumps.

The Decree also exempts from State import duty, and from municipal, communal, harbour, or other tax, ploughing animals imported from abroad or transported from one district to another in Greece, this exemption from duty to remain in force for the whole period of mobilisation and three months beyond. (C. 8,282).

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

With reference to the provision in Article 9 of the Argentine Customs Tariff Law which exempts "machines for sugar refineries" from import duty, and to the provision in Article 26 of the Law in virtue of which spare parts of machines are entitled to the exemption granted to complete machines, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of an Argentine Presidential Decree (dated the 12th January, and published in the "Boletin Oficial" for the 18th January) which provides that the Customs authorities are to regard as "spare parts" of machines for sugar refineries, entitled to duty-free admission, all or

**Duty-free
Admission of
parts of Machines
for Sugar
Refineries.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—continued.

each of the separate parts which constitute the body or framework of the machine when in perfect working condition, and also those articles which, although not (properly speaking) parts of the machine, are nevertheless indispensable for the fulfilment of its immediate functions, so long as such articles cannot be used for other purposes. Accessories which do not possess these characteristics are to be assessed for duty in accordance with the sections of the Customs Tariff under which they fall.

Spare parts and other pieces which are granted favourable treatment under the present Decree shall, on importation, be valued at 30 centavos gold (1s. 2½d.) per kilogramme. (C. 7,675.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

BRITISH CARGO STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

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

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

The "London Gazette" of 3rd March publishes the following further list of ships whose cargoes, or part of them, have been detained by H.M. Armed Forces:—

Name of Vessel.	Nationality.	Cargo detained at
Nickerie	Netherland	The Downs
Nieuw Amsterdam	Netherland	London
Rena	Norwegian	Brixham
Sicilia	Norwegian	Newcastle-on-Tyne

UNITED KINGDOM.

Port of London Export Trade: See notice on p. 697.
Revised Shipping Note.

AUSTRALIA.

The "Australian Statesman and Mining Standard" (Sydney) of 13th January publishes the following particulars regarding the progress of the scheme for the electrification of the Melbourne suburban railways (see pp. 570-1 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th December, 1912), as recently reported by the Victorian Railways Commissioners:—

Electrification of Melbourne Suburban Railways: Progress of Scheme.

Shipping and Transport.

AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

Steady progress is being made with the erection and equipment of the central power station at Newport. Most of the material for the building of No. 1 boiler house plant has been placed in position, and the twelve boilers, together with the automatic stoking appliances and coal and ash handling apparatus, have either been completed or are expected to be completed during the next few months. A section of the extensive condensing plant, which is being manufactured in Victoria, has also been practically finished, while the erection of the first two turbo-alternators, with their numerous accessories, is well in hand, and the power station has been connected with the Metropolitan water supply system. The 20,000 volt high tension transmission cables, by which current will be distributed from the Newport power station, will be laid underground within the more densely populated areas and will be carried overhead in other districts. Considerable progress has been made with the work of laying underground cables between Newport and Newmarket, Newport and Princes Bridge and Princes Bridge and Newmarket. Similar work between Middle Brighton and Caulfield will shortly be commenced.

The erection of the car shed at Jolimont is practically completed and the requisite siding arrangements will shortly be taken in hand. The installation of the electrical apparatus in the suburban rolling stock is being proceeded with by the contractors, and considerable quantities of the electric gear, comprising motors, &c., are reaching Melbourne periodically from the United Kingdom and the United States. The sub-station buildings at Princes Bridge, Newmarket, Middle Brighton, Glenroy and Newport are practically completed, and a commencement has been made at Newmarket with the installation of rotary converters. A start has been made with the sub-stations at Albion and North Fitzroy, and eight other sub-stations will be put in hand as early as possible.

The Commissioners are unable to give any idea as to when it will become possible to complete the plans laid down, as in addition to the control of British engineering works for military purposes the position is complicated by the difficulty in securing ship room for plant and material.

RUSSIAN FAR EAST.

H.M. Consul at Vladivostok (Mr. R. M. Hodgson) reports, under date 10th February, that cargo arriving at that port is proceeding to European Russia without any serious delay. This is the case with private cargo as well as with Government cargo. The number of cars leaving Vladivostok daily for Siberia and Russia is 200, each car carrying 1,000 pounds (about 16 tons). As a general rule, 160 of these 200 cars are taken up for the conveyance of cargo belonging to the Government, the remainder being allotted to owners of private cargo. The distribution of space is in the hands of a committee, which meets every week, and is presided over by the Commandant of the Fortress.

**Railway and
Shipping Facilities
at Vladivostok :
Absence of
Congestion.**

Shipping and Transport.

RUSSIAN FAR EAST—*continued.*

For some time past, since Government cargo has been slack, there has been ample accommodation for the goods of private persons, and it is a matter of fairly frequent occurrence for this space to be partly unutilised. It will thus be seen that there may be said to be no congestion of goods at the port, since all merchandise arriving is proceeding normally.

Additional berthing accommodation has been supplied recently at Vladivostok but this does not at present increase the capacity of the port for general trade, since the new quays, and several of the old ones, are taken up by the steamers bringing railway material from the United States. There is at present, however, no lack of room for general cargo steamers. (C.I.B. 8,335.)

FRANCE.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is informed by the Foreign Office as follows:—

The French Government desire it to be known that the port of Havre is much congested, and it is consequently desirable that British exporters of goods for Switzerland should send, in their own interests, as little as possible by this route for the present; meantime efforts are being made to relieve the congestion.

PORTUGAL.

The "Diario do Governo" (Lisbon) of 24th February publishes a Decree (No. 2,229) providing for the requisitioning by the Portuguese Government of means of maritime transport, and appointing a Commission, connected with the Ministry of Marine, to arrange for the valuation of ships and their appurtenances, to fix the compensation and indemnity to be paid, &c.

The same issue of the "Diario" contains two further Decrees, one requisitioning for the service of the Portuguese Government 35 German vessels anchored in the port of Lisbon, and the other appointing a Committee to arrange for the execution of any necessary alterations or repairs in those vessels and authorising a credit of 600,000 esendos (about £90,000 at current rate of exchange) in favour of the Ministry of Marine towards expenses resulting from the execution of the Decrees referred to.

The above-mentioned issue of the "Diario," containing the full text (in Portuguese) of the Decrees referred to, may be consulted by United Kingdom shipowners interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

MOROCCO (FRENCH ZONE).

H.M. Agent and Consul-General at Tangier (Mr. H. E. White, C.M.G.) reports that a concession for lighterage at Casablanca has been granted to a French subject. (C. 7,019.)

MINERALS, METALS, AND MACHINERY.

AUSTRALIA.

The following review of the position of the metal industry in

Anstralia is taken from a speech by the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, reported in the "Argus" (Melbourne) of 1st January:—

Metal Industry.

Arrangements have practically been completed for the smelting and refining of all copper ores, mattes, and blister copper, within the Commonwealth. One company has already increased its electro-refining capacity, has decided to make still further additions at considerable outlay of capital, and is also establishing works for refining blister copper not containing gold and silver by the Welsh fire method, while another refining company is also enlarging its works. As regards the copper manufacturing industry, such as copper and brass wire drawing and rolling and tube making, a company has been formed with a substantial working capital, under a local directorate, to inaugurate this important work. A portion of the plant and apparatus has already been secured, and a few months hence the importation of copper wire, cable, &c. into Australia should be a thing of the past.

Notice has been given that permits for the export of lead or base bullion will only be granted for such a period as will allow of the erection and installation of lead refineries. It is imperative on national grounds that all Australian lead ores should be smelted and refined in the Commonwealth. A Port Pirie company is materially adding to the capacity of its smelting and refining works, and further increasing its plant for the distillation of zinc.

Careful study is being given to the question of the treatment of zinc ores, and many technical men are not yet convinced that it is impossible to establish the spelter industry in Anstralia. It is hoped that of the several methods at present being tested one process, or a combination of processes, will be of commercial utility. Should it be possible to treat locally only 40 to 50 per cent. of the Commonwealth zinc ore production, it will be of inestimable value not only to the producing mines, but to many other industries depending on spelter as a raw material.

With other metals some progress is being made. Works are being established in Sydney and Melbourne for the smelting of antimonial ores for metals, and also for the manufacture of compounds of antimony for use in arts and manufactures. The oversea demand for Australian iron and steel has rendered it necessary to prohibit the export of scrap iron and steel in order to protect Commonwealth interests (see notice on p. 833 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th September).

According to an Australian Parliamentary Return, recently received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, the bounty paid under the "Manufacturers' Encouragement Act, 1908," during the year ended 30th June, 1915, amounted

**Iron and Steel
Bounties paid in
1914-15.**

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

to £15,072 1s. 6d., made up as follows:—(1) £2,474 5s. 10d. on steel made from Australian pig iron; (2) £12,005 0s. 9d. on pig iron made from Australian ore; and (3) £592 14s. 11d. on wire netting made from British wire. The bounties paid in the corresponding period of 1913-14 on similar manufactures were (1) £7,135 13s. 2d.; (2) £40,120 18s. 7d.; and (3) £4,553 16s. 3d.: total £51,810 8s.

RUSSIA.

According to the "Torg.-Prom. Gazeta" (Petrograd) of 22nd January/4th February, the total output of petroleum in Russia in 1915 amounted to 572,000,000 pouds, as compared with 557,000,000 pouds in 1914.

1,000 pouds = 16 tons (about).

COSTA RICA.

H.M. Minister at Panama has forwarded a translation of a contract entered into between the Costa Rican Government and a United States concessionaire for the exploitation of petroleum fields in the Republic. This contract, which was signed at San José on 23rd September, 1915, requires, *inter alia*, the concessionaire to organise a company in the United States of America with a paid-up capital of not less than 1,000,000 dols. (about £205,500), and the exclusive privilege is granted to prospect and work the Government-owned oilfields in the Provinces of Limon (on the Atlantic Coast) and Puntarenas and Guanacaste (on the Pacific Coast) for five years, during which period the concessionaire or company has the right to denounce the oil lands it may be desired to acquire. Such oil lands as are denounced may be worked for a period of fifty years on condition that the Government is paid a royalty of 10 per cent. of the net proceeds. The agreement will have to be ratified by Congress.

United Kingdom firms interested may consult the full translation of the contract at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 7,482.)

TEXTILES AND TEXTILE MATERIALS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 2nd March, 1916, was **Cotton Statistics.** 107,365 (including 257 bales British West Indian) and the number imported during the nine weeks ended 2nd March, 1916, was 815,095 (including 350 bales British West Indian, 150 bales British West African, 2,585 bales British East African, and 142 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 2nd March, 1916, was 3,386, and during the nine weeks 84,318.

For further details see p. 754.

MAURITIUS.

According to the Report on Mauritius for 1914, recently issued by the Colonial Office (*Annual Series*—No. 875), the **Fibre Industry.** exports of aloe fibre from the Colony in 1914 were valued at 584,226 rupees as compared with 853,568 rupees in 1913. The fibre industry flourished up to the outbreak of war, when sales stopped and most factories closed down. At the end of 1914 enquiries for fibres began to be made, and gradually with the hardening of prices, the factories began operations again.

In connection with the foregoing, it is notified that the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is in receipt of a "Bulletin" (No. 5) which contains an account of the fibre industry of Mauritius, written by the Director of Agriculture to the Colony. The industry, it is stated, is worked on very little capital, and therefore it does not increase as fast as might be expected, considering the suitability of the soil and climate. Fibre production might become an important industry in the Colony. It can progress side by side with the sugar industry, and is capable of considerable expansion. If the experiments of the Government with automatic scraping machines are successful, the basis for centralised factory working will have been established, and plantings around such factories may be looked for.

Rupee = 1s. 4d.

(C. 2473.)

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 4th March, 1916, were as follows:—

Wheat	...	...	...	...	59s.	4d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	55s.	7d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	32s.	4d.

For further particulars see p. 754.

A statement is published on p. 755 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 4th March, 1916, as compared with the imports during the corresponding weeks of the two previous years.

Imports of Agricultural Produce.

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

CEYLON.

The following statistics of the exports of rubber of domestic production from Ceylon during the month of November, and the eleven months ended November, 1914, and 1915, have been extracted from official returns issued by the Ceylon Government:—

To	Nov., 1914.	Nov., 1915.	Jan.-Nov., 1914.	Jan.-Nov., 1915.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
United Kingdom	3,320,670	2,314,836	18,211,135	24,738,774
United States	172,669	3,270,051	7,967,426	17,924,711
Other countries	87,344	194,834	4,603,308	2,302,447
Total exports of rubber of domestic production ...	3,580,683	5,779,721	30,681,869	44,965,932

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

According to telegraphic information received by the Malay States Information Agency, the exports of rubber from the Federated Malay States for the month of February amounted to 5,207 tons, as compared with 3,411 tons in February, 1915, and 2,364 tons in 1914. This is the largest amount ever exported in any one month from the Federated Malay States.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUSSIA.

The British Vice-Consul at Ekaterinburg (Mr. T. H. Preston) reports that the first cement works were opened in the Urals at Neviansk (Ekaterinburg-Perm Railway) during 1914. Formerly the Urals as well as the whole of Western Siberia were dependent on cement transported from Russia from the Volga works at Saratov. The price of the Saratov cement used to be 80 copecks per pound (about £5 4s. 11d. per ton at par), and cement was scarce at this price. The cost of production at Neviansk, however, is stated to be about 2 roubles per barrel (£1 6s. 2d. per ton).

The whole production of 500,000 barrels (about 83 333 tons) was sold during 1915. The quality of the cement, according to reports of the consumers, has proved satisfactory.

The Ural district is likely to be in the future a very extensive market for cheap cement, especially in view of its employment in the making of ferro-concrete, which is now beginning to be extensively adopted both in private buildings and in various works and factories. It is only since the opening of the new cement works in the Urals that ferro-concrete has become practicable, and it is likely to become very popular both in the Urals as well as in Siberia. *It may interest architects and builders in the United Kingdom to know that architectural and building firms, among whom Germans used to predominate, did considerable business in the Ural district in ferro-concrete structure up to July, 1914.*

(A.R. 9.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that according to an estimate of the output of Portland cement in the United States in 1915, made by the United States Geological Survey, the production was about 85,732,000 barrels (of 380 lbs. net), as compared with 88,230,170 barrels in 1914, a decrease of 28 per cent. The stocks of finished cement at the mills amounted to about 11,583,000 barrels as compared with 12,893,863 barrels in 1914, a decrease of 10.2 per cent. The slight decrease in production and the considerable decrease in stock indicate greater caution in the industry, which in the preceding few years showed a tendency towards over-production.

The general prices averaged a few cents lower per barrel in 1915 than in 1914, although towards the end of the year they were considerably higher. The statistics show that the general volume of business was about the same as in 1914. The outlook for 1916 is stated to be brighter than for several years.

(C. 7,176.)

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 February, 1916, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 5d. per copy (post free 1s. 10d.).

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

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* 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 February issue:— State of the Labour Market in the United Kingdom in January (see article on p. 466); Employment in Germany in December; Retail Food Prices in the United Kingdom, Berlin, Vienna, Italy, and Switzerland; The War and employment in France; Work of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges in 1915; Labour in foreign countries.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

The following reports of the **Annual Series** have recently been issued by the Foreign Office:—

No. 5,546. Trade of Finland in 1914. Price 3d. (post free 4d.).

Exports of butter.	Reports from Abo, Björneborg,
Timber trade.	Borga, Gamlakarleby, Hangö and
Freights.	Raumo, Kotka, Kristinestad,
Water power.	Lovisa, Nikolaistad (Wasa),
Shipping and navigation.	Uleaborg and Viborg.
	Map.

No. 5,554. Trade of the Consular District of Pakhoi (China) in 1914. Price 1½d. (post free 2d.).

Imports of cotton goods, piece-goods, metals, oil, dyes, rice and matches.	Exports of feathers, fish, groundnut cake, indigo, hides and skins, and sugar.
Shipping and railways.	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.3; and 54, St Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 28, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Fensby, 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. 5,556. Trade of the Consular District of Patras, comprising the Morea and the Provinces of Ætolia and Acarnania. Price 1½d. (post free 2d.).

Imports of copper sulphate,
sulphur, wheat and fish.

Exports of currants, sultanas,
tobacco and olive oil.

Shipping.

Map.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORT.

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

No. 875. Mauritius. Price 3d. (post free 4d.)

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Bulletin of the Imperial Institute. Vol. XIII., No. 4. October-December, 1915. Price 2s. 6d. (post free 2s. 9d.).

This issue of the Bulletin contains the results of investigations in connection with Indian opium, tobacco from Cyprus, copra from Queensland, cocoa from Nigeria, piassava industry of British West Africa, and asbestos from South Africa, also special articles on the cultivation and utilisation of cassava, the occurrence and utilisation of zinc ores, and the fourth of a series of articles on the economic resources of the German Colonies, viz.: The Pacific Possessions.

In addition there are notes on Ceylon plumbago; forest administration in British India, 1909-14; forestry work in Cyprus; date cultivation in Egypt and the Sudan; the copra industry of the Pacific Islands and the war; the improvement of wheat in the United Kingdom; and agriculture in Japan.

This number also contains the Index to Vol. XIII. of the Bulletin..

Report of the London Traffic Branch of the Board of Trade, 1915. [Cd. 8,198]. Price 3d. (post free 4d.).

Public Works, Ireland. Eighty-third Annual Report of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland: with Appendices, for the Year ending 31st March, 1915. [Cd. 8,119.] Price 7d. (post free 9d.).

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.

Development of Rubber Cultivation in Netherlands East Indies.
"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 10th Feb.

Wheat Crop Estimates (1914-15) in New South Wales.
"The Age" (Melbourne), 14th Jan

Distillation of Cane Sugar.
"Bulletin des Hautes" (Paris), 17th Feb.

Sugar Market at Magdeburg
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 11th Feb

Indigo Investigations at Pusa.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 4th Feb.

Coffee Situation in Brazil.
"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 7th Feb

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

Petroleum Refining Industry in the United States
"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 10th Feb.

Hardware Industry in Upper Silesia.
"Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin), 12th Feb

Mining: Progress in Rhodesia in 1915.
"Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 29th Jan.

Coal Market in Ruhr District
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 10th Feb

Iron Prices for the second quarter of 1916.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 11th Feb.

Iron and Steel Exports from United States in 1915.
"Iron Age" (New York), 17th Feb.

Coal Market in South Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 12th Feb.

Coal and Base Metal Production in South Africa in 1915.
"Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 29th Jan.

Mining Industry in Upper Silesia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 9th Feb.

Machinery and Engineering.

Machinery Exports from the United States in 1915.
"Iron Age" (New York), 17th Feb.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

Nicaraguan Canal Route acquired by United States.
"Journal of Commerce" (New York), 19th Feb.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

Use of "Paper Yarn" in Germany.
"Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin), 11th Feb.

Dyeing Experiments with Vegetable Dyes in Mysore.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 4th Feb.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

China: Proposed Establishment of Branch Bank in Shanghai
"North China Herald" (Shanghai), 5th Feb.

Credits in the Far East.
"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 8th Feb.

Lower Austria Chamber of Commerce: Report of annual meeting.
"Neue Freie Presse" (Vienna), 11th Feb.

Germany: State of employment and labour market in Greater Berlin for week ending 5th February.
"Deutscher Reichsanzeiger" (Berlin), 16th Feb.

Switzerland: Economic Conditions.
"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 9th Feb.

Vienna: Financial Situation.
"Neue Freie Presse" (Vienna), 12th Feb.

British India: Review of Agriculture, Industries and Commerce of Mysore.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 4th Feb.

Miscellaneous.

Dyestuffs Output in United States: View of Manufacturers.
"Journal of Commerce" (New York), 18th Feb.

Electro-Chemical Industries proposed for South Africa.
"South African Commerce and Manufacturers' Record" (Cape Town), Feb.

Boat and Shoe Industry in Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 13th Feb.

Commercial Travellers' Regulations in Central America
"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 3rd Feb.

*Foreign and Colonial Publications.*NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—*continued.***Miscellaneous—*continued.***

- Trade Conditions in Sao Paulo.
 "Wilemon's Brazilian Review" (Rio de Janeiro). 25th Jan.
 Fishing Industry: Situation in South Africa.
 "South African Commerce and Manufacturers' Record" (Cape Town), Feb.

Miscellaneous—*continued.*

- Straw Hat and Braid Industry of Tuscany.
 "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 4th Feb.
 Sample Fair at Lyons.
 "Bulletin des Halles" (Paris), 26th Feb.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- British India.—Report on Rail-Borne Trade of Bombay Presidency, 1914-15.
 South Australia.—
 Statistical Register, 1914: Part III, Production (Section I.—Prefatory Report).
 Public Works Department: Report for 1914-15.
 Woods and Forests Department: Report on Forest Administration, 1914-15.
 Royal Commission on Main Roads: Report, &c.
 British Guiana.—Report of Lands and Mines Department, 1914-15.
 St. Lucia.—Pamphlet on Agricultural and Economic Resources.

**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.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 9 weeks ended 2nd March, 1916 :—

	Week ended 2nd March, 1916.	9 Weeks ended 2nd March, 1916.	Week ended 2nd March, 1916.	9 Weeks ended 2nd March, 1916.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	87,104	628,131	2,961	19,727
Brazilian	—	115	—	—
East Indian	3,535	20,067	300	13,295
Egyptian	15,207	145,876	65	60,502
Miscellaneous	1,519*	20,906†	70	794
Total	107,365	815,095	3,386	84,318

* Including 257 bales British West Indian.

† Including 350 bales British West Indian, 150 bales British West African, 2,586 bales British East African, and 142 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 4th March, 1916, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
Week ended 4th March, 1916	59 4	55 7	32 4
Corresponding Week in—			
1909	35 8	28 4	18 2
1910	32 6	24 1	18 0
1911	30 1	25 0	17 5
1912	34 1	31 7	21 8
1913	31 3	28 5	20 0
1914	31 5	26 2	18 9
1915	55 11	34 6	31 8

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

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of Agricultural Produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended 4th March, 1916, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding weeks of the two previous years.

		Week ended—		
		7th Mar., 1914	6th Mar., 1915.	4th Mar., 1916.
Animals, living :—				
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves ...	Number	23	2	—
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—	—
Swine	"	—	—	—
Horses	"	360	2	101
Fresh meat :—				
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)	Cwts.	215,043	100,603	77,613
Mutton " " "	"	115,604	123,167	42,759
Pork " " "	"	25,037	8,750	6,493
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	"	22,215	16,411	6,216
Salted or preserved meat :—				
Bacon	Cwts.	103,719	99,383	184,169
Beef	"	103	940	2,535
Hams	"	9,724	23,306	33,079
Pork	"	4,225	1,999	864
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	2,398	2,232	1,000
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	6,950	13,558	10,429
Dairy produce and substitutes :—				
Butter	Cwts.	103,395	60,983	41,510
Margarine	"	32,177	30,831	41,519
Cheese	"	72,427	30,611	75,074
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—	—
" cream	"	229	345	5
" condensed	"	21,402	25,867	22,148
" preserved, other kinds... ..	"	140	2,311	482
Eggs	Grt. Hundr.	478,418	261,970	133,771
Poultry	Value £	16,291	72,383	21,520
Game	"	5,188	771	17
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	19,205	11,771	5,237
Lard	"	21,411	46,205	33,838
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—				
Wheat	Cwts.	1,724,300	819,200	2,068,300
Wheat-meal and flour... ..	"	189,100	255,000	216,700
Barley	"	269,100	348,800	118,160
Oats	"	356,900	334,800	298,700
Peas	"	7,980	19,636	6,290
Beans	"	1,130	32,410	28,520
Maize or Indian corn	"	209,300	837,300	752,700
Fruit, raw :—				
Apples	Cwts.	35,024	65,334	48,923
Apricots and peaches	"	182	106	23
Bananas	Bunches	135,505	136,145	42,800
Cherries	Cwts.	—	—	—
Currants	"	—	—	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—	—
Grapes	"	1,050	100	160
Lemons	"	17,379	7,207	15,470
Oranges	"	193,561	194,521	340,721
Pears	"	1,129	526	522
Plums	"	292	35	—
Strawberries	"	—	—	—
Unenumerated	"	987	105	1,439
Hay	Tons	118	52	8
Straw	"	29	10	—
Moss Litter	"	1,858	446	313
Hops	Cwts.	435	4,772	5,119
Locust beans	"	43,799	800	—
Vegetables, raw :—				
Onions	Bushels.	104,854	121,985	72,460
Potatoes... ..	Cwts.	17,585	2,496	738
Tomatoes	"	23,359	21,101	32,264
Unenumerated	Value £	15,410	1,026	5,350
Vegetables, dried	Cwts.	8,975	14,415	4,738
" preserved by canning	"	7,312	19,164	2,655

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 British Industries Fair, 1916, (see special article on pp. 684-91) was opened at the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London, S.W., on 21st February, and closed on 3rd March. The office dealing with Fair matters is at 32, Cheapside, London, E.C.

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

Particulars relating to the supply of **confidential information** to firms in the United Kingdom are given on p. 683.

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

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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

- Argentina** ... British Chamber of Commerce for the Argentine Republic, Calle Reconquista 46, Buenos Aires.
(Agent in London—Mr. D. Beigg, 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, 1, The Bund, Shanghai.
British Chamber of Commerce, British Municipal Council Buildings, Hankow.
British Chamber of Commerce, Canton.
Tientsin British Chamber of Commerce, Tientsin.
- Egypt** ... British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, 6, Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria, and Savoy Chambers, Cairo.
(Agents in Suez and London—Messrs. Back & Manson, Egypt House, 36, New Broad Street, E.C.)
- France** ... British Chamber of Commerce, Paris (Incorp.), 9, Rue des Pyramides, Paris.
(Correspondents in all the principal towns of France. Commercial Representative in France of the Commonwealth of Australia.)
British Chamber of Commerce for the French Riviera and Principality of Monaco, 4, Avenue Massena, Nice.
- Greece** ... British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States (Incorp.). *Temporary Office*, 7, Place St. Theodor, Athens.
(Correspondent at Salonica)
- Italy** ... British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 1, Via Innocenzo Frugoni, Genoa.
Branches—75, Via Delle Terme, Rome.
18, Via Andegari, Milan.
Scall d'Azeglio 3 p. p., Leghorn.
(Delegates at Rome, Naples, &c.)
- Morocco** ... British Chamber of Commerce for Morocco, Tangier.
- Persia** ... British Chamber of Commerce, Bushire.
British Chamber of Commerce, Mohammerah.
- Portugal** ... British Chamber of Commerce in Portugal, 4, Rua Victor Cordon, Lisbon.
- Roumania** ... Branch of the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States, 1, Strada Academiei, Bucharest.
- Russia** ... Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, 4, 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.)
- Tunia** ... British Chamber of Commerce, Rue Es-Salikia, 35, Tunis.
- Uruguay** ... British Chamber of Commerce in Uruguay, Calle Rincon, 506, Montevideo.

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

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

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

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACTS, 1911 to 1915.**Part II.—Unemployment.****Applications to the Umpire.**

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

356. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of small machine tools, *e.g.*, milling cutters, machine reamers, twist drills, &c.

(This involves reconsideration of Decisions B. 595 and B. 1103.)

357. Workmen (and women) engaged in filling shrapnel shells with bullets, resin, &c.

Any representations with reference to the above applications may be made in writing to the Umpire by, or on behalf of, any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and forwarded to the Registrar, Office of the Umpire, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W., on or before 24th March, 1916.

Notice is further given that the Umpire proposes to give his decisions on the above applications on or after 27th March, 1916.

EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

