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Vol. XCII.

No. 1,001.



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The

Board of Trade Journal

Edited by the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade

FEBRUARY 3, 1916.

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STOCKS held at various Ports in the United Kingdom.

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CREOSOTE OIL for Preserving Timber supplied in bulk from Stocks
held at Crangemouth, Middlesboro', Hull and Manchester.**CARGOES** of any size up to 8,000 tons can be loaded at short notice.





THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. XCII.]

February 3, 1916.

[No. 1,001

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH of the BOARD OF TRADE,

73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

TELEGRAMS { "Advantage, Stock, London." TELEPHONE { London Wall 4713
Code:—5th Edition, A.B.C. (8 lines).

32, Cheapside, London, E.C.

(British Industries Fair and Foreign Samples Section.)

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

The objects and work of the Branch are described on p. 356.

The "British Industries Fair" (see p. 305) will be held in the buildings of the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London, S.W., from 21st February to 3rd March, 1916; address—Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch (British Industries Fair), 32, Cheapside, E.C.; Telephone, City 2323.

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.
Ruby Mica from Brazil—Market sought	27th Jan., 1916	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
"Sættlebag" Cloth—New Zealand enquiry	11th Oct., "	75
Spiral Steel Corset Buses of German make—Lyons enquiry	" " "	80
Samples of German Cotton Prints and Sarongs sold in Philippine Islands	30th Sept., "	946

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	304
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications, &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	352
List of H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions	358
List of Trade Enquiry Offices in London of the Self-Governing Dominions ...	353
List of British Chambers of Commerce in Foreign Countries	357

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| Bags, hand, leather, cheap. | Machinery and plant— |
| Belts, ladies' and gentlemen's leather, cheap. | Machinery for fixing tabs to corset laces. |
| Brushes, wire. | Pencil-making machinery. |
| Brushware of all descriptions. | Plant for coating cloth with nitro-cellulose. |
| Chemicals— | Rectifying stills for recovering acetone from water. |
| Calcined magnesite, ground. | Mirrors, hand, in imitation ebony. |
| Calcium phosphate, pure precipitated. Commercially pure bone phosphate, to contain not more than 1-100th of a grain of arsenic per lb., not more than 5 per cent. of sulphate, and not more than slight traces of iron. | Needles, sewing. |
| Phosphorus pentoxide. | Oils— |
| Sodium hydrogen phosphate. | Kapok oil. |
| Sodium silicate. | Olive oil. |
| Valerianic acid. | Oilcloth, or American cloth, for putting inside soldiers' caps. |
| Clocks— | Pins, safety. |
| Cuckoo clocks, works for. | Purses, leather, cheap. |
| Cuckoo clocks, complete, similar to the "Black Forest" variety. | Soap, soft, odourless. |
| Cotton fibre, sheets of, for beer filtering. | Stoves, spirit, for use with curling irons. |
| Curling irons. | Tabs, metal, for ends of corset laces. |
| Dolls, dressed. | Tacks, shoe. |
| Helmets, cork. | Textiles— |
| Hobnails. | Cotton waste press cloth. |
| Jewellery—Crystals cut to special shape. | Handkerchiefs, cheap. |
| | Tape, household, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. knots. |
| | Towels, honeycomb, to retail at 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. |
| | Towels, huckaback, to retail at 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. |
| | Twine, paper*. |

A firm is also required who can undertake to render drill fireproof.

* * * * *

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*

* A sample of the article required may be inspected by United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of U.K. goods at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

under various Proclamations and Orders-in-Council—see the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" of 28th October; also pp. 300-1 of the "Journal" of 4th November; pp. 523-5 of the "Journal" of 25th November; pp. 740-1 of the "Journal" of 16th December; pp. 807-8 of the "Journal" of 23rd December; pp. 873-4 of the "Journal" of 30th December; and p. 308-9 of this issue.

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. 309 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.

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; and p. 23 of 6th January.

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.

§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, and p. 22, 1st April.

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).

* This Proclamation does not apply to Hong-Kong.

Openings for British Trade.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Secretary of State for India in Council invites tenders for the supply of *steel screw spikes*. The conditions of contract may be *obtained* on application to the Director-General of Stores, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., and tenders are to be delivered at that office by 2 p.m. on 22nd February. Copies of the specifications, &c. may be *inspected* by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 3,150.)

The Directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders, up to 11 a.m. on 10th February, for the supply of the following:

Railway Material and Supplies. *Water cranes; steel tyres for carriages and wagons; India rubber sheets, &c.; stationery, &c.; bolts, nuts and rivets; wrought iron, grade "B"; wrought iron, cable quality, grade "A."*

Specifications and forms of tender may be obtained at the Company's Offices, 48, Copthall Avenue, London, E.C., on payment of a fee, which will not be returned. Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for Water Cranes," or as the case may be, should be addressed to the Secretary at the above address.

CANADA.

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

(C.I.B. 3,921.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A London firm, buyers for a Calcutta house, asks to be placed in touch with Canadian packers of canned fish of all kinds.

Canadian Canned Fish wanted.

A firm of fish salesmen in Newcastle-on-Tyne asks to be placed in correspondence with Canadian shippers of frozen halibut and salmon.

Canadian Frozen Fish wanted.

A Portsmouth firm of fish salesmen wishes to receive offers from Canadian shippers of haddock, cod, and other fish, of which it requires large quantities.

Canadian Fish wanted.

A Leeds firm asks to be placed in touch with Canadian shippers of liquid resin.

Canadian Liquid Resin wanted.

A Liverpool merchant, specialising in minerals, building stone, &c., is prepared to undertake the sole agency for the United Kingdom of Canadian producers of minerals and metal ores.

Canadian Minerals and Metal Ores: Agencies desired.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Toronto firm of manufacturers' agents seeks additional agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of toys and games, fancy metal ware, and especially pencils and stationery.

Toys; Fancy Metal Ware; Stationery.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

A Montreal manufacturers' agent wishes to get into touch with **Glazed Box Papers.** United Kingdom manufacturers of *glazed box papers.*

A Montreal manufacturing company asks to be placed in correspondence with United Kingdom exporters of **Oils; Wax; Grease; Resin.** *coconut oils, wax, grease, resin and other oils.*

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

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that a firm of merchants, established at Melbourne, **Agencies Desired.** Adelaide, Perth, and Brisbane, desires to obtain agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers. This firm already holds agencies for such goods as groceries, paints, machinery of various kinds, and steel.

Mr. Milne suggests that United Kingdom manufacturers, and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of being represented in the Commonwealth, might get into touch with the London branch of the firm, the name and address of which may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. In making application the reference number (28) should be quoted. (C.I.B. 2,524.)

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand has forwarded an **Hospital Construction Material and Equipment.** extract from the local press from which it appears that plans have been approved by the Dominion Government for the carrying out of hospital extensions at Auckland, at an estimated cost of £21,000. The proposed extensions comprise a children's ward at the Auckland Hospital, to cost £16,000, and the addition of a first floor ward to the infirmary ward of the Costley Home, Epsom, to cost £5,000.

It has also been decided to proceed with the erection of a cottage hospital at Warkworth. (C.I.B. 2,961.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Acting Trade Commissioner in South Africa (Mr. H. E. Gauntlett) reports that he has recently received enquiries from several agents in South Africa who wish to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of **Men's Ready-made Clothing, Underwear, and Shirts.** *men's ready made clothing, underwear, and shirts,* of qualities varying from the best down to the cheapest.

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

Communications in this connection should be addressed to H.M. Acting Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1346, Capetown. In corresponding the reference (D. 2,089) should be quoted. (C.I.B. 3,188.)

H.M. Acting Trade Commissioner in South Africa has forwarded specifications in connection with calls for tenders by the South African Railways Administration, as follows:—

Sealed tenders will be received by the Administration for the supply and delivery of (1) 6,472 cubic ft. of *hardwood logs and planks*; (2) 67 *Jarrah or turpentine piles* ranging in lengths from 42 ft. to 55 ft.; (3) 703 *hardwood logs* of eleven different sizes, varying in length from 20 ft. to 45 ft.; and (4) 144 *stinkwood or other hardwood planks* and 24 *ironwood or other hardwood planks*. (Contract No. 680.)

Specifications and forms of tender may be *obtained* on application to the Secretary to the Tender Board, South African Railway Head-quarter Offices, Johannesburg, at which address also sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received up to noon on 6th March.* See *Note† following*. (C.I.B. 3,177.)

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner has also forwarded a copy of a specification and form of tender in connection with a call for tenders by the Johannesburg Municipal Council, for the supply and delivery of 5,000 rolls of *sanitary paper* and 3,500 cakes of *toilet soap*. (Contract No. 85.)

Copies of the specification, conditions of contract, and terms of tender may be *obtained* from the Municipal Offices, Johannesburg, at which address also sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received by the Town Clerk, up to noon on 14th March.* Samples consisting of 3 rolls of the paper and 3 cakes of the soap must be submitted to the Controller of Stores, Johannesburg Municipal Council, if possible not later than the latest date for the receipt of tenders. See *Note† following*. (C.I.B. 3,187.)

Note†.—A copy of each of the specifications, &c. 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. 738 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9th September, and to previous notices, relative to a scheme for the disposal of sewage in the suburbs of Cape Town, H.M. Acting Trade Commissioner in South Africa reports that a notice has appeared in the local press to the effect that the Cape Town Corporation proposes to obtain the sanction of the ratepayers to the raising of a loan of £500,000 for the purpose of carrying out the scheme. (C.I.B. 2,348.)

Raw Coffee. See notice on p. 345.

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

Openings for British Trade.

MALTA.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies notify that sealed tenders (in duplicate) will be received by the Treasury, Valletta, Malta, up to 11 a.m. on 2nd March, for the supply of *stationery*, for the Government of Malta.

Stationery.

Forms of tender and specifications may be *obtained*, and samples of stationery may be *inspected*, at the office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies (Pattern Room), Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.

(C.I.B. 3,441.)

EGYPT.

H.M. Consul at Cairo (Mr. A. D. Alban) has forwarded particulars in connection with a call for tenders by the Egyptian Ministry of Public Instruction for the supply to the Government School of Arts and Crafts of (a) *wood*; (b) *iron, steel, copper and brass piping, bolts, screws, &c.*; (c) *painters' materials*; (d) *hardware*; (e) *building materials*; and (f) *miscellaneous articles*; required during the financial year 1916-17.

Copies of the conditions of tender, together with lists of the articles required, may be *obtained*, at the School of Arts and Crafts, Cairo, where also samples may be *seen*.

Sealed tenders on the proper forms will be received, up to noon on 29th February, at the Ministry of Public Instruction, Cairo, and *must be accompanied by a receipt for a deposit of £2 in respect of each tender*. Deposits should be paid at the office of the Ministry of Finance before the above-mentioned date.

The tenderer must be a person residing in Egypt, or must have a representative in that country, and must give in his offer an address in Egypt at which notices may be served upon him.

A copy of the *cahier des charges*, together with lists of the articles required, may be *consulted* by United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of U.K. goods at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 3,381.)

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is informed by the Office of the London Agent of the Egyptian Government (Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G.) that tenders will be received at that office for the supply and delivery to the Egyptian State Railways and Telegraphs Department of 20,000 *oak sleepers*, for normal gauge track; 180,000 *pine sleepers*, for normal gauge track; and 1,300 *pine sleepers* for turnouts. The sleepers must be of very good quality wood, and preferably of one of the following species:—European and Japanese oak, Montenegrin, Swedish and Norwegian and Baltic red pine, or any other species of oak or pine of equal quality. In default,

Timber Sleepers.

Openings for British Trade.

EGYPT—continued.

tenders for sleepers of any other quality of wood coming from Japan, America, India or Australia would be taken into consideration.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the office of Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.

RUSSIA.

The Acting British Vice-Consul at Nicolaiev (Mr. H. D. Brown)

**Stationery ;
Dressmakers'
Sundries ;
Haberdashery ;
Hosiery ; Musical
Instruments.**

reports that there is an opening in that city for trade in *stationery*, particularly *inks, pencils, crayons, pens and writing paper; dressmakers' sundries; needles, hooks and eyes, patent fasteners, &c.; haberdashery; hosiery; and musical instruments.*

Mr. Brown adds that United Kingdom trade can be extended in Russia if two essential points are kept in view, viz.: the careful selection of agents and the use of the Russian language, weights, measures and currency in catalogues, labels, directions for use, &c. In addition to the label in the Russian language a label in English should also be affixed, as buyers regard the latter as proof that they are really buying the British-made article.

(C.I.B. 80,429.)

RUSSIA (SIBERIA).

The British Vice-Consul at Omsk (Mr. S. Randrup) reports as follows regarding openings for British trade in the Omsk district:—

The demand for British *woollen goods for men's clothes* is increasing as

**Woollen and
Cotton Piece Goods.**

it is becoming fashionable to wear clothes made of British material, which is of a better quality than that generally manufactured in Russia. Although the price is considerably higher than that of the Russian made article it is probable that, under normal conditions, a much increased trade could be done, although the present time is a rather unfavourable one owing to the heavy loss on the exchange, extra freight, &c.

It is reported that, owing to the huge demand, merchants are glad to get hold of *cotton piece-goods* at any price, and Mr. Randrup advises British manufacturers to be on the alert. They should send travellers to Russia and Siberia in order to find out local requirements, &c., as there is a chance to get their goods into these markets which might not occur again for a long time. It is useless for British firms to endeavour to do business by correspondence, for, in all probability, the class of goods which has a large sale in the United Kingdom will not do at all, and it cannot be too strongly impressed upon manufacturers that they must give the Russian merchant the article which he requires. There is no doubt that, by catering for the demand, a fairly large business could be done.

Openings for British Trade.

RUSSIA (SIBERIA)—*continued.*

Trade in *harvesting machinery*, as formerly, is in the hands of United States firms, although a few Canadian and Swedish machines are in the market. Only a few sample machines of British origin are to be seen. Very few machines were imported in the 1915 season, and those through Vladivostok and Archangel; stocks will be fairly well cleared so that there is likely to be a shortage of machines during 1916, as few firms are likely to run the risk of carrying over a large stock of machines brought in at the present high freights, &c. especially with the rouble standing at the present unfavourable rate.

Harvesting Machinery.

The trade in *motor cycles* is also in the hands of American firms, although German firms have run them very close. **Motor Cycles.** There is no reason why the British manufacturer should not stand a good chance of doing business in the future. A few British machines are already on the market.

The *motor cars* in use are chiefly German and French and cheaper makes of American, with a few British. If the British manufacturer were less conservative and prepared to offer easier terms than at present in order to introduce his make of car, there is no reason why he should not have a larger share of the business, especially with those cars built for the colonial trade, which, from information Mr. Randrup has gathered, are most suitable for the Siberian roads.

[A notice dealing with trade conditions in Siberia appears on p. 315.]

(A.R. 4.)

FRANCE.

H.M. Consul-General in Paris (Mr. W. R. Hearn) reports the receipt of the following enquiries:—

An agent in Paris wishes to obtain agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *woollen and cotton goods*. **Woollen and Cotton Goods.** (Reference number 29.) *See Note † following.* (C.I.B. 2,332.)

A local agent wishes to obtain agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *fancy cotton goods, cheap fabrics for export, cheap blouses, hosiery, handkerchiefs, embroidery and lace*. (Reference number 30.) **Fancy Cotton Goods; Blouses; Hosiery; Handkerchiefs; Embroidery; Lace.** *See Note † following.* (C.I.B. 3,425.)

An agent who visits many small villages throughout France desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *notepaper, pocket knives, pencils, penholders, and printing type and materials for printing*, all of which can be easily sold with *printing and other inks*, for which there is stated to be a considerable market. The enquirer also wishes to get into touch with U.K. manufacturers of *industrial varnishes for baking, and optical varnishes*. (Reference number 31.) **Stationery; Printers' Supplies; Varnishes.** *See Note † following.* (C.I.B. 3,580.)

Openings for British Trade.

FRANCE—*continued.*

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

H.M. Consul at Bordeaux (Mr. A. L. S. Rowley) reports that a local agent desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *tissues* for export to the French colonies.

Tissues.

United Kingdom manufacturers of tissues, and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of appointing an agent in Bordeaux, 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 (32) should be quoted.

(C.I.B. 3,519.)

H.M. Consul at Lyons (Mr. E. R. E. Vicars) reports that a local business man wishes to obtain the agency of United Kingdom manufacturers of *steam and water taps*.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of appointing an agent in Lyons, 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 (33) should be quoted.

(C.I.B. 2,786.)

FRANCE (INDO-CHINA).

Hardware; Machinery; See notice on p. 314.
Agricultural Implements.

PORTUGAL.

The "Diario do Governo" (Lisbon) of 20th January publishes a notice approving the project for the construction of the second section, 22 kiloms. (about 13½ miles) long, of the Vale do Tâmega Railway, viz., between Amarante and Freixeiro. The estimated cost of the undertaking is 555,560 escudos (about £78,700).

SPAIN.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 19th January notifies that sealed tenders will be received at the "Negociado Quinto de la Segunda Sección (Material) del Estado Mayor Central de la Armada, Ministerio de Marina," Madrid, up to 1 p.m. on 9th February, for the supply and installation of a *crane*, and the laying of *ways* and *paving* in the Victoria Eugenia Dock at the Naval Arsenal at Ferrol. The estimated cost of

Crane;
Paving Works, &c.

Openings for British Trade.

SPAIN—continued.

the works is put at 527,068 pesetas (about £21,000). The conditions of tender may be seen at the above-mentioned "Negociado." *Foreigners are not precluded from tendering for this contract, but local representation is necessary.*

Tenders, which are not required to be in any special form, must be made out in the Spanish language on paper bearing a 1 peseta stamp. They must be accompanied by specifications and plans.

A provisional deposit of 26,353 pesetas (about £1,050) is required to qualify any tender.

The same issue of the "Gaceta" notifies that tenders will be opened by the Municipal Authorities at Málaga, on 22nd February, for the construction of a *market* at that town. The estimated cost of the undertaking is 92,447 pesetas (about £3,700).

The issue of the "Gaceta" mentioned, containing particulars (in Spanish) regarding the works to be executed and the materials to be employed, may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. *See Note† following.*

The "Gaceta" of 21st January notifies that tenders will be received by the Municipal Authorities at Barcelona, within a period of 30 days from that date, for the execution of improvements and extensions to a municipal building in the San Andrés district of Barcelona. The estimated cost of the works is 87,357 pesetas (about £3,500). The contract includes the supply of masonry, woodwork, metal fittings, glass, paints, &c. *See Note† following.*

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

MOROCCO.

The December issue of the "Boletín de las Cámaras de Comercio" (Madrid) publishes the following particulars of enemy imports into Moroccan ports previous to the European war, on the authority of the Spanish Consuls at the places concerned:—

Former German and Austrian Imports at Moroccan Ports.

Saffi.—The following goods were imported into Saffi from Germany:—*Tea, sugar, candles, textiles, iron, hardware, and iron goods.* Austria-Hungary sent *textiles, sugar, ironware, timber and cement.*

Mogador.—Before the war the following goods were imported from Germany and Austria-Hungary:—*Woollen goods, iron goods, enamelled ironware, cutlery, zinc goods, green tea, coffee, sugar loaves, pine timber, wood for egg boxes and shavings, industrial alcohol, syrups for drinks, cement, watches and clocks, and chemical and pharmaceutical products.*

Openings for British Trade.

MOROCCO—continued.

Fez.—Many articles which came exclusively from Germany and Austria are now lacking at Fez. For instance, there is a great scarcity of *glassware* (especially *vases*). The Spanish Consul states that invitations to Spanish firms to compete in the Fez market have met with the reply that the manufacture of glassware in Spain is not sufficient to meet the needs of the Peninsula itself. The Consul gives the following list of articles imported into Fez from Germany and Austria before the war:—Both countries sent *sugar, lampware, essences, toys, glassware, steel, enamelled ware, nails, and clocks and watches*; Germany alone sent *paper and envelopes, packing paper, inks, hardware, soap, mirrors, typewriters, cups, hosiery, fine porcelain utensils, tinplates, ironmongery, &c.*; Austria alone sent *imitation jewellery, petroleum, furniture, fez caps, razors, medicinal waters, and cloths.*

[With reference to the foregoing, regard should be had to the Note on p. 292 relative to articles the exportation of which from the United Kingdom is prohibited or restricted.]

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

Agricultural Machinery and Implements; Fertilisers; Seeds; See notice on p. 346.
Agricultural Research Apparatus, &c.

BRAZIL.

The Acting British Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro (Mr. F. E. Drummond Hay, M.V.O.) reports that a London **Cutlery and other High Class Goods.** firm, having a branch in Rio de Janeiro, wishes to obtain agencies in the latter city of United Kingdom manufacturers of high class goods, including *cutlery.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of cutlery, &c. and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of appointing agents in Brazil may obtain the name and address of the firm on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. In making application the reference number (34) should be quoted. (C.I.B. 3,370.)

ARGENTINA.

H.M. Consul at Rosario (Mr. S. S. Dickson) reports that a Swiss firm established in Rosario, the managing partner of which is a British subject, desires to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of all kinds of **Iron and Steel; Agricultural and Industrial Machinery; Hardware, &c.** *iron and steel, agricultural and industrial machinery, hardware, &c.*

Openings for British Trade.

ARGENTINA—*continued.*

The firm would also be prepared to take up agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the above-mentioned goods or subsidiary lines of goods.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of appointing agents in Rosario, 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 (35) should be quoted. (C.I.B. 3,747.)

The "Boletin Oficial" (Buenos Aires) of 28th December notifies that tenders are invited by the National Sanitation Department of the Argentine Ministry of Public Works for the supply of *machinery* for the town of Santa Fe, in accordance with the specifications and conditions of tender available for inspection at the Technical Section of the Department, Calle Charcas 1810, Buenos Aires. Tenders will be received at the "Secretaria del Directorio de las Obras Sanitarias de la Nacion," Buenos Aires, up to 3 p.m. on 24th April next. *Local representation is necessary.*

Machinery for Sanitation Works.

CHINA.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Peking (Mr. W. P. Ker, C.M.G.) reports that the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce have recently established a Commercial and Industrial Commission whose object is the collection of statistics and the development of trade in China, and that this Commission desires to receive copies of catalogues issued by United Kingdom manufacturers.

United Kingdom manufacturers, and exporters of U.K. goods, who may be interested, should address catalogues and price lists of their goods to the Commercial and Industrial Commission, Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, Peking. (C.I.B. 58,517.)

Mr. Ker also invites publishers of periodical trade publications to send specimen copies of their publications, noting amount of annual subscription to each, to the Commission with a view to the publications being considered for addition to the Library which the Commission is installing for the assistance of Chinese importers and exporters in making connections abroad. (C.I.B. 58,517.)

Trade Publications— Suggestions to Publishers.

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.

EXHIBITIONS.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

The first British Industries Fair organised by the Board of Trade was held in the Agricultural Hall, London, from 10th to 21st May of last year. The object of this Fair was to give British firms an opportunity of exhibiting goods of their own manufacture and to bring them into touch with both home and over-sea buyers. Admission to the Fair was by invitation of the Board of Trade, and the general principle was followed of restricting invitations to *bonâ fide* trade buyers. The results obtained were exceedingly satisfactory, more than 30,000 persons having visited the Fair during the eleven days on which it was open, and it is interesting to note that, in spite of the difficulties of foreign travel, over 300 foreign and colonial buyers, who had come from practically all parts of the the world, were amongst the visitors, and business exceeded all expectations.

At the unanimous request of the exhibitors at this first British Industries Fair, the Board of Trade consented to organise a second Fair early in 1916, and, in order that it should in no way interfere with the manufacture of munitions and other Government supplies, it has been decided to confine the Fair this year to manufacturers in the following trades, *viz.*:—Toys and Games; China and Earthenware; Glass and Glassware; Fancy Goods; Printing and Stationery.

At the request of the President of the Board of Trade, the President of the Board of Education has consented to the Fair being held this year in part of the buildings of the Victoria and Albert Museum. The Fair will accordingly be held in these buildings from 21st February to 3rd March. It has been ascertained that, owing to the removal of many exhibits to places of greater safety, space is available in the Museum buildings which can be temporarily adapted to the purposes of the Fair without involving any serious inconvenience to the public or risk to the permanent exhibits.

In asking the Board of Education to allow the Museum buildings to be used for this purpose, the Board of Trade were actuated by two principal considerations. In the first place it was ascertained that all the other suitable buildings in London were from one cause or another unavailable; and secondly it was felt that such a proposal was in accordance with the purpose which the Museum is designed to serve. As is stated in the general guide to the Museum, the primary object of its founders was to provide models for, and otherwise to aid, the improvement of such manufactures and crafts as are associated with decorative design. Everyone who saw the articles exhibited at the Fair last May must have realised the extent to which commercial success involves excellence in decorative design. It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of this element; and if by the holding of the Fair in the Museum buildings manufacturers and buyers are brought into closer touch with the best specimens of

Exhibitions.

artistic design which the country possesses, the utility of the Fair to the commerce and industry of the country may be greatly augmented.

* * * * *

All space available for the Fair has been allotted, and the erection of exhibitors' stands is now being proceeded with. A notice of the Fair has been communicated by cable to distant parts of the world, and H.M. Consuls and Trade Commissioners have been supplied with printed matter relating to the Fair as well as invitation cards therefor. In addition, over 20,000 invitations have been despatched directly to *bonâ fide* buyers and importers residing abroad. Although it is expected to despatch before the opening of the Fair some 80,000 to 100,000 invitations to *bonâ fide* buyers, merchants and exporters in the United Kingdom (including the firms who visited the British Industries Fair in May last year), any buyers who, through inadvertence, may not have received a card of invitation by 21st February and are desirous of visiting the Fair, are requested to apply for an invitation to the Director, British Industries Fair, Board of Trade, 32, Cheapside, London, E.C.

AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT BLOEMFONTEIN.

H.M. Acting Trade Commissioner in South Africa (Mr. H. E. Gauntlett) reports that the Central Agricultural Society of the Orange Free State proposes to hold its next annual show at Bloemfontein from 21st to 24th March.

Mr. Gauntlett urges United Kingdom firms having representatives in the State to take advantage of this opportunity to exhibit their machinery and other goods connected with agriculture, as there is no doubt as to the very material advantages that follow the exhibits of firms at shows of this character. Entries close on 29th February.

A copy of the prize list, entry form and regulations issued in connection with the above-mentioned agricultural show 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. 3236.)

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

CONTRABAND OF WAR. Additions to and Amendments in List.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

Making certain Additions to and Amendments in the List of Articles to be treated as Contraband of War.

GEORGE R.I.

Whereas on the 14th day of October, 1915, We did issue Our Royal Proclamation specifying the articles which it was Our intention to treat as contraband during the continuance of hostilities or until We did give further public notice; and

Whereas it is expedient to make certain further additions to and amendments in the said list:

Now, therefore, We do hereby declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council that, during the continuance of the war or until We do give further public notice, the following articles will be treated as absolute contraband, in addition to those set out in Schedule I. of Our Royal Proclamation aforementioned:—

Cork, including cork dust.

Bones in any form, whole or crushed, and bone ash.

Soap.

Vegetable fibres and yarns made therefrom.

And We do hereby further declare that as from this date the following amendments shall be made in Schedule I. of Our Royal Proclamation aforementioned:—

In item 8, for "acetone" shall be substituted "acetones, and raw or finished materials usable for their preparation."

In item 9, for "phosphorus" shall be substituted "phosphorus and its compounds."

In item 26 there shall be added after the word "parts" the words "and accessories."

In item 38 the more general term "lead" shall be substituted for the words "lead, pig, sheet, or pipe."

And We do hereby further declare that the following articles shall as from this date be treated as conditional contraband in addition to those set out in Schedule II. of Our Royal Proclamation aforementioned:—

Casain.

Bladders, guts, casings, and sausage skins.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this twenty-seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

*Government Notices affecting Trade.***PROHIBITED EXPORTS.****Amendments in and Additions to List.**

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 28th day of January, 1916.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations:—

Cotton rags;

Linen rags;

Waste paper.

(2) That the heading "Railway wagons" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading:—

Railway wagons and their component parts.

(3) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

(except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—
 Canes and sticks, unmounted, whether for basket making or not;
 Cordage and twine of Manila hemp;
 Europhen;
 Files;
 Pocket lamp cases and cases fitted with bulbs but not containing batteries;
 Rum and imitation rum.

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

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

ALMERIC FITZROY.

RUSSIAN FLAX: PROHIBITION OF THE PURCHASE AND SALE.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by Section 30 A of the Regulations issued under the Defence of the Realm Act, 1914, the Army Council give notice that, in order to conserve the present and future supplies of flax which may be required for naval and military purposes, it has been necessary to make the following Order, under date 28th January:—

“ No person shall, from the date of this Order, until further notice, buy, sell, or deal in dressed or undressed Russian flax or tow at present in stock in the United Kingdom, or hereafter buy, sell, or deal in stocks of dressed or undressed Russian flax or tow after they have been imported into this Country, except under licence from the War Department.”

Applications for licences under this Order should be addressed to the Director of Army Contracts, Raw Materials Section, Imperial House, Tothill Street, S.W.

TRADE WITH CHINA AND SIAM.

The “ London Gazette ” of 28th January publishes further additions and corrections in the list of approved consignees *in Siam*, additional to the lists of approved consignees in China and Siam which were published in the Seventh Supplement to the “ Gazette ” of 21st December.

The “ Gazette ” of 1st February publishes further additions to the list of approved consignees *in China*.

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.

A copy of the corrected list of approved consignees in China and

Government Notices affecting Trade.

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 immediately succeeding notice.]

TRADE WITH HONG-KONG.**White List for China does not apply to Hong-Kong Firms.**

The Board of Trade are notified by the Colonial Office that, according to telegraphic information from the Governor of Hong-Kong, complaints are being received there that some merchants in the United Kingdom are declining to complete or undertake orders from Hong-Kong merchants on the ground that such merchants are not on the white list of persons and bodies of persons to whom articles to be exported to China may be consigned under the terms of the Proclamation of 24th September, 1915 (see pp. 952-3 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 30th September last). *Special attention is drawn to the fact that the Proclamation referred to does not apply to Hong-Kong; Hong-Kong is not affected by white list regulations.* (C. 390.)

RESTRICTIONS ON ALIENS.

With reference to the notices on p. 749 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th September, 1914, and p. 223 of the issue of 22nd April, 1915, relative to the restrictions placed upon aliens by various Orders-in-Council, it is notified that the "London Gazette" of 28th January publishes the text of an Order-in-Council, dated 27th January, amending and extending the provisions of these Orders. The present Order, entitled the "Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Order, 1916," extends Article 19 of the Principal Order and imposes additional restrictions on aliens in respect of prohibited areas; provides for the use of identity books, and deals with the duties of hotel-keepers, &c.

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

**ALIENS RESTRICTION (BELGIAN REFUGEES)
ORDER, 1914.**

With a view to clearing up certain misunderstandings which are still current with regard to the provisions of the above Order, the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages (who is the Registration Officer for the Metropolitan police district and the City of London) desires publicity to be given to the following observations:—

1. The Order applies to every Belgian refugee without exception, i.e., to every person who since the 3rd August, 1914, has come to reside in the United Kingdom, and who is either a Belgian subject, or an alien who up to that date had a domicile in Belgium.

2. The initial obligation on all Belgian refugees is to register with the police. The majority have already complied, but there

Government Notices affecting Trade.

remains a residuum which from a variety of reasons has failed so to do. The opportunity is taken to warn non-compliants that their neglect renders them liable to heavy penalties.

3. When registration has been effected the refugee, if of sixteen years of age or over, receives a certificate. This certificate is valid only so long as the holder remains at the address for which it is issued. Whenever he wishes to change his address, he has to take his certificate first to the police station nearest to the address he is leaving, and then on removal, to the station nearest his new abode, a fresh certificate being issued to him for the new address. It is very important that this double notification should be carried out, and persons failing to do so are liable to prosecution.

4. It must particularly be borne in mind that the above provisions are not rendered any less binding on the refugee by reason of the fact that registration and notification of change of address are also required for the purposes of the National Registration Act of 1915.

5. The special attention of all persons who have Belgian refugees either under their care or lodging with them, is drawn to the fact that by virtue of Section 2 of the Order in Council they are responsible for securing that such refugees comply with the above regulations.

EXPORTS BY PARCEL POST.

Exporters desiring to despatch by parcel post *goods in respect of which a sanction to export has been granted through the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement* are requested to observe the following regulations:—

Application should be made to the Secretary, Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement, India House, Kingsway, London, W.C., three days before it is desired to make despatch stating, in the following order—

- (1) The reference number of the relative sanction.
- (2) The total quantity of goods which it is proposed to send.
- (3) The number of packages in which the total quantity will be despatched.
- (4) The Head, Branch or District Post Office at which the packages will be presented.

Note.—Parcels will not be accepted at any sub-offices. For London offices, see pages 613-633 of the Post Office Guide.

Arrangements will then be made for the provision of a supply of pink labels at the Post Office named, to which the necessary export permit will be sent.

The exporter should present his copy of the permit to the Postal Authorities who, after comparing it with the copy received by them, will supply to the exporter the required number of blank parcel labels. When the packages are presented for posting, then the number despatched will be marked off against the total named on the permit, which, when exhausted, will be retained by the Post Office.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

**PARCELS CONTAINING TOBACCO FOR THE
FRENCH ARMY.**

The Postmaster-General notifies that parcels containing tobacco, cigars or cigarettes, and addressed to individual members of the French Army, are only accepted for transmission by post if they contain not more than one kilogramme of tobacco, 500 cigars or 500 cigarettes, and if payment of the Customs charges is undertaken by the senders. The Customs charges levied on the contents of such parcels are as follows:—

On cigars and cigarettes	75 francs per kilogramme.
.. Oriental tobacco ...	32 francs 50 centimes per kilogramme.
.. Other tobacco ...	18 francs per kilogramme.

The deposit payable by the sender in this country in respect of the Customs charges is fixed at $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the value of the contents.

Franc=100 centimes=9·61. at par. Kilogramme=2·2046 lbs.

**NEW WEIGHTS AND MEASURES LAW IN
GUERNSEY.**

An Order-in-Council, dated 12th January, approves a Guernsey Law relating to weights and measures. On the expiration of three months from the entry of the Law upon the Register of the Island all weights and measures, other than the weights and measures established and recognised by English Laws, will be prohibited in the commerce carried on in the Islands. Schedules appended to the text of the Law contain all the denominations of Imperial and metric weights and measures permissible.

The French text and a translation of the above-mentioned Law, together with the schedules, may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

**ENEMY BUSINESSES IN EGYPT LICENSED TO
TRADE.**

An extraordinary issue of the Egyptian "Journal Officiel" of 13th January publishes lists of persons, firms and companies of enemy nationality, including their branches as defined by Article I. of the Proclamation of 16th August, 1915, to whom licences to carry on trade have been issued.

Three forms of licences are in use: (a).—licences to carry on trade without special restriction; (b).—licences to trade in Egypt with the British Empire and with Allies of Great Britain; and (c).—licences to trade for the purpose of liquidation only.

The issue of the "Journal" referred to, which also contains the text of the licences, 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.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Enemy Businesses in Russia under Liquidation.

With reference to the notice at p. 26 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th January, 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 three 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 Decrees published in the official "Bulletin of Laws" announce the closing of certain businesses, the liquidation of which will take place under special regulations accompanying each Decree. The names of these businesses may also be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

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

(C. 2,938.)

PROPOSED FINANCIAL MEASURE IN URUGUAY.

Note Issue of the Bank of the Republic.

The "Diario Oficial" (Montevideo) of 21st December publishes the text of a Bill proposing to repeal Article 3 of the Law of 8th August, 1914, which fixed 26,000,000 pesos as the maximum issue of the major notes of the "Banco de la Republica," and to provide as follows:—

(1) That the Bank may issue up to twice the amount of its paid-up capital in notes of 10 pesos and upwards, payable in gold to bearer at sight, it being obligatory to keep a perpetual gold reserve equivalent to not less than 40 per cent. of the deposits at sight and of the major issue in circulation.

(2) That the obligation of the Bank to exchange bills for coin remains suspended until three months after the termination of the European war.

(3) That amongst the functions of the Bank be included that of issuing certificates of deposits in specie.

(4) That from the date of the sanction of the Law the capital of the Bank will be considered, for the purpose mentioned in (1), as 14,000,000 pesos.

TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

NEW ZEALAND (DUNEDIN).—The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Dunedin (Mr. W. T. Monkman) reports, under date 30th November last, that, on the whole, the volume of business in that district during November may be considered satisfactory, but while the present difficulties in the way of obtaining supplies and the high level of prices continue any expansion of trade is unlikely.

Many articles, particularly of hardware, continue in short supply, owing to the inability of home manufacturers to execute indents. Canadian factories are, therefore, being drawn upon to make up deficiencies in stocks of steel bars and sheets.

As regards exports, the outlook is very good. All classes of produce are commanding high prices, and, notwithstanding a reduced output in North Otago, consequent on a light rainfall, the export from the Dunedin district should be a large one. (C.I.B. 3,147.)

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BRAZIL.—The Acting British Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro (Mr. F. E. Drummond-Hay, M.V.O.) reports that the present opportunity of extending their business in Brazil is one of which British firms would do well to take advantage. There are signs of a revival of the general demand for goods of all kinds. The acute financial crisis of 1914, coupled with the outbreak of the European war and the closing up of Germany as a source of supply, caused Brazilian merchants generally to diminish their purchases as much as possible, and to continue selling out their stocks. These stocks are now becoming exhausted and will have to be replenished in the near future. British exporters should, however, bear in mind that there is still need for extreme caution in all their credit operations, and they should make careful enquiries as to the financial standing of any Brazilian firms with whom they may trade. There are many firms with whom perfectly sound business relations can be maintained.

Mr. Drummond-Hay adds that the Consulate-General at Rio de Janeiro has repeatedly urged upon British manufacturers the necessity of including among their staff, more particularly among their travellers, persons possessed of a knowledge of the Portuguese language. There is nothing more futile than to send out to Brazil British travellers who speak no other language than their own, and supplied with advertising matter in English. Yet this is frequently done. Correspondence with Brazilian firms should also be conducted in Portuguese.

In the case of firms who manufacture machinery or goods of a technical nature, much is to be gained from the presence of a technical expert resident in Brazil and travelling about from place to place. (C.I.B. 897.)

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FRANCE (INDO-CHINA).—According to a report to his Government by the United States Consul at Saigon, published in the issue of "Commerce Reports" (Washington) of 17th December, the cotton goods imported into Indo-China are made up in almost equal proportions of unbleached, bleached, and coloured (generally black) goods. The Cambodians wear gaudy colours, but the Annamites and

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Tonkinese favour pure white or black. Over 90 per cent. of these goods are of French manufacture. Silk goods are worn extensively by Chinese and Annamites, and about 90 per cent. of this class of goods is imported from China by Chinese merchants. Woollen goods are worn mainly by Europeans in Tonkin, but woollen blankets are used in all parts of Indo-China.

The trade in paper, porcelain and pottery, and petroleum is usually fairly stable. Most of the imported paper comes from China; it consists of writing paper and envelopes. The better class of stationery and paper goods comes from France. The bulk of the imports of porcelain and pottery consists of decorated Chinese and Japanese porcelains. The United States and the Netherlands East Indies divide the petroleum trade in fairly equal shares.

The gradual development of the resources of Indo-China makes the Colony a promising field for trade in *hardware* and *machinery*. There is a growing market for *agricultural implements*. In 1914 over 30 per cent. of the imports of general machinery and agricultural implements was supplied by German firms.

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RUSSIA.—See notice on p. 298.

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RUSSIA (SIBERIA).—The British Vice-Consul at Omsk (Mr. S. Randrup) writes that it is most advisable that British firms intending to do business in Siberia after the war should at once begin to gain a knowledge of the markets of the country and of the conditions under which they must work, if they wish to capture the trade previously in the hands of Germany. It must not be forgotten that, although at present there is a strong anti-German feeling in Russia, the German merchant is a most enterprising business man and will endeavour to live down the present antipathy and to regain that hold on the trade of the country which he had up to the outbreak of the war, unless British firms take advantage of the opportunity now open of learning what their German competitors already know of the conditions of trade with Siberia. Again, it should not be forgotten that other nations are not blind to the fact that they have an opportunity during this war of gaining a footing in a market in which, under normal circumstances, they would have stood little or no chance. The merchant who is prepared to meet the requirements and supply the articles called for by the Siberian business man, making conditions as easy as possible for the latter, as his German competitor has done up to the present, stands the best chance of making an opening for the sale of his goods. In short, the British manufacturer must supply the Siberian merchant with the article he requires and not attempt to supply him with an article made for other markets.

There is also another point to which attention must be drawn. When appointing agents in European Russia, care should be taken not to include Siberia. Up to the present many British firms have given their sole agency to firms in Russia for "the Russian Empire"; it stands to reason, however, that a single firm cannot cover such a large

Trade Conditions Abroad.

area thoroughly. Moreover, merchants in Siberia object to working through another firm in Petrograd or Moscow and paying an extra commission. Very often it happens that the British firm imagines that it has Siberia free for an agency, but, after a time, when probably a small demand has been created by a Siberian firm, the Russian agent steps in and reaps the benefit of the advertising and hard work done by others.

It is again pointed out that it is necessary for advertising matter and catalogues to be in the Russian language, with full information, such as gross and net weights (preferably in pounds), to enable the intending purchaser to make an approximate calculation of the cost of the goods laid down in Siberia. Some British firms have already taken this matter up, but in this respect it is imperative that the translation should be made by a person thoroughly acquainted with technical terms in both languages. (A.R. 4.)

BRITISH TRADE AFTER THE WAR.**Report of a Sub-Committee of the Advisory Committee to the Board of Trade on Commercial Intelligence.**

At the meeting of the Advisory Committee to the Board of Trade on Commercial Intelligence, which was held on the 13th July, 1915, a Sub-Committee was appointed to prepare and submit a Report showing what steps should be taken to secure the position, after the war, of firms who have undertaken industries in consequence of the Exchange Meetings leading up to the British Industries Fair, held under the auspices of the Board of Trade, Sir Algernon F. Firth, Bart., Mr. Albert J. Hobson, Mr. Stanley Machin, Mr. E. Parkes, M.P., and the Rt. Hon. Sir Albert Spicer, Bart., M.P. were appointed to be members of the Sub-Committee.

The Report of the Sub-Committee was presented to the Advisory Committee at their meeting on the 11th January, 1916.

On the 19th January the President of the Board of Trade, in answer to a question in the House of Commons, said:—

“The Sub-Committee appointed by the Advisory Committee on Commercial Intelligence to make recommendations as to the best means of securing the position after the war of industries undertaken in consequence of the Exchange Meetings and British Industries Fair organised by the Board of Trade has made a Report which has been adopted by the Committee and presented to the Board of Trade. I fully recognise, in common with the Committee, that many of the recommendations are of wider scope than the particular group of industries to which the enquiry of the Sub-Committee was confined, and that any decision thereon must involve considerations of policy affecting many other industries and interests. I feel, nevertheless, that, pending the institution of wider inquiries, it is desirable for the public to be made acquainted with the information so far obtained. I have, therefore, given instructions for the publication of the Report, without, of course, taking responsibility for any of its conclusions.”

British Trade after the War.

The Report has now been published accordingly, subject to the reservations mentioned by the President of the Board of Trade. The title is "British Trade after the War." Copies may be purchased at a cost of 2½d. per copy (exclusive of postage), either directly or through any bookseller, from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Breems Buildings, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., or 28, Abingdon Street, London, S.W., or 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; from H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; and from Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin. In ordering copies, the Reference No., Cd. 8181, should be quoted.

The following branches of industry are covered by the Sub-Committee's Report: paper manufacture; the printing trade (including colour printing); the stationery trade; the jewellers' and silversmiths' trade; cutlery; fancy leather goods; glassware, including table glass, laboratory ware and glass bottles; china and earthenware; toys; electrical apparatus; and the brush, &c., trade. Whilst the Sub-Committee were pursuing their enquiries, a deputation in respect of the magneto industry was referred to them by the President of the Board of Trade, and the representations then made to the Sub-Committee are also covered by the Report.

The Sub-Committee addressed to a number of representative firms and Trade Associations interested in the branches of industry which formed the subject-matter of the enquiry, a circular letter (copy of which is appended to the Report) inviting their observations on the general question, and also in regard to certain possible lines of Government action which had been suggested to them, viz., assistance in the promotion of scientific research in the interests of trade and industry; amendments of existing law, *e.g.*, as to copyright, patents, trade marks, the Merchandise Marks Act, &c.; improvement of transport facilities; financial assistance, such as industrial trust companies, and the conditions to be attached to the issue of loans to foreign countries; the promotion of trade fairs and exhibitions; and the protection of British trade marks abroad. After consideration of the detailed memoranda received in reply to this enquiry, the Sub-Committee invited a number of the writers, and representatives of Trade Associations which had furnished collective memoranda, to appear before them.

The first part of the Report consists of an estimate of the value of the imports into this country, under normal conditions, of goods of the kinds covered by the enquiry, and of the extent to which they are imported from enemy sources; followed by a general review of the detailed representations received as to the ways in which Government assistance might be given to the various branches of industry concerned. The second part of the Report contains the Sub-Committee's recommendations under each of the specific headings set out in the circular letter, and under a number of additional headings, viz.: establishment of a Ministry of Commerce; extension of the system of Trade Commissioners; the Consular service; undervaluation of foreign imports into countries having tariffs on an *ad valorem* basis; commercial travellers in British Dominions; trade catalogues; and tariff protection. The last-named matter forms the subject of a reservation by Sir Albert Spicer.

TRADE OF LADAKH (KASHMIR PROVINCE) WITH CENTRAL ASIA IN 1914-15.

According to information furnished by the Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir for Leh, Ladakh (Mr. K. S. Fitze, I.C.S.), the trade of Ladakh in the year ended 31st March, 1915, was as shown in the following table, corresponding figures for the preceding year being added for purposes of comparison :—

	Trade with Tibet.		Trade with Chinese Turkestan.	
	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Imports into Ladakh... ..	3,51,885	3,28,164	13,35,524	11,33,831
Exports from Ladakh	1,55,203	2,23,650	16,14,949	13,41,824
Total	5,07,093	5,51,814	29,50,473	24,80,655

The considerable falling off in the volume of trade with Chinese Turkestan was due to the following causes:—A yearly oscillation of trade is apparent when comparing the trade figures over a number of years, and is due to the fact that the principal traders are usually found to be moving in the same direction in any individual year. Thus, in 1914-15 most of the principal Hoshiarpur traders were not proceeding with merchandise to Chinese Turkestan. Secondly, trade was dislocated in the latter part of the year by political conditions following the outbreak of the European war, the chief factor being the depreciation of local currency, with its resulting rise in prices and the difficulty of making remittances to India owing to the closing of the Russian bank at Kashgar. Thirdly, traders have suffered greatly from an unauthorised issue of currency notes by local Chinese authorities; these notes are now repudiated by the Chinese treasuries, with the result that a great deal of capital has been rendered, for the present, at any rate, entirely unproductive.

The new route *via* the Changla Pass and the Shayok Valley was opened during the year, but was only used by about a quarter of the Central Asian trade traffic. As, however, the old route is falling into disrepair, it may fairly be expected that the current year will see the real inauguration of the new route.

Imports.—The import trade with Tibet remained normal during the year under review, the small decrease being due to the falling off in supplies of brick tea, and salt.

The decreased value of the imports into Ladakh from Chinese Turkestan was chiefly due to the collapse of the Charas* market, the value of these goods in 1914-15 being only 3,77,107 rupees, as against 5,59,093 rupees, in spite of the fact that the quantity increased from 4,222 maunds in 1913-14 to 4,756 maunds in 1914-15.

* A drug (*Cannabis indica*) prepared from hemp which is planted round the fields of maize in the four districts of Kashgar, Yangi Hissar, Yarkand and Kargalik.

Trade of Ladakh (Kashmir Province) with Central Asia in 1914-15.

The high prices and profits obtainable in 1913-14, combined with the exceptionally good crops available, and the difficulty of sending remittances in money, are responsible for the very large quantity, unprecedented since 1903-4, of Charas imported during the year. Good profits continued to be made in the early months of the year, but prices soon fell and the vast stocks that had become accumulated in the Punjab go-downs were responsible for the utter collapse of the market and the heavy resulting losses to traders. This rise and fall in the Charas market, however, is no new phenomenon, and there are already signs of a recovery.

Imports into Ladakh of raw silk decreased from 4,88,434 rupees in 1913-14 to 4,18,186 rupees in 1914-15. As to imports of raw wool (including Pasham) from Tibet, the value was 1,86,034 rupees, as against 1,68,962 rupees in 1913-14; imports from Chinese Turkestan, however, decreased from 19,055 rupees to 5,687 rupees.

Exports.—The export trade with Tibet increased, owing to the inauguration of the Lapchak Mission during the year by the sending of large quantities of fruit and grain. There was also a significant rise in the amount of treasure (silver coins and yamboos) exported to Tibet. The opening of a large new mint at Lhasa appears to have led to a great demand for silver and a rise of nearly 50 per cent. in its price.

Exports to Chinese Turkestan showed decreases principally under the headings of European and Indian cotton piece goods, paints, dyes, and European silk piece goods.

[An article on the Indo-Yarkand Trade in 1914-15 will be published in a forthcoming issue of the "Board of Trade Journal."]

Rupee=1s. 4d. (at par).

NOTICE TO BRITISH TRADERS (RUSSIA.).

The Foreign Office desire to state that the organisation styled "The Russian Chamber of Commerce in London" has not obtained the recognition or approval of either His Majesty's Government or the Imperial Russian Government.

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

CHILE.

With reference to the Parliamentary Return (Cd. 7,458) which was issued by the Board of Trade in June, 1914, containing a translation of a proposed new specific Customs Tariff for Chile, as approved by the Chilean Chamber of Deputies, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H M. Minister at Santiago to the effect that the proposed new Tariff has been introduced in the Senate, and will, it is anticipated, be passed by that body very shortly and promulgated as law, in the form sanctioned by the Chamber of Deputies, with some few modifications. (C. 3,610.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Board of Trade have received, through the India Office, copy of a telegram from the Viceroy, dated 21st January, 1916, stating that the embargo on the exportation of Thibet wool from British India has been re-imposed with immediate effect.

[Note. The last item, therefore, on p. 7 of the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th January last, relating to the prohibition of the exportation of certain kinds of wool from British India should now read as follows:—

Wool, raw (Thibet, and Madras black and grey). (C. 2,918.)

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Adverting to the Notice on pp. 21-30 of the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th January last, relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from the Dominion under various Orders-in-Council, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Order-in-Council dated the 6th January, 1916 (Memo. 1984 B) which amends the previous Orders-in-Council and which prohibits the exportation of the undermentioned animals as follows:—

To all destinations abroad other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates, United States, France, Italy, Japan, and Russia (except Baltic Ports).

Horses and other animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable for use in war.

[In lieu of item "Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable for use in war" previously prohibited to all destinations abroad other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates.]

(C. 3,113.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.**

The Board of Trade have received copy of two Proclamations dated 10th November, 1915, which have been issued by the Governor-General of the Commonwealth under the "Quarantine Act, 1908-12," to the following effect, viz. :—

Proclamations under the "Quarantine Act, 1908-12." 1. That the Port of Albany in Western Australia is a port where imported plants may be landed. (C. 2,853.)

2. That *citrus canker* is declared to be a disease affecting plants.

[*Note.*—Under the above-mentioned Act, all imported plants are examined by a quarantine officer of the Commonwealth, and may only be delivered to the importer after such officer is satisfied they are free from any disease declared by the Governor-General by Proclamation to be a disease affecting plants.] (C. 2,871.)

Copy of By-Law No. 326, dated 23rd November, 1915, issued by the Commonwealth Department of Trade and Customs, has also been received. This By-Law cancels Customs By-Laws Nos. 211, 217 and 321, and specifies the undermentioned "parts of gas meters" which may be admitted into the Commonwealth under this item, and which are now subject to the following rate of duty, viz. :—

Under the British Preferential Tariff	...	Free.
„ „ General Tariff	... ..	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>

The parts of gas meters prescribed for admission under the above item are as follows :—

- (1) Parts of gas meters of 20 light or greater capacity, but not exceeding 250 light, provided that the importer declares at the time of entry that such will be used only for making up into meters of 20 light, or greater capacity not exceeding 250 light.

To secure admission under this By-law, the parts must be unassembled, except the bands or clips used to bind the leathers on the drum (which may be leather bound and have the bolts attached).

- (2) Parts of gas meters of lesser capacity than 20 light, as mentioned hereunder :—

To secure admission under this By-law, the parts must be unassembled, except the bands or clips used to bind the leathers on the drum (which may be leather bound and have the bolts attached).

Of wet or dry meters—

All stamped tinplate parts customarily made in tinplate.

Badges.

Brass unions.

Locks (for prepayment meters).

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA** *-continued.*

Of dry meters—

Valve arms and gnlides.

Valve wires, pins, and nuts (one piece).

Valve covers and gratings.

Bands or clips used to bind the leathers on the
drum. (See remarks at head of this paragraph).

Motion wire.

Motion wire feet.

Motion wire slots.

Pillars and rollers for tees.

Crank studs.

Diaphragms (except leather bands).

Of wet meters—

Pots, fronts and name plates (cast-iron case parts).

Stamped white metal parts.

Spouts.

Syphon overflows.

Floats.

Filling tubes.

Valves.

As regards locks and brass unions, security must be given that these will be used only in the manufacture of gas meters, and evidence of such use furnished to the collector within six (6) months (or such further time as the collector may allow) after delivery by the Customs. (C. 2,987.)

The Board of Trade have also received copies of By-Laws Nos. 327-8 dated 11th November and 24th November, 1915, respectively, which have been issued by the Commonwealth Department of Trade and Customs, and which provide for the importation of the undermentioned articles as "minor articles" for use in the manufacture of the articles specified, within the Commonwealth.

"Minor articles" are dutiable as follows:—

Under the British Preferential Tariff	...	Free.
„ „ General Tariff	... ..	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>

BY LAW NO. 327.

For perambulators—

Tubing, bent, not brazed or plated.

By-Law No. 328 (with effect from 29th October, 1915.)

For porcelain—

Silica, ground (provided security be given by the owner that it will be used only for the purpose, and that evidence of such use be given to the satisfaction of the Collector within six months after delivery by the Customs.)

[Note. The above decisions are given under item 434 of the Customs Tariff 1908-1911, which provides for the free importation of "minor articles." The Tariff has, however, been amended by the Tariff Resolutions of the 3rd December, 1915, and the rate of duty now leviable on "minor articles" is shown above.] (C. 2,858.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

GAMBIA—continued.

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.	
	Old rates.	New rates.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Motor cycles, including side cars when imported therewith Each	Free	1 0 0
Oils, cooking and edible, in bulk, in packages of not less than one gallon Per gall.	0 0 6	0 0 6
Paint and turps and other oils not being edible, except kerosine or petroleum... .. Per gall.	0 0 3	0 0 3
Kerosine or petroleum Per gall.	0 0 3	0 0 4
Perfumery <i>ad val.</i>	5	10 %
Rice Per cwt.	0 0 6	0 0 6
Salt (<i>other than table salt</i>) Per ton	0 5 0	0 5 0
[The italicised words are new.]		
*Spirits other than perfumes, <i>non potable spirits and drugs and medicines containing spirits.</i>		
[The italicised words are new.]		
Of or under standard strength ... Per imp. gall. or part thereof	0 5 6	0 5 6
Of strength greater than standard strength: For each degree or part of a degree above standard strength <i>an additional</i> ... Per imp. gall. or part thereof	0 0 1½	0 0 1½
[Provided that in the case of spirits other than brandy or whisky under standard strength an abatement shall be allowed at the rate of 1d. for every degree of strength below 50 deg. down to a minimum of 26 deg. after which no further abatement shall be allowed.]		
All other kinds of spirits sweetened <i>or mixed with other substance</i> , so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained by Tralles' alcoholometer Per imp. gall. or part thereof	0 5 6	0 5 6
[The italicised words are new.]		
Sugar Per lb.	0 0 1	0 0 1
Tobacco—		
Manufactured Per lb.	0 1 6	0 2 3
Unmanufactured	0 0 4	0 0 6
Cigars and cigarettes	0 2 0	0 3 0
Wines—		
Claret		
In the bulk, in vessels containing not less than 20 gallons each ... Per imp. gall.	0 1 0	} See below.
In the bottle and in vessels of less than 20 gallons each ... Per imp. gall.	0 2 0	
All other wines	0 2 0	
Wines, claret and white wines in bulk, in packages of not less than 20 Imperial gallons. Per imp. gall. or part thereof		0 1 0
Still wines in bottles or other packages less than 20 Imperial gallons ... Per imp. gall. or part thereof	See above.	0 2 0
Sparkling wines in bottles ... Per imp. gall. or part thereof		0 3 0
All other goods not specified in Schedule B. <i>ad val.</i>	5 %	7½ %

* The present Ordinance provides as previously, that the amount of alcohol in spirits shall be ascertained by Tralles' alcoholometer and method of computation. Spirits of standard strength shall mean Spirits so ascertained to contain 50° of alcohol and no more.

[The italicised words are new.]

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

The following Schedule "B" enumerates the articles which are free of duty under the present Ordinance, and is printed in its complete form as it differs in many instances from the corresponding Schedule provided for in the revoked Ordinances, viz.:—

SCHEDULE "B."

Table of Exemptions from Import Duty.

- Agricultural and gardening implements and appliances.
- Arms, accoutrements, equipments and uniform, the property of Officers of His Majesty's Imperial Forces or Civil Service or of any Colonial Force, imported by such Officers for their personal use as required by the Regulations of their respective Services.
- Books—Printed or manuscript, newspapers, maps, charts, plans and printed matter (not being account books or stationery) and printed music.
- Buoys, chains and sinkers for mooring vessels.
- Coal, coke and patent fuel being composed of coal.
- Coin, current in the Colony.
- Colonial Government, articles of every description imported for the use of Consuls and Consulates, Official goods imported exclusively for the use of.
- Drawings, paintings, engravings and photographs.
- Educational apparatus and appliances, imported by the Manager of a School and certified by him as being solely intended for the use of such School for educational purposes.
- Filters and parts thereof.
- Fish, fresh, not preserved in any way.
- Fresh provisions on ice or in refrigerating chambers.
- Fruit, fresh, not preserved in any way.
- His Majesty's Imperial Forces or His Majesty's Ships—all goods officially imported for the use of.
- Ice, ice-chests and refrigerators.
- Lighters other than wooden, steam and other launches with their necessary fittings and tackle, if imported at the same time.
- Live stock
- Machinery for the following purposes—
 - (a) Agricultural
 - (b) Generation and use of electrical current.
 - (c) Industrial.
 - (d) Manufacturing.
 - (e) Marine.
 - (f) For use in connection with the preparation of any natural product of West Africa.
 and spare parts imported at the same time.
- Manures.
- Meat, fresh, not preserved in any way.
- Mosquito nets and netting and mosquito proof gauze.
- Outer packages in which goods are ordinarily imported.
- Passengers' baggage, including wearing apparel and personal effects, such as the Receiver-General in his discretion considers to be reasonably intended for the Importer's personal use: provided always that duty shall not be charged on any spirits or scent not exceeding one bottle of each, or any cigars or cigarettes not exceeding 100 of each, or any tobacco not exceeding one pound in weight included in a passenger's baggage.
- Patterns, samples, advertisements, bonâ-fide imported as such, on an undertaking being given that none of the articles so imported shall be sold in the Colony.
- Poultry and game, fresh, not preserved in any way.
- Produce, bonâ-fide, of West Africa, including goods manufactured in West Africa entirely of any natural product of West Africa, except rice, kola-nuts, and starch.
- Quinine.
- Refrigerating and cold storage plant and machinery.
- Scientific and surgical instruments and apparatus.
- Seeds and plants for agricultural or horticultural purposes.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

GAMBIA—*continued.*

Sewing machines.
 Specimens illustrative of Natural History, Mineralogy, Botany, &c.
 Telegraph materials—All telegraph materials imported for the use of the
 African Direct Telegraph Company.
 Tombstones, memorial tablets and windows, together with their necessary
 accessories.
 Vegetables, fresh, not preserved in any way.
 Wire and iron fencing, railings and standards.

Provision is also made in the present Ordinance for the imposition of
 a duty of 6s. 8d. per ton on all ground nuts
 exported from the Colony. This rate is similar to
 that formerly in operation under the revoked
 Ordinances. (C. 3,031.)

BARBADOS.

Adverting to the Notice which appeared on pp. 106-12 of the
 Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal"
 for the 13th January last, relative to the
 prohibition of the exportation of various articles
 from Barbados under certain Proclamations, the Board of Trade have
 now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a further
 Proclamation, dated 7th December, 1915, which prohibits the exportation
 of various articles to certain destinations from the Colony, as
 follows:—

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

Acetic ether.
 Ammonium alum and nitrate of aluminium.
 Cinchona bark, quinine and its salts.
 Coal, all kinds, and coke made in gasworks, but not including coal allowed by
 the Comptroller of Customs to be shipped as bunker coal.
 Copper wire, insulated, electric light wires and cables, and power cables.
 Ether
 Leather belting, hydraulic leather, pump leather, and picking bands.
 Metal cylinders, such as are used for containing compressed oxygen or
 hydrogen.
 Phosgene (carbonyl chloride).
 Platinum.
 Stearine pitch and other pitches derived from fatty oils and acids.
 Wood tar oil.
 [The above are new items.]
 Chronometers and all kinds of nautical instruments.
 Compasses for ships, and parts thereof, including fittings such as binnacles.
 Hair, animal of all kinds, and tops, noils and yarns of animal hair.
 [The above items have been transferred from Group B.]
 Harness and saddlery, including metal fittings for such harness and saddlery.
 [In lieu of item "Harness and saddlery which can be used for
 military purposes."
 Sheepskins, woolled.
 Skins of sheep and goats, undressed or dressed, other than those under
 Group B.
 [In lieu of items "Sheepskins, tanned," and "Sheepskins, woolled,
 i.e., with the wool left on."]

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

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

Arrowroot.

Arsenical ore.

Black plates and black sheets under one-eighth inch in thickness.

Bookbinding leathers.

Borax, boric acid, and other boron compounds.

Chamois, glacé kid, morocco, persians, roans and seal leather.

Coconut, desiccated.

Emery, corundum, natural or artificial (such as alundum), carborundum and crystolon, and manufactures thereof (including wheels, discs, paper, cloth, stones and powder).

Fish of all kinds, whether cured, salted or fresh.

Furs, dressed or undressed, and manufactures thereof.

Grindstones.

Leather suitable for textile machinery, except picking bands.

Ramie.

[The above are new items.]

Blankets of all descriptions.

[In lieu of item "Blankets, coloured, exceeding 3½ lbs. in weight, known as "woollen blankets," Group A.]

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

[In lieu of item "Woollen and worsted cloth, suitable for uniform clothing, not including women's dress stuffs or cloth with patterns," Group A.]

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

[In lieu of item "Cotton yarns and thread."]

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

[In lieu of item "Oil, blast furnacæ (except creosote and creosote oil)," Group A.]

Deerskins and pigskins, undressed or dressed.

[In lieu of item "Pigskins, dressed or undressed," Group A.]

Salts of aluminium (other than alunite, ammonium alum, and nitrate of aluminium, the export of which is prohibited under Group A).

[The italicised words only are new.]

ST. LUCIA.

Adverting to the Notice which appeared on pp. 326-7 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 4th November, 1915, respecting the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from the Colony under Proclamation dated 13th September, 1915, and to an amending Proclamation dated 20th November, 1915, the Board of Trade have now received a copy of a Proclamation, dated 4th December, 1915, which further amends the previous Proclamations and prohibits the exportation of the undermentioned articles from St. Lucia to certain destinations, as follows:—

(A) To all destinations:—

Acetic ether.

Ether.

Phosgene (carbonyl chloride).

Platinum.

[The above are new items.]

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ST. LUCIA—*continued.*

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

Copper wire, insulated, electric light wires and cables, and power cables.
Leather belting, hydraulic leather, pump leather, and picking bands.
Stearine pitch and other pitches derived from fatty oils and acids.

[The above are new items.]

Chronometers and all kinds of nautical instruments.

Compasses for ships, and parts thereof, including fittings such as binnacles.
Hair, animal, of all kinds, and tops, noils and yarns of animal hair.

[The above items have been transferred from Group C.]

Harness and saddlery *which can be used for military purposes*, including metal fittings for such harness or saddlery.

[The italicised words have been deleted.]

Leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness or military boots *or military clothing*.

[The italicised words are now omitted.]

Sheepskins, woolled.

Skins of sheep and goats, undressed and dressed, other than those the exportation of which is specifically prohibited under Group C.

[In lieu of "Sheepskins, tanned," and "Sheepskins, whether woolled or not" (Group C), and "Goatskins, dressed and undressed," Group (B).]

(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:—

Arsenical ore.

Black plates and black sheets under one-eighth inch in thickness.

Book-binding leathers.

Borax, boric acid and other boron compounds.

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

Coconut, desiccated.

Furs, dressed or undressed, and manufactures thereof.

Leather suitable for textile machinery, except picking bands.

Ramie.

[The above are new items.]

All manufactures and products of cotton, except cotton lace and cotton waste.

[In lieu of "Cotton fabric, suitable for aircraft" (Group A), and "Cotton yarn and thread."]

Deerskins and pigskins, undressed or dressed.

[In lieu of "Deerskins, dressed and undressed," and "Pigskins, dressed or undressed," Group (B).]

Blankets, of all descriptions.

[In lieu of "Blankets, coloured, exceeding 3½lbs. in weight, containing wool" (Group B).]

Salts of aluminium (other than alunite, *ammonium alum* and nitrate of aluminium, *the exportation of which is already prohibited under Group B*).

[The italicised words only are new.]

Emery, corundum, natural or artificial (such as alundum), carborundum and crystalon, and manufactures thereof (including wheels, discs, paper, cloth, stones and powder).

Grindstones.

[The above headings are in lieu of the item "Grindstones, carborundum wheels and emery wheels."]

(C. 2,846.)

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Resolution which was agreed to on the 10th December, 1915, by the Legislative Council of the Colony, amending the duties on several articles imposed by the "Customs

**Amended
Import Duties.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO—*continued.*

Duties Ordinance" (No. 10 of 1913) on their importation into the Colony.

The following Statement shows the alterations in the duties which have been effected by the Resolution, with the old rates which have been inserted therein for the purpose of comparison, viz:—

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.			
	Old Rates.		New Rates.	
	Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.	Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.
Cotton—				
Piece-goods, printed, dyed, or bleached				
Not exceeding in cost 3d. the yard <i>ad val.</i>	5 %	5 %	1 %	<i>See</i> below.
Exceeding in cost 3d. the yard ..	10 %	10 %	1 %	
Cotton—				
Piece-goods, printed, dyed or bleached <i>ad val.</i>		<i>See</i> above.	10 %	10 %
Machinery—				
Including motor and other engines, steam boilers, and electric machinery <i>not hereunder specified</i> , and electric dental appliances <i>ad val.</i>	8 %	10 %	8 %	10 %
[The italicised words are new, and are substituted for the words "not specified in the Second Schedule."]				
Machinery, agricultural manufacturing and refining (and parts thereof, not imported for sale), if admitted as such by the Collector of Customs				
Machinery for waterworks, and sewerage works, including pipes, hydrants (and other waterworks and sewerage fittings, not imported for sale), if admitted as such by the Collector of Customs				
Machinery for the irrigation or drainage of lands (and parts thereof, not imported for sale), if admitted as such by the Collector of Customs	Free	Free	{ 2½ % <i>ad val.</i>	2½ % <i>ad val.</i>
Machinery for sawmills, foundries and factories (and parts thereof, not imported for sale), if admitted as such by the Collector of Customs				
Machinery for electric lighting and power plant on estates or mines (and parts thereof not imported for sale) if admitted as such by the Collector of Customs				
Machinery for steam and other vessels (and parts thereof, not imported for sale), if admitted as such by the Collector of Customs				

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO—continued.

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.			
	Old Rates.		New Rates.	
	Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.	Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.
<i>Machinery - continued.</i>				
Machinery for railways and tramways on estates or mines, including rails and rolling stock (and parts thereof, not imported for sale), admitted as such by the Collector of Customs	Free	Free	2½ % <i>ad val.</i>	2½ % <i>ad val.</i>
Machinery, mining of all sorts, including machinery and pipes for the sinking of oil and artesian wells, and tanks for containing petroleum (and parts thereof, not imported for sale), if admitted as such by the Collector of Customs..	Free	Free	2½ % <i>ad val.</i>	2½ % <i>ad val.</i>
Fire engines and hose and couplings for same, printing presses and types, sewing machines, steam boilers and steam rollers, and parts thereof				
[All the above items are transferred from the Free Schedule.]				
<i>Carriages—</i>				
Bicycles or tricycles, other than motor each	10s.	12s. 6d.		
Bicycles or tricycles, motor... ..	£2	£2 10s.		
Motor cars for pleasure to seat two including the driver ... each	£8	£10		
For each additional seat ..	£2	£2 10s.		
Motor vehicles, intended solely for agricultural, industrial, or trade purposes, if admitted as such by the Collector of Customs; passenger cars to seat 10 or more persons, and vans and wagons for the carriage of goods ... each	£8	£10	} See below.	
Other vehicles... .. <i>ad val.</i>	8 %	10 %		
<i>Carriages—</i>				
Motor bicycles, motor tricycles, motor cars, and motor vehicles of all kinds <i>ad val.</i>		See above.	8 %	10 %
Other vehicles			8 %	10 %

(C. 2,886.)

The Board of Trade have also received copy of Ordinance No. 29 of 1915, which provides for the raising of certain emergency funds in the Colony during the year 1916, by imposing on the undermentioned articles of produce which are shipped for places beyond the limits of the Colony on any day between the 1st January and the 31st December, 1916, both inclusive, the following export duties, viz. :—

**Export Duties for
Emergency Funds
for 1916.**

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

Articles.	Export Duties.
	s. d.
Sugar... .. Per 1,000 lbs.	2 6
Cocoa " 100 "	0 6
Cocoanuts " 1,000 "	3 0
Copra " " "	5 0
Rum " gallon "	0 1

And in each of the above cases on lesser quantities in proportion

Provision is also made in the Ordinance that the weight or quantity of every shipment of the above specified articles exported shall be declared by the shipper, and any false declaration shall be punishable by a penalty not exceeding £20.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

Advertising to Notices which have appeared in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from the Federated Malay States under Notifications No. 3121, of the 2nd November, 1915, and certain amending Notifications, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a Notification (No. 3802), dated 20th December, 1915, which further amends these Notifications, and which prohibits the exportation of various articles from the Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang to certain destinations, as follows:—

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

Chemicals, drugs etc..

Cinchona bark, quinine and its salts.

Firearms, unfilled, for sporting purposes.

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

[The above are new items.]

Oil, blast furnace (except creosote and creosote oil)

[See "Creosote and creosote oils" in Group (B) below.]

Woollen and worsted cloth suitable for uniform clothing, not including women's dress stuffs or cloth with pattern.

[The above items have been deleted.]

Jute yarns and jute twine.

[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.

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

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

[The above are new items.]

(C. 3.287.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

HONG KONG.

Advertising to the Notice which appeared on pp. 79-87 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 Hong Kong under certain Proclamations, the Board of Trade now received copy of a further Proclamation (No. 34) dated 10th December, 1915, which prohibits the exportation from the Colony of various articles to certain destinations, as follows:—

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

- Acetic ether.
- Copper wire, insulated, electric light wires and cables, and power cables.
- Ether.
- Gold coin and gold bullion.
- Leather belting, hydraulic leather, pump leather and picking bands.
- Phosgene (carbonyl chloride).
- Platinum.
- Stearine pitch and other pitches derived from fatty oils and acids.
[The above are new items.]
- Harness and saddlery *which can be used for military purposes*, including metal fittings for such harness or saddlery.
[The italicised words have been deleted.]
- Sheepskins, woolled.
- Skins of sheep and goats, undressed or dressed, other than those the exportation of which is prohibited under Group C.
[In lieu of "Goatskins, dressed and undressed," "Sheepskins, tanned," and "Sheepskins, whether woolled or not."]
The item "Cotton fabric, suitable for aircraft," has been deleted.
[See "Manufactures of cotton, &c." Group C.]

(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—

- Arsenical ore.
- Blackplates and blacksheets under one eighth inch in thickness.
- Book-binding leathers.
- Borax, boric acid, and other boron compounds.
- Chamois, glace kid, morocco, persians, roans, and seal leather.
- Cocoonut, desiccated.
- Furs, dressed or undressed, and manufactures thereof.
- Leather suitable for textile machinery, except picking bands.
- Ramie.
[The above are new items.]
- Blankets of all descriptions.
[In lieu of item "Blankets, coloured, exceeding 3½ lbs. in weight, containing wool," Group B.]
- Deerskins, undressed or dressed.
[Transferred from Group B.]
- Cotton, all manufactures and products of, except cotton lace and cotton waste.
[In lieu of item "Cotton yarn and thread."]
- Emery, corundum, natural or artificial (such as alundum), carborundum and crystolon, and manufactures thereof (including wheels, discs, paper, cloth, stones, and powder).
- Grindstones.
[In lieu of item "Grindstones, carborundum wheels and emery wheels."]
- Salts of aluminium (other than alunite, *ammonium alum*, and nitrate of aluminium, *the exportation of which is already prohibited under Group B*).
[The italicised words only are new.]

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

RUSSIA.

With reference to the notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 4th November, 1915 (pages 333-4), and the 27th January, 1916 (page 261), respecting the importation of enemy goods into Russia, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that, in virtue of a Decree of the Minister of Finance, dated the 12th/25th December, 1915, and published in the "Official Messenger" of Petrograd for the 25th December/7th January, the following articles have been added to the list of goods of enemy origin which, by way of exception to the general prohibition of import, may be admitted into Russia on payment of double the rates of duty fixed for such goods by the "General" Customs Tariff:—

Rags and paper pulp [Tariff No. 176];

Paper wares, cardboard, &c. [Tariff No. 177];

Accessories for writing, drawing, and painting, not specified elsewhere in the Tariff, such as lead pencils, penholders, inkstands, &c., &c. [Tariff No. 216].

(C. 3,369.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that, according to the official "Trade Gazette" of Petrograd for the 23rd December/5th January, the Minister of Finance has prohibited the exportation, *viâ* all frontiers of the Russian Empire, of *aniline dyes and dyeing substances of all kinds, except mineral and earth dyes and minium (oxide) of iron.*

Exemptions from this prohibition may, however, be accorded by the Minister of Finance in favour of Allied and friendly countries.

(C. 2,880.)

NORWAY.

With reference to the notice at page 898 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 30th December, respecting the withdrawal of the prohibition of the exportation of butter from Norway, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the prohibition has been re-imposed as from the 25th January.

(C. 3,499.)

NETHERLANDS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the exportation from the Netherlands of *rubber, gutta-percha, and articles manufactured therefrom* was prohibited by a Royal Decree dated the 8th January and promulgated on the 26th January.

(C. 3,153.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***FRANCE.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Decree of the French Minister of Agriculture, dated the 25th December, 1915, and published on the 9th January, 1916, which authorises the importation into, and transit through, France of cattle (bovine animals) from the Channel Islands.

Importation and Transit of Cattle from the Channel Islands permitted.

[*Note.*—The Decree noted above abrogates in part the Decree of the 20th June, 1911, which prohibited the importation into, and transit through, France of animals of the bovine, ovine, caprine and porcine species from the British Isles—*see* the notice at page 230 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 3rd August, 1911.] (C. 1,958.)

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 9th January contains a Decree of the Minister of Agriculture, dated the 6th January, which prohibits the importation into, or transit through, France of meat of horses, asses or their cross-breeds, whether fresh, salted, or preserved by frigorific process.

Prohibition of Importation of Salted or Frozen Horse Flesh.

[*Note.*—The importation and transit of *fresh* meat from such animals was already prohibited in virtue of a Ministerial Decree of the 10th June, 1909.]

ITALY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that, by an Italian Decree, dated the 23rd December last and published in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale" for the 4th January, the Minister of Finance has been authorised to allow the duty-free importation into Italy, up to the 30th June 1916, of tea residues to be employed in the manufacture of caffeine.

Duty-free Importation of Tea Residues for the Manufacture of Caffeine.

(C. 2187.)

GREECE.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of translation of a Greek Royal Decree, dated the 18th 31st October last, which provides that the following articles, when imported into Greece by Agricultural Associations for their own use or for sale or loan to members of the Association, shall be exempted from State import duty, and from municipal, communal, harbour, or any other tax:—

Duty-free Importation of Agricultural Machinery, Implements, &c., &c., imported by Agricultural Associations.

Tools, machinery, instruments and utensils of agriculture and the branches of industry connected therewith, viz.:—

1. Ploughs, hoes and mattocks;
2. Harrows, clod-crushers and horse-hoes;
3. Machines for sowing, potato-planting machines, and machines for distributing manures;

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

GREECE—*continued.*

4. Harvest machines, *i.e.*, reaping machines, mowing machines, hay-turning machines, 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 seed, ginning machines, machines for preparing food for animals, hay-pressing, straw-pressing and straw-lifting machines;
6. Implements and machines for combating vegetable and animal parasites;
7. Implements, machines, utensils and tools for wine-making;
8. Implements, machines, utensils and tools for the milk, butter and cheese industries;
9. Implements, machines, utensils and tools for the olive-oil industry;
10. Implements, machines, utensils and tools for agricultural and sericultural industries, poultry farming, viticulture, arboriculture, and for fruit and vegetable packing;
11. Motors of agricultural machines, *i.e.*, motors worked by horse, steam or electric power, crude petroleum and benzine (petrol) motors;
12. Means for the conveyance of motive power, *i.e.*, belts (for machinery), signals, cogged wheels, chains and wire for transmitting electric power;
13. Pumps.

Articles for agricultural exploitation, viz.:—

Seeds for sowing;

Animals;

Manures;

Sulphate of copper, sulphur and other insecticides, or parasite-killing articles and other drugs; and

All essences useful for the work of any agricultural association.

(C. 3,382.)

TUNIS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Beylical Decree, dated the 23rd December and published in the "Journal Officiel Tunisien" for the 29th December, which prohibits the exportation and re-exportation from Tunis of the articles which were prohibited to be exported from France by the Presidential Decree of the 7th December last (*see* the notice at pages 837-40 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 23rd December).

[*Note.*—The same articles were prohibited to be exported from French Colonies and Possessions, other than Tunis and Morocco, by a Presidential Decree of the 11th January—*see* the notice on page 263 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal."] (C. 2,970.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

With reference to the notice at pages 841-843 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 23rd December, 1915, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copies of a Circular of the United States Treasury Department (T.D. 35969) which amends the regulations prescribed by Circular T.D. 35708 respecting the procedure for the exportation of merchandise to foreign countries or shipped to or from non-contiguous territory of the United States. The revised regulations contained in the present Circular (T.D. 35969) were to come into force on the 1st February, 1916.

The Circular prescribes that, in order to avoid confusion in terms, the manifest required by Section 4200, Revised Statutes, to be filed by exporters of merchandise will hereafter be known as "*The shipper's export declaration.*" A shipper's export declaration and attached extract must be filed with the Collector of Customs at the port of exit for all merchandise, except shipments in bond, cleared for foreign countries or shipped to non-contiguous territory of the United States, or from Alaska, Hawaii, or Porto Rico to the United States, on or after the 1st February, 1916. The shipper's export declaration and attached extract (which is prepared in duplicate, perforated at the top, and is printed on yellow paper, 8 inches wide by 10½ or more inches in length) must be in the following form:—

ORIGINAL—(For United States Customs use only).

SHIPPER'S EXPORT DECLARATION

OF MERCHANDISE SHIPPED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES OR NON-CONTIGUOUS TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Clearance will not be granted until shipper's declaration has been filed with the Collector of Customs. U. S. Government export statistics are compiled from this declaration and it must be correct.

Merchandise shipped by
(Name of shipper.)

Address: No. Street City State

From Via
(Place of origin and shipment.) (Carrier from interior point, if any.)

For shipment on the
(Name of carrier. If vessel, give name, motive power, and flag, if known.)

From To port of
(U. S. customs port of exportation.) (Foreign port or place.)

Country of
(Final destination of goods.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—continued.

Marks and numbers.	Number and kind of packages.	Articles. Describe the articles fully, as canned pork, printed cotton cloth, printing presses, apples, &c. General terms such as meats, dry goods, machinery, fruits, &c., will not be accepted.	Quantity. State number of pounds tons, gallons, yards &c.	Value. At time and place of shipment.	
				U. S. products, including foreign goods altered or remanufactured in the United States.	Foreign products in same condition as imported.

This form may be delivered to carrier in sealed envelope.

Waybill or manifest No..... Date..... Declaration C. H. No.....
(May be filled in by carrier if desired.)

I, the undersigned, solemnly and truly declare that the above statement is a complete, just and true account of all merchandise shipped by the party named on board the vessel, car, or vehicle, and to the place or country named above, and that the description and quantity of each article is truly stated, and that the values thereof are the actual costs or values at the time and place of shipment for exportation.

Sworn and subscribed to before me

at.....
on....., 191.....

Signature:

.....
(Actual shipper, owner, or consignor)

This oath to be taken before notary, Collector of Customs, or officer authorized to administer oaths. This declaration must be signed, but oath need not be taken on exportations to Canada or Mexico by car, vehicle, or ferry, or on shipments by vessel to any country if total value of items does not exceed 100 dols.

DUPLICATE—For use of carrier.

EXTRACT OF SHIPPER'S EXPORT DECLARATION.

To be delivered to exporting vessel or vehicle and to be attached to the manifest or waybill when presented for clearance.

Merchandise shipped by.....
Address: No.....Street.....City.....State.....
From.....Via.....
For shipment on the.....
From..... To port of..... Country.....

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**—*continued.*

Marks and numbers.	Packages.	Articles.	Quantity.	Values may be stated or omitted on this duplicate. If omitted, carrier may use these columns for noting short or over shipment.

Date exported..... Waybill or manifest No..... Date..... C. H. No.....

To exporting vessel or vehicle: This is to certify that shipper's declaration is on file with the Collector of Customs, district No..... and above-described goods may be cleared for exportation.

....., 191

Deputy Collector of Customs.

This export declaration and extract must be executed by the shipper, owner, or consignor of the merchandise, or by his agent. If executed by an agent, his authority must be in writing, signed by the shipper. Such authority may be endorsed on the declaration or may be separately filed with the Collector of Customs.

Shippers' declarations will be retained in the Custom houses and treated as confidential, and no information contained therein disclosed without the written authority of the shipper or his agent.

The Circular further gives detailed instructions with regard to the following matters:—

- (1) Shipments from an interior point in the United States;
- (2) Procedure at the seaboard;
- (3) Vessel clearance at the seaboard;
- (4) Immediate clearance upon an incomplete manifest;
- (5) Exportations to Canada or Mexico by railway;
- (6) Exportation by ferry or vehicle;
- (7) Shipment of bonded merchandise and merchandise in transit;
- (8) Exportations from Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico *via* the United States.
- (9) Divided shipments; and
- (10) Data required (value, quantity, country of destination, * &c.); and the full text thereof may be seen by persons interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 1,945.)

* The Circular states that the country of final destination of goods—that is, the country to which the goods are sold or consigned—must be shown. Special care should be exercised to state the final destination of goods shipped through Canada to Europe and of goods transhipped in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Germany, and France *en route* to other countries.

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 28th January 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
Caboto	Italian	Ceylon
Dandolo	Italian	Ceylon
Forde	Norwegian	The Downs
King Oscar II.	Norwegian	Gravesend
Lesseps	Norwegian	Bristol
Loppersum	Netherland	The Downs
Oosterdyk	Netherland	The Downs
Siam	Danish	Kirkwall

BRITISH CARGO ON ENEMY VESSELS IN NEUTRAL PORTS.

Spain.

With reference to the notice on p. 772 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th December last, relative to cargo *on* the German vessel "Goeben," H.M. Consul at Vigo (Mr. A. Nightingale) has forwarded a note of the merchandise transhipped from that vessel and from the German vessel "Neidenfels" to the Norwegian steamer "Nytaar," for London.

This note may be consulted by United Kingdom firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

(H. 871.)

UNITED KINGDOM.

An Order-in-Council, dated 27th January and published in the "London Gazette" of 28th January, further amends the Regulations (called the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914) made under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, for securing the public safety and the

**Provision of Signalling
Apparatus on Ships:
New Regulation.**

*Shipping and Transport.***UNITED KINGDOM**—*continued.*

defence of the Realm. The present Order-in-Council orders, *inter alia*, the following amendment in the Regulations:—

“After Regulation 37 the following regulation shall be inserted:—

“37A. Every British ship of five hundred tons gross tonnage or upwards, which puts to sea from a port in the United Kingdom on or after the first day of March, nineteen hundred and sixteen, shall be provided with suitable handflags for signalling by the semaphore code, and with an efficient flash lamp adapted for the transmission of signals by the Morse code, and of such power and size that the signals made with it are distinctly visible at a distance of three miles on a dark night in clear weather:

“Provided that the Board of Trade may, if they think fit, by order—

(a) postpone the application of this regulation to any ship or class of ships specified in the order;

(b) relax, as respects any ship or class of ships, the requirements of this regulation as to the range of visibility of such flash lamp as aforesaid:

(c) exempt any ship or class of ships from the requirements of this regulation;

and upon the making of any such order the regulation shall, as respects any ship or class of ships to which the order relates, have effect subject to the provisions of the order.

“If this regulation is not complied with in the case of any ship, the master or owner of the ship shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

“In this regulation expressions have the same meaning as in the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1914.”

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

According to the Report for 1914-15 on the working of the Government Railways of Western Australia, the total length of railways open to traffic on 30th June, 1915, was 3,666 miles. The main line mileage has been increased during the year under review by 365 miles, comprising the Corrigin-Bruce Rock, Wongan Hills-Mullewa, Yilliminning-Kondinin, and the Brookton-Corrigin lines.

The following lines were either under construction or projected on 30th June, 1915:—

Section.	Approximate Length.	Section.	Approximate Length.
	Miles.		Miles.
Wyalkatchem-Mount Marshall	52	Esperance Northward ...	60
Wagin-Bowelling	62½	Kondinin-Merredin	89
Bolgart extension	34	Kukerin-Lake Grace	21
Busselton-Margaret River ...	38	Nyabing-Pingerup	26

Shipping and Transport.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

A copy of the above-mentioned Report, which also contains detailed statistics regarding the working of the railways and tramways in the State in 1914-15, together with a map, may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

CHINA (MANCHURIA).

H.M. Embassy at Tokio has forwarded a translation of a Notice (No. 44) issued by the South Manchuria Railway Company to the effect that, as from 20th December, 1915, through goods traffic would be commenced between various stations on the aforementioned line and Tsingtao in the case of goods transported by goods train and the Railway Company's boats.

The traffic is controlled in accordance with new Regulations, dated 29th November, 1915, as well as with those contained in a Notice (No. 58) issued by the Company in December, 1910. (The latter Regulations deal with the transport of through goods between the principal stations of the Company and Shanghai).

The new Regulations contain two articles only, the first dealing with the freight and charges on the through goods, and the second stipulating that the bill of lading issued for the through goods shall be in Japanese. No duplicate bill of lading will be made.

United Kingdom firms interested may consult the above-mentioned Regulations at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 2,119.)

MINERALS, METALS, AND MACHINERY.

GERMANY.

The "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 14th January publishes the following particulars of the output of semi-manufactured iron, railway material, and shape iron, by the German Steel Works Syndicate in 1915, figures for the two previous years being added for purposes of comparison:—

	1913.	1914.	1915.
	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.
Semi-manufactured products...	1,680,692	1,141,480	825,519
Railway material	2,879,742	2,190,671	1,623,882
Shape iron	1,778,271	1,402,409	856,723

Metric ton = 2,204.6 lbs.

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***BOLIVIA.**

H.M. Consul at Antofagasta (Mr. H. W. W. Bird) reports, under date 11th December last, that a group of United States capitalists recently asked the Bolivian Government for a concession for the establishment of a tin-smelting industry in Bolivia. The syndicate proposed *inter alia* to establish in Bolivia electrolytic furnaces for the smelting of tin ores, with the necessary capacity for the treatment of the actual production, plus 50 per cent., for possible future increase in the industry.

This proposed concession, as originally put forward, was of a far-reaching nature, as it involved a large increase in the present export duties on concentrates. This would mean a prohibitive tax on all tin, except bar tin, thereby practically forcing the mine-owners to send their ores to the Bolivian smelters. Also the United States syndicate would have been granted the exclusive privilege of smelting tin in Bolivia for the term of 25 years. Owing to the great opposition of the mine-owners and also the representatives of another important United States concern, the proposal was modified in so far as the discriminatory tariff was concerned.

The proposed concession, after being reported on favourably by two commissions, only came before the Senate and Chamber of Deputies at La Paz, but it was decided to leave the matter over for discussion, so that until next August there is no possibility of a concession being granted. (C.I.B. 2,005.)

[A notice appeared on pp. 195-6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 20th January to the effect that, as a result of contracts made by a United States concern for the shipment of Bolivian tin concentrates to the United States, for smelting at Perth-Amboy (New Jersey), a project for the establishment by a Chilean company of smelting works in Chile had fallen into abeyance.]

ARGENTINA.

H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires reports the publication of a Decree approving a contract between the Argentine Hydraulic Works Department and the German Coal Company, Ltd. of Buenos Aires for the supply of 6,000 tons of American coal at the price of 14.25 dols. gold (£2 16s. 6d.) per ton c.i.f. It is stipulated that the fuel is to be either Pocahontas or New River coal. (C. 2,218.)

Reference to the "Boletín Oficial" (Buenos Aires) of 15th December, which publishes the text (in Spanish) of the contract above referred to, shows that delivery of the coal is to be effected at the port of Buenos Aires within 30 days from the date of the approval of the contract. The total estimated value of the contract is 194,318 pesos currency (about £17,000). A separate contract for the discharge of the coal has been awarded to the firm of Josefa C. de Luongo, at the price of 6,150

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

pesos currency (about £540). At least 500 tons must be discharged each day.

The above-mentioned issue of the "Boletin" may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

TEXTILES AND TEXTILE MATERIALS.**UNITED KINGDOM.**

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 27th January, 1916, was 95,039, and the number imported during the four weeks ended 27th January, 1916, was 308,204 (including 90 bales British West Indian.) The number of bales exported during the week ended 27th January, 1916, was 5,923 and during the four weeks 40,793.

For further details see p. 354.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has recently issued a Report on the hosiery industry of the United States, in which it is pointed out that since the war started there has been a great increase in the production of hosiery in that country and that even before the war began there had been a steady increase of about 15 per cent. annually for a number of years. One of the most noticeable results of this increased production before the war started was the rapid decrease in imports. From 1909 to 1915 the value of the imports of cotton hosiery fell off from 6,400,000 dols. to 3,000,000 dols., or over 50 per cent.

One of the most important reasons assigned for the satisfactory condition of the hosiery industry in the United States is the excellence of the seamless hosiery produced; no less than 90 per cent. of the hosiery manufactured being of this distinctively American style. The low cost of manufacture is the main reason for its position in the market. The more expensive hosiery is full-fashioned; that is, it is made of shaped and fashioned pieces which are closed by seaming and looping.

There was a time when all such full fashioned hosiery was imported into the United States from abroad, and at the present time practically all imported hose is full-fashioned. But even in this line it is claimed that the American manufacturers have succeeded in bringing their goods up to the level of the imported article.

The only silk hosiery purchased from abroad is the very high-class expensive stocking demanded for special occasions. (C. 2,570.)

Dollar = 4s. 1½d. at par.

*Textiles and Textile Materials.***MEXICO.**

H.M. Legation at Mexico City reports, under date 8th December last, that contracts have been entered into between the Government Commission for the Regulation of the Henequen Industry and the hemp producers of the States of Yucatan and Campeche on a "profit-sharing" basis. The contract in each case was for five years, and during that period all the henequen grown by the producer is to be delivered to the Commission, in return for which the producer will receive a sum of money on account. At the end of five years the Commission will pay a portion of its net profits to the producer in proportion to the amount of henequen received from him. Should there be a loss the Commission will bear it. The contract covers plantations which may be subsequently acquired by the producer, and should the planter transfer his estate the transferee incurs all his rights and liabilities under the contract.

It appears, therefore, that the institution of the Commission has, to all intents and purposes, transformed the hemp-growing industry into a Government monopoly. (C. 2,265.)

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 29th January, 1916, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	58s. 0d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	51s. 0d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	32s. 11d.

For further particulars see p. 354.

A statement is published on p. 355 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 29th January, 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.

CANADA.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have received the following information from the International Agricultural Institute at Rome:—

The production of wheat and oats in Canada in 1915 is finally estimated at 201,597,000 cwts. and 157,888,000 cwts. respectively, or 133·3 per cent. and 66·1 per cent. more than the production in 1914.

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***SOUTH AFRICA.**

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Johannesburg (Lieut.-Col. C.A.C. Tremeer, D.S.O.) has forwarded a copy of the Crop Report (No. 3 of 1915-16) issued on 17th December last by the Union Department of Agriculture, from which the following particulars have been extracted:—

Cereal Crop Estimates.

Wheat.—As regards the Cape Province, the production in the South-Western district is estimated at 5 per cent. above that of 1914. In this district nearly half of the total supply of the Province is produced and considerably more than one-fourth of the supply of the Union. There is a large decrease in all the other groups of districts in this Province and an estimated shortage in production for the whole Province of just over 10 per cent.

In the Transvaal the increased area under cultivation, taken in conjunction with the good yield expected, would indicate an increase in production in this Province of about 14 per cent. on the pre-drought production. Compared with the census year 1911 this would mean a production of 302,000 muids, or an increase of 37,000 muids.

In the Orange Free State the November returns show the position to be worse than was anticipated the previous month. The estimated shortage in production in this Province is nearly 40 per cent. As compared with the census year 1911 this means a reduction of 90,000 muids, or a total yield of 142,000 muids.

The estimated shortage for the Union as a whole is approximately 10 per cent.

Oats and Barley.—The shortage in the oat crop is estimated at 9 per cent. in the Cape Province, 4 per cent. in the Transvaal, and 18 per cent. in the Orange Free State. Nevertheless it is anticipated that in the combined crop of oats and barley there will be an increase over the yield for 1914.

Muid = 3.06 Imperial bushels.

(C.I.B. 3,161.)

H.M. Acting Trade Commissioner in South Africa (Mr. H. E. Gauntlett) has furnished the following statistics showing the total value of imports of coffee into South Africa during the last three years for which statistics are available, and the respective shares in the trade of the principal exporting countries:—

Imports of Raw Coffee.

	Brazil.	Netherlands East Indies.	Costa Rica.	Germany.	Total from all Countries.
	£	£	£	£	£
1912	721,516	20,644	19,820	17,653	785,990
1913	622,520	31,552	18,544	7,894	686,425
1914	476,563	20,400	17,788	2,014	521,464

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***SOUTH AFRICA—continued.****Imports of Roasted, Ground or Mixed Coffee.**

—	Netherlands.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	United States.	Total from all Countries.
					£
1912	16,335	2,480	691	341	21,263
1913	16,039	2,472	369	200	20,412
1914	12,004	2,374	180	386	16,194

As regards imports of raw coffee from countries other than those mentioned above, imports from Turkey and India are the most important; imports from the United Kingdom are negligible.

H.M. Acting Trade Commissioner points out that the above figures show that there is a large trade to be done in raw coffee in South Africa by any British firm that can compete by supplying the class of produce to which this market is accustomed. Success in efforts to obtain a footing in the market almost entirely depends upon price, coupled with ability to execute orders with freedom and to ensure that the produce delivered is up to sample.

(C.I.B. 91,998.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have received the following information from the International Agricultural Institute at Rome:—

The areas of winter wheat and rye sown in the United States are

Estimated Areas under Winter Wheat and Rye.

estimated respectively at 37,257,000 acres and 3,058,000 acres, or 11·3 per cent. and 3 per cent. less than the corresponding areas sown last year.

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

The "Diario Oficial" (Bogotá) of 1st December publishes the text of a Law relative to the development of agriculture in Colombia.

Projected Development of Agriculture.

Agricultural stations will be established in convenient parts of the Republic for carrying out investigations and experiments in connection with the application of chemical fertilisers, the cultivation and acclimatisation of plants, and the exhibition of modern agricultural machinery and implements. Studies regarding meteorological conditions, insect pests, the introduction and distribution of seeds and plants, the importation of chemical fertilisers and stock for breeding purposes, will also be undertaken at these stations.

A publication entitled "El Agricultor Colombiano" will be issued monthly, which will deal with the work of the stations and contain general agricultural information.

The Colombian Ministry of Agriculture and Trade will organise industrial and agricultural exhibitions, to be held every three years at

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA**—*continued.*

Bogotá; similar exhibitions will be held in the capitals of the various Departments every two years.

A Central Bacteriological Institute is to be established as soon as possible. Model farms for teaching the peasants modern agricultural methods will be opened in various parts of the Republic and the Government is to make arrangements for providing these farms with the necessary agricultural plant and machinery, fertilisers, seeds, &c.

BRAZIL. PERU. BOLIVIA.

H.M. Consul at Pará (Mr. G. B. Michell) reports that the quantity of rubber exported from Pará, Manáos, Iquitos, and Itacoatiara *visá* Pará, during the month of December, 1914 and 1915, and also during the year 1915 was as follows:—

	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.	Caucho.	Total.
Month of December.					
1914—	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.
To United States ...	2,475,546	313,331	925,555	247,688	3,962,120
To Europe ...	231,583	23,800	32,304	27,738	316,425
Total ...	2,707,129	337,131	958,859	275,426	4,278,545
1915—					
To United States ...	1,204,986	172,927	637,713	236,946	2,252,572
To Europe ...	1,308,574	73,923	152,797	223,991	1,759,285
Total ...	2,513,560	246,850	790,510	460,937	4,011,857
Year 1915.					
To the United States from					
Pará ...	5,551,088	797,730	4,719,713	2,275,761	13,344,292
Manáos ...	1,129,246	565,780	1,621,237	1,366,499	7,682,762
Iquitos ...	444,173	25,098	158,382	804,300	1,431,953
Itacoatiara ...	29,680	1,880	15,530	13,300	60,390
Total ...	10,154,187	1,390,488	6,514,862	4,459,860	22,519,397
To Europe from					
Pará ...	5,549,981	338,372	475,718	812,728	7,176,799
Manáos ...	4,547,256	670,861	469,696	1,127,487	6,815,300
Iquitos ...	485,027	41,500	115,020	470,387	1,111,934
Itacoatiara ...	41,978	1,905	21,563	13,874	79,320
Total ...	10,624,242	1,052,638	1,081,997	2,424,476	15,183,353
Grand total, 1915 ...	20,778,429	2,443,126	7,596,859	6,884,336	37,702,750
Grand total, 1914 ...	18,666,544	2,757,300	6,947,100	8,853,115	37,224,059

Kilog. = 2.2046 lbs.

(C.I.B. 40,269.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The following statement shows the quantity and value of fish landed on the English and Welsh, Scottish and Irish coasts during the month and twelve months ended December, 1915, as compared with the corresponding periods of the year 1914:—

	Month of December.				Twelve Months ended December.			
	1914.		1915.		1914.		1915.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
England and Wales—	<i>Cwts.</i>	£	<i>Cwts.</i>	£	<i>Cwts.</i>	£	<i>Cwts.</i>	£
Fish, excluding shell fish	302,439	510,870	318,972	547,545	10,124,809	7,816,657	5,785,115	7,391,067
Shell fish	—	19,182	—	25,405	—	238,929	—	289,514
Total value	—	529,152	—	572,950	—	8,135,616	—	7,680,581
Scotland—								
Fish, excluding shell fish	215,371	170,876	176,820	182,400	6,897,699	2,971,216	2,297,818	2,047,983
Shell fish	—	3,511	—	3,419	—	65,026	—	58,052
Total value	—	173,787	—	185,879	—	3,036,242	—	2,106,041
Ireland—								
Fish, excluding shell fish	25,888	13,908	36,640	24,601	551,921	225,556	468,772	292,816
Shell fish	—	1,070	—	1,219	—	19,535	—	13,979
Total value	—	14,978	—	25,820	—	245,091	—	406,795

NOTE.—The above figures are subject to correction in the annual returns.

CANADA.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent in Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) reports that the commercial failures in Canada during 1915 showed a considerable decrease in number in contrast with the preceding year. The liabilities, however, of the defaulting firms were in excess of even the exceptionally heavy amount in 1914.

There were 2,661 insolvencies involving 41,162,331 dols. as against 2,898 involving 35,045,095 dols. in the previous year, 1,719 in 1913 involving 16,979,406 dols., and 1,357 in 1912 involving 12,316,936 dols.

In comparison with 1914 the manufacturing division is unfavourable in both respects, there being 655 insolvencies for 13,877,414 dols. in 1915 against 614 for 11,063,191 dols. in 1914, whereas trading suspensions numbered 1,888 with indebtedness to the amount of 21,696,890 dols. in 1915, as compared with 2164 suspensions with indebtedness of 18,677,935 dols. in 1914. Among agents, brokers, &c., there were 118 failures, the amount involved being 5,588,017 dols., the figures thus comparing closely with the 120 failures for 5,303,968 dols. in 1914.

*Miscellaneous.***CANADA**—*continued.*

Geographical analysis of the Canadian insolvency returns shows material improvement, numerically. British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan show decreases of 208, 83, and 40 defaults respectively, and a slight improvement appeared in Prince Edward Island. The record for all other Provinces was unfavourable, though increases were not striking in any case. In regard to the liabilities, the returns for Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and Newfoundland were particularly unfavourable, more than offsetting the reduction in British Columbia (with a reported decrease of 2,200,000 dols.), Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In view of the size of its population and volume of business, Ontario has a good record compared with the other Provinces.

(C.I.B. 3,164.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Calgary, Alberta. (Mr. J. F. Sweeting) writes that the following particulars regarding the basis on which a United States firm has established an agency for British Columbia and Alberta may be of interest to

**Agency Methods
adopted by United
States Firm.**

British manufacturers:—

The initial terms on which this agency has been established are payment of 15 per cent. commission to the agent; a consignment of 5,000 dols. worth of goods at the manufacturer's risk and cost to Calgary, the agent finding storage, and the manufacturer invoicing direct and taking risk of payments.

Mr. Sweeting adds that this means that the agent will be in a position to fill all orders at a few days' notice. (C.I.B. 1,885.)

Dollar = 4s. 1½d.

GERMANY.

The "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 13th January states that, up to the beginning of the war, Germany turned out annually some 2,500,000 metric quintals of glass and glassware, valued at about 147,000,000 marks.

It is pointed out, however, that all the glass works throughout Germany are not of German origin. French and Belgian companies, which are at present under German supervision, were the founders. Foreign undertakings in the German glass industry are even to-day valued at over 100,000,000 marks. German glass works, engaged in producing both raw material, and, in addition, finished goods, are spread throughout all Germany. Everywhere, however, on account of the war there has been a very considerable stoppage of the market, but it is presumed that foreign markets will again demand German glass goods in great bulk after the war.

One branch of the German glass industry, which originated in Germany, is that of glass decorations for Christmas trees, which even this year has kept many thousands of workers employed. Fancy glass articles, glass thread, glass balls, bells, birds and glass flowers are made to a large extent in the neighbourhood of Lauscha, whence thousands of packages and boxes were daily despatched during the weeks before Christmas.

*Miscellaneous.***GERMANY—continued.**

Glass ornaments have been made almost without interruption throughout the period of the war. It is stated that the German glass industry has now to consider the manufacture of special German patterns.

The chief products of the German glass industry are as before: hollow glasses, plate, sheet and window glass. Even though the war has affected both the home and foreign markets, signs of improvement in these directions are stated to be noticeable.

Mark = 11·8d. at par. Metric quintal = 220·16 lbs.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The following are the principal contents of a Bulletin entitled "Banking Opportunities in South America," issued by the United States Department of Commerce at Washington, a copy of which has been received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade from H.M. Embassy at Washington:—Lines along which South American Republics may be expected to develop; South American securities; British, German, and other banking institutions in South America; banking situation in Chile and Peru; conditions of commercial banking and notes on banking practice in South America; and notes on entering the South American field.

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

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 December, 1915, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased* at a cost, in the present instance, of s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 11d.).

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

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman and Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.; and 54, St Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or K. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grattan 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.***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 January issue:— State of the Labour Market in the United Kingdom in December and Year 1915; Employment in Germany in November; Retail Food Prices in the United Kingdom, Berlin, Vienna, and Italy; Labour conditions in the Manufacture of Munitions in France; Welfare Supervision; and Labour in the British Dominions Oversea and in foreign countries.

This issue contains the Index to Vol. XXIII., January-December, 1915.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

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

No. 5,551. Trade of Hankow (China) in 1914. Price 2d.

Sugar imports.	Railway development.
Tea trade.	Mining.
Shipping.	Map.

No. 5,552. Trade and Commerce of the Society Islands in 1914. Price 1d.

Exports of copra, vanilla, mother-of-pearl and phosphates.	Shipping. Inter-island trade.
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OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Merchant Shipping (Casualties). Return "showing the Number and Net Tonnage of British Merchant Ships and Fishing Vessels reported to the Board of Trade as totally lost between the 4th day of August, 1914 and the 31st day of October, 1915, by Enemy Action and ordinary Marine Casualties." H.C. 430. Price $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Development Fund. Abstract Account of the Receipts into and Issues out of the Development Fund in the Year ended 31st March, 1915, together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon. [H.C. 425]. Price 1d.

Railway Servants (Hours of Labour). Report by the Board of Trade respecting their Proceedings under The Railway Regulation Act, 1893, 56 & 57 Vict. c. 29, during the Year ended 27th July, 1915. [H.C. 426]. Price $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Spirits (Exports). Return "of the Quantity of Spirits exported to Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland for each month in 1914 and 1915." H.C. 420. Price $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

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.

Amazon Rubber Industry: Future Prospects.
"Ceylon Observer" (Weekly Edition) (Colombo), 3rd Dec.

Cocoa Cultivation: Prohibition under Exchange Rules.
"Ceylon Observer" (Weekly Edition) (Colombo), 3rd Dec.

Agriculture in the Central Provinces, India.
"Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 1st Jan.

Cinnamon Bark Oil Supply.
"Ceylon Observer" (Weekly Edition) (Colombo), 3rd Dec.

Coffee Market of Hamburg.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 10th Jan.

Indian Tea: Report on Production.
"Ceylon Observer" (Weekly Edition) (Colombo), 3rd Dec.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

Coal Market in South Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 8th Jan.

Practical Examination of Steel-Werkstar.
"Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 23rd Dec.

Wire Market in Germany in December.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 10th Jan.

Pig Iron Production: Removal of Sulphur.
"Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 16th Dec.

Zinc Industry in Germany, 1915.
"Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin), 7th Jan.

Steel Works Combine in Germany: Report for 1914-15.
"Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 16th Dec.

Iron Work Syndicate in Germany: Proceedings.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 12th Jan.

Coal Production in South Russia, Jan.—Nov., 1915.
"Torgoro - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), 29th Dec-11th Jan.

Brown Coal Market of Central Germany in December, 1915.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 12th Jan.

Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued.

Metal Market in Russia in 1915.
"Torgoro - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), 30th Dec-12th Jan.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

Shipping on the Elbe in 1915.
"Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin), 9th Jan.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

European Silk Market.
"Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin), 10th Jan.

Ljute Markets: International Position, 1915-16.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 12th Jan.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

British India: Industrial Conference at Bombay.
"Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 1st Jan.

British India: Commercial Congress at Bombay.
"Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 1st Jan.

Austria-Hungary: Economic Review of 1915.
"Neue Freie Presse" (Vienna), 1st Jan.

Austria: Financial Situation in Vienna.
"Neue Freie Presse" (Vienna), 1st Jan.

Japan: Financial Matters for 1915.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 12th Jan.

Silesia: Trade Developments.
"Torgoro - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), 30th Dec./12th Jan.

War Finances of Belligerent Countries.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 11th Jan.

Miscellaneous.

Leipzig New Year's Leather Fair: Report.
"Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin), 8th Jan.

Fisheries of Canada in 1914-15.
"Canadian Fisherman" (Montreal), Jan.

Catch of Dutch Fishing Fleet, 1915.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 7th Jan.

Cement Industry in Rhenish-Westphalia in 1914.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 10th Jan.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- Australia.—
 QUEENSLAND: Report for 1914 of the Government Statistician on Agricultural and Pastoral Statistics.
 SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Financial Statement for 1914-15 of the Treasurer of the State.
 WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Report for 1914-15 on the Working of the Government Railways and Tramways.
- British India.—
 Trade and Navigation of the Presidency of Bombay (excluding Sind): Annual Statement, 1914-15.
 Trade of Indian Ports in First Year of War: Return of Principal Agricultural Products imported and exported.
 Department of Statistics: First Forecast of Winter Oilseeds (Rape, mustard and linseed).
 Agricultural Statistics of Bengal for 1914-15.
- Canada.—
 Canadian Bank of Commerce: Review of Business Conditions during 1915.
 Canada Year Book, 1914.
- Straits Settlements.—Annual Departmental Reports, 1914
- South America.—Banking Opportunities in South America (United States "Special Agents" Series, No. 106).

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

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 4 weeks ended 27th January, 1916 :—

	Week ended 27th Jan., 1916.	4 Weeks ended 27th Jan., 1916.	Week ended 27th Jan., 1916.	4 Weeks ended 27th Jan., 1916.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	83,576	229,977	1,496	10,553
Brazilian	—	46	—	—
East Indian	1,315	9,320	123	11,822
Egyptian	7,843	59,145	4,254	17,965
Miscellaneous	2,305	9,716*	50	453
Total	95,039	308,204	5,923	40,793

* Including 90 bales British West Indian.

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 29th January, 1916, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 29th January, 1916	58 0	51 0	32 11
Corresponding Week in—			
1909	33 4	27 7	17 10
1910	33 7	24 10	17 7
1911	30 9	24 5	17 5
1912	33 8	32 10	21 3
1913	31 1	28 11	20 2
1914	31 1	26 6	19 1
1915	52 8	32 5	29 10

* 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.

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.

A British Industries Fair will be held in the buildings of the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London, S.W., from 21st February to 3rd March, 1916. Particulars regarding the Fair will be found on p. 305. The office dealing with Fair matters is at 12, 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. 304.

All communications intended for the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade should be addressed to: **The Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.**; or **32, Cheapside, E.C.**—*if the communication relates to matters connected with the forthcoming 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. Begg, 793, Salisbury House, E.C.)
- Balkan States** See under Greece and Roumania.
- Belgium** ... British Chamber of Commerce in Belgium (Incorp.). During the war the address will be: c/o London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C.
- China** ... British Chamber of Commerce, 1, The Bund, Shanghai.
British Chamber of Commerce, British Municipal Council Buildings, Hankow.
British Chamber of Commerce, Canton.
British Chamber of Commerce, Tientsin.
- Egypt** ... British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, 6, Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria, and Savoy Chambers, Cairo.
(Agents in Suez and London—Messrs. Back & Manson, Egypt House, 36, New Broad Street, E.C.)
- France** ... British Chamber of Commerce, Paris (Incorp.), 9, Rue des Pyramides, Paris.
(Correspondents in all the principal towns of France. Commercial Representative in France of the Commonwealth of Australia.)
British Chamber of Commerce for the French Riviera and Principality of Monaco, 4, Avenue Massena, Nice.
- Greece** ... British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States (Incorp.). *Temporary Office*, 7, Place St. Theodore, Athens.
(Correspondent at Salonica)
- Italy** ... British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 1, Via Innocenzo Frugoni Genoa.
Branches—75, Via Delle Terme, Rome.
18, Via Andegari, Milan.
Scali 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 Viotor Gordon 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 Catalufia Barcelona.
Branch—41, Martin de los Heros, Madrid.
(Delegates at Cartagena, Valencia and Canary Islands.)
- Tunis** ... British Chamber of Commerce, Rue Es-Sadikia, 35, Tunis.
- Uruguay** ... British Chamber of Commerce in Uruguay, Calle Rincon, 506, Montevideo.

N.B.—Some of these Chambers issue periodically a Journal or annual report, which can 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, "Austere."

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACTS, 1911 TO 1915.
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Decisions by the Umpire.

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

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

1036. Workmen employed in a forging establishment and engaged in cutting steel bars into short lengths, heating in furnaces, piercing with hydraulic presses, reheating and nosing shell. (Application 354.)

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

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

