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Vol. XCIII.



The

Board of Trade Journal

Edited by the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade

MAY 11, 1916.

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CREOSOTE OIL for Preserving Timber supplied in bulk from Stocks
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CARGOES of any size up to 8,000 tons can be loaded at short notice.

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THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. XCIII.]

May 11, 1916.

[No. 1,015

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH of the BOARD OF TRADE

73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

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

32, Cheapside, London, E.C.

(British Industries Fair and Foreign Samples Section.)

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

The objects and work of the Branch are described on p. 413.

Attention is called to the notice on p. 339 regarding the forthcoming exhibitions at Liverpool, Birmingham and Manchester of samples of "enemy" goods formerly sold in British and in certain other markets abroad.

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

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Fancy Trimmings, of German manufacture	11th May, 1916	326
Sequin Trimmings from Italy	11th " "	336
Madder Root from Flushing	27th Apr., "	249
Wheat of 1915-16 Season from Western Australia : Standard Sample	23rd Mar., "	902
Necktie for manufacturing which Machinery is required in Portugal	16th " "	760
Raw and Manufactured Baobab Fibre from Senegal... ..	2nd " "	662
Insulators, Iron Oxide, and Glass Lamp Chimney (German), sold in Brazil	17th Feb., "	447
Ruby Mica from Brazil— <i>Market sought</i>	27th Jan., "	223
Cotton Tweeds of German make—Australian enquiry	13th " "	77

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	338
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications , &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	409
List of H. M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions	408
List of British Chambers of Commerce in Foreign Countries	414

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 large number of firms in all parts of the United Kingdom who

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

wish to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers or producers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from Germany and Austria-Hungary.

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

A.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Aluminium and other bronze powders.</p> <p>Boards, compressed leather, for boot manufacture.</p> <p>Bobbins, paper, for reeling yarns.</p> <p>Boot trade accessories—
 Boot laces, mohair and cotton.</p> <p> Eyelets.</p> <p> Hooks.</p> <p>Boxes, wood-fibre or wax-pulp, suitable for ointments.</p> <p>Buckles for clothing.</p> <p>Buttons—
 Cheap fancy vest buttons, for Indian trade.</p> <p> Pearl buttons, for Italy.</p> <p> Trouser.</p> <p>Cellulose acetate.</p> <p>Chairs for hairdressers' shops.</p> <p>Chemicals—
 Ferric chloride.</p> <p> Flowers of sulphur.</p> <p>Cigarette-making machines, pocket, for making cigarettes with tubes.</p> <p>Electric roof lights, for motor cars.</p> <p>Frames, nickel, for tobacco pouches.</p> <p>Glassware, suitable for mounting with electro-plate.</p> <p>Handles, for tea trays.</p> <p>Hangers, chain, for coats.</p> <p>Hoops, for cask-making, hazel or chestnut.</p> <p>Machinery for canning.</p> <p>Machinery for making—
 Asbestos roof slates.</p> <p> Cardboard mounts.</p> <p> Cement tiles.</p> | <p>Machinery for making—<i>contd.</i>
 Endless bands used in cigarette-making machines.</p> <p> Tin boxes.</p> <p> Wire of hexagonal section.</p> <p> Wooden screws.</p> <p> Wood flour.</p> <p>Machinery for mixing tooth-paste.</p> <p>Mantles, incandescent.</p> <p>Mats, carpet, cheap, about 22 ins. by 50 ins., assorted colours, with animal figures.</p> <p>Mooring rings and tackle, forged iron or steel.</p> <p>Mounts, gold and silver, for cigar and cigarette holders.</p> <p>Needles, for Italy.</p> <p>Needles, hosiery knitting.</p> <p>Paper, toilet.</p> <p>Pins, and safety pins, for Italy.</p> <p>Push buttons and press studs, for Italy.</p> <p>Stationery—
 Embossed seals.</p> <p>Steel and steel articles—
 Bright steel strip.</p> <p> Steel strip in cut lengths or coils, suitable for the manufacture of corsets.</p> <p> Nickel steel turbine blading.</p> <p> Steel woven wire for screening ores, 16, 24, 30, 40, 60, 90 meshes; 6 yards of each.</p> <p>Textiles—
 Tapes, braids and bindings.</p> <p> Fancy trimmings, as formerly made in Germany.*</p> <p> Lamp wicks.</p> <p> Tin screw caps, for bottles.</p> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

* Samples of the trimmings required may be inspected at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

Tobacco pipes, clay.	Squeakers and growlers for toys.
Toys—	Vacuum flasks.
Dolls' heads, cheap china and composition.	Walking sticks, cheap.
	Wire plate holders.

B.

Cartons, folding paper or cardboard. (France.)	Yarn, Egyptian cotton and merino, suitable for hosiery. (France.)
Shawls, cotton and silk, as previously obtained from Germany. (Egypt.)	

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS: WAR OFFICE.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the War Office that sealed tenders for the supply of *coal* and *coke* for military services at stations in the undermentioned Commands for the year ending 30th June, 1917, will be received, up to noon on 24th May, by the Officers Commanding the Army Service Corps in the undermentioned Commands or Districts:—

Aldershot Command	Aldershot.
Eastern Command, Dover Garrison ...	Dover.
" " Colchester District	Colchester.
" " Chatham District..	Chatham.
" " Woolwich District	Woolwich.
" " Canterbury District	Canterbury.
" " Harwich District...	Harwich.
" " Brighton District..	Brighton.
" " Bedford District...	Bedford.
Irish Command, Curragh District...	Curragh.
" " Queenstown District	Queenstown.
" " Belfast District ...	Belfast.
" " Dublin District ...	Dublin.
" " Fermoy District...	Fermoy.
" " Lough Swilly Defences	Buncrana.
" " Athlone District...	Athlone.
London District	Horse Guards, Whitehall, S.W.
Northern Command	York.
Scottish Command	Edinburgh.
Southern Command, Salisbury Plain District ...	Bulford.
" " Portsmouth Garrison ...	Portsmouth.
" " Plymouth Garrison	Devonport.

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

Southern Command,	Southampton			
	District	...	Southampton.	
"	"	Wylve Valley		
	District	...	Warminster.	
"	"	Fovant District..	Fovant.	
"	"	Larkhill District	Larkhill.	
Western Command	...	...	Chester.	
Jersey District	...	...	Jersey.	

Forms of tender and conditions of contract, &c., may be obtained on application at the above-named Head-Quarter Offices, by letter addressed to the Officer Commanding Army Service Corps, or in person between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (C.I.B. 18,322.)

* * * * *

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).

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS.

In reading the following notices of possible openings for United Kingdom goods abroad, regard should be had to the restrictions on trading in certain goods, and with certain persons or bodies of persons abroad, which have been notified from time to time in the "Board of Trade Journal." References to the more important restrictions on trading are given below:—

Prohibited Exports.—See Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th February; also notices in the "Journal" as follows:—pp. 535-6, 24th February; pp. 850-2, 23rd March; pp. 15-17, 6th April; and pp. 159-60, 20th April.

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

War Material.—A list of goods which the Army Council and the Ministry of Munitions have declared to be "War Material," and for trading or negotiating in which permits are required, appears on pp. 21-3 of the "Journal" of 6th April; see also pp. 166-7 of the "Journal" of 20th April, and p. 328 of this issue.

Openings for British Trade.

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS—*continued.*

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

Enemy Firms in Foreign Countries.—The Statutory List of enemy firms in Foreign Countries with whom trading is prohibited appeared on pp. 607-17 of the "Journal" of 2nd March, and additions and alterations to the List appeared on pp. 848-50 of the "Journal" of 23rd March, pp. 929-36 of the "Journal" of 30th March; pp. 77-9 of the "Journal" of 13th April; pp. 162-5 of the "Journal" of 20th April; pp. 276-9 of the "Journal" of 4th May; and pp. 355-9 of this issue.

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

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

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

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

Approved Consignees in China* and Siam.—See notices on p. 952 of the "Journal" of 30th September, 1915; and p. 281, 4th May.

Approved Consignees in Liberia.—See notice on pp. 274-5 of the "Journal" of 4th May.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders, up to 11 a.m. on 18th May, for the supply of *railway tickets, &c.*

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 Railway Tickets, &c." should be addressed to the Secretary at the above address.

According to "Capital" (Calcutta) of 7th April, in view of the growing demand for electric power in Mysore two projects have been formulated to supplement the existing power works at Cauvery Falls. These projects are known as the Shimsha and Kededatu schemes, and are estimated to cost 6,700,000 rupees (about £446,600) and 3,000,000 rupees (about £200,000) respectively. "The power from these would be fed into existing transmission lines. Increased production up to 40,000 h.p. is provided for, with a further possible increase up to 50,000 h.p."

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

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA.

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

An agent in Toronto desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *woollen goods*, to sell at from 5s. to 9s. a yard (the duty on these goods is 35 per cent. *ad valorem* under the British preferential tariff); also *Scotch tweeds*. (Reference No. 157). See *Note† following*.
(C.I.B. 17,520.)

Another agent in Toronto, who formerly represented a German firm, wishes to obtain agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *woollen goods* and *women's dress goods*. (Reference No. 158.) See *Note† following*.
(C.I.B. 17,524.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, desirous of appointing representatives in Canada, 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 relative reference numbers should be quoted.

* * * *

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. 18,506.)

HOME ENQUIRY.

A London manufacturing firm asks to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers who can supply box shooks.
Canadian Box Shooks wanted.

FRENCH ENQUIRY.

A firm of paper dealers at Havre wishes to make arrangements for obtaining supplies of wood pulp from Canadian manufacturers, from whom offers are invited.
Canadian Wood Pulp wanted.

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

* * * *

Plant, &c. for Pulp and Paper Mills. See notice on p. 407.

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne), who is at present on an official visit to the United Kingdom, reports that a Melbourne firm of agents and indent merchants desires to obtain agencies, on the indent commission basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of the
**Hosiery ; Underwear ;
Gloves ; Piece-Goods ;
Blankets ;
Furnishing Fabrics.**

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

following goods:—*Hosiery* of various kinds for men, women and children; men's cotton fleecy-lined *shirts and pants*; women's fleecy-lined shaped *vests*, women's silk *underwear*, women's *gloves*; *woollens and cotton tweeds* for suitings, &c.; *cotton dress prints, tweed dress materials, blankets, calico, linen damasks, furnishings, tapestries, serges, and all furnishing fabrics.* The firm adds information as to the price, quality, and size of several of the articles mentioned, and this information, together with the name and address of the firm, may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, desirous of appointing representatives in Melbourne, on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. In making application the reference number (159) should be quoted. (C.I.B. 17,641.)

The Sydney office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia reports that a manufacturers' agent and indenter in that city desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *small tools and general hardware*, including *pliers of all kinds, corkscrews, compasses,*

callipers and dividers, carpenters' and farriers' pincers, hand and parallel vices, bale hooks, carpenters' braces, brace bits and cobra bits, dog chains, cockatoo chains, enamelled ware and kitchen tinware.

In forwarding an illustrated catalogue (in English) of a German firm of hardware manufacturers, the enquirer states that from a study of this catalogue United Kingdom manufacturers may ascertain the classes of goods which Germany has exported to Australia, and the prices charged therefor.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, desirous of appointing an agent in Sydney, 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., where also the above-mentioned catalogue may be inspected. In making application the reference number (160) should be quoted. (C.I.B. 17,312.)

The Sydney office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia also reports that an enquiry has been received from an agent who desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *lino metal for linotyping machines and engravers' copper plates, &c., for process work.*

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Sydney office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W. (C.I.B. 17,315.)

The Sydney office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia has forwarded a copy of a specification and tender form in connection with a call for tenders by the Sydney Municipal Council for the supply and delivery of a *two-ton electric lorry.* (Contract No. 1/16).

**Electric
Lorry.**

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

Copies of the specification and form of tender may be *obtained* from the City Surveyor's Office, Sydney, N.S.W. Sealed tenders will be received by the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Sydney, N.S.W., up to 3 p.m. on 20th June.* *Tenderers must deposit the sum of £25 in cash, or a marked cheque† for that amount, with the City Treasurer before the time specified for the receipt of tenders.*

[In this connection attention is drawn to the notice on p. 379 relative to the withdrawal of the preference given to British manufacturers by the Sydney Municipal Council]

The above-mentioned copy of the specification and form of tender may be *consulted* by United Kingdom manufacturers of electric lorries at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 18,307.)

The Sydney office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia has also forwarded a copy of a specification and tender form. **Steam Piping, &c. for Pumping Stations.** &c. in connection with a call for tenders by the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage at Sydney for the supply, delivery, and erection at Ryde Pumping Station of *main and branch steam piping, stop valves, bolts, jointing material, hangers, brackets, drainage pockets, steam taps, &c.* (Contract No. 1,049.)

Copies of the specification and form of tender may be *obtained* from the offices of the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage, 341, Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W., at which address sealed tenders will be received up to 2 p.m. on 3rd July.* *Each tender must be accompanied by a cash deposit of £10, or a marked cheque† for that amount.*

United Kingdom makers of the plant required may consult the above-mentioned copy of the specification, &c., together with a blue print, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 18,306.)

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is in receipt of a copy of a specification and tender form in connection with a call for tenders by the Deputy Postmaster General, Perth, for the supply and delivery of 3,000 *dry cells.* (Schedule No. 499. W.A.)

Copies of the specification, conditions, and forms of tender, &c., may be *obtained* from the Office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Perth, W.A., where also tenders will be received up to 3 p.m. on 12th July.* Preliminary deposits may be paid at the offices of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W.

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

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

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

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

The above-mentioned copy of the specification, &c. may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of dry cells at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 18,568.)

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand (Mr. R. W. Dalton) has forwarded specifications and tender forms in connection with calls for tenders by the Pahiataua Borough Council, as follows:—

(Contract No. 1), *Supply and erection of overhead wires, poles, and street lamps*; (Contract No. 2), *Gas engines, producers, dynamos, and auxiliary apparatus*; (Contract No. 3), *Accumulators*.

Electric Street Lighting Plant and Material.

Sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received by the Town Clerk, Pahiataua, up to noon on 10th July.*

Copies of the specifications and plans may be obtained from the Town Clerk, Pahiataua, on payment of the following sums, which will be returned on receipt of formal tenders: Contract No. 1, £2 2s.; Contract No. 2, £1 1s.; and Contract No. 3, £1 1s.

A cash deposit of £25, or a marked cheque† for that amount, is required in the case of Contracts Nos. 1 and 2, and of £20 in the case of Contract No. 3.

A copy of each of the specifications, &c., together with a blue print in connection with Contract No. 2, may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of street lighting plant and material at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 17,369.)

The issues of the "New Zealand Gazette" of 17th and 24th February contain notices granting licences for the erection of electric lines for lighting, power and heating purposes in the following districts:—(1) in Thames County, (2) in the Borough of Spreydon, (3) in the Kidnapper Survey District, and (4) in the Inangahua County.

The "Gazettes" referred to, containing the names of the licensees and the conditions under which the licences have been granted, may be consulted by United Kingdom firms desirous of supplying plant, &c. at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

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

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

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa (Mr. W. G. Wickham)

Switches ; Switchgear ; Motors ; reports that a firm in Johannesburg wishes to obtain agencies covering the Transvaal, Natal and Rhodesia of United Kingdom manufacturers of *high tension oil break switches and switchgear, motors, transformers, electricity meters of all descriptions, and electric mine-signalling apparatus (such as bells, pulls and pushes).*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, desirous of appointing representatives for the districts indicated, 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 (161) should be quoted. (C.I.B. 18,285.)

RUSSIA.

Mining Machinery and Supplies. See notice on p. 401.

FRANCE.

H.M. Consul at Lyons (Mr. E. R. E. Vicars) reports that a local firm wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *toys, travelling requisites, and bazaar goods of all kinds.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of doing business in France, 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 (162) should be quoted. (C.I.B. 17,256.)

PORTUGAL.

H.M. Consul at Lisbon (Mr. P. A. Somers Cocks, C.M.G.) reports that a local agent, formerly representing German firms, wishes to obtain agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *Nottingham lace, yarn for making sail cloth, furs for hats, silks, ribbons, lace insertion ; mantles, chimneys, and other gas fittings ; and buttons and all requirements for boot-making.* See Notice to Exporters on p. 328.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of appointing an agent in Lisbon, 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 (163) should be quoted. (C.I.B. 17,817.)

Openings for British Trade.

SPAIN.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 30th April notifies that sealed tenders will be received at the "Negociado de Suministros, **Cotton Canvas.** Dirección General de Prisiones, Ministerio de Gracia y Justicia," Madrid, up to noon on 22nd May, for the supply of 17,312½ metres of *cotton canvas* for prisoners' clothes. The maximum price to be paid by the authorities per metre is 1 peseta 40 cents. (about 1s. 1½d. at present exchange). *A deposit of 5 per cent. of the value of the offer is required to qualify any tender. Local representation is necessary.*

The issue of the "Gaceta" referred to, containing the conditions and detailed particulars (in Spanish) regarding the cotton canvas required; together with a copy of the form of tender, may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of cotton canvas at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

The "Gaceta" of 2nd May notifies that sealed tenders will be received at the "Servicio Central Hidráulico, Ministerio de **Pumping Plant,** Fomento," Madrid, up to 1 p.m. on 19th May, for **&c.** the installation of *machinery required for the supply of water* to the town of Saldaña, Province of Palencia. The contract includes the supply of a centrifugal pump capable of raising 4 litres of water per second to a maximum height of 22 metres.

The conditions, &c. may be consulted at the offices of the "Servicio Central Hidráulico," as above. *A deposit of 100 pesetas (about £4) is required to qualify any tender. Local representation is necessary.*

The "Gaceta" referred to, containing particulars (in Spanish) regarding the plant required, may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of pumping machinery, &c. at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

ITALY.

H.M. Consul-General at Turin (Major W. P. Chapman) reports that a local agent wishes to obtain agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of **Shoe Creams; Wax; Colours, &c.; Gums; "Blanc Fixe"; Pumice Stone, &c.** *Kingdom manufacturers of shoe creams; carnauba wax; dry colours, water colours, and drawing inks; gum copal, gum arabic; "blanc fixe," pumice stone; and chemical products for varnishes and colours. See Notice to Exporters on p. 328.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of appointing an agent in Turin, 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 (164) should be quoted.

(C.I.B. 17,477.)

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—*continued.*

H.M. Consul at Milan (Mr. J. H. Towsey) reports that in his Consular district there is at present a shortage of *hosiery for summer wear*, such as, *singlets, drawers, stockings, socks, &c.*; there is also a shortage of *cotton prints, shirtings, knitted gloves, and linen goods*. For all of the foregoing there is a demand.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of doing business in Italy, should forward to the British Consulate, Milan, samples or catalogues (or both), which will be passed on to a local enquirer. See notice to Exporters on p. 328. (C.I.B. 17,679.)

H.M. Consul at Milan also reports that a local agent desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *sequin trimmings* for theatrical apparel, with a view to purchasing for own account, and also to making arrangements for agencies. The enquirer is of opinion that a good business in these trimmings can be done locally.

H.M. Consul has forwarded samples of the trimmings required, which appear to be of German manufacture, and these samples may be inspected by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where also the name and address of the enquirer may be obtained. In making application the reference number (165) should be quoted. (C.I.B. 18,100.)

* * * * *

The following enquiries for *United Kingdom agencies* from firms in Italy, some of whom formerly represented German and Austrian firms, have been received at the British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 7, Via Carlo Felice, Genoa, to which address all communications regarding the enquiries should be sent:—

An agent in Genoa desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *printing ink, chemical products, metal and leather polishes, &c.* (1,049.) See Notice to Exporters on p. 328.

Enquiry has been received from a Genoa agent for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *chemical products, and metals.* (1,050.) See Notice to Exporters on p. 328.

A Genoa merchant wishes to take up agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of *biscuits, cocoa, tea, canned foods, and chemical and pharmaceutical products.* (1,051.) See Notice to Exporters on p. 328.

An agent in Genoa wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *cheap silverware and fancy goods.* (1,055.)

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—continued.

Enquiry is made by a Genoa firm for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *cranes, tools in general and for road construction, drills, nuts and bolts, fretwork and woodwork saws and blades, mining machinery, machine hammers, files, &c.* (1,057.) See Notice to Exporters on p. 328.

**Cranes; Tools;
Nuts and Bolts;
Mining
Machinery, &c.**

A firm at Zinola wishes to secure agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *washing and toilet soaps, and silicate of soda.* (1,060.) See Notice to Exporters on p. 328.

Soaps; Silicate of Soda.

A firm in Turin desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *piece-goods and small motor cars.* (1,062.) See Notice to Exporters on p. 328.

Piece-goods; Small Motor Cars.

Communications making enquiry in regard to the appointment of agents in Italy for any of the above-mentioned goods should be addressed by United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters to the Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 7, Via Carlo Felice, Genoa, quoting the relative reference numbers in brackets.

(C.I.B. 15,735.)

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

According to the "Diario Oficial" (Bogotá) of 17th February, a concession for 25 years has been granted by the Colombian Government to Dr. Luis Lacharme for the investigation and exploitation of coal deposits in the district of Monteria, Department of Bolívar. The concessionaire must present plans to the Ministry of Public Works, showing the results of his researches, within a period of two years, and must commence the working of the deposits not more than six months later.

**Mining Plant
and Supplies, &c.**

The Government authorise the concessionaire to construct all the necessary buildings for the working of the deposits, and to establish light railways, traction cables, telegraph and telephone systems, &c.

The "Diario" of 18th February contains a Resolution of the Colombian Ministry of Public Works approving the plans for the construction of the section of the Pacific Railway between Bugalagrande and Castago.

Railway Material.

**Goods to replace former
German Supplies.** See notice on p. 367.

BRAZIL.

The "Diario Oficial" (Rio de Janeiro) of 29th March publishes a Decree (No. 11,999) authorising the operation of the "Companhia Pecuaria e Frigorifica do Brazil" in the Republic, with headquarters at Rio de Janeiro. The company will have a capital of

**Slaughterhouse
and Cold Storage
Plant.**

Openings for British Trade.

BRAZIL—*continued.*

5,000,000 milreis (about £250,000 at present exchange) and its main object will be the erection and working of slaughterhouses, cold stores, &c. in connection with the export of Brazilian produce. A site for the erection of a slaughterhouse, &c. in the State of Rio de Janeiro has already been obtained.

ARGENTINA.

The "Boletin Oficial" (Buenos Aires) of 29th March publishes a Decree approving plans for irrigation works to be carried out in Olta, Province of La Rioja, at an estimated cost of 125,657 pesos currency (about £11,000.)

The "Boletin" of 6th April contains a Decree approving the project for the supply of water and the carrying out of sanitary works at a hospital at Bell Ville, in the Province of Córdoba, at an estimated cost of 191,770 pesos currency (about £16,800). A public call for tenders for the execution of the works will be made by the "Comisión Asesora de Asilos y Hospitales Regionales," Belgrano 909, Buenos Aires.

CHINA.

Goods in Demand in Foochow. See notice on pp. 365-7.

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

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information—*continued.*

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.

FORTHCOMING EXHIBITIONS OF SAMPLES OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GOODS FROM ABROAD.

The collection of samples of German and Austrian goods made by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, which was exhibited last year at Leicester, Nottingham, Leeds and Glasgow, has since been increased by the addition of a number of samples subsequently obtained. The collection was recently exhibited at Sheffield, and is now about to be exhibited at Liverpool.

The Liverpool Exhibition will be held in St. George's Hall, from 22nd to 27th May, both days inclusive, and will be open each day from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m.

Invitations to this Exhibition will be issued by the Board of Trade working in conjunction with the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, and manufacturers and export merchants who do not receive invitations by 22nd May should make application to the Chamber of Commerce.

Exhibitions.

The samples comprised in the Exhibition, a complete list of which was published on pp. 212-3 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 27th April, will be exhibited at Birmingham from 23rd to 29th June, and at Manchester from 10th to 15th July. Further particulars regarding these Exhibitions will be announced as soon as arrangements are completed.

**EXHIBITION OF GERMAN CATALOGUES
IN LONDON.**

In order that British manufacturers may have an opportunity of familiarising themselves with German methods of publicity, the Board of Trade have collected over 3,000 specimen catalogues of German origin, and these may be inspected at the Foreign Samples Section of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, 32, Cheapside, London, E.C.

The collection, which is illustrative of a great variety of industries, includes, for example, nearly 1,000 catalogues of machinery. Recent additions have brought the number of toy catalogues up to about 300, including the productions of most of the well-known Nuremberg toy manufacturers, and in view of the progress made by British toy manufacturers these catalogues should prove of particular interest to firms engaged in the industry. There are also about 200 catalogues of fancy goods, over 70 of glassware, and 520 of electrical goods.

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

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

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

**PERMANENT EXHIBITION OF ARGENTINE
PRODUCTS AT WASHINGTON (U.S.A.).**

H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires reports that the Argentine Government have decided to inaugurate a permanent exhibition of national products at Washington, attached to the Argentine Embassy in that city. The exhibits recently shown in the Argentine section of the International Exhibition of San Francisco will form the basis of the proposed collection. The Government have authorised the expenditure of 25,000 pesos gold (about £5,000) for the building of an annex to the Embassy to house the exhibits and to pay for their installation.

(C. 14,585.)

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

PROHIBITED EXPORTS.

Revised and Complete List.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

PROHIBITING, 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," AND SECTION 1 OF "THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION RESTRICTION) ACT, 1914," THE EXPORTATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM OF CERTAIN ARTICLES.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS by Section 8 of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879," it is enacted that the exportation of arms, ammunition, and gunpowder, military and naval stores, and any articles which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, provisions, or any sort of victual which may be used as food for man may be prohibited by Proclamation :

And whereas by Section 1 of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," it is enacted that We may by Proclamation prohibit the exportation of all or any of the following articles, namely, arms, ammunition, military and naval stores, and any article which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores, to any country or place therein named whenever We shall judge such prohibition to be expedient in order to prevent such arms, ammunition, military or naval stores, being used against our subjects or forces or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with Our forces :

And whereas by Section 1 of "The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914," it is enacted that Section 8 of the aforesaid Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, shall have effect whilst a state of war in which We are engaged exists as if in addition to the articles therein mentioned there were included all other articles of every description :

And whereas it is further enacted by Section 2 of "The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914," that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8, as so amended, of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879," 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 by Section 1 of "The Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914," it is enacted that Section 1 of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," shall have effect whilst a state of war in which We are engaged exists as if, in addition to the articles therein mentioned, there were included all other articles of every description :

And whereas it is further enacted 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 by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade.

And whereas a Proclamation dated the 28th July, 1915, and various Orders dated respectively the 30th July, the 3rd and the 12th August,

Government Notices affecting Trade.

the 16th September, the 4th, the 13th and the 19th October, the 3rd and the 24th November, the 13th, the 20th, and the 28th December, 1915, the 28th January, the 12th and the 23rd February, the 16th and the 30th March, and the 14th April, 1916, prohibiting the exportation of certain articles therein referred to from the United Kingdom to certain or all destinations, have been issued in pursuance of the aforesaid powers:

And whereas it is expedient that the said Proclamation and Orders should be consolidated, with amendments and additions, and that such Proclamation and Orders should be revoked:

And whereas We have deemed it expedient to prohibit the exportation of the articles hereinafter enumerated:

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, declaring, and it is hereby declared, that the above-mentioned Proclamation and Orders be and the same are hereby revoked:

And we have further thought fit, by and with the advice aforesaid, and in virtue and in exercise of the powers aforesaid, further to declare, and it is hereby declared, as follows:—

That the exportation of the goods mentioned in the Schedule hereto to be prohibited as follows:—

- (1) Goods marked (A), to all destinations;
- (2) Goods marked (B), to all ports and destinations abroad other than ports and destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates;
- (3) Goods marked (C), to all destinations in foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France and French Possessions, Russia, Italy and Italian Possessions, Spain and Portugal, and to all ports in any such foreign countries, and to all Russian Baltic ports.

SCHEDULE TO THE ROYAL PROCLAMATION OF THE 10TH MAY, 1916.

- (C) Absinthe.
- (B) Accoutrements.
- (A) Aeroplane dope.
- (A) Aeroplane engines and their component parts.
- (A) Aircraft of all kinds and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.
- (B) Alumite.
- (C) Anchors and chain cables.
- (A) Aneroids suitable for aircraft.
- (B) Animals, living, for food.
- (A) Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable, or which may become suitable, for use in war.
- (C) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.
- (C) Arrack.
- (B) Asbestos and articles manufactured wholly or partly of asbestos.
- (C) Asphalt and liquid or solid bitumen.
- (A) Baggings and sackings, old.
- (C) Bags and sacks not otherwise specifically prohibited (except paper bags).
- (A) Bags and sacks made of jute.
- (C) Balsams.
- (B) Bandoliers, leather.
- (A) Barographs, suitable for aircraft.
- (A) Baudruche skin.
- (B) Beeswax.
- (C) Belting, woven hair.
- (C) Bicycles and their component parts.
- (B) Binnaeles.
- (C) Black plates and black sheets under $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick.
- (B) Bladders.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

- (c) Blankets.
- (B) Bones in any form and bone ash.
- (B) Boots, heavy, for men.
- (B) Buckets, suitable for camp use.
- (c) Burners, acetylene.
- (B) Camp equipment, articles of.
- (c) Camphor.
- (c) Candles (except candles manufactured wholly or partly of paraffin wax or tallow).
- (B) Candles manufactured wholly or partly of paraffin wax or tallow.
- (c) Canes and sticks, unmounted.
- (A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.
- (A) Canvas, old ship.
- (A) Canvas cuttings.
- (B) Capsicum.
- (A) Capsicum, oleo-resin of.
- (A) Carbon, Brazilian.
- (c) Carbon, gas.
- (A) Carbons, suitable for searchlights.
- (A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
- (A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts.
- (B) Carts, two wheeled, capable of carrying 15 cwt. or over, and their component parts.
- (c) Casein and preparations thereof.
- (B) Casings.
- (A) Celluloid.
- (A) "Celluloid" sheet, non-inflammable, and similar transparent material non-soluble in lubricating oil, petrol or water.
- (c) Charcoal.
- Chemicals, drugs, dyes and dye stuffs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations and tanning extracts, the following:—
 - (B) Acetanilide.
 - (A) Acetates, all metallic.
 - (A) Acetic acid.
 - (A) Aceto-celluloses.
 - (A) Acetone and its compounds and preparations.
 - (A) Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) and its preparations.
 - (A) Alcohol, absolute.
 - (A) Alcohol, methylie.
 - (A) Aluminium nitrate.
 - (B) Aluminium, oxides of, and mixtures containing aluminium oxides.
 - (c) Aluminium, salts of (except aluminium nitrate and sulphate, alumino-ferric and ammonium alum).
 - (B) Aluminium sulphate.
 - (B) Alumino-ferric.
 - (A) Amidol and mixtures containing amidol.
 - (A) Amidopyrine.
 - (D) Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound (except ammonium nitrate, perchlorate and sulphocyanide).
 - (B) Ammonia, liquefied.
 - (B) Ammonia liquor.
 - (B) Ammonium alum.
 - (A) Ammonium nitrate, perchlorate and sulphocyanide.
 - (A) Amyl acetate.
 - (A) Anthracene oil.
 - (c) Antimony, compounds of (except sulphides and oxides of antimony).
 - (B) Antimony, sulphides and oxides of.
 - (A) Antipyrine (phenazone) and its preparations.
 - (A) Anti-tetanus serum.
 - (c) Arsenic, compounds of arsenic, and mixtures containing arsenic.
 - (c) Barium sulphate.
 - (A) Belladonna and its preparations.
 - (A) Belladonna alkaloids, and their salts and preparations.
 - (B) Benzoic acid (synthetic) and benzoates.
 - (A) Benzol and its compounds and preparations.
 - (c) Bismuth and its salts (except bismuth nitrate).
 - (A) Bismuth nitrate.
 - (c) Bleaching powder.
 - (c) Borax and mixtures containing borax.

Exhibitions.

The samples comprised in the Exhibition, a complete list of which was published on pp. 212-3 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 27th April, will be exhibited at Birmingham from 23rd to 29th June, and at Manchester from 10th to 15th July. Further particulars regarding these Exhibitions will be announced as soon as arrangements are completed.

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And whereas by Section 1 of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," it is enacted that We may by Proclamation prohibit the exportation of all or any of the following articles, namely, arms, ammunition, military and naval stores, and any article which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores, to any country or place therein named whenever We shall judge such prohibition to be expedient in order to prevent such arms, ammunition, military or naval stores, being used against our subjects or forces or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with Our forces :

And whereas by Section 1 of "The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914," it is enacted that Section 8 of the aforesaid Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, shall have effect whilst a state of war in which We are engaged exists as if in addition to the articles therein mentioned there were included all other articles of every description :

And whereas it is further enacted by Section 2 of "The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914," that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8, as so amended, of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879," 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 by Section 1 of "The Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914," it is enacted that Section 1 of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," shall have effect whilst a state of war in which We are engaged exists as if, in addition to the articles therein mentioned, there were included all other articles of every description :

And whereas it is further enacted 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 by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade.

And whereas a Proclamation dated the 28th July, 1915, and various Orders dated respectively the 30th July, the 3rd and the 12th August,

Government Notices affecting Trade.

the 16th September, the 4th, the 13th and the 19th October, the 3rd and the 24th November, the 13th, the 20th, and the 28th December, 1915, the 28th January, the 12th and the 23rd February, the 16th and the 30th March, and the 14th April, 1916, prohibiting the exportation of certain articles therein referred to from the United Kingdom to certain or all destinations, have been issued in pursuance of the aforesaid powers:

And whereas it is expedient that the said Proclamation and Orders should be consolidated, with amendments and additions, and that such Proclamation and Orders should be revoked:

And whereas We have deemed it expedient to prohibit the exportation of the articles hereinafter enumerated:

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, declaring, and it is hereby declared, that the above-mentioned Proclamation and Orders be and the same are hereby revoked:

And we have further thought fit, by and with the advice aforesaid, and in virtue and in exercise of the powers aforesaid, further to declare, and it is hereby declared, as follows:—

That the exportation of the goods mentioned in the Schedule hereto to be prohibited as follows:—

- (1) Goods marked (A), to all destinations;
- (2) Goods marked (B), to all ports and destinations abroad other than ports and destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates;
- (3) Goods marked (C), to all destinations in foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France and French Possessions, Russia, Italy and Italian Possessions, Spain and Portugal, and to all ports in any such foreign countries, and to all Russian Baltic ports.

SCHEDULE TO THE ROYAL PROCLAMATION OF THE 10TH MAY, 1916.

- (C) Absinthe.
- (B) Accoutrements.
- (A) Aeroplane dope.
- (A) Aeroplane engines and their component parts.
- (A) Aircraft of all kinds and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.
- (B) Alumite.
- (C) Anchors and chain cables.
- (A) Aneroids suitable for aircraft.
- (B) Animals, living, for food.
- (A) Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable, or which may become suitable, for use in war.
- (C) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.
- (C) Arrack.
- (B) Asbestos and articles manufactured wholly or partly of asbestos.
- (C) Asphalt and liquid or solid bitumen.
- (A) Baggings and sackings, old.
- (C) Bags and sacks not otherwise specifically prohibited (except paper bags).
- (A) Bags and sacks made of jute.
- (C) Balsams.
- (B) Bandoliers, leather.
- (A) Barographs, suitable for aircraft.
- (A) Baudruche skin.
- (B) Beeswax.
- (C) Belting, woven hair.
- (C) Bicycles and their component parts.
- (B) Binnacles.
- (C) Black plates and black sheets under $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick.
- (B) Bladders.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

- (C) Blankets.
- (B) Bones in any form and bone ash.
- (B) Boots, heavy, for men.
- (B) Buckets, suitable for camp use.
- (C) Burners, acetylene.
- (B) Camp equipment, articles of.
- (C) Camphor.
- (C) Candles (except candles manufactured wholly or partly of paraffin wax or tallow).
- (B) Candles manufactured wholly or partly of paraffin wax or tallow.
- (C) Canes and sticks, unmounted.
- (A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.
- (A) Canvas, old ship.
- (A) Canvas cuttings.
- (B) Capsicum.
- (A) Capsicum, oleo-resin of.
- (A) Carbon, Brazilian.
- (C) Carbon, gas.
- (A) Carbons, suitable for searchlights.
- (A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
- (A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts.
- (B) Carts, two wheeled, capable of carrying 15 cwt. or over, and their component parts.
- (C) Casein and preparations thereof.
- (B) Casings.
- (A) Celluloid.
- (A) "Celluloid" sheet, non-inflammable, and similar transparent material non-soluble in lubricating oil, petrol or water.
- (C) Charcoal.
- Chemicals, drugs, dyes and dye stuffs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations and tanning extracts, the following:—
- (B) Acetanilide.
- (A) Acetates, all metallic.
- (A) Acetic acid.
- (A) Aceto-celluloses.
- (A) Acetone and its compounds and preparations.
- (A) Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) and its preparations.
- (A) Alcohol, absolute.
- (A) Alcohol, methylic.
- (A) Aluminium nitrate.
- (B) Aluminium, oxides of, and mixtures containing aluminium oxides.
- (C) Aluminium, salts of (except aluminium nitrate and sulphate, aluminio-ferric and ammonium alum).
- (B) Aluminium sulphate.
- (B) Aluminio-ferric.
- (A) Amidol and mixtures containing amidol.
- (A) Amidopyrine.
- (B) Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound (except ammonium nitrate, perchlorate and sulphocyanide).
- (B) Ammonia, liquefied.
- (B) Ammonia liquor.
- (B) Ammonium alum.
- (A) Ammonium nitrate, perchlorate and sulphocyanide.
- (A) Amyl acetate.
- (A) Anthracene oil.
- (C) Antimony, compounds of (except sulphides and oxides of antimony).
- (B) Antimony, sulphides and oxides of.
- (A) Antipyrine (phenazone) and its preparations.
- (A) Anti-tetanus serum.
- (C) Arsenic, compounds of arsenic, and mixtures containing arsenic.
- (C) Barium sulphate.
- (A) Belladonna and its preparations.
- (A) Belladonna alkaloids, and their salts and preparations.
- (B) Benzoic acid (synthetic) and benzoates.
- (A) Benzol and its compounds and preparations.
- (C) Bismuth and its salts (except bismuth nitrate).
- (A) Bismuth nitrate.
- (C) Bleaching powder.
- (C) Borax and mixtures containing borax.

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Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc.—*continued.*

- (C) Boric acid.
- (C) Boron compounds.
- (B) Bromine and alkaline bromides.
- (A) Caffeine and its salts.
- (B) Calcium carbide.
- (C) Calcium sulphate.
- (C) Calcium sulphide.
- (B) Cantharides.
- (A) Carbolic acid and compounds thereof, and preparations containing carbolic acid.
- (A) Carbon disulphide.
- (B) Carbon tetrachloride and its preparations.
- (A) Cerium, oxide and salts of.
- (A) Chloral and its compounds and preparations.
- (A) Chlorates, all metallic.
- (B) Chlorine.
- (B) Chromium, compounds of (except chromium acetate, chromium chlorate and chromium nitrate), and mixtures containing such compounds of chromium.
- (A) Chromium acetate.
- (A) Chromium chlorate.
- (A) Chromium nitrate.
- (A) Coal tar, all products (except creosote) obtainable from and derivatives thereof, suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures containing such products or derivatives.
- (A) Cobalt nitrate.
- (B) Cobalt, oxides and salts of (except cobalt nitrate), and mixtures containing such oxides or salts of cobalt.
- (B) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.
- (B) Colchicum and its preparations.
- (A) Collodion.
- (A) Copper acetate.
- (C) Copper, compounds of (except copper acetate, copper iodide, copper nitrate, copper sulphate, and suboxide of copper), and mixtures containing such compounds of copper.
- (B) Copper iodide.
- (A) Copper nitrate.
- (B) Copper, suboxide of, and mixtures containing suboxide of copper.
- (B) Copper sulphate.
- (C) Creosote.
- (A) Cresol, compounds and preparations of cresol (except saponified cresol) and nitrocresol.
- (B) Cresol (saponified).
- (A) Cyanamide.
- (A) Diethylbarbituric acid (veronal) and veronal sodium.
- (A) Dimethylaniline.
- (A) Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes or dyestuffs.
- (A) Emetin and its salts.
- (A) Ergot of rye.
- (A) Ether, acetic.
- (A) Ether, formic.
- (A) Ether, sulphuric.
- (A) Eucaine hydrochloride, eucaine (benzamine) lactate, and their preparations.
- (C) Formic acid.
- (B) Formic aldehyde.
- (A) Fusel oil (amyl alcohol).
- (A) Gentian and its preparations.
- (A) Glycerine, and preparations containing glycerine not otherwise specifically prohibited.
- (A) Green oil.
- (B) Guaiacol and guaiacol carbonate.
- (C) Halogen derivatives of aliphatic hydrocarbons (except carbon tetrachloride, the exportation of which is prohibited to all ports and destinations abroad other than ports and destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates).
- (A) Henbane and its preparations.

*Government Notices affecting Trade.*Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc.—*continued.*

- (B) Hexamethylene tetramin (urotropin) and its compounds and preparations.
- (B) Hydrobromic acid.
- (B) Hydrochloric acid.
- (A) Hydroquinone, and mixtures containing hydroquinone.
- (A) Indigo, natural and synthetic.
- (C) Iodine and its compounds and preparations.
- (C) Iron sulphates.
- (A) Ipecacuanha root.
- (B) Magnesium chloride and sulphate and mixtures containing magnesium chloride or sulphate.
- (A) Manganese, peroxide of.
- (B) Mercury, compounds and preparations of (except nitrate of mercury), and mixtures containing such compounds of mercury.
- (A) Mercury nitrate.
- (A) Methylaniline.
- (A) Methyl salicylate, and preparations containing methyl salicylate.
- (A) Metol, and mixtures containing metol.
- (A) Naphthalene and its compounds and preparations.
- (A) Neo-salvarsan.
- (A) Nickel nitrate.
- (B) Nickel, oxides and salts of (except nickel nitrate), and mixtures containing such oxides or salts of nickel.
- (A) Nitrates, all metallic.
- (A) Nitric acid.
- (A) Nitro-toluol.
- (A) Novocain and its preparations.
- (C) Nux vomica and its preparations.
- (C) Nux vomica alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
- (A) Opium and its preparations.
- (A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
- (B) Oxalic acid.
- (B) Paraffin, liquid medicinal.
- (A) Paraformaldehyde.
- (A) Paraldehyde.
- (A) Perchlorates, all metallic.
- (A) Phenacetin and its preparations.
- (A) Phosgene (carbonyl chloride).
- (B) Phosphorus and its compounds.
- (A) Picric acid and its components.
- (A) Platinum, salts of.
- (A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
- (A) Potassium chlorate, and mixtures containing potassium chlorate.
- (A) Potassium cyanide, and mixtures containing potassium cyanide.
- (A) Potassium, nitrate (saltpetre.)
- (A) Potassium, perchlorate.
- (A) Potassium, permanganate.
- (B) Potash salts (except potassium chlorate, cyanide, nitrate (saltpetre), perchlorate and permanganate), and mixtures containing such potash salts.
- (A) Pyridine.
- (A) Pyrogallic acid, and mixtures containing pyrogallic acid.
- (B) Quinine and its salts.
- (A) Radium compounds.
- (A) Saccharin.
- (A) Salicylic acid and its preparations.
- (A) Salipyrine.
- (A) Salol and its preparations.
- (A) Salvarsan.
- (B) Santonin and its preparations.
- (B) Senna leaves and pods.
- (B) Soda, caustic.
- (C) Sodium carbonate and bicarbonate.
- (C) Sodium cyanide, and mixtures containing sodium cyanide.
- (B) Sodium hyposulphite (thiosulphate), and mixtures containing sodium hyposulphite
- (B) Sodium prussiate, and mixtures containing sodium prussiate.
- (A) Sodium salicylate and its preparations.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc.—*continued.*

- (C) Sodium sulphate and bisulphate (nitre cake).
- (C) Sodium sulphide.
- (A) Spent oxide.
- (B) Stramonium leaves and seeds.
- (C) Strontium sulphate.
- (A) Sulphonal.
- (A) Sulphur and preparations containing sulphur.
- (A) Sulphur, chlorides of.
- (A) Sulphur dioxide, liquefied.
- (A) Sulphuric acid.
- (A) Sulphuric acid, fuming, (oleum).
- Tanning extracts, the following:—
 - (A) Chestnut extract.
 - (A) Oakwood extract.
 - (A) Valex.
 - (A) Valonia.
 - (B) Other extracts and substances for use in tanning.
- (B) Tartaric acid, cream of tartar, and alkaline tartrates.
- (A) Theobromine sodium salicylate.
- (A) Thorium, oxide and salts of.
- (A) Thymol and its preparations.
- (B) Tin, chlorides of.
- (C) Tin, compounds of (except chlorides and oxide of tin).
- (B) Tin, oxide of.
- (A) Toluol and its compounds and preparations.
- (A) Triphenyl phosphate.
- (A) Trional.
- (A) Trioxymethylene.
- (B) Tungsten, oxides and salts of.
- (C) Ultramarine, and mixtures containing ultramarine.
- (B) Urca and its compounds.
- (A) Xylol and its compounds and preparations.
- (B) Zinc chloride and sulphate, and mixtures containing zinc chloride or sulphate.
- (C) China stone.
- (B) Chronometers.
- (A) Cinematograph films.
- (C) Clay, china, potters', and ball.
- (C) Cloth manufactured wholly or partly of wool or hair, except khaki woollen or worsted cloth.
- (A) Cloth, khaki woollen or worsted, and mixtures thereof.
- (B) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal.
- (A) Coal tar.
- (C) Coconut, desiccated.
- (B) Coke, except petroleum coke.
- (A) Coke, petroleum.
- (A) Collar check, woollen.
- (B) Compasses for ships, and component parts thereof.
- (A) Compasses, other than ships' compasses.
- (C) Cordite presses.
- (C) Cork and cork dust and articles wholly manufactured from cork or cork dust or both.
- (C) Cotton, all manufactures, mixtures, and products of, not otherwise specifically prohibited.
- (A) Cotton pulp.
- (A) Cotton rags and rags containing cotton.
- (C) Cotton, raw.
- (A) Cotton shoddy.
- (A) Cotton wadding and articles containing cotton wadding.
- (A) Cotton waste and articles containing cotton waste.
- (A) Cotton wool and articles containing cotton wool.
- (B) Crucibles (plumbago).
- (A) Cylinders, metal, such as can be used for containing compressed gas.
- (B) Deer skins.
- (C) Dextrine.
- (B) Diamonds prepared for use in draw plates.
- (A) Diamonds suitable for industrial purposes.
- (C) Dies for cartridge cases.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

- (B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
 (B) Draw plates, jewelled, for drawing wire.
 (C) Dynamo sheets.
 (B) Electric lamps.
 (A) Electrodes, carbon, for electric furnaces.
 (B) Electros for printing purposes, composed of lead, antimony or copper.
 (C) Emery, corundum, natural or artificial (such as alundum) carborundum and
 crystalon and manufactures thereof.
 (B) Equipment, military.
 (A) Esparto grass.
 (A) Explosives.
 (B) Fats, all animal and vegetable, and articles and mixtures containing such fats.
 (B) Fatty acids and articles and mixtures containing fatty acids.
 (B) Fencing staples.
 Ferro alloys, the following :—
 (B) Ferro-cerium.
 (B) Ferro-chrome.
 (B) Ferro-manganese.
 (A) Ferro-molybdenum.
 (B) Ferro-nickel.
 (B) Ferro-titanium.
 (A) Ferro-tungsten.
 (B) Ferro-vanadium.
 (B) Spiegeleisen.
 (A) Ferro-silicon.
 (B) Fibre, China.
 (A) Fibre, Mauritius.
 (A) Fibre, Mexican.
 (A) Fibre, Mexican istle.
 (A) Fibre, New Zealand flax.
 (C) Fibres, vegetable, not otherwise specifically prohibited, and yarns made
 therefrom.
 (A) Field glasses.
 (B) Files.
 (A) Firearms, rifled, and their component parts.
 (B) Firearms, unrifled, and their component parts.
 (C) Fishing gear (except tackle for fishing by rod and line).
 (A) Flax fabric suitable for aircraft.
 (A) Flax, raw.
 (A) Flax shakings.
 (A) Flax tow.
 (A) Flax waste.
 Forage and food which may be used for animals, the following :—
 (B) Beans.
 (C) Brewers' and distillers' grains.
 (C) Brewers' dried yeast.
 (C) Buckwheat.
 Cakes and meals, the following :—
 (C) Biscuit meal.
 (C) Calf meal.
 (C) Coconut and poonac cake.
 (B) Compound cakes and meal.
 (B) Cotton seed cake, and cotton seed meal.
 (C) Fishmeal and concentrated fish.
 (C) Gluten meal or gluten feed.
 (C) Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal.
 (C) Hempseed cake and meal.
 (C) Husk meal.
 (B) Linseed cake and meal.
 (C) Locust bean meal.
 (C) Maize germ meal.
 (C) Maize meal and flour.
 (C) Meat meal.
 (C) Palmnut cake and meal.
 (C) Poppy seed cake and meal.
 (C) Rapeseed or colzaseed cake and meal.
 (C) Sesame seed cake and meal.
 (C) Soya bean cake and meal.
 (C) Sunflower seed cake and meal.
 (B) Whale cake.
 (B) Whale meal.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

Forage and food for animals—*continued.*

- (c) Chick peas.
- (c) Dari.
- (c) Gram or dhol.
- (c) Green forage.
- (A) Hay.
- (B) Lentils.
- (c) Lupin seeds.
- (B) Maize.
- (c) Maize germs.
- (B) Malt dust, malt flour, culms, sprouts or combings.
- (c) Millet.
- Offals of corn and grain, the following :—
- (A) Bran.
- (A) Middlings.
- (c) Mill dust and screenings.
- (A) Pollard.
- (B) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
- (A) Sharps.
- (B) Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds.
- (c) Pigeon peas.
- (A) Straw.
- (B) Forges, portable.
- (B) Fuel, manufactured.
- (c) Furs, and manufactures thereof.
- (A) Fuses.
- (B) Fustic (chips and extract).
- (c) Gauges for cartridges and shells.
- (A) Glass for optical instruments.
- (B) Gloves, fingerless sheepskin.
- (B) Gloves, men's woollen.
- (B) Gloves, with leather palms.
- (c) Glucose.
- (B) Goat skins.
- (A) Goldbeaters' skin.
- (A) Gramophone and other sound records.
- (B) Graphite, and mixtures containing graphite.
- (B) Grindery, the following articles of, used in the making of boots and shoes:—
- Brass rivets.
- Cutlan studs.
- Heel attaching pins.
- Heel tip nails.
- Heel tips.
- Hobnails.
- Lasting tacks and rivets, and iron shoe rivets.
- Protector studs.
- Screwing wire.
- Steel bills.
- (c) Grindstones.
- (c) Grubbers.
- (B) Guanos.
- (c) Gums (except such as contain caoutchouc and except gum tragacanth).
- (B) Gums containing caoutchouc.
- (A) Gum tragacanth.
- (B) Guts.
- (c) Hacksaw blades.
- (B) Hair, animal.
- (B) Hair, animal, tops, noils, and yarns of.
- (c) Handles and helms for grubbers, pickaxes, spades and shovels.
- (A) Harness and metal fittings therefor.
- (A) Heliographs.
- (A) Hemp, other than Manila hemp.
- (c) Hemp, Manila.
- Hemp, the following manufactures of :—
- (c) Binder and reaper twine.
- (B) Cloth.
- (B) Cordage and twine (except cordage or twine of Manila hemp and binder or reaper twine).
- (c) Cordage and twine of Manila hemp.
- (A) Hemp ropes, old.
- (A) Hemp waste.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

- (A) Hides of cattle, buffaloes, and horses, and calfskins.
 (B) Horse shoes.
 (B) Hosiery, wool or wool mixed, for men's wear.
 (B) Huts, wooden.
 (C) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea, the following:—
 Cordite presses.
 Dies for cartridge cases.
 Gauges for cartridges or shells.
 Incorporators.
 Lapping machines.
 Rifling machines.
 Wire-winding machines.
 (B) Implements for cutting or fixing barbed or galvanised wire.
 (A) Incandescent mantles.
 (C) Incorporators.
 (A) Jute padding.
 (A) Jute piece goods.
 (B) Jute, raw and carded.
 (A) Jute threads.
 (A) Jute twist.
 (A) Jute waste.
 (A) Jute webbing.
 (A) Jute wrappers (Surrat tares).
 (A) Jute yarns.
 (B) Kettles, camp.
 (A) Khaki camel fleece.
 (A) Khaki woollen or worsted cloth and mixtures thereof.
 (B) Lacs, not including lac dye.
 (B) Lanterns suitable for camp use.
 (C) Lapping machines.
 Leather and leather goods of the following descriptions:—
 (C) Chamois, glacé kid, morocco, persians, roans, and seal-leather.
 (B) Leather articles of personal equipment suitable for military purposes.
 (B) Leather bandoliers.
 (B) Leather belting, hydraulic leather, pump leather and picking bands.
 (B) Leather belts.
 (C) Leather, bookbinding.
 (C) Leather, enamelled, japanned or varnished.
 (B) Leather laces.
 (B) Leather pouches.
 (C) Leather suitable for textile machinery, except leather belting and picking bands.
 (B) Leather suitable for military clothing.
 (A) Leather suitable for saddlery, harness or military boots.
 (C) Leather waste.
 (C) Linen manufactures, the following:—
 Canvas.
 Canvas hose.
 Drills, woven.
 Ducks, woven.
 Linen piece goods, woven from bleached yarns but not bleached in the piece.
 Linen thread.
 Linen yarn.
 Union cloths containing cotton in the proportion of 25 per cent. or upwards.
 (A) Linen waste.
 (B) Logwood (chips, extract, and preparations).
 (B) Lubricants and articles and mixtures containing lubricants.
 (A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
 (C) Machinery for ditching and trenching.
 (C) Machinery, metal-working, and component parts and accessories thereof.
 (A) Magnesite and magnesite bricks.
 (A) Magnesite, caustic or lightly calcined, and dead burnt magnesite.
 (A) Magnetos.
 (B) Manures, compound, containing nitrate or phosphate.

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

(c) Mess tins.

Metals and ores, the following:—

- (A) Aluminium, alloys of aluminium, and manufactures of aluminium.
 (B) Antimony and alloys of antimony.
 (C) Arsenical ore.
 (B) Bauxite.
 (A) Cerium and its alloys (except ferro-cerium, the exportation of which is prohibited to all ports and destinations abroad other than ports and destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates).
 (B) Chrome ore.
 (B) Cobalt, cobalt ore, and alloys of cobalt.
 (C) Copper ore.
 (B) Copper, unwrought and part wrought, all kinds, including alloys of copper (such as brass, gun metal, naval brass and delta metal, phosphor copper, phosphor bronze, and solder containing copper), copper and brass circles, slabs, bars, ingots, scrap, rods and plates and also wrought copper of the following descriptions:—Copper and brass pipes, sheets, condenser plates, copper wire, brass wire, bronze wire, perforated brass sheets, perforated brass linings, and copper foil.
 (c) Copper manufactures, the following:—
 All articles wholly or partly manufactured of copper or its alloys not otherwise specifically prohibited.
 (A) Iron ore.
 (A) Iron, pig.
 (A) Iron pyrites.
 (A) Iron scrap.
 (B) Lead ore.
 (A) Lead, pig.
 (B) Lead, pipe, scrap, or sheet, and solder containing lead.
 (A) Magnesium and its alloys.
 (B) Manganese and manganese ore.
 (A) Mercury.
 (B) Molybdenum and molybdenite.
 (B) Nickel, alloys of nickel, and nickel ore.
 (A) Platinum, alloys of platinum, and manufactures containing platinum.
 (B) Scheelite.
 (B) Selenium.
 (B) Sodium.
 (A) Spelter and spelter dross.
 (A) Steel containing tungsten or molybdenum, and any tools or other articles made from such steel.
 (B) Steel and steel articles containing chrome, cobalt, nickel, or vanadium.
 (A) Steel angles, channels, joists, tees and other steel sectional material.
 (A) Steel billets, blooms, and slabs.
 (A) Steel bridge work, pier work, and structural material.
 (A) Steel flats, rounds, and squares (except carbon steel for tools and steel for mining purposes).
 (A) Steel ingots.
 (A) Steel plates and sheets $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick and over.
 (A) Steel scrap.
 (A) Steel sheet bars.
 (A) Steel tubes.
 (A) Steel wire.
 (A) Steel wire rods.
 (B) Tin, alloys of tin not otherwise specifically prohibited, and manufactures of tin (except hollow-ware, tin plates, and receptacles made from tin plates).
 (B) Tin ore.
 (C) Tin plates and receptacles made from tin plates.
 (A) Tungsten (except tungsten filaments for electric lamps).
 (B) Tungsten filaments for electric lamps.
 (B) Vanadium.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

Metals and ores—*continued.*

- (B) Wolframite.
- (B) Wolfenite.
- (B) Yellow metal.
- (A) Zinc ashes.
- (B) Zinc ore.
- (A) Zinc, alloys of zinc, and manufactures of zinc.
- (B) Mica, mica chimneys, mica splittings, micanite, and micanite cloth.
- (B) Mineral jellies.
- (B) Mines and their component parts.
- (C) Monazite sand.
- (B) Motor spirit (except benzol, the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations).
- (C) Motor vehicles, motor bicycles, and their component parts and accessories.
- (B) Nautical instruments.
- (B) Needles, hosiery.
- (B) Nightlights.
- (B) Oakum.
- (A) Oats.
- (C) Oil, blast furnace.
- (C) Oils, creosote, except wood tar oil.
- (B) Oil fuel, except oil fuel allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped for use on board the exporting ship.
- (B) Oil fuel, shale.
- (B) Oils, all animal and vegetable (not including essential oils), and articles and mixtures containing such oils.
- (B) Oil waste.
- (B) Oil, whale (train, blubber, sperm), seal oil, shark oil, fish oil generally, and mixtures of the foregoing.
- (B) Oil, wood tar.
- Oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds, and products, the following:—
 - (B) Castor beans.
 - (B) Coconuts.
 - (B) Copra.
 - (B) Cotton seed.
 - (B) Ground nuts, earth nuts, or pea nuts (Arachides).
 - (B) Hempseed.
 - (B) Linseed.
 - (B) Palm nuts and palm kernels.
 - (B) Poppy seeds.
 - (B) Rape or colza seed.
 - (B) Sesame seed.
 - (B) Soya beans.
 - (B) Sunflower seed.
 - (C) Other oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds, and products.
- (B) Ovens, suitable for camp use.
- (C) Packings, engine and boiler.
- (A) Paper, waste.
- (B) Paraffin oil.
- (B) Paraffin wax.
- (C) Peat.
- (B) Pepper.
- (A) Periscopes.
- (B) Petroleum, fuel oil.
- (B) Petroleum, lighting oil.
- (B) Petroleum, gas oil.
- (B) Petroleum spirit and articles containing petroleum spirit.
- (C) Petroleum and its products not otherwise specifically prohibited.
- (B) Phosphate rock, namely:—
 - Apatites.
 - Phosphates of lime and alumina.
- (A) Photographic sensitive films, plates, and printing paper, whether exposed or not.
- (C) Pickaxes.
- (C) Pimento.
- (B) Pigskins.
- (B) Pitches derived from fats, greases, oils or fatty acids.
- (B) Plumbago.
- (C) Pocket lamp cases, and cases fitted with bulbs but not containing batteries.
- (A) Powder, aluminium.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

- (B) Powder, bronze (except aluminium powder).
- (A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
- Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following:—
- (B) Animals, living, for food.
- (C) Arrowroot.
- (B) Barley, barley meal, and pearlled and pot barley.
- (C) Bean flour and meal.
- (C) Biscuits, bread and cakes.
- (B) Butter.
- (C) Cassava powder.
- (B) Cheese.
- (C) Cocoa, raw, and manufactures thereof.
- (C) Cocoa husks.
- (C) Cocoa shells.
- (C) Coffee.
- (C) Cornflour.
- (C) Corn grits.
- (B) Eggs in shells.
- (C) Egg, yolk and liquid, and albumen.
- (C) Furina.
- (C) Fish.
- (C) Fruit, fruit preserves, and nuts used as fruit.
- (C) Hominy.
- (B) Lard and imitation lard.
- (C) Lentil flour and meal.
- (C) Macaroni.
- (B) Malt.
- (C) Malt sugar.
- (C) Mandioca.
- (B) Margarine.
- (A) Meat, namely, beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated.
- (C) Meat, extract of.
- (C) Meat of all kinds (except poultry and game), not including beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated.
- (C) Meats, tinned or potted.
- (B) Milk, condensed or preserved.
- (B) Oatmeal and rolled oats.
- (C) Onions.
- (C) Pea flour and meal.
- (B) Peas (except tinned and bottled peas, and peas packed in cardboard boxes or similar receptacles).
- (C) Potatoes and potato flour.
- (C) Prepared foods wholly or partially derived from cereals.
- (C) Rice and rice flour.
- (C) Rye, rye flour and meal.
- (C) Sago and sago flour and meal.
- (C) Semolina.
- (C) Soup, compressed and desiccated.
- (C) Spaghetti.
- (A) Sugar, cane and beet.
- (C) Tapioca and tapioca flour.
- (C) Tomato pulp.
- (C) Vegetables, fresh (except peas).
- (C) Vermicelli.
- (A) Wheat, wheat flour, and wheatmeal.
- (A) Pulp-board waste.
- (A) Rags, cotton, and rags containing cotton.
- (A) Rags, linen.
- (B) Rags, woollen, shoddy, and mungo, applicable to other uses than manure.
- (C) Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock (except railway waggons, and their component parts, steel rails, steel sleepers, steel springs, and wheels, axles and tyres).
- (A) Railway material, the following—
- Steel rails.
- Steel sleepers.
- Steel springs.
- Wheels, axles and tyres.
- (B) Railway waggons and their component parts (except steel springs, and wheels, axles and tyres).

Government Notices affecting Trade.

- (B) Ramie stockings and ramie fabrics suitable for the manufacture of gas mantles.
- (A) Range finders and their component parts.
 (C) Rattans.
 (C) Resins and resinous substances (except such as contain caoutchouc).
 (B) Resinous substances containing caoutchouc.
 (A) Revolution indicators suitable for aircraft.
 (C) Rifling machines.
 (C) Rock crystal.
 (B) Rope made of steel wire, and steel hawsers.
 (B) Rubber (raw, waste, and reclaimed), solutions containing rubber, jellies containing rubber, and any other preparations containing rubber, and also balata, gutta-percha, and the following varieties of rubber, viz.:— Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong, Palembang, Pontianac, and all other substances containing caoutchouc.
 (B) Rubber, gutta-percha or balata, goods made wholly or partly of.
 (C) Rugs (except horse rugs).
 (B) Rugs, horse.
 (C) Rum and imitation rum.
 (C) Sabadilla seeds and preparations therefrom.
 (B) Sacks, coal.
 (A) Saddle, felt.
 (A) Saddlery, and metal fittings therefor.
 (A) Saddle serge.
 (C) Salt, rock and white (except table salt).
 (B) Sausage skins.
 (B) Search-lights.
 (C) Seeds, clover and grass.
 (B) Sheepskins, haired or woolled.
 (B) Shellac.
 Shipbuilding materials, the following:—
 (A) Boiler tubes.
 (A) Condenser tubes.
 (C) Diesel and other internal combustion engines for marine propulsion, and component parts of such engines.
 (C) Iron and steel castings and forgings for hulls and machinery of ships.
 (C) Iron plates and sectional materials for shipbuilding.
 (C) Ships' auxiliary machinery.
 (C) Shovels.
 (B) Signalling lamps and their component parts.
 (A) Silica bricks.
 Silk and silk manufactures, the following:—
 (B) Broad silks of all kinds, whether all silk or of silk mixed with other yarns (except with artificial silk yarn or metal threads), in the grey or discharged, undyed, dyed or printed but unweighted.
 (A) Silk braid, silk cloth, silk thread, suitable for cartridges.
 (B) Schappe and spun yarns.
 (B) Shantung silk.
 (A) Silk noils.
 (B) Silk, raw or thrown.
 (B) Silk waste.
 (A) Sisal strings, old.
 (A) Sisal waste.
 (C) Slagwool.
 (A) Soap containing more than one per cent. of glycerine.
 (C) Soap (except soft soap) containing one per cent. or less of glycerine.
 (B) Soap, soft, containing one per cent. or less of glycerine.
 (C) Sounding machines and gear.
 (C) Spades.
 (C) Sparking plugs.
 (C) Spices other than pepper.
 (B) Spiegeleisen.
 (A) Spirits, methylated.
 (A) Spirits of a strength of not less than 43 degrees above proof.
 (C) Starch.
 (A) Steel stampings, suitable for aircraft.
 (B) Stockinette.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

- (A) Straw-board waste.
- (B) Submarine sound-signalling apparatus.
- (B) Surgical bandages and dressings (except cotton wadding and cotton wool, the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations).
- (B) Surgical instruments.
- (A) Swords, bayonets and other arms (not being fire-arms), and their component parts.
- (B) Syringes, hypodermic.
- (B) Tar, vegetable.
- (B) Tar, wood.
- (A) Tarpaulins.
- (C) Telegraphs (except wireless), instruments and material for (not including insulated wires and cables, the exportation of which is prohibited to all ports and destinations abroad other than ports and destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates).
- (B) Telegraphs, wireless, instruments and material for.
- (C) Telephones, material for (except telephone sets and their component parts).
- (B) Telephone sets and their component parts.
- (A) Telescopes.
- (B) Tents and their component parts.
- (C) Terneplates and receptacles made from terneplates.
- (A) Theodolites.
- (B) Thermometers, clinical.
- (C) Tin plates and receptacles made from tin plates.
- (B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
- (B) Torpedo nets.
- (B) Torpedo tubes.
- (C) Transformer sheets.
- (A) Tubes, brass, solid drawn.
- (B) Tubes, brass, brazed.
- (A) Tubes, copper, solid drawn.
- (A) Turnbuckles suitable for aeroplanes.
- (B) Turpentine (oil and spirit), and articles containing turpentine.
- (B) Turpentine substitute, and articles containing turpentine substitute.
- (C) Twist drills.
- (B) Tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles (whether attached to a vehicle or cycle or not), together with articles and materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres.
- (B) Uniform clothing (except second-hand military uniform clothing).
- (A) Uniform clothing, second-hand military.
- (B) Vessels, boats and craft.
- (B) Waggon, four-wheeled, capable of carrying one ton or over, and their component parts.
- (A) Waggon covers.
- (C) Water bottles suitable for military use.
- (C) Wax, carnauba.
- (B) Waxed paper.
- (B) Waxes, mineral and vegetable (except carnauba), and composite waxes.
- (B) Web equipment.
- (B) Wires and cables, insulated.
- (C) Wire-winding machines.
- Woods, the following:—
 - (A) Ash.
 - (A) Ash three ply wood.
 - (C) Lignum vitæ.
 - (C) Mahogany.
 - (C) Plywood, except ash three-ply wood.
 - (A) Spruce.
 - (A) Walnut.
- (B) Wool grease.
- (B) Woollen and worsted yarns and mixtures thereof.
- (B) Woollen scarves, jerseys, cardigan jackets, socks, and men's woollen gloves and underwear.
- (B) Woollen rags, shoddy, and mungo, applicable to other uses than manure.
- (B) Wool noils and mixtures thereof.
- (B) Wool, raw (sheep's and lambs'), and mixtures thereof.
- (B) Wool tops and mixtures thereof.
- (B) Wool waste.
- (B) X-ray apparatus.

*Government Notices affecting Trade.***ENEMY FIRMS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.**

Additions to and Alterations in Statutory List* of Firms in Foreign Countries with whom Trading is prohibited:—

Additions: *Denmark, Greece, Japan, Norway, Phillippine Islands, Portugal, and Sweden.*

Alterations: *Brazil, Netherlands, Persia, Sweden, and Netherlands East Indies.*

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 9th day of May, 1916.

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

WHEREAS His Majesty was pleased, in exercise of the power in that behalf conferred on Him by Section one, sub-section one, of the Trading with the Enemy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1915, by a Proclamation dated the 29th day of February, 1916,† to prohibit all persons or bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, resident, carrying on business, or being in the United Kingdom from trading with any of the persons or bodies of persons mentioned in the List contained in the said Proclamation :

And whereas by Section one, sub-section two, of the said Act, it is provided that any List of persons and bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, with whom such trading is prohibited by a Proclamation under the said Act may be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of a Secretary of State, such List as so varied or added to being in the said Proclamation referred to as the "Statutory List" :

And whereas the List contained in the said Proclamation has been varied and added to by subsequent Orders of Council :

And whereas His Majesty was pleased by a Proclamation, dated the 26th day of April, 1916, and entitled "The Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 2,"‡ to amend the said Proclamation dated the 29th day of February, 1916, in certain particulars :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the following effect :—

That the "Statutory List" of persons and bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, with whom trading is prohibited, should be further amended by the variation and addition of the names set forth in the Schedule hereto.

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 Right Honourable Sir Edward Grey, Bart., K.G., one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Controller of the Foreign Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

* The List for each country is sent by telegraph to His Majesty's Representative in that country, who will notify British Consular Officers, to whom persons abroad may apply for information as to names on the List.

† See pp. 607-617 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 2nd March.

‡ See p. 273 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 4th May.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

SCHEDULE.

Additions to List.

DENMARK.

Allegemeine Elektricitäts Gesellschaft, Vestergade, 23, Copenhagen.
 Anglo-Russian Trading Company, Dron, Tvaerg., 3, Copenhagen.
 Brennabor Filial, Tordenskjoldgade, 3, and Christian 9th Gade, Copenhagen.
 Continental Caoutchouc & Guttapercha Company, Amaliegade, Copenhagen.
 Copenhagen Coal and Coke Company (Kjobenhavns-Kul-Koks-Kompagni A/S), Islands Brygge, 22, Copenhagen.
 Costa & Ribeiro, Copenhagen.
 Dansk Russiske Handelselskab, Copenhagen.
 Goldstück Hainze & Company, S. Annaepl, 16, Copenhagen.
 Jensen, Albert, Islands Brygge, 22, Copenhagen.
 Jenson & Fode, Ny Vestergade, 7, Copenhagen.
 Keil, Otto, Vesterbrogade, 28, Copenhagen.
 Kraeft, Walter, Norregade, 7, Copenhagen.
 Rothapfel, Max, Oestbaneg, 19, Copenhagen.

GREECE.

Barouh, Solomon & Levi, Volo.
 Brazzafoli, Domenico, Syra.
 Constantacopoulos & Company, Patras.
 Dimitrelias, John, Vathy, Samos.
 Fels & Company, Corfu.
 Frandzis, P., & Fiorentino, G., Vathy, Samos.
 Galanis & Goldstein & Hadjiandreou, Samos.
 Muller, Karl, Patras.
 Lochner, Max, Patras.
 Lucas & Company, Patras.
 Spiliotopoulos, C., Patras.
 Stoltenhof & Lucas, Patras.

JAPAN.

Aachen & Munich Fire Insurance Company, c/o Simon Evers, 25 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama; 100 Yedo-machi, Kobe.
 Accumulatoren Fabrik Aktien Gesellschaft, 32B Tsukiji, Tokyo.
 Ahrens, H., & Company, Nachf, 29 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama; 10 Bund, Kobe.
 Bayer, F., & Company, 183 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama; 47 Akashimachi, Kobe.
 Becker & Company, 89B Yamashita-cho, Yokohama; 31A Akashimachi, Kobe.
 Benicke, F., Nachf, 5, Honkawaya-cho; Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo; 81 Kobe.
 Berg, Werner, 4 Shichome Nakayamatedori, Kobe.
 Bergmann & Company, 154 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama; and 40 Akashimachi, Kobe.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

- Bleifus, F. R., 92 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.
 Boeddinghans, C. E., 4 Deshima, Nagasaki.
 Bohler Keitei Goshi Kaisha, Nakanoshima, Osaka, and 3 Uchisai-waicho, Tokyo.
 Borkowsky, G., 169 Sannomiyacho, Itchome, Kobe.
 Bretschneider & Company, 160A Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.
 Carlowitz & Company, 124 Higashi-machi, Kobe, and 11 Isogami-Dori, 5 Nichome, Kobe.
 Cassella Senryo Kaisha, Murai Building, Ninonbashi-ku, Tokyo, and 31a Akashi-machi, Kobe.
 China Export, Import & Bank Company.
 Club Concordia, 117 Itomachi, Kobe.
 Club Germania, 235 Yokohama.
 Delacamp & Company, 121 Higashi-machi, Kobe.
 Delacamp Piper & Company, 202 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, and 70 Kyomachi, Kobe.
 Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, 180A Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, and 25 Kyomachi, Kobe.
 Evers, Simon & Company, 25 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama; 101 Yedomachi, Kobe.
 Fachtmann & Company, R., 45, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.
 Feicke & Company, J., 80 Kyomachi, Kobe.
 Gartner-Gebruder, Otaru, Hokkaido.
 Geiser & Gilbert, Limited, Surugadaishita, Tokyo.
 Gutmann, E., Yayasucho, Itchome, Tokyo.
 Hirschfeld, G. C., 43 Sannomiya-cho, Kobe.
 Hoffman, F., Kobe.
 Illies, C., & Company, 54 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama; 12 Bund, Kobe; 15 Tsukiji, Tokyo; 40, Kitahama, Sanchome, Osaka and Moji.
 Kobe Dispensary (Deutsche Apotheke), 16 Harima-Machi, Kobe.
 Langfeldt & Company, 73 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.
 Lessner, S. D., 35 Nakamachi, Kobe; 6 Megasaki, Nagasaki.
 Levedag, E., 4 Yurakucho, Itchome, Tokyo.
 Leybold, Shokwan, L., 26 Himonocho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo; 29 Nishi Hommachi, Moji.
 Liesecke, J., 80 Kyomachi, Kobe.
 Meier & Company, A., 24 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama; 68 Kyomachi, Kobe.
 Munster, B., 23, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.
 Normal Dispensary, 77D Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.
 Oestmann & Company, A., 196 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama; 47, Kobe.
 Oldenburg, E., 49 Harimamachi, Kobe.
 Piper & Thomas, 202 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.
 Pietzker, W., 45 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama; 17 Mayemachi, Kobe.
 Ramseger & Company, 17 Mayemachi, Kobe.
 Raspe & Company, M., 91 Kitamachi, Kobe; 18A Tsukiji, Tokyo.
 Ratjen, Rud, 122 Aoyama Minamimachi Rokucho, Tokyo.
 Reimers, Otto & Company, 198 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

- Retz, F., 214 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.
 Retz, F., & Company, 214 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.
 Ritter, W., P.O. Box 234, Yokohama.
 Romisch, Leo, 33 Tsukiji, Tokyo.
 Rohde & Company, Carl (Japan Export Company), 70A Yamashita-cho, Yokohama ; 104 Yedo-machi, Kobe.
 Schmidt Scharff & Company, R., 52 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.
 Shoten, Schmidt, 1 Yayasucho, Itchome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.
 Schramm & Company, Paul, 21 Yurakucho, Itchome, Kojimachi, Tokyo, and Ono Hamabedori, Kobe.
 Shuchardt & Schutte, 1 Yurakucho, Itchome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
 Siemens Schuckert Denki Kabushiki Kaisha, 65 Bojima Hamadori, Osaka ; 48 Akashicho Tsukiji, Tokyo ; 130 Tsutsui-cho, Kobe & Moji.
 Van Nierop's, Ed. L., Japan Trading Company, 39 Akashimachi, Kobe & 153 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.
 Vehling & Company, 92 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.
 Vogt, Carl Dr., 67 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.
 Weinberger & Company, C., 46 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama ; 76B Kyomachi, Kobe.
 Wilckens, A., 45 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.
 Winckler & Company, 256 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama ; 100 Yedo-machi, Kobe ; 2 Minami Konyamachi, Tokyo & 9 Shumokumachi Sanchome, Nagoya.
 Wolf, Hans, 81, Nakamachi, Kobe
 Wolter, Carl & Company, Honmachi, Chemulpo, Corea.
 Zeiss, Carl, 33, Tsukiji, Tokyo.

NORWAY.

- Hinsch, Rudolf, Sandefjord, & Bergen.
 Kroepeliens, C., Enke A/S, Bergen.
 Munchs, Cornelius, Efterfølger, Dronningen-sgt., 13, Christiania.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

- Los Helios, Manila.

PORTUGAL.

- Gomes de Amorim, Francisco, Praca de Restaurandoes, 53, Lisbon..
 Peres, José, Rua do Alreclin, 73, Lisbon.

SWEDEN.

- Svensson, Henry, W., Helsingborg.
 Winkler-Rathlew, S. W., Helsingborg.

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

BRAZIL.

- Martin, Luiz, Para.
 Steiner Martin & Company, Para.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

NETHERLANDS.

Boone, Jos., Ginneken.

PERSIA.

Shohet, Selim David & Company.

Sofer, D. J. & S., Hamadan.

Zarour, Sion, Hamadan.

SWEDEN.

Egnell, Fritz, A/B., Norra Bantorget, 20, Stockholm.

Junebro Export A/B., Gothenburg.

VARIATIONS.

BRAZIL.

Costa Ferreira in the Statutory List issued on March 24th *should read*

Costa Ferreira & Company, Rua Sao Bento, 77, Sao Paulo.

NETHERLAND EAST INDIES.

Engelen, Filemon & Company, Batavia, in the Statutory List issued on May 2nd *should read* Filamont Engelen & Company, Menado.

* * * * *

[N.B.—The Foreign Trade Department, Lancaster House, The Mall, London, S.W., is prepared on application to inquire of His Majesty's Representatives abroad for the names of substitutes for any firm on the Statutory List. When the applicant wishes this done by telegraph he must undertake to pay the cost of the telegraphic communication.

Certain additions and alterations in the Statutory List were published on pp. 848-50 of the "Journal" of 23rd March, pp. 929-36 of the "Journal" of 30th March, pp. 77-79 of the "Journal" of 13th April, pp. 162-165 of the "Journal" of 20th April, and pp. 276-9 of the "Journal" of 4th May. Any further additions or alterations which may be made will be duly notified in the "Board of Trade Journal."]

EXPORTS TO NORWAY.

The Director of the War Trade Department desires to give notice that special forms of guarantees have now been approved for use in connection with the export of prohibited goods to Norway, and that any guarantee in the old form will not be accepted on and after 1st June. Intending exporters of goods to Norway should instruct their consignees to apply to H.M. Consular Officers there for information as to the terms of the guarantees in question. (C.I.B. 17,733.)

TRADING IN WAR MATERIAL.

The Minister of Munitions desires to call attention to the fact that grey acetate of lime has been classified as an important constituent of military explosives, and that dealings in it are now subject to the restrictions imposed under Regulation 30A of the "Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914."

Government Notices affecting Trade.

All applications for licences to buy, sell, or deal in the above-mentioned material in the United Kingdom should be addressed to the Director of Propellant Supplies, Ministry of Munitions, 32, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.

⁶. [The text of Regulation 30A referred to above appeared on p. 21 of of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 7th October, 1915.]

**TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT
ACT, 1916.**

Enemy Businesses to be Wound Up.

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

127. Wolffng and Marians, 8, Manchester Avenue, London, E.C., Manufacturers and Importers. *Controller*: Adam Turquand Young, 41, Coleman Street, London, E.C. 8 May, 1916.
128. Coutinho, Caro and Co., 134, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., Metal Merchants. *Controller*: Norman Ward Wild, 22-28, Broad Street Avenue, London, E.C. 8 May, 1916.
129. The Wolf Safety Lamp Co., Boston Street, Sheffield, Engineers and Lamp Manufacturers. *Controller*: Thomas George Shuttleworth, Royal Insurance Buildings, Church Street, Sheffield. 8 May, 1916.
130. E. M. Brinckman and Co., 99, Redcross Street, Southwark, London, S.E., Merchants (Electric Lamps, Batteries, and Gas Mantles). *Controller*: Kenneth Charles Fox, 45, London Wall, London, E.C. 8 May, 1916.
131. Otto Bloch, 8, Vyse Street, Birmingham, Dealer in Jewellers' Requisites. *Controller*: Theodore David Neal, 110, Edmund Street, Birmingham. 8 May, 1916.

Appointment of Controller to fill vacancy.

Roselius and Co., 37, Mincing Lane, London, E.C., Coffee Merchants. *John Paterson*, 1, Walbrook, London, E.C., appointed Controller, 8 May, 1916, in place of Daniel Hill, deceased.

[The text of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1916, appeared on pp. 377-83 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th February; the businesses mentioned above are additional to those noted in the "Journal" as follows:—pp. 620-1, 2nd March; p. 692, 9th March; pp. 774-5, 16th March; pp. 852-4, 23rd March; pp. 939-40, 30th March; pp. 18-19, 6th April; pp. 80-2, 13th April; pp. 160-1, 20th April; pp. 215-6, 27th April; and pp. 275-6, 4th May.]

Government Notices affecting Trade.

FURTHER RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTATION.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

FOR PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES INTO
THE UNITED KINGDOM.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS by Section forty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation:

And whereas it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of certain goods should be prohibited as hereinafter provided:

Now, therefore, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows:—

As from and after the Twelfth day of May, 1916, subject as hereinafter provided, the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods is hereby prohibited, viz. :—

Bladders, casings and sausage skins.

Brooms and brushes.

Bulbs, flower roots, plants, trees and shrubs.

Canned, bottled, dried and preserved vegetables and pickles.

Horns and hoofs.

Ice.

Ivory, vegetable.

Moss litter.

Salt.

Starch, dextrine, farina and potato flour.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that this prohibition shall not apply to any such goods which are imported under licence given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and subject to the provisions and conditions of such licence.

This Proclamation may be cited as the Prohibition of Import (No. 5) Proclamation, 1916.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the Seventh year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

[*Note.*—The above is the fifth Proclamation issued this year restricting imports. For the previous Proclamations see p. 847 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 23rd March, p. 773 of the "Journal" of 16th March, p. 451 of the "Journal" of 17th February, and p. 13 of the "Journal" of 6th April. All correspondence, including applications for licences, with regard to these import restrictions (except those affecting sugar and paper or paper-making materials, which are administered by special Royal Commissions), should be addressed to the Controller, Department of Import Restrictions, 64, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.]

Government Notices affecting Trade.

**RE-TRANSMISSION OF POSTAL AND
TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE.****Correspondence should not be conducted through Intermediaries.**

The following announcement has been issued by the Army Council:—

It has come to the knowledge of the Army Council that, notwithstanding the notice that was issued by the Home Office in May, 1915,* firms and individuals in the United Kingdom are still receiving from Neutral countries requests to act as intermediaries or agents for the receipt and re-transmission to other Neutrals of postal and cable correspondence.

In the case of postal correspondence, the question of misleading the censors as to who are the actual parties to the correspondence does not arise, since the letters themselves are self-explanatory in that respect, but in the case of cables the practice is often very misleading.

In both cases the re-transmission of correspondence by an intermediary is dangerous to the intermediary himself, since, as a rule, he has little or no knowledge of the transaction he is indirectly assisting to carry out, and may, unknowingly, become implicated in enemy trade or in the transmission of undesirable information, thereby causing his own legitimate correspondence to be regarded with suspicion.

All persons in the United Kingdom are therefore warned to refuse to act as intermediaries for the re-transmission of telegraphic or postal correspondence, and all such intermediary correspondence will be specially liable to detention.

(C. 14,781.)

**ENEMY FIRMS IN HONG KONG UNDER
LIQUIDATION.****Correction in List.**

With reference to the notice on p. 282 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" giving a list of firms in Hong Kong reported to be enemy firms under liquidation, the Colonial Office notify that the firm of Messrs. Bume & Reif should not have been included in the list. This firm was in the first instance ordered to be liquidated, but subsequently a licence to trade was granted to Mr. B. Reif, who is a British subject, the order for liquidation was revoked, and the business allowed to be carried on by an agent under power of attorney from Mr. Reif.

(C.I.B. 16,564.)

* See p. 447 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 13th May, 1915.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

ENEMY BUSINESSES IN RUSSIA UNDER LIQUIDATION.

Notice to Creditors.

With reference to the notice on p. 942 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 30th March, 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 six previous lists, which contain the dates of the separate official notifications concerning claims, and the address of the Board of Liquidation appointed in respect of each business, may be consulted by British firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

H.M. Commercial Attaché also reports that orders have been issued for the sequestration of the Putiloff Works of Petrograd, and that a Board of Management will control the "Tetiuke" Mining Company, with power to liquidate the same on applications from Russian subjects, or subjects of allied or friendly Powers, desirous of purchasing the whole or part of the undertaking.

[*Note.*—Particulars as to the period within which claims must be submitted and the manner of their submission, &c. appeared on pp. 669-70 of the "Journal" of 9th December.] (C. 14,514.)

MAXIMUM PRICES FOR CERTAIN GOODS IN FRANCE AND FRENCH COLONIES.

H.M. Embassy in Paris has forwarded extracts from the issues of the "Journal Officiel" (Paris) of 19th and 21st April containing the texts of two laws, dated 17th and 20th April respectively, fixing maximum prices for certain products.

The Law of 17th April provides that during the present war maximum prices for oats, rye, barley, bran and grain offals may be fixed by decree.

The Law of 20th April provides that during the present war and for three months after the cessation of hostilities, maximum prices may be fixed by decree for the following goods:—Sugar, coffee, potatoes, milk, margarine, alimentary fats, edible oils, dry vegetables, paraffin and petrol, commercial fertilisers, copper sulphate and sulphur.

In the case of coffee, sugar, paraffin and petrol, the wholesale price at the port of entry or place of manufacture is to be fixed by decree, and in the case of the other products, by the Prefects of the Departments, after consultation with a Commission to be formed for that purpose in each Department. In the war zone prices may be fixed by the Military Authorities in respect of all articles of food and drink for military consumption even if not mentioned in

Foreign Government Notices affecting Trade.

this Law. The same applies to the civil population in the army zones, after the Military Authorities have consulted the Prefects of the Departments concerned.

Measures are also provided in this Law for the posting up of prices by retailers, and penalties will be enforced for any infraction of the regulations.

This Law applies also to **Algeria** and to the **French Colonies**.

(C. 14,445 ; C. 14,579.)

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The issues of the "Journal Officiel" (Paris) of 23rd, 28th, and 29th April publish further lists, in extension of the series previously published, of the names of German, Austrian or Hungarian firms in France and French African Colonies whose goods have been sequestered under the provisions of the Decree of 27th September, 1914, together with the name of the administrator appointed in each case.

These further lists refer to firms in the following, amongst other, towns:—Algiers, Bordeaux, Dakar, Havre, Lyons, Marseilles, Nancy, Nice, Paris, and Tunis.

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

TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

CHILE (COQUIMBO).—H.M. Consul at Coquimbo (Mr. G. L. Ansted) reports that although the trade of the Province of Coquimbo in 1915 improved in some respects it was still depressed by the effects of the war in Europe, and that the heavy transport charges and the difficulty in obtaining ships were sufficient reasons for the continued depression.

Imports.—The import trade was more adversely affected than was the export trade, for there was a relatively large decline in almost all classes of imports. The only considerable increase was in imports of vegetable products, due mainly to imports of flour from the United States under a special Law temporarily liberating certain food-stuffs from customs dues.

Exports.—Owing chiefly to activity in the iron mines, and in part to the higher prices paid for copper, the total value of exports from the Province in 1915 largely exceeded that of the preceding year.

Practically no bar-copper was produced in the Province in 1915, smelting operations having been confined to the production of copper-matte of an average copper content of about 50 per cent. Exports of copper ore of between 12 per cent. and 15 per cent. grade amounted to not far short of 20,000 tons. Ores of lower grade have not been exported in much larger quantities as the business would have been unprofitable under existing conditions of transport.

Trade Conditions Abroad.

Altogether it is estimated that about 7,500 tons of fine copper have been shipped, mostly to the United States, and this total might have been considerably increased but for a scarcity of mine hands.

The production of iron ore in the Province, principally at El Tofo, shows signs of becoming important. H.M. Consul states that he has been informed that in 1915, 23 steamships of an aggregate net tonnage of 63,000 tons, some proceeding through the Panama Canal, and others *via* the Magellan Straits, loaded 147,000 metric tons of El Tofo iron ore for Philadelphia, and the company working the El Tofo property imported from New York 24,269 metric tons of general merchandise, comprising machinery, cement, steel rails, explosives, provisions, clothing, &c., and a quantity of lumber from the Pacific Coast of the United States.

Railways.—There was a marked increase in the number of passengers making use of the longitudinal section of the railway between Copiapo to the north and Cabildo to the south of Coquimbo, the Cabildo station being the point of junction with the lines running between Santiago and Valparaiso. Agriculture has profited by the increased facilities provided by the railway for the transport of farm produce to the towns and to the port, but in this connection tariff rates give rise to complaint and the rolling stock is generally found to be inadequate in harvest time. A considerable quantity of fruit, pumpkins and other fresh vegetables, is carried to Coquimbo for shipment to other Chilean ports, and this produce is an important item of cargo for the coasting steamers.

(C. 12,712.)

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CHINA (FOOCHOW).—H.M. Consul at Foochow (Mr. F. E. Wilkinson) has furnished the following account of the commercial situation in his Consular district in 1915, together with a short review of the former German trade in that district:—

The total value of the trade of Foochow in 1915, including re-exports, was 33,593,167 Hk. taels* (about £4,356,600) as compared with 33,772,182 Hk. taels (about £4,608,500) in 1914. Of these totals, imports amounted to 14,210,817 Hk. taels (about £1,843,000) and exports to 19,382,350 Hk. taels (about £2,513,600) as compared with 14,766,927 Hk. taels (about £2,015,100) and 19,005,255 Hk. taels (about £2,593,400) respectively in 1914.

Fluctuations in Import and Export Trades.

While the total value of the trade remained much the same in 1915 as in the previous year, there were considerable fluctuations during the two years in the various classes of imports and exports. The most notable features of the trade of Foochow in 1915 were the heavy decline in imports of foreign goods from 8,037,766 Hk. taels in 1914 to 6,316,027 Hk. taels, and the large increase in exports to foreign countries from 5,191,534 Hk. taels in 1914 to 7,265,930 Hk. taels. Native imports, on the contrary, advanced during the same

* The average value of the Haikwan tael was 2s. 7½d. in 1915, 2s. 8½d. in 1914, and 3s. 0½d. in 1913.

100 Haikwan taels = 111.40 Shanghai taels, on which exchange business is based.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

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Trade Conditions Abroad.

period from 6,729,161 Hk. taels to 7,894,790 Hk. taels, while the exports to Chinese ports declined from 11,572,751 Hk. taels to 10,309,230 Hk. taels.

Conditions during the Year.

For the decline in the foreign import trade the war, by raising the cost of all foreign goods and cutting-off enemy supplies, is almost entirely responsible. The decrease would, in fact, have been considerably greater but for the unusually strong demand during the early summer from the home and foreign markets for Foochow teas which sent up prices to a level previously unknown and brought great prosperity, and with it increased buying power, to all concerned in the trade in tea, which is the staple export of Foochow. In almost all other lines of business, however, the year under review was unsatisfactory for traders.

Profits have been curtailed by the general rise in prices which has extended to the native as well as to the foreign trade. It is worthy of remark that in only one item, namely flour, has the war had the effect of displacing a foreign article of import by a cheaper native product. In the case of almost all other native goods competing with similar foreign goods prices have increased in the same ratio as those of foreign articles.

Foreign Imports in 1915.

The total value of foreign imports into Foochow in 1915 was 6,316,027 Hk. taels, as compared with 8,037,766 Hk. taels in 1914 and 9,138,341 Hk. taels in 1913. Thus within three years foreign imports have declined by nearly one-third.

Cotton and woollen goods.—Imports of cotton and woollen goods into Foochow in 1915 declined by 242,985 Hk. taels and 20,647 Hk. taels respectively, as compared with imports in 1914—see notice on pp. 312-3 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 4th May.

Metals—Imports of metals during the year were valued at 477,602 Hk. taels, but although the value of imports remained much the same as in 1914, the quantity declined considerably. There was a substantial increase in imports of lead which is used for packing tea, and a heavy decline in imports of tin.

Sundries.—Imports of foreign sundries declined from 3,978,405 Hk. taels in 1914 to 3,521,796 Hk. taels in 1915. The most significant decrease under this heading, as has already been mentioned, was flour, which was driven out of the Foochow market by the cheaper Shanghai product. Imports of kerosene oil and salted fish from the United States declined. The only noteworthy increase under this heading was in imports of Borneo oil.

The quantity of sundries imported from the United Kingdom is small, but the demand for them is steadily growing. The more important items are candles, cigarettes, chemical manures, electrical materials, medicines, provisions and soap. The sale of some of these goods would make even quicker progress but for the native imitations which appear on the market as soon as any particular brand becomes popular. Unless manufacturers have

Trade Conditions Abroad.

agents on the spot, counterfeited goods may go undetected for a considerable time, and not only are the sales of the genuine article seriously affected, but the reputation of the brand is often permanently injured. Popular brands of cigarettes, soap, condensed milk and biscuits are the articles most commonly imitated.

Effect of the War on Enemy Trade.

All trade with enemy countries was, of course, cut off during the year, and though a certain quantity of German goods reached Foochow indirectly from other Chinese ports, the amount was small, and most, if not all, of the goods sold were in stock when the war broke out. In the past the chief imports of German origin into the Foochow district have been artificial indigo and aniline dyes. In 1914, 4,399 piculs of artificial indigo, valued at 168,044 Hk. taels, and aniline dyes valued at 36,599 Hk. taels reached the port. Other enemy goods in considerable demand locally, before the war, were woollen yarn, lamps, enamelled ware, needles, and electrical materials. In all of these articles, with the single exception of electrical goods, imports declined to an extent which proves that in these cases also difficulty is being experienced in finding other sources of supply. Imports of electrical material, on the other hand, advanced in value from 30,076 Hk. taels in 1914 to 65,714 Hk. taels in 1915. These imports were entirely for the use of the local electricity supply company. In 1914 the United Kingdom, Germany, and Japan each supplied a third of the imports. In 1915 the trade was shared between the United Kingdom, Japan, and, to a lesser extent, the United States.

(C.I.B. 16,702.)

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REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.—The following information relative to trade conditions in Colombia, with particular reference to the port of Barranquilla, has been received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade:—

The foreign trade of Colombia, so far as Barranquilla is concerned, has been practically unaffected by the war. During the first few months the imports naturally fell to a very low figure, principally owing to the suspension of the Hamburg-America lines, but at the present time trade has almost regained its normal state. The import trade depends to a very great extent upon the exports of coffee, hides and other produce of the country, and a ready market is found in New York for nearly the entire production of Colombia. In return the United States supplies practically all the merchandise required in the Republic. Prior to the war, Germany supplied Colombia with *rice, coloured prints and mercerised cotton goods, cement, resin, hardware, machinery, bentwood furniture, clocks, cutlery, tools, and toys*, and imported from Colombia coffee, tobacco, ivory nuts, hides, &c. With the withdrawal of the Dutch steamers, this trade has been diverted to New York, with the exception of tobacco and ivory nuts, which now go to Havre and Bordeaux. Rice is now imported from New York and Liverpool. The cheap *coloured print goods* so popular in the

Trade Conditions Abroad.

Republic have not yet been successfully introduced by any other country.

At present 80 per cent. of the trade is with the United States, the remainder being shared by Italy, Spain, France and the United Kingdom. Exports are carried to New York by the only line of steamers now running between that port and Colombia, and imports are received through the same agency. (C. 11,555.)

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PARAGUAY.—According to the "Review of the River Plate" (Buenos Aires) of 24th March, there are signs of a gradually improving economic position in Paraguay. The foreign trade of the Republic reached its high water mark in 1913 with imports valued at 8,119,997 dollars gold and exports at 5,630,929 dollars gold. In 1914 there was a considerable fall in both items, imports amounting to 5,149,465 dollars and exports to 4,584,355 dollars. The complete figures for 1915 have just been issued by the National Statistical Department at Asuncion, and they show imports valued at 2,398,182 dollars and exports at 5,597,450 dollars. A marked decrease in imports last year was common to most South American Republics, and an increase in exports was equally common. During 1915, 29,617 head of cattle were exported from Paraguay, as compared with 24,385 head in 1914 and 36,564 head in 1913.

Dollar gold = 4s. about.

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RUSSIA (BAKU).—The British Vice-Consul at Baku (Mr. A. E. R. McDonell) reports that many more orders seem to have been given by local traders to United Kingdom firms than the latter have been able to fulfil, and such British goods as have been forwarded by parcel post have had a ready sale in Baku.

Very considerable difficulty has been experienced in remitting small amounts to the United Kingdom. In many cases where small remittances have been insisted upon, the difficulty has been met by the applicant for samples depositing the required sum with some trustworthy person in Baku. Local banks refuse this small business.

The question of catalogues and price lists requires careful study. Prices quoted should be c.i.f. Russian port. The Baku Municipality undertakes large works and requires prices to be quoted c.i.f. Baku; prices not so quoted are not considered.

Very few representatives of United Kingdom firms were seen in the Baku Consular district during 1915. The British Vice-Consul adds that this is to be regretted, as it is certain that firms who have made preparations in advance will be favourably placed for trade when normal communications are re-established. Baku is a sufficiently large market to warrant a special visit. (C.I.B. 14,186.)

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

Visit of H.M. Trade Commissioner.

In accordance with the practice that has been established for H.M. Trade Commissioners in the British Self-Governing Dominions to visit the United Kingdom officially from time to time, so that manufacturers and merchants may have the opportunity of consulting them on any matters connected with their business, or of obtaining information as to the possibilities of extending their trade, H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) is in this country, and has already interviewed a number of firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade and at the Chambers of Commerce in London, Bristol, Cardiff, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Walsall and Coventry. Mr. Milne is continuing his tour to those trade and industrial centres in the Provinces which have been decided upon as most advantageous to visit in view of the applications that have been received from firms in or near those centres and from Chambers of Commerce. He attends the Leicester Chamber of Commerce during the remainder of this week, and afterwards will attend the Chambers of Commerce at Nottingham, Derby, Stoke-on-Trent, Dublin, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Huddersfield, Leeds, Bradford, Newcastle, Edinburgh, Dundee, Dunfermline and Glasgow, in the order named. (C.I.B. 4,266.)

TRADE ENQUIRIES REGARDING MARKETS ABROAD.

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

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

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

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

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

I.—GENERAL.

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

When compared with April, 1914, the figures show an increase in the imports, but decreases in the exports both of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom and of foreign and colonial merchandise.

The following table shows the actual figures:—

	April, 1914.	April, 1915.	April, 1916.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1916 as compared with	
				1915.	1914.
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports ...	61,626,830	73,638,582	75,685,362	(+) 2,046,780	(+) 14,058,532
Exports—					
British ...	39,946,822	32,169,733	36,817,839	(+) 4,648,106	(—) 3,128,983
Foreign and Colonial ...	10,789,244	9,957,054	8,093,449	(—) 1,863,605	(—) 2,695,795

From these figures it will be seen that in April, 1916, the imports showed an increase of 2·8 per cent. over those of April, 1915, and 22·8 per cent. over those of April, 1914. The exports of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom showed an increase of 14·4 per cent. over those of April, 1915, but a decrease of 7·8 per cent. as compared with the corresponding month of 1914, whilst the exports of foreign and colonial merchandise showed decreases on the figures of both April, 1915 and 1914, of 18·7 per cent. and 25 per cent. respectively. With regard to the exports of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom it is interesting to note that they were higher in April of this year than in any month since the beginning of the war, with the exception of March, 1916, when they were valued at £37,598,119. In view of the fact that Easter this year fell in April and that there were consequently three less working days than in the previous month, it will be seen that the record figures of March were quite maintained during April.

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

	Four months ended April.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1916 as compared with	
	1914.	1915.	1916.	1915.	1914.
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports ...	258,618,963	281,420,780	303,815,910	(+) 22,395,130	(+) 45,196,947
Exports—					
British ...	173,533,445	116,770,328	147,508,907	(+) 30,738,579	(—) 26,024,538
Foreign and Colonial ...	40,151,463	31,729,362	24,264,914	(+) 2,535,552	(—) 5,886,549

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

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in April, 1916.

II.—IMPORTS.

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

Imports (Value C.I.F.*)—April.

	Month of April.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1916 as compared with 1915.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1916 as compared with 1914.
	1914.	1915.	1916.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	£ 5,533,686	9,417,543	11,094,219	+ 1,676,676	+ 5,560,533
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	5,947,829	7,423,786	6,952,216	— 471,570	+ 1,004,387
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	5,953,177	7,523,096	6,400,610	— 1,122,486	+ 447,433
2. Dutiable	4,209,121	4,968,286	7,514,359	+ 2,546,073	+ 3,305,238
D. Tobacco	706,822	563,117	369,245	— 193,872	— 337,577
Total, Class I. ...	£ 22,350,635	29,895,828	32,330,649	+ 2,434,821	+ 9,980,014
II.—Raw Materials and Articles					
Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	4,586	—	655	+ 655	— 3,931
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	512,739	702,739	1,022,263	+ 319,524	+ 509,524
C. Other metallic ores	1,066,219	821,706	1,225,423	+ 403,717	+ 159,204
D. Wood and timber	1,304,263	1,605,180	2,421,476	+ 816,296	+ 1,117,213
E. Cotton	4,937,135	7,563,560	4,880,335	— 2,683,225	+ 56,800
F. Wool	5,535,980	6,130,720	4,380,788	— 1,749,932	— 1,155,192
G. Other textile materials	1,246,306	1,937,384	1,736,063	— 201,321	+ 489,757
H. Oil seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums...	3,376,683	4,757,127	5,635,744	+ 878,617	+ 2,259,061
I. Hides and undressed skins	1,058,197	1,173,555	868,939	— 304,616	— 189,258
J. Paper-making materials	344,665	370,239	444,257	+ 74,018	+ 99,592
K. Miscellaneous	3,073,351	3,368,822	3,672,564	+ 303,742	+ 599,213
Total, Class II. ...	£ 22,460,124	28,431,032	26,288,507	— 2,142,525	+ 3,828,383
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly					
Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	1,409,190	628,675	749,942	+ 121,267	— 659,248
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	2,557,193	4,241,437	3,793,129	— 448,308	+ 1,235,936
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments ...	628,289	456,073	468,441	+ 12,368	— 159,848
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	123,658	90,143	148,575	+ 58,432	+ 24,917
E. Machinery	749,647	877,806	637,917	— 239,889	+ 111,730
F. Ships (new)	1,364	11,325	1,605	— 9,720	+ 241
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	253,643	190,214	121,602	— 68,612	— 132,041
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	1,016,483	459,394	693,923	+ 234,529	— 322,560
2. Wool	934,065	150,674	64,261	— 86,413	— 869,804
3. Silk	1,434,192	1,213,084	1,322,086	+ 109,002	— 112,016
4. Other materials	722,012	716,364	1,261,530	+ 545,166	+ 539,538
I. Apparel	525,911	296,448	250,019	— 46,429	— 273,892
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colours ...	1,117,447	1,504,375	2,570,366	+ 1,065,991	+ 1,452,919
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	1,190,945	1,324,775	1,280,177	— 44,598	+ 89,232
L. Earthenware and glass	388,467	127,340	363,354	+ 236,014	— 25,113
M. Paper	606,992	489,358	648,886	+ 159,528	+ 41,894
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c....	724,315	689,732	712,282	+ 22,550	— 12,033
O. Miscellaneous	2,208,664	1,573,704	1,804,382	+ 230,678	— 403,682
Total, Class III. ...	£ 16,591,787	15,040,921	16,892,497	+ 1,185,576	+ 300,710
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	224,284	270,801	173,709	— 97,092	— 50,573
Total value... ..	£ 61,626,830	73,638,582	75,685,362	+ 2,046,780	+ 14,058,532

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

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in April, 1916.

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

Increases.

		£			£					
I.	A.	Wheat	1,306,134	II.	B.	Iron ore	313,689			
		Wheat meal and flour	337,478		C.	Manganese ore	222,696			
		Barley	295,033		D.	Wood and timber :				
		Rice, exclusive of rice meal	628,440			Hewn	341,462			
	B.	Bacon	526,614		Sawn or split	410,986				
		C ₁ .	Fish, cured or salted... ..		314,147	Cotton seed	238,844			
	Margarine		291,606		H.	Flax or linseed	639,716			
	C ₂ .	Coffee (including roasted or ground)	341,519			Oil, petroleum	211,988			
		Sugar, refined and sugar candy	775,370		Oil seed	318,136				
		Sugar, unrefined	376,509		K.	Rubber, including rubber waste and reclaimed	559,745			
		Tea	457,035		B.	Copper, regulus and precipitate	354,500			
						III.	H ₁ .	Cotton manufactures of all sorts	209,555	
							H ₄ .	Jute manufactures ..	253,997	
							J.	Indigo	279,005	

Decreases.

		£			£					
I.	A.	Oats... ..	604,178	II.	F.	Sheep's or lambs' wool	1,795,726			
		Maize	194,123			H.	Nuts and kernels for expressing oil			
	B.	Mutton, fresh and refrigerated	588,824		therefrom		167,827			
		Meat, preserved, (otherwise than by salting), including tinned	592,499		Turpentine	202,840				
	C ₁ .	Butter	809,795		Fallow, unrefined	218,380				
		Cheese	604,552		I.	Skins and furs, undressed	179,876			
	D.	Lard	240,762		K.	Nitrate of soda (cubic nitre)	150,122			
		Tobacco	193,872		B.	Copper unwrought and part wrought	606,618			
						III.	E.	Machinery	239,889	

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

		Increase in value. £	Decrease in quantity.
I.	C ₂ .	Sugar, molasses, &c.	23,838 ... 86,537 cwts.
	B.	Iron ore	313,689 ... 14,651 tons.
II.	D.	Wood and timber, hewn	314,462 ... 7,240 loads.
		" " sawn and split... ..	410,986 ... 21,453 ..
	H.	Petroleum	211,988 ... 22,669,110 gals.
	K.	Phosphate of lime and rock	26,052 ... 2,129 tons.
III.	B.	Zinc, crude in cakes	21,296 ... 2,621 ..
	M.	Paper, packing and wrapping	107,397 ... 46,024 cwts.
		Increase in Quantity.	Decrease in Value. £
I.	D.	Tobacco, manufactured, and snuff... ..	102,429 ... 34,281

III.—EXPORTS.

The following table shows the value of the **Exports** of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom for the month of April, 1916, as compared with the corresponding month of 1915 and 1914, and the increase or decrease in each principal category:—

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in April, 1916.

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

	Month of April.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1916 as compared with 1915.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1916 as compared with 1914.
	1914.	1915.	1916.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—	£	£	£	£	£
A. Grain and flour ...	233,975	289,910	340,124	+	50,214
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	97,770	108,997	107,701	—	1,296
C. Other food and drink ...	1,637,227	1,352,779	1,582,184	+	229,405
D. Tobacco ...	333,281	247,560	513,022	+	265,462
Total, Class I. ...	£ 2,304,253	1,999,246	2,543,031	+	543,785
II. Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	3,744,643	3,426,883	3,605,115	+	178,232
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	32,565	10,843	22,789	+	11,946
C. Other metallic ores ...	21,916	430	1,294	+	864
D. Wood and timber ...	25,038	15,535	19,282	+	3,747
E. Cotton ...	—	—	—	—	—
F. Wool ...	563,044	293,613	266,633	—	26,980
G. Other textile materials ...	51,500	59,506	48,124	—	3,408
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums ...	353,446	691,096	277,537	—	413,559
I. Hides and undressed skins ...	144,810	66,835	170,371	+	103,536
J. Paper-making materials ...	82,902	51,605	74,330	+	22,725
K. Miscellaneous ...	245,687	138,944	180,096	+	41,152
Total, Class II. ...	£ 3,267,641	4,755,290	4,665,629	—	89,661
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof ...	4,097,927	3,192,472	4,566,679	+	1,374,207
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof ...	949,760	771,071	1,024,188	+	253,117
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools), and instruments ...	627,496	403,162	400,110	—	3,052
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire) ...	282,612	238,899	273,274	+	31,375
E. Machinery ...	2,994,339	1,574,455	1,284,348	—	290,107
F. Ships (new) ...	792,970	388,026	70,096	—	317,930
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture) ...	147,588	72,100	103,383	+	31,283
H. Yarns and textile fabrics ...					
1. Cotton ...	9,738,661	6,942,188	8,315,383	+	1,373,195
2. Wool ...	2,427,062	2,973,258	3,249,896	+	266,578
3. Silk ...	151,704	114,632	165,804	+	51,152
4. Other materials ...	1,109,028	988,928	1,109,302	+	120,374
I. Apparel ...	1,116,058	916,899	1,077,497	+	160,598
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	2,052,735	1,990,166	2,033,864	+	43,698
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes) ...	478,212	345,593	358,476	+	12,883
L. Earthenware and glass ...	395,297	257,595	251,059	—	5,536
M. Paper ...	268,746	217,135	318,968	+	101,833
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c. ...	1,113,580	656,365	519,691	—	136,674
O. Miscellaneous ...	2,738,826	2,379,302	2,909,917	+	530,615
Total, Class III. ...	£ 31,502,631	24,422,266	28,022,775	+	3,600,509
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) ...	£ 872,297	992,931	1,586,404	+	593,473
Total value ...	£ 39,946,822	32,169,733	36,817,839	+	4,648,106
Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.*—April.					
Total value ...	£ 10,789,244	9,937,054	8,093,449	—	1,863,605
					£ 2,695,795

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

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in April, 1916.

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

		Increases.	£
I.	C.	Beer and ale	148,784
	D.	Spirits, British and Irish	203,736
II.	A.	Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel	178,232
		Iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	1,374,207
III.	ii.	Cotton piece goods	1,107,733
		" lace	141,890
	iii.	Wool tops	179,223
	iv.	Worsted yarn	174,640
IV.	i.	Jute piece goods	124,252
	o.	Apparel waterproofed and not waterproofed	103,682
IV.		Arms, ammunition, and Military and Naval stores	269,255
		Parcel Post	542,450

		Decreases.	£
I.	C.	Oils: Refined, coco-nut	61,306
		" cotton seed	117,285
II.	F.	Wool, sheep's or lambs' wool	90,062
	ii.	Oil, seed	338,128
III.	B.	Copper, unwrought and wrought	40,290
	E.	Machinery... ..	290,107
	F.	Ships, new... ..	317,930
	H.	Woollen tissues	260,119
III.	J.	Copper sulphate	205,012
		Glycerine	97,165
		Manures	48,713
	N.	Railway trucks, wagons, &c. (not of iron) and parts thereof	84,098
	Motor cars, chassis, and parts thereof... ..	43,121	

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

		Increase in value.	Decrease in quantity.
		£	
II.	A.	Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel... ..	785,777 tons.
	J.	Paper-making materials	2,004 tons.
III.	i.	Boots and shoes, leather	728 doz. pairs
	J.	Chemicals, soda compounds... ..	146,699 cwts.
	o.	Soap	3,493 cwts.
		Increase in quantity.	Decrease in value.
		£	
III.	ii.	Woollen tissues	260,119

IV.—TRADE DURING THE FOUR MONTHS, JANUARY-APRIL.

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

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in April, 1916.

Imports (Value C.I.F.*)—Four months, January-April.

	Four months, January-April.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1916 as compared with 1915.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1916 as compared with 1914.
	1914.	1915.	1916.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	£ 21,349,685	£ 35,642,620	£ 44,037,029	+ 8,394,409	+ 22,687,344
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	21,703,919	26,457,479	27,639,302	+ 1,181,823	+ 5,935,383
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	26,832,801	30,744,539	28,465,325	- 2,279,214	+ 1,632,524
2. Dutiable	18,119,456	24,927,555	29,759,651	+ 4,832,069	+ 11,640,195
D. Tobacco	2,839,469	2,307,169	1,427,385	- 879,775	- 1,412,084
Total, Class I.	£ 90,865,330	£ 120,079,353	£ 131,328,692	+ 11,249,339	+ 49,463,362
II.—Raw Materials and Articles					
Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke and manufactured fuel ...	13,501	3,219	2,245	- 974	- 11,256
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel... ..	2,041,930	2,112,839	3,472,030	+ 1,359,191	+ 1,430,100
C. Other metallic ores	3,632,772	3,323,538	4,226,525	+ 902,987	+ 593,753
D. Wood and timber	4,963,343	5,038,367	7,612,689	+ 2,574,322	+ 2,649,346
E. Cotton	30,488,349	29,129,563	29,605,485	+ 475,923	- 882,863
F. Wool	18,663,377	22,927,673	17,741,372	- 5,186,301	- 922,005
G. Other textile materials... ..	7,642,254	7,134,662	7,178,903	+ 44,241	+ 463,351
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums	13,908,292	17,443,534	18,778,294	+ 1,334,760	+ 4,870,092
I. Hides and undressed skins	5,280,970	4,841,802	3,689,614	- 1,152,188	- 1,591,356
J. Paper making materials	1,419,683	1,142,451	1,704,625	+ 562,174	+ 284,942
K. Miscellaneous	11,885,984	12,677,927	13,403,060	+ 725,133	+ 1,517,076
Total, Class II.	£ 99,940,455	£ 105,775,575	£ 107,414,813	+ 1,639,268	+ 7,474,388
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly					
Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	5,168,394	2,169,430	3,194,478	+ 1,034,048	- 1,973,916
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	11,132,051	13,418,404	13,215,471	- 202,933	+ 2,083,410
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	2,413,471	1,444,912	1,951,734	+ 506,792	- 461,737
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and un-insulated wire)	553,387	283,712	479,380	+ 195,668	- 74,007
E. Machinery	2,717,862	2,651,831	2,637,833	- 13,998	- 80,029
F. Ships (new)	2,285	26,077	1,893	- 24,184	- 392
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	1,071,528	579,171	575,229	- 3,942	- 496,299
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	4,368,558	1,970,573	2,975,968	+ 1,005,395	- 1,392,590
2. Wool	3,935,382	742,836	360,632	- 382,204	- 3,574,750
3. Silk	5,642,691	4,621,778	4,884,522	+ 262,744	- 758,169
4. Other materials	3,077,202	2,552,818	4,540,816	+ 1,987,998	+ 1,463,614
I. Apparel	1,876,039	1,139,378	1,055,143	- 84,235	- 820,896
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	4,376,368	5,645,710	9,873,014	+ 4,227,304	+ 3,496,646
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	4,391,190	6,313,543	3,995,658	- 2,317,865	- 395,532
L. Earthenware and glass... ..	1,486,667	513,835	1,233,904	+ 720,069	- 252,763
M. Paper	2,452,109	1,819,238	2,643,655	+ 824,417	+ 191,546
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	3,385,174	2,132,440	2,745,356	+ 612,916	- 639,818
O. Miscellaneous	8,537,370	6,486,301	7,336,177	+ 849,876	- 1,201,193
Total, Class III.	£ 66,587,738	£ 34,503,017	£ 63,700,863	+ 9,197,846	- 2,886,875
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)					
	£ 1,225,440	£ 1,662,835	£ 1,371,512	+ 308,677	+ 146,072
Total value	£ 258,618,963	£ 281,420,780	£ 303,815,910	+ 22,395,130	+ 45,196,947

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

The value of the Exports of home produce, and of foreign and colonial produce, during the four months ended April, 1916, as compared with the corresponding period of 1915 and 1914, is as shown in the following table:—

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in April, 1916.

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

	Four months, January-April.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1916 as compared with 1915.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1916 as compared with 1914.
	1914.	1915.	1916.	£	£
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	911,049	1,373,573	1,274,706	- 98,867	+ 363,657
B. Meat, including animals for food	395,507	424,684	415,689	- 8,995	+ 20,182
C. Other food and drink	6,737,557	5,037,010	6,170,371	+ 1,133,361	- 567,186
D. Tobacco	1,434,030	1,091,150	1,384,294	+ 493,144	+ 150,264
Total, Class I.	£ 9,478,143	7,946,417	9,445,060	+ 1,498,643	- 33,083
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel	16,482,705	11,873,625	13,760,724	+ 1,887,099	- 2,721,981
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel	133,989	52,604	100,605	+ 48,001	- 33,384
C. Other metallic ores	64,451	5,517	4,684	- 853	- 59,767
D. Wood and timber	117,703	60,162	76,144	+ 15,982	+ 41,559
E. Cotton	—	—	—	—	—
F. Wool	2,116,660	709,018	1,590,762	+ 881,744	- 525,898
G. Other textile materials	186,524	139,051	294,492	+ 155,441	+ 107,968
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums	1,506,297	2,227,380	1,375,075	- 852,305	+ 131,222
I. Hides and undressed skins	643,996	291,184	538,797	+ 247,613	- 155,199
J. Paper making materials	321,921	188,622	267,466	+ 78,444	- 54,855
K. Miscellaneous	1,174,844	539,649	735,731	+ 236,082	- 379,113
Total, Class II.	£ 22,799,090	16,106,832	18,804,680	+ 2,697,248	- 3,995,010
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	17,161,487	10,925,322	17,272,017	+ 6,346,695	+ 107,530
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	4,096,428	3,026,483	3,789,694	+ 763,211	- 307,234
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (ex- cept machine tools) and instru- ments	2,560,782	1,492,165	1,858,201	+ 366,036	- 702,581
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and un- insulated wire)	1,046,121	959,632	1,180,918	+ 220,386	+ 133,897
E. Machinery	12,984,287	6,114,239	5,713,272	- 400,967	- 7,271,015
F. Ships (new)	3,053,942	950,690	292,710	- 687,980	- 2,761,232
G. Manufactures of wood and timber including furniture)	639,149	316,813	430,927	+ 114,114	- 208,222
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	43,688,644	25,677,362	33,166,627	+ 7,489,265	-10,522,017
2. Wool	13,101,341	9,677,237	13,507,853	+ 3,749,616	+ 406,522
3. Silk	720,769	482,591	685,309	+ 202,718	- 35,460
4. Other materials	4,983,411	3,646,563	4,742,149	+ 1,095,586	- 241,262
I. Apparel	5,595,544	4,194,344	4,713,731	+ 519,387	- 881,803
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	7,912,617	7,221,465	8,408,154	+ 1,186,689	+ 495,537
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	2,040,898	1,004,606	1,522,657	+ 518,051	- 518,241
L. Earthenware and glass	1,601,813	1,009,227	1,054,294	+ 45,467	- 547,519
M. Paper	1,188,862	841,297	1,292,436	+ 451,139	+ 103,574
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	4,207,823	2,356,941	2,290,452	- 66,489	- 1,917,371
O. Miscellaneous	11,261,631	9,033,192	11,036,866	+ 2,003,674	- 224,765
Total, Class III.	£ 137,849,029	89,050,169	112,957,367	+ 23,907,198	-24,891,662
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)					
	£ 3,407,183	3,666,910	6,302,400	+ 2,635,490	+ 2,895,217
Total value	£ 173,533,445	116,770,328	147,508,907	+ 30,738,579	- 26,024,538

Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.*—Four Months,
January-April.

	£	£	£	£	£
Total value	40,151,463	31,729,362	34,264,914	+ 2,535,552	- 5,886,549

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

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

V.—SHIPPING IN APRIL.

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions *with cargoes* during April, 1916, amounted to 2,309,187 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 2,809,988 tons, as against 2,667,261 tons entered, and 3,360,824 tons cleared, during April, 1915. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage arrived *with cargoes* during April, 1916, amounted to 1,775,965 tons, and the tonnage departed to 1,741,397 tons, as against 2,334,178 tons arrived, and 2,311,134 tons departed, in April, 1915.

VI.—FOUR MONTHS' SHIPPING, JANUARY-APRIL.

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions, *with cargoes*, during the four months January-April, 1916, amounted to 9,376,540 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 11,438,743 tons, as against 10,677,015 tons entered, and 13,512,896 tons cleared, during the corresponding period of 1915. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage arrived *with cargoes* during the four months January-April, 1916, amounted to 7,270,904 tons, and the tonnage departed to 7,214,163 tons, as against 9,412,749 tons arrived, and 9,298,038 tons departed, during the four months January-April, 1915.

WORLD'S GRAIN CROPS.

Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Maize and Rice.

The International Institute of Agriculture at Rome has issued a Supplement to the March number of the "Bulletin of Agricultural and Commercial Statistics," entitled "Statistical Notes on the Yield, Consumption and Prices of Cereals, with Rates of Freight."

The products considered in this work are wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize and rice. For each of them the world's yield in the crop-year 1915 (Northern Hemisphere) and 1915-16 (Southern Hemisphere) is given, together with that of the previous year (1914 in the Northern Hemisphere and 1914-15 in the Southern Hemisphere). By way of comparison, the five years' average (crop years 1909 and 1909-10 to 1913 and 1913-14) are added. A percentage comparison is also given between the crops of 1915 and 1915-16 and those immediately preceding, and also between the former and the five years' average.

As returns for certain countries were not available, the Institute has taken the average production of these countries in the preceding 5 years' period in order to include them in the calculation of the world's production.

In order to ascertain whether the production of the crop-year 1915 and 1915-16 is sufficient to meet requirements in the year 1915-16 (1st August to 31st July) in the Northern Hemisphere and 1916 (1st January to 31st December) in the Southern Hemisphere, an attempt is made to estimate the quantities available on the five years' average so as to deduce from this the quantities which it will be necessary for

World's Grain Crops.

each country to import or possible to export, making due allowance for increase of population. Such information on price fluctuations as is available is added in respect of each kind of grain. The rates of freight for wheat are also given.

[The figures given in the following paragraphs are based upon definitive or estimated data of the yields of countries producing in the aggregate the percentages noted in brackets (after each item) of the world's total yields.]

Wheat (94 per cent.).—The production of wheat is estimated at 2,285,000,000 cwts. The harvest is superior to that of the previous year by 19 per cent. and to the average crop of the five years by 16·4 per cent.

On the other hand, taking the average production of the 5 years and adding to it the surplus of imports or deducting from it the surplus of exports during the same period, the estimated requirements for the current year are found to be 2,007,000,000 cwts. Hence there is a surplus of 278,000,000 cwts. to meet the possible increase in consumption in the producing countries, and in a large number of countries which import flour, the estimated requirements of which are about 53,000,000 cwts.

Rye (98 per cent.).—The yield of rye is estimated at 909,000,000 cwts., or 6·6 per cent. more than the yield of the previous year, and 3·5 per cent. above the average yield of the five years.

The consumption, as calculated for the current year on the basis of the last 5 years, amounts to 917,000,000 cwts. It will therefore be scarcely covered by production, and the deficit of 8,000,000 cwts. will be increased by the needs of importing countries—perhaps another 8,000,000 cwts.

Barley (90 per cent.).—The production of barley is estimated at 636,000,000 cwts. or 5·9 per cent. over the previous year's production, but 0·8 per cent. less than the average of the five years.

Oats (99 per cent.).—The crop returns for nearly all producing countries reached 1,389,000,000 cwts., being an increase of 14 per cent. over the production in the preceding year, and 8·5 per cent. above the average of the five years.

Maize (88 per cent.).—The maize crop amounted to 1,960,000,000 cwts., an increase of 5·2 per cent. on the yield of the previous year, and 9·3 per cent. above that of the five years.

Compared with the quantities available on the average during the five years there is a surplus of 45,000,000 cwts. to meet the needs of other countries, which can be estimated at 787,000 cwts.

Rice (59 per cent.).—The yield of rice is estimated at 1,255,111,000 cwts. and is therefore 17·2 per cent. greater than the yield of 1914, and 13·7 per cent. above the average of the five years.

Summarising their investigation, the Institute states that the latest world's yield gives, as regards wheat, oats and maize, respectively, more or less of a surplus over and above requirements. It must be borne in mind, however, that these surplus yields have to supply the needs of countries not taken into account but importing flour to some considerable extent. Such are mostly the inter-tropical countries

World's Grain Crops.

and colonies. It is to be noted, also, that there is a very small deficiency in rye, and one of some little importance in barley, but there should be no difficulty in making good these deficiencies from other products.

The conclusion is arrived at that (after taking into account stocks carried over to the present season, but disregarding such products as may supplement or replace cereals, or *vice versa*), generally speaking, the world has a sufficiency of cereals to satisfy requirements of consumption on the basis of the average consumption of the five years under review.

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

SYDNEY (N.S.W.) MUNICIPAL CONTRACTS.

The Sydney Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia reports that the Sydney Municipal Council have rescinded their decision to give a 10 per cent. preference on the price ex works of British-made goods (see notice on p. 245 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 28th October last). Although the preference no longer exists, it is stated by City officials that there is no intention on the part of the Council to depart from their rule of accepting British tenders whenever such a course is possible.

(C.I.B. 18,303.)

FOREIGN TRADE OF PHILIPPINE ISLANDS IN 1915.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has received a copy of a statement of the foreign trade of the Philippine Islands during the calendar year 1915, issued by the Bureau of Insular Affairs, Washington, from which the following particulars have been taken:—

Imports.—It appears that the slight depression in the foreign trade of the Philippine Islands following upon the outbreak of war continued to be felt in 1915. The value of imports in that year amounted to 49,312,184 dols. as compared with 48,588,653 dols. in 1914, but the increase in 1915 is accounted for by a shortage in the local rice crop and consequent large foreign purchases. Excluding imports of rice, the general import trade fell short of the 1914 total by nearly 3,000,000 dols.

Cotton textiles.—Imports of cotton textiles in 1915 reached the largest proportions in the history of the Islands, and became more exclusively American than ever before, imports from the United States constituting over 85 per cent. of the total value of 8,641,130 dols. The increased imports of American cloth not only met a larger demand but to a considerable extent supplanted British imports, which declined from 1,037,618 dols. in 1914 to 691,909 dols. in 1915, and Japanese imports, which also materially declined.

Iron and steel.—If the metal trade may be taken as a measure of industrial activity and development, the extent to which this has been

Foreign Trade of Philippine Islands in 1915.

interrupted by the war is shown by the small imports of iron and steel in 1915. The value of the total imports under this heading was 4,430,072 dols., a decline of about 2,500,000 dols. as compared with 1914.

Cement.—Imports of cement were also less, a fact that is interesting in connection with the completion during 1915 of the first cement factory in the Philippine Islands.

The following table shows the quantities and values of the principal articles imported into the Philippine Islands during 1914 and 1915:—

Imports of	1914.		1915.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Dols.		Dols.
Cement barrels	336,863	554,882	299,859	408,530
Coal tons	587,696	1,749,745	470,087	1,370,395
Cotton and cotton manufactures—				
Cloths sq. yds.	76,773,383	6,302,965	116,613,514	8,641,130
Thread	—	453,644	—	403,976
Wearing apparel	—	1,422,132	—	1,293,218
Yarn lbs.	4,036,852	910,515	3,032,676	581,195
All other	—	866,988	—	871,896
Iron and steel—				
Machinery	—	2,538,445	—	1,390,566
Corrugated roofing lbs.	23,192,906	770,311	12,563,854	439,604
All other	—	3,674,688	—	2,599,902
Illuminating oil galls.	12,817,063	1,281,020	13,072,882	1,129,015
Leather and leather manufactures—				
Boots and shoes pairs	675,331	912,770	681,182	934,949
All other	—	645,054	—	339,854
Meat and dairy products—				
Beef, fresh lbs.	12,675,216	882,144	9,921,189	920,730
Condensed milk "	9,803,043	724,062	10,550,973	730,471
All other	—	1,378,341	—	1,169,877
Motor vehicles No.	589	703,866	620	582,255
Paper and paper manufactures	—	757,190	—	761,211
Rice tons.	95,390	3,276,148	214,990	6,724,276
Wheat flour barrels	399,449	1,611,158	378,909	1,946,304
Wood and wooden manufactures	—	771,789	—	336,213
Other articles	—	16,400,796	—	15,736,617
Total	—	48,588,653	—	49,312,184

Exports—The total value of exports from the Philippine Islands in 1915 was 53,813,004 dols., as compared with 48,689,634 dols. in the preceding year.

Copra and coconut oil.—Shipments of copra increased from 85,965 tons in 1914 to 136,895 tons in 1915 and, if allowance be made for the considerable quantity of copra consumed locally in the recently inaugurated manufacture of coconut oil, 1915 must be considered the best year for copra production. Considerable purchases of oil-extracting machines have been effected, and with additional capacity a further increase in the manufacture of copra into coconut oil may be expected.

Manila hemp.—Exports of manila hemp increased from 114,548 tons in 1914 to 139,767 tons in 1915. Provisions for Government

Foreign Trade of Philippine Islands in 1915.

grading and the establishment of standard grades of hemp became effective last July.

Sugar.—The quantity of sugar exported in 1915 was 207,679 tons, valued at somewhat more than the larger quantity exported in 1914. It is estimated that some 20,000 or 30,000 tons of sugar were still unmarketed at the end of last year.

The following table shows the quantities and values of the principal exports from the Philippine Islands in 1914 and 1915:—

Exports of	1914.		1915.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Dols.		Dols.
Copra tons	85,965	7,980,270	136,895	11,111,555
Coconut oil lbs.	26,330,263	2,619,183	29,683,107	2,820,502
Hemp (Manila) tons	114,548	19,194,815	139,767	21,339,100
Hemp, knotted lbs.	701,165	570,787	573,112	305,747
Magney tons	5,440	417,057	6,904	535,204
Sugar "	232,761	11,059,593	207,679	11,310,215
Cigars No.	154,753,000	2,315,159	134,648,000	2,057,303
Leaf tobacco lbs.	28,848,165	1,757,824	21,136,034	1,527,106
Other articles "	—	2,774,946	—	2,866,272
Total "	—	48,689,634	—	53,813,004

Dol. = 4s. 1½d. at par.

(C.I.B. 14,028.)

IMPORT TRADE OF SWITZERLAND IN 1915.

The "Journal de Genève" of 23rd April publishes the following statistics, taken from a Report of the Federal Finance and Customs Department, showing the quantity of merchandise imported into Switzerland in 1915 as compared with the imports in 1914 and 1913:—

	1913.	1914.	1915.
Grain Quintals	10,166,000	8,058,000	7,888,000
Fruit and vegetables "	2,377,000	2,376,000	1,011,000
Animal food-stuffs "	647,000	440,000	297,000
Groceries "	1,665,000	1,759,000	1,749,000
Feeding stuffs "	2,877,000	2,371,000	897,000
Cattle for slaughter Head	275,000	185,000	59,000
Wine and beer Hectolitres	1,806,000	1,369,000	1,132,000
Timber Quintals	4,103,000	3,093,000	1,437,000
Fertilisers "	1,291,920	855,300	656,937
Rails "	655,216	480,287	189,077
Copper "	141,732	96,138	99,298
Lead "	73,774	50,081	42,798
Machines "	406,457	282,358	183,446
Fats and technical oils "	971,144	653,638	628,867
Cotton "	464,000	338,000	522,000
Instruments and apparatus ... Value	18,901,838	14,111,431	11,767,383

**THE TRANSIT THROUGH FRANCE OF GOODS SENT
FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO SWITZERLAND,
ITALY, AND SPAIN VIA FRANCE.**

1. Transit of Goods through France to Switzerland.

(a) In order that goods, of kinds prohibited to be exported from France, which are sent from the United Kingdom to Switzerland *via* France may be allowed to pass in transit through the latter country, a certificate issued by the British Customs authorities, showing that exportation from the United Kingdom has been licensed, must be produced to the French authorities in the case of each consignment. This rule applies only to goods the exportation and re-exportation of which from France is prohibited at present, or may in future be prohibited. A complete list of the articles prohibited to be exported from France, compiled from information received in the Board of Trade up to the 14th February, was published in the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 17th February, 1916, and certain additions to this list were notified in the issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 2nd and 9th March and the 20th April. A complete list compiled from information received up to the 15th May, 1916, will be published in the Supplement to be issued with next week's "Board of Trade Journal" (*viz.*, that for the 18th May), and any subsequent additions to, or modifications of, this list will be duly notified in the weekly issues of the "Board of Trade Journal."

(b) Arrangements have been made whereby exporters of goods from the United Kingdom to Switzerland may, as a rule, obtain a British export licence in respect of consignments of goods which are not prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom to Switzerland, but which are prohibited to be exported from France to that destination. Applications should be addressed to the War Trade Department, and special attention should be drawn to the fact that the goods are on the French "prohibited" list.

(c) So far as concerns goods for which the Société suisse de Surveillance Economique at Berne is the only authorised consignee in Switzerland, the British Customs authorities will issue, in respect of licensed consignments of such goods, the pink certificate "S. 45 A.," which states that the exportation from the United Kingdom to Switzerland of.....has been allowed under the authority of a licence issued by the Privy Council, and upon production of a certificate from the Société suisse de Surveillance Economique by which the consignment of the goods to that Society has been authorised. As regards goods exported from the United Kingdom under licence to Switzerland, when not consigned to the S.S.S., the pink certificate "S. 45 B." will be issued. This certificate states that the exportation from the United Kingdom to.....of.....has been allowed under the authority of a licence or permit issued by His Majesty's

The Transit through France of Goods sent from the United Kingdom to Switzerland, Italy, and Spain viâ France.

Government. (This certificate will be issued also in respect of goods exported from the United Kingdom under licence to *Italy* or *Spain viâ France* (see below). The word "Switzerland," or "Italy," or "Spain" will be inserted in the certificate, after the word "to," according to the destination of the goods.)

(d) This certificate is intended for the guidance of visiting officers on the high seas, as well as of the French Customs officers. It should invariably *accompany* the goods, and should be delivered by the master of the vessel to the forwarding agents or French Customs officers at the port of discharge.

(e) Consignments of goods accompanied by the pink certificate will be allowed to pass in transit through France to their Swiss destination, without further formality, if the goods are sent *viâ* the port of *Cette*. In the case of goods accompanied by the pink certificate and forwarded *viâ* other French ports, a "*demande de transport*" must be addressed to the "Etat-Major de l'Armée (4^e Bureau)" in Paris, by whom transport permits will be granted, so far as circumstances permit.

Where exports consigned to the S.S.S. are concerned, the Society's representative in Paris will be ready to procure transport permits from the 4th Bureau. Applications for such permits made through this channel are less likely to be subjected to delay and error than applications made direct by the consignor, consignee, or forwarding agents. Exporters are, therefore, advised to send *full* particulars of proposed shipments in advance to the Society's representative in London, Mr. A. Palliser, 7, Princes Street, Westminster, who will transmit them to his colleague in Paris for the necessary action to be taken.

Attention is also directed to the fact that similar application for a transport permit must be made in respect of consignments of goods of *kinds not prohibited to be exported from France*, when such goods are forwarded by ports other than *Cette*.

(f) Special facilities exist for the transmission to the S.S.S. of parcels weighing less than 22 lb. (gross) and containing certain specified articles. A list of these articles, and a statement of the formalities to be complied with, are given on page 857 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 23rd March, 1916.

(g) It is understood that, owing to the geographical position of Dunkirk and Boulogne, the French Government are unable to give any assurance in regard to the delays to which transit goods discharged at those ports are and may be subjected.

According to information received from His Majesty's Embassy in Paris, under date the 2nd April, 1916, the French authorities are unable to arrange to forward from Havre British goods destined for Switzerland. The representative in Paris of the *Société suisse de Surveillance Economique* calls attention to the fact that the shipment of such goods to Havre results in con-

The Transit through France of Goods sent from the United Kingdom to Switzerland, Italy, and Spain via France.

siderable loss to Swiss importers, inasmuch as the goods have to be reshipped from Havre to another French port, where they can be entrained for Switzerland.

2. Transit of Goods through France to Italy.

(a) Consignments of goods accompanied by the pink certificate "S. 45 B." (see section 1 (c) of this notice) will be allowed to pass freely through France to their Italian destination to the amount of one truck of 10 tons per day and for each forwarding agent. If the transport of the goods to be forwarded requires more than one truck of 10 tons on one and the same day, a "*demande d'expédition*," in duplicate, must be addressed to the "*Etat-Major de l'Armée (4^e Bureau)*," Paris. In this case, the goods will only be accepted for transport at the railway station on the production of the authorisation accorded by the *Etat-Major*.

(b) Should circumstances so require, and notably when certain ports may be congested, free transit under the conditions set out in paragraph (a) above will be cancelled, and the transport of all goods, without exception, will only be allowed under special authorisation. Until further notice, this regulation (as to special authorisation being necessary) will be applied at the ports of *Dieppe, Havre, and Rouen*.

(c) The words "Italian Government" will be inserted in the pink certificate "S. 45 B." instead of the word "Italy," when the goods concerned are exported to Italy on the authority of a permit from the *Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement*. These goods will be given priority as regards transport over the French railways, and the limitation of one truck load per day (see section 2 (a) of this notice) will not be imposed on such goods unloaded at the port of *La Pallice*.

(d) It is not at present contemplated to extend to exports to Italy the system under which licences may be applied for and granted in respect of goods the export of which from the United Kingdom to Italy is not prohibited, but which are prohibited to be exported from France to that destination (see section 1 (b) of this notice).

3. Transit of Goods through France to Spain.

(a) The British Customs will issue the pink certificate "S. 45 B." in respect of goods exported under licence from the United Kingdom to Spain *via* France, which will ensure the passage of the goods through France to their destination.

(b) The remarks under section 2 (d) of this notice also apply to goods the export of which from the United Kingdom to Spain is not prohibited, but which are prohibited to be exported from France to that destination.

The Transit through France of Goods sent from the United Kingdom to Switzerland, Italy, and Spain via France.

4. Goods sent by Parcel Post.

It is understood that goods sent from the United Kingdom to *Spain* by parcel post may pass in transit through France without special formality. (French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915).

In the case of all goods sent from the United Kingdom under licence to *Switzerland* or *Italy* by parcel post, a special label (indicating that exportation has been licensed) is affixed to the parcel in substitution for the pink certificate.

Special facilities exist for the transmission to the S.S.S. of parcels by post weighing less than 11 lb. (gross) and containing certain specified goods. A list of these goods, and a statement of the formalities to be complied with, are given on page 857 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 23rd March, 1916.

5. Difficulties with the French Authorities.

In the case of any particular consignment of British goods being detained in France whilst in transit through that country, the exporter may write to His Majesty's Ambassador in Paris or to the Foreign Office, with a view to enquiry being made and the difficulty being removed if possible. It is, however, *essential* that any communications of this nature should contain the *fullest possible* particulars respecting the goods detained, including the number of the War Trade Department licence, the date of the licence, the date of shipment, the route by which the goods were shipped, the name of the forwarding agents, the exact nature and quantity of the goods, the identification marks, a statement as to whether the goods were consigned to the Société suisse de Surveillance Economique, what steps have already been taken to secure the release of the goods, and the exact nature of the replies received to any communications which have been addressed to the competent French authorities.

Communications of this nature can be attended to more rapidly if they are made in duplicate.

CONSULAR CERTIFICATES NOT REQUIRED FOR GOODS SHIPPED FROM ITALY TO BRITISH OVERSEA PORTS.

With reference to notices which have appeared in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the requirement of Consular Certificates of Origin in the case of goods imported into the British Self-Governing Dominions, Colonies, &c., from various European countries, the Board of Trade have received information that such certificates are not now required for goods shipped from Italy to British Oversea Ports.

(C. 14,003.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Official "Gazette of India" of the 1st April, contains copy of a Notification (No. 2463), dated 1st April, 1916, to the effect that from that date a duty of $7\frac{1}{2}$ annas per maund of $82\frac{2}{7}$ lbs. avoirdupois is leviable on salted fish, dry and wet, imported into any Customs port from any place beyond the limits of British India. (C. 14,738.)

The "Indian Trade Journal" of the 14th April, contains a communiqué dated the 7th April, 1916, stating that an agreement having been concluded between His Majesty's Government and the Norwegian Tanners' Association, the following procedure will now be adopted in regard to the export of hides, skins, and tanning materials of every kind from India to Norway. Exporters in India should instruct their representative in London to submit to the India Office applications for export from India, accompanied by the certificate of the Norwegian Tanners' Association. The India Office will, after consideration of the applications, telegraph permission to the Government of India if there be no objection to the export of the goods. The Government of India will communicate the permission to the Collector of Customs concerned for the issue of the required licence. Dry-salted raw cow-hides weighing from 5 to 8 lb. apiece can only be exported to Norway if they have been offered to, and rejected by, the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement in London. Further instructions will be issued in the course of the next few days as to the procedure to be followed by exporters who have no representative in London. (C. 15,188.)

The same issue of the "Indian Trade Journal" also contains a communiqué which has been issued by the Department of Commerce and Industry, stating that at the request of H.M. Government, in order to secure adequate supplies for the fulfilment of contracts in the United Kingdom for the allied armies, no permits for the export of any description of raw wool from India will be granted for six months, commencing from the 1st April, 1916, unless consigned to the United Kingdom. The prohibition of the export of Tibet wool and of Madras (black and grey) wool to all destinations will remain in force. (C. 14,848.)

Adverting to the Notice which appeared on pp. 4-7 of the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 13th April, relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from British India, the Board of Trade have received copy of Notification No. 1765 W, dated 13th April, 1916, issued by the Department of Commerce and Industry, prohibiting the export of raw jute from British India to the United States of America.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRITISH INDIA—*continued.*

[It will be seen from the Notice referred to above, that the export of raw jute from British India is also prohibited to all countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic Ports) France, Italy and Portugal.]

(C. 15,118.)

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in the Dominion of Canada, copy of an Appraisers' Bulletin (No. 1294), dated 11th April, 1916, which has been issued by the Canadian Customs Department, giving decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable upon certain articles on importation into the Dominion.

The decisions are as follows:—

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.		
		Under the British Preferential Tariff.*	Under the Intermediate Tariff.*	Under the General Tariff.*
'Nujol,' refined mineral oil for medicinal purposes... ..	274	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	—	25 % <i>ad val.</i>
Straps of leather, without buckles, adapted to be made into ladies' belts	612	20 % ..	—	30 % ..
Puttees, manufactured from knitted material	567	30 % ..	35 % <i>ad val.</i>	35 % ..
Felloes of hickory or oak, planed on one or more sides, and bent to shape... ..	506	17½ % ..	22½ % ..	25 % ..

* In addition to the duties specified above, a "war tax" is levied of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* under the British Preferential Tariff, and 7½ per cent. *ad valorem* under the Intermediate and General Tariffs (Customs Tariff War Revenue Act, 1915).

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Adverting to the Notice which appeared on pp. 31-40 of the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 13th April last, relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from Newfoundland, under certain Proclamations, and to a subsequent amending Notice in the "Board of Trade Journal," the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation dated 27th March, 1916, which prohibits the exportation of the undermentioned articles from the Colony, as follows:—

(A) To all destinations:—

Capsicums.

[In lieu of item "Capsicum and oleo-resin of capsicum."]

Pepper.

[Transferred from Group (C).]

(C. 14,529.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The "Commonwealth Gazette" of the 16th March contains copy of Proclamation, dated 15th March, 1916, prohibiting the exportation of tallow, fats, oils, caustic soda, and other materials usable for the manufacture of glycerine from the Commonwealth, unless the consent in writing of the Minister of State for Trade and Customs has first been obtained.

The Proclamation dated 26th January, 1916, prohibiting the exportation of tallow and other animal fats is hereby cancelled.

The Board of Trade have received from the Commonwealth Department of Trade and Customs, copies of the following By-Laws relative to the importation of certain articles into the Commonwealth, viz:—

By-Law No. 334, dated 15th February, 1916.

This By-Law removes "Tufts" from the list of articles which may be admitted under Tariff item 434, as a "minor article" for use in the manufacture of "Furniture."

By-Law No. 335, dated 15th February, 1916.

Provides for the admission of the following article, on and after 13th January, 1916, as a "minor article" for use in the manufacture of the undermentioned goods within the Commonwealth, viz:—

Healds—

Twine (known as "Heald Yarn") provided security be given by the owner that it will be used only for the above purpose, and that evidence of such use be given to the satisfaction of the Collector within six months after delivery by the Customs.

The present rate of duty on "minor articles" imported into the Commonwealth is as follows:—

Under the British Preferential Tariff	...	Free
" " General	" ...	5 % <i>ad valorem</i> .

By-Law 336, dated 17th February, 1916.

This By-Law provides that the machine tools and parts thereof enumerated hereunder (but not the motive power, engine combination, or power connections, if any, when not integral parts of the exempt machine), may be admitted under Tariff item, 166, relating to "machine tools and parts," and the By-law shall be deemed to have come into operation on 27th January, 1916:—

Metalworking—

Press, pneumatic banding, for use in the manufacture of explosive shells.

By-Law No. 337, dated 17th February, 1916.

With reference to the By-Law No. 331, particulars of which appeared on p. 877 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 23rd March, specifying certain "machine tools" for use in the manufacture of yarns and textiles, which may be imported into the

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

Commonwealth under Tariff Item 166, as "Machine Tools and parts," the present By-Law makes the following amendments:—

Cuttlng, rolling and measuring machines (combined).

[The italicised word has been substituted for "cutting."]

The previous By-Law (No. 331) also provided for the admission under Tariff Item 166 of the "component parts" of the specified machines. The following exemption, indicated in italics, has now been made with regard to these parts:—

"All component parts thereof (*except brushware*)."

The present rate of duty on articles admitted into the Commonwealth as "machine tools and parts" is as follows:—

Under the British Preferential Tariff	...	Free.
.. General Tariff	... ..	10 % <i>ad valorem</i> .
		(C. 14,832.)

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in the Dominion of New Zealand, copy of a **Customs Decisions.** Minister's Order (No. 17), dated 8th March, 1916, which has been issued by the New Zealand Customs Department, giving decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable upon certain articles on importation into the Dominion.

The following are the principal decisions therein:—

Articles.	Tariff Item.	Rate of Import Duty.	
		On Foreign Goods.	On Goods the produce or manufacture of any part of the British Dominions.
Articles and materials suited only for, and to be used solely in, the fabrication of goods in the Dominion:—			
Steel sheets, bright polished, declared for making circular saws	482	Free	Free
Titanium salts, declared for dyeing			
Twist (of kinds approved by the Minister) for the manufacture of military or other badges			
Umbrella-bands, plated metal			
Yarns of wool pulp (artificial silk) for use in embroidery or sewing			
Automobiles for adults or children, propelled by foot or hand power	170	20 % <i>ad val.</i>	10 % <i>ad val.</i>
Braids or plaits, woollen, for making women's hats	81	20 % ..	20 % ..
Milk-can bodies, welded, drawn or seamed, with or without shoulders or necks:—			
If in the black	183	30 % ..	20 % ..
If tinned	187	37½ % ..	25 % ..
Rock drills, short hose connections for (whether imported with drills or separately)	415	Free	Free

(C. 15,056.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The "Union of South Africa Government Gazette" of the 17th March, contains copy of Government Notice No. 335 of 1916, which directs that the Bills of Entry for the purposes specified below for use in connection with the importation of goods into the Union, should be in the form prescribed in the Notice, as from the 1st April, 1916.

The Numbers of the Bills of Entry, the form of which is modified by the present Notice, are as follows:—

- No. 14. Duty paid or free.
- No. 16. Warehousing.
- No. 18. Removal.
- No. 23. Payment of duty.
- No. 24. Warehousing.
- No. 25. For public stores.
- No. 29. Baggage warrant.
- No. 30. Duty paid for warehoused goods.

Copy of the Gazette above referred to containing the forms of these Bills of Entry as now required by the Union Customs Authorities may be seen on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 14,204.)

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Adverting to the Notice which appeared on pp. 76-83 of the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 13th April, relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from the Straits Settlements under certain Proclamations, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation dated 11th March, 1916, which prohibits the exportation of the undermentioned articles, as follows:—

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

- Cotton rags ;
- Linen rags ;
- Waste paper.
- [The above items are new.]
- Railway wagons *and their component parts.*
- [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—

- Canes and sticks, unmounted, whether for basket making or not ;
- Gordage and twine of Manila hemp ;
- Europen ;
- Files ;
- Pocket lamp cases and cases fitted with bulbs, but not containing batteries ;
- Rum and imitation rum.
- [The above items are new.]

(C. 14,194.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

Adverting to Notices which have appeared in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from the Federated Malay States under certain Notifications, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Notification (No. 994), dated 21st March, 1916, 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:—

Carbon electrodes for electric furnaces.

Petroleum coke.

[The above items are new.]

Bladders, *guts*, casings and sausage skins.

Lead, pig, sheet, pipe and *scrap* (including solder containing lead).

[The italicised words only are new.]

Bones in any form, whole or crushed (including dissolved bones, bone flour, and bone meal) and bone ash.

[In lieu of item "Bones for manure, &c."]

Capsicum and peppers.

Oleo-resin of capsicum.

[In lieu of items "Capsicum and oleo-resin of capsicum," and "Pepper."]

(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:—

Arrack.

Casein.

Cork and cork dust, not including floor coverings manufactured partly of cork dust.

[The above items are new.]

(C. 11,481.)

BRITISH HONDURAS.

The Board of Trade have received copy of Proclamation (No. 3 of 1916) dated 30th March, which states that the exportation of fustic, whether by land or sea is absolutely prohibited, except by direct vessel to the United Kingdom, or unless a licence under the hand of the Governor is first had and obtained.

(C. 15,156.)

CYPRUS.

Adverting to the Notice which appeared on pp. 236-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 27th April, relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from the Colony under a Proclamation dated 20th March, 1916, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation dated 3rd April, 1916, which prohibits the exportation of various articles from Cyprus to certain destinations as follows:—

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

CYPRUS—*continued.*

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

Cerium, oxide and salts of.

Cerium and its alloys.

[The above items are new.]

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

[The word "steel" has been deleted.]

Pig iron of the following descriptions:—

(i) Pig iron containing less than 0.1 per cent. of phosphorus, including hematite pig iron.

(ii) All other pig iron containing more than 0.1 per cent. of phosphorus, but less than 1.5 per cent. of silicon, together with less than 0.09 per cent. of sulphur.

[In lieu of item "Iron, hematite pig."]

(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:—

Bleaching powder.

Fruit, fresh, dried, or preserved in any way, and nuts used as fruit.

[The above items are new.]

(C. 11,544.)

NORWAY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at Christiania to the effect that the exportation from Norway of *raw materials for fish guano* (viz, fishheads, tacks and other fish offal) has been prohibited.

Exportation of Fish Offal prohibited.

SWEDEN.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at Stockholm to the effect that the exportation of *malt liquors and mead* from Sweden has been prohibited as from the 3rd May.

Prohibition of Exportation of Malt Liquors and Mead.

(C. 15,100.)

DENMARK.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at Copenhagen to the effect that the exportation of *old cast iron, platinum, and platinum wire* from Denmark has been prohibited.

Prohibition of Exportation of Platinum and Old Iron.

(C. 15,205.)

NETHERLANDS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at The Hague to the effect that the exportation from the Netherlands of *grass, clover, and other green fodder (both fresh and preserved)*, has been prohibited as from the 5th May.

Prohibition of Exportation of Fodder.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

PORTUGAL.

The "Diario do Governo" for the 29th April contains a Portuguese Presidential Decree (No. 2,357), dated the 29th April, respecting the exportation of certain articles from Portugal and the adjacent Islands, and (Article 8) the duty-free importation of certain

Decree respecting Exportation of certain Articles, and Duty-Free Admission of certain Foodstuffs, &c. foodstuffs into the country during the war. A translation of this Decree is subjoined:—

Article 1.—So long as the economic difficulties resulting from the state of war continue, the special regulations which have been promulgated since the 3rd August, 1914, as regards exportation, shall continue in force in so far as they are not altered by the present Decree.

Article 2.—Schedules A and B annexed to Decree No. 2,149 of the 27th December, 1915*, are superseded by the Schedules annexed to the present Decree.

Article 3.—The exportation and re-exportation to foreign countries of saltpetre, nitrate of soda, and wire and cables for electric light installations, is absolutely prohibited.

The exportation of hairs and wools in any condition, and of yarns and wastes thereof, is also prohibited, except in the cases specified in Nos. 3 and 4 of Schedule A.

Article 4.—The exportation to Portuguese Colonies is prohibited of fuel, of motor cars and accessories in any condition, and of alimentary goods of which there is scarcity in Portugal.

The various Custom houses will be provided (by the respective Direction-General) with lists, drawn up by the Ministry of Finance, indicating the alimentary products, the exportation of which to the Colonies is absolutely prohibited, and those which may only be exported in virtue of licences issued by a higher authority and after consideration of the state of the Portuguese market. This list will also specify other goods, prohibited to be exported to foreign countries, which will be allowed to be exported to the Colonies during the war under special precautions.

The Minister of Finance may authorise the re-exportation to the Colonies of the goods referred to in the preceding paragraph, even if the conditions prescribed in Article 5, paragraph 2, of Decree No. 2149* are not fulfilled, and the respective lists are to be communicated to the various Custom houses, indicating the articles and goods which may be freely exported and those which may only be re-exported by virtue of Ministerial sanction or on compliance with certain formalities.

Article 5.—The goods specified in Schedule C annexed to the present Decree may not be exported to foreign countries except under authority issued by the Ministry of Finance, based upon special reasons of an international character resulting from the state of war.

The export of crude india-rubber, of tissues of hair and wool, also

* A translation of Decree No. 2,149, and of Schedules A and B annexed thereto, was published in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th January, pp. 123—125.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

PORTUGAL—continued.

manufactures thereof, shall be subject to the same regulation. but no export surtaxes are to be charged on these articles.

Article 6.—For purposes of law, the fraudulent exportation or re-exportation of goods in respect of which special authorisation to export is necessary shall be considered as smuggling if the goods are exported, or sought to be exported, without such authorisation.

Article 7.—Licences to export or re-export goods shall become invalid if not used within the period of 30 days from the date of the Ministerial decision granting the licence, unless a special period is fixed in the said Ministerial decision.

Article 8.—The following articles shall be exempt from Customs duty on importation, as from the 1st June, 1916, and for the duration of the state of war, viz:—Bovine animals, porcine animals, woolled animals, caprine animals, horses and mules, and also maize, rye, barley, oats, beans, forage, potatoes, and fresh or prepared meat.

Article 9.—This Decree shall come into force immediately in the manner prescribed in Article 7 of Decree No. 2,149, and the new surtaxes shall accordingly apply to exportations of goods in respect of which the clearance formalities are not yet completed and duty paid, irrespective of previous contracts or licences.

In the case of contracts concluded between exporters and third persons prior to the 3rd August, 1914, the Minister of Finance may facilitate their fulfilment by allowing the goods affected to be exported, if this would not cause grave inconvenience to the economic position of Portugal, and subject always to the payment of the respective surtaxes.

Article 10.—All provisions contrary to this Decree are hereby revoked.

SCHEDULE A.

No.	Articles.	Rate of Surtax (payable in addition to ordinary Export Duty).
1	Goats (caprine animals)	80 centavos per head.
2	Poultry	70 % <i>ad valorem</i> .
3	Wool raw, coarse, in the grease, called "churra"	20 centavos per kilog.
4	Woollen clippings and rags	5 " " "
5	Skins or hides of caprine animals	3 " " "
6	Peas	3 " " "
7	Kidney beans (<i>feijao</i>), small, "mulato," black, "moleiro" and mixtures thereof	2 " " "
8	Birdseed	2 " " "
9	Molasses and similar products	10 % <i>ad calorem</i> .
10	Sardines, fresh or salted	25 % " "
11	Fish, small, fresh	20 % " "
12	Fish, fresh, other	15 % " "
13	Alimentary preserves of meat of bovine or porcine animals, and their derivatives	10 " " "
14	Onions	2 centavos per kilog.
15	Olive oil	2 centavos per kilog. (including receptacles).
16	Olive husk oil	½ " " "
17	Oilcake and other feeding stuff from oilseeds	5 % <i>ad valorem</i> .
18	Sulphate of copper of Portuguese manufacture	10 centavos per kilog.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

PORTUGAL—continued.

SCHEDULE B.

No.	Articles.	Rate of Surtax (payable in addition to ordinary Export Duty).
19	Wood, unmanufactured	35 centavos per metric ton.
20	Wine or vinegar	1 centavo per decalitre of liquid.
21	Other derivatives of wine (except alcohol) ...	5 centavos
22	Cocoa (export or re-export through the Customs houses of Portugal and the adjacent Islands) ...	3 % <i>ad valorem</i> .
23	Cocoa (export or re-export through the Customs houses of Portuguese Colonies to foreign countries)	3 % " "
24	Chocolate of Portuguese manufacture	3½ % " "
25	Chicory root	½ % " "
26	Spices	3½ % " "
27	Fish, preserved (including the receptacles), pressed or dried	1 centavo per kilog.
28	Fish in brine	½ " " "
29	Salted fish (except sardines)	1 " " "
30	Dry fish powder	½ " " "
31	Other sea products, not specified in the schedules	30 % <i>ad valorem</i> .
32	Alimentary preserves, not specified	3½ % " "
33	Confectionery of any quality	3½ % " "
34	Sweet potatoes	3½ % " "
35	Garlic	½ centavo per kilog.
36	Lupins	½ " " "
37	Almonds	3½ % <i>ad valorem</i> .
38	Figs and carob-beans	2 % " "
39	Other fruit, green or dried (except pineapples) ...	3½ % " "
40	Cheese	18 centavos per kilog.
41	Crude wine lees	6 escudos per metric ton.
42	Crude wine tartar	14 " " "
43	Tartaric acid, tartrates and refined wine tartars ...	24 " " "
44	Iron or steel wares of Portuguese manufacture ...	½ % <i>ad valorem</i> .
45	Printing type	3½ % " "

SCHEDULE C.

No.	Articles.	Rate of Surtax (payable in addition to ordinary Export Duty).
46	Horses (equine animals)	200 escudos per head.
47	Mules	200 " " "
48	Cattle (bovine animals)	50 " " "
49	Hides or skins of bovine animals, weighing more than 25 kilogs.	50 centavos each.
50	Copper ore and precipitate	3 % <i>ad valorem</i> .
51	Tin and tin ore	16 escudos per metric ton.
52	Wolfram	180 " " "
53	Other ores, not specified	3 % <i>ad valorem</i> .
54	Metals in the rough, in bars, in wire or serap, and their alloys	50 % " "
55	Wares of antimony, lead, copper, tin, zinc, and their alloys	50 % " "
56	Industrial or denatured alcohol	20 centavos per decalitre of liquid.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

MEXICO.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a Mexican Decree, dated the 20th February, and published in "El Constitucionalista" for the 10th March, which amends previous Decrees respecting the export duties on Mexican produce, and the suspension and reduction of customs duties on various articles imported into Mexico.

The modifications in the previous régime effected by the present Decree are indicated below:—

(1) *Export duties.*—Article 1 of the Decree contains a revised schedule of export duties. This schedule (which was to come into force on the 1st April), together with a translation thereof, may be seen by British traders interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

The Ministry of Finance is, however, empowered to authorise the export of cotton waste, cotton seed husks, cotton seed cake for fodder, and linseed meal (*lunolinu*), at the rates of export duty previously in force, provided that the interested parties, in each case, request such authorisation from the Ministry.

(2) *Prohibitions of exportation.*—The provisions of Article 3 of the Decree of the 29th September, 1915, respecting the prohibition of the export of certain foodstuffs, are continued in force by the present Decree.

(3) *Suspension of import duties.*—The list of articles on which the import duties are suspended until further notice, is given as follows in Article 4 of the Decree. [The list previously in force was based on Article 5 of the Decree of the 29th September, 1915—see the notice on pages 901-2 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 30th December, 1915]:—

- Dried or salted meat, in bulk or otherwise, and pickled meat, in barrels or drums (from Tariff No. 5);
- Fresh preserved eggs; fresh milk prepared for preservation: condensed milk: malted milk (from Tariff No. 34);
- Lard, pure and compound (Tariff No. 37);
- Rice (Tariff No. 93);
- Barley, bruised; oats in the grain or crushed (Tariff No. 94);
- Fresh fruit; fresh onions; potatoes; fresh vegetables and kitchen garden produce (Tariff No. 101);
- Maize (Tariff No. 103);
- Barley in the grain; beans (*frijol*); broad beans; chick peas; lentils; dried peas, and wheat (Tariff No. 104);
- Refined sugar, in powder, lumps or cubes; muscavado sugar (Tariff No. 125);
- Soda biscuits and ship's biscuits (Tariff No. 129);
- Oats, prepared and bruised, for culinary use; flour (meal) of oats, barley, rye, lentils, maize and wheat, and all lacteous flours; maizena, sago, semolina and tapioca (Tariff No. 130);
- Alimentary pastes made from flour (Tariff No. 132);
- Nails of iron and steel wire (Tariff No. 257);
- Common soap, unscented and not suitable for toilet use (Tariff No. 693).

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

MEXICO—*continued.*

(4) *Reduction of import duties.*—Article 6 of the present Decree contains an amended version of the Decree of the 8th January, 1916 (see the notice at pages 561-2 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 24th February last). The list of articles which, on importation into Mexico, are to pay only one-fourth of the rates of the Mexican Customs Tariff, and which are also excepted from the provision of the Decree of the 18th September, 1915, requiring 20 per cent. of Customs duties to be paid in Mexican gold, is the same as that printed in the above-mentioned notice in the "Board of Trade Journal," with the following alterations:—

(a) *Deletions from list*—

- Tariff No. 333b.—Cotton tissues, unbleached or bleached, plain, not exceeding 130 cm. in breadth, and containing more than 30 threads in warp and weft in a square of 5 mm. side.
- Tariff No. 334b.—Cotton tissues, unbleached or bleached, plain, exceeding 130 cm. in breadth, and containing more than 30 threads in warp and weft in a square of 5 mm. side.
- Tariff No. 336.—Cotton tissues, coloured, printed or dyed, plain, containing more than 30 threads in warp and weft in a square of 5 mm. side.
- Tariff No. 348.—Vests, drawers, *cache-corsets*, and other articles of knitted cotton, not specially mentioned in the Tariff, even with trimmings of other material, except precious metal or silk.

(b) *Additions to list*—

Tariff No.	Article.	Reduced Rates and Import Duty.
		<i>Pesos, cts.</i>
62	Calfskins, patent leather, kid, chamois, and other common prepared skins, not specially mentioned in the Tariff ...	Per kilog. ... 0 10
ex 254	Steel sewing needles, even if with gilt eye...	" ... 0 05½
328	Cotton thread in balls or skeins ...	" ... 0 35
328 (a)	Cotton thread on reels, for sewing ...	Per 1000 metres 0 01½
ex 351	Counterpanes, bedspreads and quilts (<i>pañolones</i>) of cotton cloth, not embroidered (in the piece or cut) ...	Per kilog. ... 0 27½
ex 612	Sewing machine needles ...	Per 100 kilogs. 0 41½

The same reduction of import duties will also be allowed in respect of the goods mentioned below, provided that they are composed of materials covered by the Decree of the 8th January, as amended:—

- Woollen counterpanes;
- Table-linen;
- Woollen quilts (*pañolones*);
- Cotton handkerchiefs, uncut and unhemmed;

Note.—Cotton handkerchiefs, cut or hemmed, in addition to the fourth part of the duties leviable on the material, must pay a surcharge of 25 per cent.

- Sheets;
- Sacks of cotton cloth, used as a secondary covering or packing;
- Towels.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of an Argentine Presidential Decree, dated the 19th February, which provides that, as from the 1st March, the clearance through the Customs of petroleum and its products and sub-products is to be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Decree of the 17th July, 1915. (*This Decree has since been amended in certain particulars.—See below.*)

The valuation for Customs purposes of naphtha or impure petroleum and carburine (No. 45 of the Argentine Valuation Tariff) is reduced from 10 centavos to 3 centavos per kilogramme, such oils remaining, as hitherto, free of duty. The valuation of "ligroin and the like, unrectified benzines, up to to 120 deg. C. boiling point" (No. 3183) is reduced from 10 to 5 centavos per kilogramme, so that the import duty leviable on these articles (at the rate of 27 per cent. on the official valuation) is now 1.35 centavos per kilog. instead of 2.7 centavos as hitherto.

The Decree provides that unrefined petroleum residues imported exclusively for use as fuel are to be classified under Tariff No. 45 (*see above*), and that oil for gas (gas oil) which is not exempt from duty shall be subject to duty at the rate of 5 per cent. of its declared value, in accordance with the provisions of Article 15 of the Argentine Customs Tariff Law.

Petroleum and its products and sub-products may only be imported into the Republic through the maritime Customs houses, and those of San Antonio Oeste, Patagones, Ibucuy Chico and Campaia.

[*Note.*—A notice giving the substance of the Decree of the 17th July, 1915, was published at pages 770-771 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 9th September, 1915. By Presidential Decrees of the 30th September and the 31st December, 1915, the rules contained in paragraph 1B, Article 2 of this Decree, respecting the tariff treatment of certain mixtures of hydrocarburets, were suspended until further notice, and the rules concerning the tariff treatment of such mixtures, laid down in the Decree of the 31st May, 1906, were temporarily continued in force.]

A Presidential Decree of the 27th March, 1916, published in the "Boletin Oficial" of the 1st April, amends sections (1)(c), (2) and (3) of Article 2 of the Decree of the 17th July, 1915, to read as follows:—

(1) The following shall be regarded as entitled to duty-free admission, &c.:—

* * * * *

C.—Oils for the manufacture of gas (gas oil) and schist oils: unrefined and unclarified petroleum and schist products; density at 15 deg. C., between 0.830 and 0.900, which distil less than 20 per cent. of their volume, before 300 deg. C., by the Engler method, or, in cases where the oil distils at a higher temperature, the distillation products have a density above 0.830 at 15 deg.:

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—continued.

flash-point less than 150 deg. C. by the Pensky-Martens apparatus; viscosity (Engler) less than 6 deg. at 20 deg. C.—In order that these oils may be cleared free of duty they must be imported exclusively by gas companies for carburation.

(2) The following shall be considered as "impure petroleum residues" (No. 3270 of the Valuation Tariff): unrefined residues from the distillation of petroleum with a density at 15 deg. C. of more than 0.900, which distil less than 20 per cent. by volume before 300 deg. C. by the Engler method, and of which the viscosity at 20 deg. C. exceeds 6 deg. (Engler).

(3) As "*ligroïne and the like*" (No. 3183 of the Valuation Tariff) are to be classified mixtures of hydrocarburets having a density at 15 deg. C. not exceeding 0.780, which distil by the Engler method not less than 90 per cent. by volume up to 180 deg. C.; and "unrectified benzines" of any origin with a density exceeding 0.780 at 15 deg. C., and in which benzenic hydrocarburets are found to predominate.

(C. 13,982.)

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 5th May 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
Accra	British	Sierra Leone
Atlanten	Swedish	Kirkwall
Axel Johnson	Swedish	Kirkwall
Djoeja	Netherland	London
Oranje Nassau	Netherland	London
Oscar II.	Danish	London
Panama	Danish	Leith
Santiago	Norwegian	Newcastle-on-Tyne
Stromboli	Norwegian	Leith

Shipping and Transport.

CANADA.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, from the Canadian Government a copy of the Revised Rules for navigating the Great Lakes, which were made by the Governor-General in Council on the 4th February last and came into force on the 1st March last.

**Navigation
Regulations for
the Great Lakes.**

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

(H. 2,946.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Santo Domingo reports, under date 30th March, that an agreement has been concluded between the Dominican Government and the Government of the United States whereby the Central Dominican Railway, connecting Moca and Santiago with Puerto Plata, is to be handed over to the absolute control of an American engineer.

**Transfer of
Control of the
Central
Dominican
Railway.**

The money required for reconstruction and purchase of rolling-stock will be borrowed from the fund set aside for public works, and is to be repaid out of the profits of the railway. The agreement is renewable every two years, but the Dominican Government is unable to resume control until they have repaid the advances from the public works fund.

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires points out that the surrender of this railway to American control is due mainly to the impossibility of maintaining a service under present conditions. He adds that as the line will probably be relaid in parts along a new route, so as to avoid the existing rack system, this new arrangement should be of permanent benefit to the section of the country which the railway serves.

(C. 14,464.)

SIAM.

H.M. Consul-General at Bangkok (Mr. T. H. Lyle) reports, under date 22nd March, that according to official notifications the following railway extensions were declared open for traffic as from the dates mentioned: **Southern Line**—a section of 18 kilometres from Ban Krut to Ban Sapan Yai (15th March). **Northern Line**—a section of 42 kilometres from Me Chang to Lakon Lampang (1st April). Ban Krut is situated in the vicinity of kilometre 357 from Bangkok on the Southern Line, and Ban Sapan Yai (otherwise Bangtaphan) lies some 20 kilometres to the south of Ban Krut.

Lakon Lampang (otherwise Nakhon Lampang) is one of the principal towns of the Siamese Lao States: it is situated about latitude N. 18° 10' and longitude E. 99° 30', and is probably destined to become an important distributing centre for these Northern Siamese Provinces.

(C.I.B. 17,264.)

Kilometre = 0.621 mile.

MINERALS, METALS, AND MACHINERY.

CANADA (BRITISH COLUMBIA).

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) has forwarded the following particulars regarding a new zinc smelting plant at Trail, B.C. :—

This smelter is a new departure from those in existence ; the metal is treated electrically and the method adopted, which is the result of three years' experiments made locally, has been proved to be sound.

Electrical Smelting of Zinc at Trail.

After the outbreak of war, when the world's scarcity of zinc was critical, the British Government, negotiating through the Dominion Government, made an offer of 5,000 tons of zinc at a price of 8 cents (4d.) per lb. This offer was later handed over to mining interests at Trail, with the result that they decided to start the plant now practically completed, claiming that, from experiments made, they could produce zinc from their own ores at a price of about 4½ cents. per lb.

The plant is divided into four buildings—roasting, dissolving, electrical and power generating. The electrical building at present constructed has a capacity of only 5 tons a day, but the roasting chamber of the plant is capable of handling as much as 12 tons a day. The ore at present used is from local mines and is very refractory, but it is understood that a better grade of ore is to be used and the capacity thereby materially increased. (C.I.B. 14,740.)

In connection with the above, it may be mentioned that according to information recently received at the office of the High Commissioner in London for Canada, the smelting company at Trail has started the construction of a plant for the manufacture of sulphuric and hydrofluoric acids, which is expected to be completed shortly. The company is also clearing a site for a copper refinery and is contemplating an addition to its lead refinery. The manufacture of zinc is now an assured fact. Copper converters are now in course of installation. The new lead mill is in operation and is working satisfactorily. (C.I.B. 15,344.)

RUSSIA.

The British Vice-Consul at Ekaterinburg (Mr. T. H. Preston) reports that the mineral production of the Ural district in the years 1912, 1913 and 1914 was as follows :—

	1912.	1913.	1914.
Copper tons	17,656	15,956	16,483
Platinum ozs.	184,767	158,084	156,755
Gold "	256,770	232,176	217,644
Asbestos tons	16,458	16,661	13,567
Pyrites "	—	—	95,400
Coal "	—	969,964	1,170,416
Salt "	—	324,816	292,056

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

RUSSIA—*continued.*

Taking into consideration the fact that it is only within the last five or six years that anything like deep mining has been carried on, and that formerly only the surface minerals and ore bodies were mined, the future of the Urals as a mineral producer may be considered very promising, especially as the greater part including the extreme Northern Urals are, even on the surface, virgin.

Mr. Preston remarks that there is a lucrative business to be done in the export from the Urals of raw materials such as platinum* and asbestos. Platinum has hitherto been almost exclusively exported to Europe, on the markets of which it is practically dependent, and asbestos is in very much the same position.

Supplies for the mining industries have hitherto been obtained from Germany, and there is an opening for British trade in *machinery, electrical plants, turbines, steam engines, locomotives, ore-reducing machinery, hauling plants, pumps, metallurgical plant and other mining requisites.*

(C.I.B. 15,311.)

TEXTILES AND TEXTILE MATERIALS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 4th May, 1916, was

Cotton Statistics. 65,807 (including 8 bales British West Indian and 6 bales British West African), and the number imported during the eighteen weeks ended 4th May, 1916, was 1,573,012 (including 917 bales British West Indian, 1,133 bales British West African, 5,962 bales British East African, and 169 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 4th May, 1916, was 16,283 and during the eighteen weeks 197,701.

For further details see p. 410.

BRITISH INDIA.

The following statement, showing the quantity of cotton yarn spun, and of cotton woven goods produced, in British India and the Native States during the ten months ended January, 1914, 1915, and 1916, has been extracted from a return issued by the

Cotton Spinning and Weaving Returns.

Indian Government:—

* But see article on pp. 21-3 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th April relative to trading in certain metals and ores (including platinum).

Textiles and Textile Materials.

BRITISH INDIA—continued.

				Ten months ended January,		
				1914.	1915.	1916.
BRITISH INDIA AND NATIVE STATES.						
Cotton yarn spun	...	...	Lbs.	571,450,460	540,536,829	605,576,371
Grey and bleached piece goods	...	...	Lbs.	167,373,245	175,186,742	222,169,129
			= Yards	720,598,280	723,748,107	904,158,197
Coloured piece goods	...	...	Lbs.	60,293,231	52,127,217	68,322,739
			= Yards	255,710,907	218,109,870	289,919,131
Grey and coloured goods (other than piece goods)	...	...	Lbs.	1,907,253	1,480,449	2,019,514
Hosiery	...	...	"	427,668	238,313	311,119
Miscellaneous goods	...	...	"	112,130	277,799	489,686
Total of woven goods	...	...	"	230,113,527	229,310,520	293,312,187

According to "Capital" (Calcutta) of 14th April, the Board of Industries in the United Provinces has issued a statement regarding flax growing experiments in India, which contains the following particulars:—

In Bihar a long series of experiments in the cultivation and manufacture of flax was carried out at the Dooriah factory under the direction of a Dutch expert, according to whose final report flax is a profitable crop in Bihar provided that the necessary capital is available. These experiments were chiefly carried out with a view to the establishment of flax growing as a subsidiary industry amongst Bihar indigo factories, but with the present boom in indigo there seems little likelihood of the matter being taken up. Moreover, adverse factors were experienced in the low percentage of fibre obtained from the straw, and the uncertainty of getting a full germination when flax was sown on land which depended on the natural rainfall for moisture.

Flax has been grown with irrigation for several years at the Cawnpore experimental farm, and yields of 40 maunds per acre of flax straw have been obtained without manuring and without any particularly high cultivation. The presence of canal facilities ensures a good germination and an even stand. The percentage of fibre in the straw is much higher than in Bihar being 12 per cent. of good fibre, and 13 per cent. of tow, as compared with 8 and 7½ per cent. respectively in Bihar. Flax cultivation and manufacture could be profitably carried on in the United Provinces, provided that central factories were established for the retting, scutching and subsequent handling. It is pointed out in this connection that there are a number of disused indigo factories in the United Provinces possessing ample vat capacity and a good water supply, which could be utilised as flax factories, thus effecting a considerable economy.

Considerable quantities of canvas are used in India for various purposes and, according to the expert's report, there seems no reason why flax should not be spun and woven in the country, the machinery required being not unlike that used for finer classes of jute.

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 6th May, 1916, were as follows :—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	55s.	7d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	53s.	1d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	32s.	10d.

For further particulars see p. 410.

A statement is published on p. 411 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 6th May, 1916, as compared with the imports during the corresponding weeks of the two previous years.

**Imports of
Agricultural
Produce.**

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

CEYLON.

The following statistics of the exports of rubber of domestic production from Ceylon during the month of February, 1915 and 1916, have been extracted from official returns issued by the Ceylon Government :—

To	February, 1915.	February, 1916.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
United Kingdom	3,480,715	2,989,569
United States	482,225	2,379,085
Other countries	159,245	372,934
Total exports of rubber of domestic production... ..	4,122,185	5,741,588

EGYPT.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has received from the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture copies of the following publications prepared by the Horticultural Section of the Ministry :—Leaflet No. 3, The Preservation of Dates; Leaflet No. 6, The Preservation of Apricots.

The above-mentioned publications 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. 16,726.)

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***SPAIN.**

H.M. Consul at Malaga (Mr. H. M. Villiers, M.V.O.) reports that the prospects for all crops in the Provinces of Eastern Andalusia are excellent owing to the recent unusual rainfall, the only exception being perhaps root crops in the lowlands where the humidity may have been excessive. The olive crop in Granada, Jaen and Almeria is reported to be good, and in Malaga very good. The production of olive oil in the four Provinces mentioned for 1915-16 was 810,170 metric cwts. (C. 14,697.)

BRAZIL. PERU. BOLIVIA.

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

—	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.	Caucho.	Total.
March, 1915—	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.
To United States ...	864,046	113,526	680,360	713,462	2,371,394
To Europe ...	1,296,877	167,674	175,422	323,292	1,963,265
Total ...	2,160,923	281,200	855,782	1,036,754	4,334,659
March, 1916—					
To United States ...	817,640	97,540	545,118	416,488	1,876,786
To Europe ...	626,135	58,102	63,059	259,683	1,066,979
Total ...	1,443,775	155,642	608,177	676,171	2,883,765
1st Quarter, 1915—					
To United States ...	3,070,064	424,431	2,079,093	1,672,679	7,246,267
To Europe ...	3,697,353	404,203	442,281	643,654	5,187,491
Total ...	6,767,417	828,634	2,521,374	2,316,333	12,433,758
1st Quarter, 1916—					
To United States ...	3,341,689	438,794	1,778,676	1,319,574	6,908,733
To Europe ...	1,974,098	190,596	277,688	678,134	3,120,516
Total ...	5,315,787	629,390	2,056,364	2,027,708	10,029,249

Kilog. = 2.2046 lbs.

(C.I.B. 18,256.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

A statement showing the number of receiving orders and of administration orders (Deceased Debtors' Estates) gazetted in England and Wales during the month and four months ended April, 1916, will be found on p. 412.

Bankruptcy Statistics.

CYPRUS.

According to the official "Cyprus Gazette" of 7th April, the total value of imports of merchandise into the Colony in 1915 was £545,149, an increase of £72,850 as compared with 1914. The principal items contributing to this increase were wheat, flour, and sugar. The value of exports of merchandise from the Colony in 1915 amounted to £650,490, an increase of £153,714 as compared with the preceding year. The principal increases in exports were in silk cocoons, raisins, carobs, and potatoes. It should be borne in mind, however, that the large totals for both imports and exports are due in part to higher prices, as well as, to some extent, to the outbreak of war, which checked trade towards the end of 1914, thus necessitating the importation of additional goods during 1915.

The following table shows the value of the principal classes of goods imported into Cyprus in 1914 and 1915:—

	1914.	1915.
	£	£
Iron and steel manufactures	11,931	5,753
Machinery, parts, fittings, &c.	17,076	4,818
Cotton yarn and thread	25,002	31,614
Cotton piece-goods	54,789	56,833
Haberdashery and millinery	11,020	6,742
Woollen manufactures	19,910	17,657
Leather manufactures and sole leather	28,921	33,826
Soap	17,271	15,009
Coffee, raw	9,638	17,875
Wheat	1,159	48,050
Flour	9,668	47,035
Olive oil	4,837	15,146
Rice	9,037	17,158
Sugar	19,331	36,232
Tobacco (leaf)	23,422	24,589
Petroleum	20,706	21,850
Timber	20,497	650
Other merchandise	168,084	144,312
Total	472,299	545,149

*Miscellaneous.***CANADA.**

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada has forwarded copies of the "1915 National Electrical Code," containing the regulations of the National Board of Fire Underwriters of Chicago for electric wiring and apparatus, as recommended by the National Fire Protection Association. This Code has been adopted by the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association and British firms are notified of the necessity of complying with the requirements of the Code before undertaking the sale of their goods in the Dominion of Canada.

A few copies of the Code are available for distribution to United Kingdom manufacturers of electrical apparatus, and these may be obtained by such manufacturers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 7,942.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) has forwarded extracts from the "Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Montreal) reviewing the Canadian pulp and paper industry, from which the following summary has been made:—

The outlook for the industry in the present year is better than it was for 1915. The demand from abroad for both pulp and paper is very great, and a shortage of sulphite and news-print is anticipated. A scarcity of supplies used in paper mills is being experienced, and it is probable that although the industry will be more fully employed than it was in 1915, profits will not increase in proportion owing to the increased cost of felts, brass wire cloth, acids, colours, &c. As regards colours, the situation is regarded as serious. Aniline dyes are almost exhausted, and substitutes give very unsatisfactory results.

Numerous improvements in and extensions of plant have been effected or are being undertaken. Two ground wood mills and six daper mills have carried out extensions during the past year; two of the latter now produce an average per day of 160 tons and from 180 to 185 tons of news-print respectively. Extensions to be carried out include the installation of an electrolytic bleaching plant, the erection of sulphite mills, &c.

A paper mill is to be built at Campbellford, Ontario, to replace that recently destroyed by fire, and a new pulp mill will be erected in the neighbourhood of Lake St. John, Quebec. (C.I.B. 13,492.)

In this connection the following information received from the High Commissioner in London for Canada will be of interest:—

The pulp and paper mills along the Canadian Northern Railway are not losing sight of the United Kingdom market. A train of 23 cars of sulphite has been despatched from Hawkesbury to Halifax for export. This is most unusual as, formerly, sulphite was imported. Five sulphite mills are being enlarged, and paper mills are being erected at Three Rivers and Smoothrock Falls. (C.I.B. 15,344.)

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

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

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette" 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 April issue:—State of the Labour Market in the United Kingdom in March; Employment in Germany in February; Retail Food Prices in the United Kingdom, Australia, Italy and Berlin; Industrial Fatigue; Output of coal in the United Kingdom. A Supplement to the "Gazette" gives the Rules and Orders (for Scotland and Ireland) made under the Munitions of War Act, 1915, and the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916.

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."

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

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

Forest Products of India: Commercial Developments.
 "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 14th April.

Wool Production in Algeria.
 "Bulletin des Halles" (Paris), 28th April.

Agricultural Progress in Bombay.
 "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 14th April.

Crop Conditions in France.
 "Bulletin des Halles" (Paris), 25th April.

Sugar Manufacture in the United Provinces of India.
 "Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 15th April.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

Mining in Cape Colony and Natal in 1915.
 "South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 25th March.

Tungsten Deposits discovered in Arizona.
 "Mining Journal" (New York), 15th April.

Coal Production in Canada in 1915.
 "Monetary Times" (Toronto), 21st April.

Mining in the Transvaal in 1915: Report of Annual Meeting of Chamber of Mines.
 "South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 1st April.

Shipping and Transport.

State Railways of Argentina: Operations in 1915.
 "Review of the River Plate" (Buenos Aires), 7th April.

Machinery and Engineering.

Rail Production in United States in 1915.
 "Iron Age" (New York), 13th April.

Machinery Trade active in the United States.
 "Iron Age" (New York), 13th April.

Steel Industry in Europe after the War.
 "Iron Age" (New York), 20th April.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

Cotton Manufacturing Industry in India.
 "Capital" (Calcutta), 7th April.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

Canada: Business Profits Tax Bill (as amended).
 "Monetary Times" (Toronto), 7th April.

South Africa: Reported Activity by American Financiers.
 "South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 25th March.

Argentina: Review of Trade Conditions in 1915.
 "Weekly Bulletin of Department of Trade and Commerce" (Ottawa), 27th March.

United States of America: Increased Trade with South America.
 "Journal of Commerce" (New York), 15th April.

British Columbia: Mineral Wealth, Agricultural and Forest Produce, and Fisheries in 1915.
 "Monetary Times" (Toronto), 31st March and 7th April.

United States: Labour Disputes in 1915.
 "Journal of Commerce" (New York), 20th April.

Miscellaneous.

Pan-American Congress opened at Buenos Aires.
 "Review of the River Plate" (Buenos Aires), 7th April.

Paper Pulp: Proposed Manufacture from the Bamboo.
 "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 7th April.

Leather and Leather Goods Imports into China.
 "Hong Kong Weekly Press" 24th March.

Fur Industry of Prince Edward Island.
 "Monetary Times" (Toronto), 14th April.

Benzol and Toluol Market in the United States.
 "Iron Age" (New York), 13th April.

Chemical Industry: Developments in Canada.
 "Monetary Times" (Toronto), 21st April.

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 18 weeks ended 4th May, 1916 :—

	Week ended 4th May, 1916.	18 Weeks ended 4th May, 1916.	Week ended 4th May, 1916.	18 Weeks ended 4th May, 1916.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	51,245	1,221,398	3,128	34,921
Brazilian	—	141	100	100
East Indian	5,512	53,477	844	18,145
Egyptian	5,573	248,959	11,030	141,834
Miscellaneous	3,477*	49,037†	1,181	2,701
Total	65,807	1,573,012	16,283	197,701

* Including 8 bales British West Indian, and 6 bales British West African.

† Including 917 bales British West Indian, 1,133 bales British West African, 5,962 bales British East African, and 169 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 6th May, 1916, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Week ended 6th May, 1916...	55 7	53 1	32 10
Corresponding Week in—			
1909	41 6	27 3	20 6
1910	32 1	22 0	18 1
1911	31 8	25 1	19 0
1912	37 11	31 1	23 7
1913	32 6	25 9	19 6
1914	32 2	25 6	18 9
1915	60 5	33 3	32 4

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

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of **Agricultural Produce** imported into the **United Kingdom** in the week ended 6th May, 1916, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding weeks of the two previous years.

		Week ended—		
		9th May, 1914.	8th May, 1915.	6th May, 1916.
Animals, living :—				
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves ...	Number	235	36	151
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—	—
Swine	"	—	—	—
Horses	"	8	140	2
Fresh meat :—				
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)	Cwts.	211,104	118,755	69,194
Mutton " " " "	"	163,440	113,815	99,924
Pork " " " "	"	10,783	3,076	6,092
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	"	25,242	21,501	14,749
Salted or preserved meat :—				
Bacon	Cwts.	103,974	138,182	217,435
Beef	"	828	4,405	2,334
Hams	"	15,385	22,541	42,885
Pork	"	1,894	4,751	1,022
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	3,450	2,474	1,403
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	13,054	37,917	33,927
Dairy produce and substitutes :—				
Butter	Cwts.	89,790	63,362	26,693
Margarine	"	28,896	37,402	47,555
Cheese	"	11,882	33,191	35,793
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums ...	"	—	—	—
" cream	"	156	—	2
" condensed	"	27,993	27,462	11,011
" preserved, other kinds	"	483	1,349	119
Eggs	Grt. Hundr.	293,887	210,809	172,217
Poultry	Value £	20,741	11,664	33,525
Game	"	821	3,820	3,751
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen) ...	Cwts.	8,718	9,787	446
Lard	"	31,327	58,568	50,837
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—				
Wheat	Cwts.	1,228,400	1,636,300	1,867,100
Wheat-meal and flour	"	140,900	162,800	288,100
Barley	"	277,200	188,300	352,200
Oats	"	283,600	546,400	33,500
Peas	"	29,110	28,323	3,550
Beans	"	24,200	6,680	3,360
Maize or Indian corn	"	274,600	478,900	291,400
Fruit, raw :—				
Apples	Cwts.	48,492	35,500	69,953
Apricots and peaches	"	1	—	36
Bananas	Bunches	152,763	167,348	166,451
Cherries	Cwts.	47	—	—
Currants	"	—	—	—
Gooseberries	"	111	—	—
Grapes	"	1,042	754	910
Lemons	"	14,590	15,191	28,217
Oranges	"	103,771	166,200	205,714
Pears	"	4,250	173	1,309
Plums	"	—	—	—
Strawberries	"	—	—	—
Unenumerated	"	1,257	2,617	850
Hay	Tons	370	62	—
Straw	"	19	—	—
Moss Litter	"	1,765	317	116
Hops	Cwts.	875	6,765	4,759
Locust beans	"	8,513	21,000	21,560
Vegetables, raw :—				
Onions	Busbels,	118,395	181,921	197,229
Potatoes... ..	Cwts.	130,517	26,429	31,176
Tomatoes	"	29,624	31,659	27,114
Unenumerated	Value £	17,607	9,259	10,400
Vegetables, dried	Cwts.	312	14,530	8,254
" preserved by canning	"	16,512	20,525	9,810

Bankruptcy.—England and Wales.

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

	April.		Four months ended April.	
	1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.
	No. 219	No. 127	No. 925	No. 622
Total gazetted				
Number gazetted in principal trades and occupations:—				
Agents, commission and general	2	1	8	10
Auctioneers, estate and house agents	2	—	8	8
Bakers	15	7	44	31
Bicycle and tricycle dealers and manufacturers	1	—	8	5
Blacksmiths, farriers, &c.	1	—	9	4
Boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers	5	2	29	10
Builders	8	4	37	20
Butchers and meat salesmen	9	2	30	11
Cab, omnibus and fly proprietors, &c.	1	2	6	7
Cabinet makers and upholsterers	—	2	6	6
Carpenters and joiners	2	—	5	2
Carriage, coach, &c. builders	—	1	4	1
Carriers, carmen, lightermen, and hauliers	1	—	7	4
Chemists, druggists, and chemical manufacturers	1	2	7	5
Clothiers, outfitters, &c.	—	2	6	9
Coal and coke merchants and dealers	5	3	19	8
Colliers, miners, &c.	1	2	5	5
Confectioners and pastry cooks	2	—	10	6
Corn, flour, seed, hay and straw merchants	3	1	10	8
Dairymen, cowkeepers, &c.	3	—	9	3
Decorators, painters, plumbers, glaziers, &c.	5	2	24	11
Drapers, haberdashers, &c.	2	2	18	14
Electricians and electrical engineers	—	—	5	2
Engineers and founders	—	1	6	3
Farmers and graziers	13	7	42	23
Fishmongers, poulterers, &c.	3	2	12	12
Furniture dealers and makers	1	—	13	4
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen and market gardeners	3	3	9	6
Greengrocers, fruiterers, &c.	—	3	22	10
Grocers	15	10	61	35
Hardressers	1	—	6	4
Ironmongers	—	—	5	4
Jewellers, watchmakers, silversmiths	1	1	6	6
Merchants, general	2	—	7	1
Milliners, dressmakers, &c.	2	1	9	5
Printers, booksellers and publishers	3	—	13	2
Provision merchants	—	—	3	4
Publicans and hotel keepers, &c.	6	6	30	34
Tailors	6	7	27	19
Tobacconists, &c.	2	2	7	7
Travellers, commercial, &c.	1	1	5	5
Wheelwrights	—	—	3	3

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH of the BOARD OF TRADE.

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

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

The samples collected since the war began of goods of German and Austrian manufacture, which have been sold in British markets abroad and in certain foreign markets, have recently been exhibited at Sheffield; they will shortly be exhibited at Liverpool, Birmingham, and Manchester. See notice on p. 339.

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

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

Particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom are given on p. 338.

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

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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

- Argentina** ... British Chamber of Commerce for the Argentine Republic, Calle Reconquista 46, Buenos Aires.
(Agent in London—Mr. J. Ballantyne, River Plate House, 13, South Place, E.C.)
- Balkan States** See under Greece and Roumania.
- Belgium** ... British Chamber of Commerce in Belgium (Incorp.). During the war the address will be: *c/o* London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C.
- China** ... British Chamber of Commerce, 1, The Bund, Shanghai.
British Chamber of Commerce, British Municipal Council Buildings, Hankow.
British Chamber of Commerce, Canton.
Tientsin British Chamber of Commerce, Tientsin.
- Egypt** ... British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, 6, Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria, and Savoy Chambers, Cairo.
(Agents in Suez and London—Messrs. Back & Manson, Egypt House, 36, New Broad Street, E.C.)
- France** ... British Chamber of Commerce, Paris (Incorp.), 9, Rue des Pyramides, Paris.
(Correspondents in all the principal towns of France. Commercial Representative in France of the Commonwealth of Australia.)
British Chamber of Commerce for the French Riviera and Principality of Monaco, 4, Avenue Massena, Nice.
- Greece** ... British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States (Incorp.). *Temporary Office*, 7, Place St. Theodore, Athens.
(Correspondent at Salonica)
- Italy** ... British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 7, Via Carlo Felice, Genoa.
Branches—75, Via Delle Terme, Rome.
18, Via Andegari, Milan.
Scali d'Azeglio 3 p. p., Leghorn.
59, Via Guglielmo Sanfelice, Naples.
- Morocco** ... British Chamber of Commerce for Morocco, Tangier.
- Persia** ... British Chamber of Commerce, Bushire.
British Chamber of Commerce, Mohammerah.
- Portugal** ... British Chamber of Commerce in Portugal, 4, Rua Victor Cordon, Lisbon.
Branches in Oporto and Funchal (Madeira).
- Roumania** ... Branch of the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States, 1, Strala Academiei, Bucharest.
- Russia** ... Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, 4, Goroehovaia, Petrograd.
Branch in Odessa. Agency in Kiev.
- Spain** ... British Chamber of Commerce for Spain, 9, Plaza de Cataluña Barcelona.
Branch—41, Martin de los Heros, Madrid.
(Delegates at Cartagena, Valencia and Canary Islands.)
- Tunis** ... British Chamber of Commerce, Rue Es-Sadikia, 35, Tunis.
- Uruguay** ... British Chamber of Commerce in Uruguay, Calle Rineon, 506, Montevideo.

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

