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Vol. XCIII.



No. 1,013.

The  
**Board of Trade**  
**Journal**

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Edited by the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade

APRIL 27, 1916.

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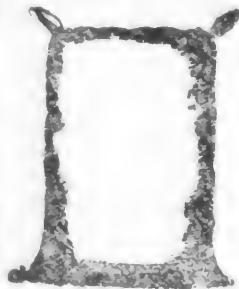
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# THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. XCIII.]

April 27, 1916.

[No. 1,013

**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. 258.*

Attention is called to the notice on p. 212 regarding the exhibition at industrial centres in the Provinces 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.
Clothing Materials from Moscow ... ..	27th Apr., 1916	207
Madder Root from Flushing ... ..	" "	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:—**

<b>Register of firms in the United Kingdom who may desire to receive Confidential Information</b> relative to openings for trade ... ..	211
List of the <b>more important Articles</b> on trade subjects contained in <b>Foreign and Colonial Publications</b> , &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch ... ..	254
List of <b>H.M. Trade Commissioners and of the Trade Correspondents</b> of the Commercial Intelligence Branch ... ..	255

## 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

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*Openings for British Trade.*

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

Bags, paper, blue, for sugar.

Beads, insulating, glass or porcelain.

Buttons, boot.

Combs, dressing, horn.

Frames, suitable for silk bags.

Glass chimneys, for incandescent burners.

Lace, needlework.

Pins, safety.

Stationery—rubber bands.

Strawboards.

Tags, for boot laces.

Tinder lighters.

Tobacco pouches, wallet, also rubber linings for the same.

Toys:—

Celluloid masks for dolls.

Dolls' limbs.

Wheels, wooden and metal, for toy-making.

Ultramarine blue.

Umbrella sticks, cheap.

Wood wool.

\* \* \* \* \*

*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).*

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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**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 13th April.

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

**Enemy Firms in Neutral Countries.**—The Statutory List of enemy firms in Neutral 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; and pp. 162-5 of the "Journal" of 20th April.

**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; and p. 937, 30th March.

*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 "Board of Trade Journal" of 30th September, 1915; and p. 219 of this issue.

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\* 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.

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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**AUSTRALIA.**

The Melbourne office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia reports a call for tenders by the Commissioner, Queensland Government Railways, Brisbane, for the supply of *superstructures for steel bridges*.

**Bridgework.** Copies of the specification, form of tender, &c., may be obtained at the office of the Commissioner for Railways, as above. Sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received, up to noon, on 16th May, at the office of the Agent-General for Queensland, 409, West Strand, London, W.C., where also copies of the specifications, &c., may be inspected by bona-fide manufacturers.

A copy of the specification, form of tender, plans, &c., when received, may be inspected by United Kingdom bridge builders at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 15,708.)

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified that tenders are invited by the Supply and Tender Board, Adelaide, for the supply and delivery of *stationery and binding material* required for the Government Printing and Stationery Department for one year commencing 1st July, 1916.

**Stationery,  
Binding Material,  
&c.** Forms of tender and conditions of contract, together with schedule and samples of the stationery, &c. required, may be obtained on application to the Comptroller of Stationery, Government Printing Office, Adelaide. Sealed tenders on the proper forms will be received by the Chairman, Supply and Tender Board, Adelaide, up to 3 p.m. on 7th June.\*

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**SOUTH AFRICA.**

With reference to the notice on p. 839 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 23rd March respecting the revised scheme for supplying the Witwatersrand with water from the Vaal River, it is notified that the "South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg) of 18th March, a copy of which has been forwarded by the Imperial Trade Correspondent at Johannesburg (Lieut.-Col. C. A. C. Tremeer, D.S.O.), publishes further particulars on the subject, as follows:—

The whole of the preliminary arrangements in connection with the commencement of the scheme were made in July, 1914, but the outbreak of war made it quite impossible for the Rand Water Board to raise a loan on reasonable terms. It has now been found practicable, however, to borrow from the Board's redemption fund sufficient money to carry out a modified Vaal River scheme which would provide such a supply of water as would be likely to secure the Board's consumers against a shortage for some years to come. This modified scheme provides for the erection at Lindeque of a barrage

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\* 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.



*Openings for British Trade.*

**SOUTH AFRICA**—*continued.*

composed of 36 gates each 25 feet high and 30 feet wide. It will impound altogether 13,633 million gallons, of which the Board will be at liberty to abstract annually up to 7,300 million gallons, or 20 million gallons a day. The estimated cost of the whole scheme is £758,000, of which £42,000 has already been spent on the collection of data, the erection of weirs and other minor works and services classified under the head of preliminary expenses. The chief engineer states that the whole scheme can be completed, and water from it brought into service, in three years from the date on which construction work is actually commenced.

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**

According to the "Straits Settlements Gazette" of 10th March sealed tenders will be received at the office of the Colonial Engineer, Public Works Department, Singapore, up to 14th August, for the construction of a *steel bridge*, comprising a centre span of 215 ft. and two side spans of 110 ft. 9 ins., over the Muda River, Province Wellesley.

A set of plans, specifications, form of tender, &c. may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Colonial Engineer's Office, Singapore, on presentation of a receipt for 50 dols. (£5 16s. 8d.) paid to the Colonial Treasurer.

**RUSSIA.**

The Acting British Consul-General at Moscow (Mr. R. H. B. Lockhart) reports that a local agent desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of certain *clothing materials* of which he has forwarded small samples. These samples, which comprise *mercerised lawn, cotton voile, crêpe, zephyr, velveteen, plain and striped sateen, cotton Italian lining material, and alpaca*, may be inspected by United Kingdom manufacturers interested, and by exporters of U.K. goods, 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 (144) should be quoted.

[See Notice on p. 205.]

(C.I.B. 15,842.)

\* \* \* \* \*

An agent, claiming to have a thorough knowledge of Russia, and speaking and corresponding in the Russian language, is leaving for that country at the end of May for the purpose of introducing British-made goods to the Russian market, and wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers there or appoint agents on their behalf.

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

(C.I.B. 16,590.)

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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**NETHERLANDS.**

H.M. Consul-General at Rotterdam (Mr. E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G.) reports that a partner in a firm of insurance brokers in the Netherlands is desirous of abandoning his present representation of German insurance companies and of substituting therefor United Kingdom connections.

**Agency for  
British Insurance  
Company wanted.**

United Kingdom insurance companies 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 (145) should be quoted.

(C.I.B. 14,560.)

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**FRANCE.**

H.M. Consul at Lyons (Mr. E. R. E. Vicars) reports that an agent in St. Etienne wishes to obtain agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *linoleum and oil-cloth*; also *earthenware*.

**Linoleum and Oil-  
cloth; Earthenware.**

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of appointing an agent in St. Etienne, 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 (146) should be quoted.

(C.I.B. 15,667.)

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**ITALY.**

H.M. Consul-General at Naples (Mr. S. J. A. Churchill, M.V.O.) reports that a local firm enquires for the names and addresses of United Kingdom manufacturers of *cotton stockings and woollen textiles*.

**Cotton Stockings;  
Woollen Textiles.**

*See Notice on p. 205.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of doing business in Naples, 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 (147) should be quoted.

(C.I.B. 15,692.)

The Acting British Vice-Consul at Venice (Mr. H. C. Swan) reports that a local general commission agent wishes to obtain agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *special cylinder iron, cotton, and machinery and raw materials for glass making*.

**Iron; Machinery  
and Raw Materials  
for Glass Making.**

*See Notice on p. 205.* Correspondence with the enquirer may be conducted in English.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of doing business in Italy, 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 (148) should be quoted.

(C.I.B. 16,117.)

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*Openings for British Trade.*

**ITALY**—*continued.*

The following enquiries for *United Kingdom sources of supply* have been received by the British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 7, Via Carlo Felice, Genoa, to which address all communications regarding the enquiries should be sent:—

A Chamber of Commerce in Italy enquires for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *wood paving blocks*.  
**Wood Paving Blocks.** (1,035.)

Merchants in Turin, who are buyers of *serges, woollens, covert coats, velveteens, cotton velvets, and steel pins*, enquire for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of these goods. (1,039.) See Notice on p. 205.  
**Serges; Woollens; Velveteens; Cotton Velvets; Pins.**

A firm at Florence wishes to purchase *carbonate of soda* from United Kingdom manufacturers. Quotations should be made c.i.f., Genoa. (1,042.)  
**Carbonate of Soda.**

A buyer at Sampierdarena wishes to hear from United Kingdom makers of *gallic acid*. (1,044.)  
**Gallic Acid.**

A firm at Aquila wishes to hear from United Kingdom manufacturers of *confectioners' machinery*. (1,045.)  
**Confectioners' Machinery.**

A Genoa firm, which formerly purchased from Germany, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of *essences and extracts for perfumes and liqueurs*. (1,052.)  
**Essences and Extracts for Perfumes and Liqueurs.**

Enquiry has been received from a firm at San Remo for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *antique silver goods, artistic furniture, chinaware, &c.* (1,058.)  
**Antique Silver Goods; Artistic Furniture; Chinaware; &c.**

A merchant at Spezia wishes to buy from United Kingdom manufacturers *emery wheels and grindstones*. (1,061.)  
**Emery Wheels; Grindstones.**

Communications regarding any of the foregoing enquiries should be addressed by United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of U.K. goods 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.)

\* \* \* \* \*

The Milan Branch of the British Chamber of Commerce for Italy reports that a local British firm desires to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of *chemicals for use in the wool, cotton, paper, and glass industries*; Solvay soda is specially required at  
**Industrial Chemicals.**

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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**ITALY**—*continued.*

present. This firm would be willing to consider the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of chemicals, especially of those in a position to supply products which, hitherto, have been supplied by German firms. (1803.) *See Notice on p. 205.*

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Secretary of the Milan Branch of the British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 18, Via Andegari, Milan, quoting the above reference number.

(C.I.B. 15,996.)

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**BRAZIL.**

The "Diario Oficial" (Rio de Janeiro) of 19th March publishes a Decree (No. 11,992) approving the definitive plans for the construction of an extension of the Theresopolis Railway between the station of Theresopolis and that of Varzea, a distance of 3,937 metres (about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles). The estimated cost of the undertaking is 596,002 milreis (about £29,800 at current rate of exchange).

The "Diario" of 22nd March contains a Decree (No. 11,994) approving the project presented by the "Companhia Paulista de Estradas de Ferro" for the extension of the Rio Claro-Itirapina line as far as S. Carlos, at an estimated cost of 1,632,773 milreis (about £81,600 at current rate of exchange) and also authorising the same company to proceed with surveys for the further extension of the same line to Araraquara and also a line from Itirapina to Jahú. (*See Notice on p. 205.*)

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**ARGENTINA.**

The Secretary to the British Chamber of Commerce for the Argentine Republic (46, Calle Reconquista, Buenos Aires) writes that there is a good opportunity for British competition in toys in Argentina, the trade having hitherto been very largely in German hands. Argentine parents spend a good deal of money on toys of both the cheaper and more expensive varieties. Explanatory notes and rules required for mechanical toys and games should be printed in Spanish or, failing this, in French.

In this connection, a Buenos Aires firm wishes to get into touch with British manufacturers of toys to replace goods hitherto obtained from Germany. Catalogues and price lists (wholesale for export) are required by this firm. Communications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Chamber as above, and, if necessary, the Chamber will undertake the conversion of sterling prices into Argentine currency. The par rate of exchange is 5.04 dols. gold or 11.45 dols. paper to the £. Business is more likely to result if prices are quoted c.i.f. Buenos Aires.

(C.I.B. 16,189.)

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## OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

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### Confidential Information.

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

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

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration with this object. During 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.

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## EXHIBITIONS.

### BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR, 1917.

The Board of Trade have decided to hold the British Industries Fair in London next year (1917) from Monday, 26th February, to Friday, 9th March, inclusive.

Full particulars regarding the Fair and the building in which it is to be held will be announced in due course.

Having regard to the satisfactory results achieved by the two British Industries Fairs already held the Board of Trade propose to organise the 1917 Fair on similar lines; participation in the Fair will again therefore be confined to manufacturers, and admission, which will be by invitation of the Board, will be restricted to trade buyers.

### 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 was exhibited last year at Leicester, Nottingham, Leeds and Glasgow, and has since been increased by the addition of a number of samples which have recently been obtained. The collection has just been exhibited at Sheffield. Further announcements as to the exhibition of the samples at other industrial centres will be made as soon as arrangements are completed.

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

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

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

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*Exhibitions.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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**EXHIBITION OF GERMAN CATALOGUES  
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.

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*Exhibitions.*

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The collection, which is illustrative of a great variety of industries, includes 887 catalogues of machinery. Recent additions have brought the number of toy catalogues up to 271, 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 177 catalogues of fancy goods and 71 of glassware.

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

A complete 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.

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**EXHIBITION OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, ETC.,  
AT PETROGRAD.**

With reference to the notice on p. 846 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 23rd March relative to an exhibition of artificial limbs and all kinds of appliances for mutilated soldiers, which is to be opened at Petrograd this month, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has received from the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce at Petrograd a copy of the programme and regulations (in French) of the exhibition, which is to remain open for two months.

The programme and regulations 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. 15,947.)

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## GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

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

#### Enemy Businesses to be Wound Up.

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

113. Glidine, Ltd., Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C. Preparation of Baby-foods. *Controller*: A. Reginald Green, 100-104, Moorgate Station Chambers, London, E.C. 17th April, 1916.
114. St. Pauli Breweries, Ltd., 1-5, Glasshouse Street, Albert Embankment, London, S.E., Agents for the sale of German Beer. *Controller*: Arthur E. Green, 100-104, Moorgate Station Chambers, London, E.C. 17th April, 1916.
115. Seamless Rubber Co., Ltd., 5 and 6, Kinghorn Street, London, E.C., Agents for the sale of Rubber Goods. *Controller*: William Hancock, 90-91, Queen Street, Cheap-side, London, E.C. 17th April, 1916.
116. The Roborat Co., Ltd., 23, Cloth Fair, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., Wholesale Manufacturing Chemists. *Controller*: C. N. Moysey Stuart, 31, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 17th April, 1916.
117. H. Nickel and Co., 101-105, Goswell Road, London, E.C., Druggists and Surgical Sundries Manufacturers. *Controller*: H. W. Dunn, 46, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 17th April, 1916.
118. Aktiengesellschaft Vormals Frister und Rossman, 24-25, Fore Street, London, E.C., Sewing Machine Agents. *Controller*: J. Stanley Holmes, 33, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. 17th April, 1916.
119. Schliemann's Oil and Ceresine Co., Ltd., London House, 3, New London Street, E.C., Agents for the sale of Oils and Wax. *Controller*: E. W. Gundry, 7, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C. 17th April, 1916.
120. Rhine and Sea Transport Co., Ltd., New Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge, London, S.E., Shipping Agents. *Controller*: George Thomson, 65, London Wall, London, E.C. 17th April, 1916.
121. Aktiengesellschaft für Korbwaren und Kinderwagen Industrie Hourdeau Bergmann, 40-41, Jewin Street, London, E.C., Basket and Toy Agency. *Controller*: B. D. Holroyd, 6, Great Winchester Street, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 17th April, 1916.
122. Staudt and Co., 34, Princess Street, late Orient House, Granby Row, Manchester. Exporters of Cotton and Woollen Goods. *Controller*: William Ros Sharp, 30, Brown Street, Manchester. 19th April, 1916.

*Government Notices affecting Trade.*

123. Sidney Selinger, 5, Paper Street, London, E.C., Agent for various Manufacturers (being enemies) of toys and fancy goods, musical instruments, brushes and tools. *Controller*: Walter Boniface, 2, Clement's Inn, London, W.C. 19th April, 1916.

[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; and pp. 160-1, 20th April.]

**TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.**

**Firms on the Statutory List under the Proclamation of 29th February, 1916, and subsequent Orders of Council.**

The Controller of the Foreign Trade Department wishes to call the attention of houses engaged in foreign trade with neutral countries to the Royal Proclamation of the 29th February, 1916, containing a Statutory List of firms of enemy nationality or association with whom dealings by persons and firms resident or carrying on business in this country are prohibited, and to the subsequent additions which have been made to the List.

It is desired to point out once more that all transactions with persons or firms on the Statutory List are strictly prohibited under similar penalties to those attaching to transactions with persons or firms in enemy countries, except under a general or special licence granted by the Foreign Trade Department. It is also desired to point out that transactions with persons or firms on the Statutory List include, as well as actual sales to or purchases from such persons or firms, all correspondence therewith in regard to past or pending business, and the receipt or payment of money.

The Controller wishes to warn all concerned of the necessity of making themselves acquainted with and strictly observing these regulations, as, notwithstanding a previous notice issued to the press, and the publication of the lists in the "Board of Trade Journal" and various trade journals, a large number of individuals and firms appear to be unaware of their obligations in the matter and of the penalties to which they are rendering themselves liable by neglecting them.

Firms engaged in foreign trade with neutral countries are strongly advised to ensure that they obtain the lists as they appear by ordering them to be supplied regularly, either direct or through a bookseller, from Messrs. Wyman and Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C., who can supply them separately at a trifling cost, or by subscribing to the "Board of Trade Journal" or the "London Gazette."

All applications for licences should be marked "Application for Licence" on the envelope, and be addressed to the Controller, Foreign Trade Department, Lancaster House, St. James', S.W.

[N.B.—The text of the "Trading with the Enemy (Neutral

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*Government Notices affecting Trade.*

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Countries) Proclamation, 1916," appeared on pp. 607-617 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 2nd March. Certain additions and alterations in the Statutory List were published in the "Journal" as follows:—pp. 848-50, 23rd March; pp. 929-36, 30th March; pp. 77-79, 13th April; and pp. 162-5, 20th April. Any further additions or alterations which may be made will be duly notified in the "Board of Trade Journal."]

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## BRITISH INDUSTRIES AFTER THE WAR.

### Appointment of Committees.

The President of the Board of Trade has appointed two further Committees to consider the position of certain branches of British Trade after the War, with special reference to International Competition and to report what steps, if any, are necessary or desirable in order to safeguard that position.

These Committees are:—

#### For the Textile Industries.

Mr. Henry Birchenough, C.M.G. (Chairman); Sir F. Forbes Adam, C.I.E.; Mr. James Beattie; Mr. T. Craig Brown; Mr. E. B. Fielden; Mr. J. W. Hill; Mr. Albert Illingworth, M.P.; Mr. J. H. Kaye; Mr. E. H. Langdon; Mr. J. W. McConnel; Mr. H. Norman Rae; Sir Frederick Smith, Bart.; Mr. T. C. Taylor, M.P.; Right Hon. Robert Thompson, M.P., and Mr. Frank Warner.

Mr. T. M. Ainscough will act as Secretary to the Committee, and all communications relating to it should be addressed to him at 6, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

#### For the Electrical Trades.

Hon. Sir Charles A. Parsons, K.C.B., F.R.S. (Chairman); Mr. J. Annan Bryce, M.P.; Mr. T. O. Callender; Mr. James Devonshire; Mr. B. M. Drake and Sir John Snell.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Electrical Trades Committee, at 7, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

[A notice relative to the appointment of a Committee to consider the position of the **Iron, Steel and Engineering Industries** appeared on p. 855 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 23rd March.]

#### Shipping and Shipbuilding Industries.

The President of the Board of Trade has further appointed Sir Joseph P. Maclay, Bart., and Mr. Summers Hunter to be additional members of the Shipping and Shipbuilding Committee, the appointment of which was notified on p. 855 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 23rd March. Mr. E. H. Marker, of the Board of Trade, has been appointed Secretary to this Committee.

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*Government Notices affecting Trade.*

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**SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF PETROL.****Appointment of Committee.**

The President of the Board of Trade has appointed the following gentlemen, namely:—

Mr. Oliver Bury (Chairman): Mr. Albert Edward Bowen; Sir John Prescott Hewett, G.C.S.I.; and Mr. Philip G. L. Webb,

to be a Committee to control the supply and distribution of petrol, and to consider what measures are necessary in the National interest—

- (1) To ensure that adequate supplies of petrol shall be available for the purposes of the war and for other essential needs,
- (2) With the above object to regulate the use of petrol for other purposes in the United Kingdom during the period of the war,

and, subject to the direction of the Board of Trade, to give executive effect to the measures decided upon.

Mr. H. W. Cole, of the Board of Trade, will act as Secretary to the Committee, whose offices will be at 29, Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.

The Committee is not prepared to consider individual applications for supplies of petrol nor to deal with correspondence relative thereto.

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**WARNING TO EXPORTERS.**

The Board of Trade direct the particular attention of all manufacturers and traders concerned to the need for scrupulous care in the transaction of their business abroad, in view of the fact that some traders in some neutral countries are making themselves agents for the supply of goods to and from enemy countries. Especial care should be taken in opening new accounts in neutral countries, and in relation to any orders or enquiries of an abnormal character. In any case of doubt as to particular firms abroad, business should be suspended pending reference as regards firms in foreign countries *outside Europe* to the Controller, Foreign Trade Department, Lancaster House, St. James, London, S.W., and as regards firms *in Europe* to the Chairman, War Trade Intelligence Department,\* Broadway House, Tothill Street, Westminster, London, S.W. It is inadvisable that any new accounts should be opened by any British trader in neutral countries during the war, without the fullest enquiries as to the character of the business proposed to him.

The Proclamations relating to trading with the enemy cover indirect trading with the enemy through neutral agents, and carelessness in transacting neutral business may involve traders in the severe penalties attaching to trading with the enemy.

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\* Formerly known as the Trade Clearing House.

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*Government Notices affecting Trade.*

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**EXPORTS OF SILK GOODS.****Prohibition of Tussah Noils and Jap Silk Piece Goods, Satins and Voiles.**

With reference to the notice on p. 17 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th April, relative to the export of silk goods, the War Trade Department desires to call attention to the fact that Tussah noils are regarded as being within the prohibition on silk noils, and that Jap silk piece goods, satins and voiles are within the prohibition on broad silks. (C.I.B. 16,175.)

**TRADE WITH CHINA AND SIAM.**

The "London Gazette" of 21st April publishes further names of firms in *China*, additional to the lists of approved consignees in *China* and *Siam* which were published in the Supplement (dated 29th March) to the "London Gazette" of 28th March.

The "Gazette" of 25th April contains an addition to the list of approved consignees in *Siam*.

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

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

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

**PRIZE CLAIMS COMMITTEE.**

The "London Gazette" of 21st April publishes the following notice relative to prize claims, which supplements that previously published (see p. 669 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 2nd September last).

Whereas a Committee has been instituted to receive and consider claims made by British, Allied, or Neutral Third Parties against ships or cargoes which have been condemned or detained by orders of Prize Courts, and to recommend to what extent, in what manner, and on what terms, such claims should be met or provided for.

This is to give notice to all British, Allied, or Neutral Persons having any such claims against cargoes which have been or may be condemned or ordered to be detained by a Prize Court in the *United Kingdom, India, Egypt, or in any of the Colonies not possessing responsible Government, and Protectorates*, that any such claims should be sent with all necessary particulars to the Secretary of the Prize Claims Committee, Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W., within three months of the date of the order for condemnation or detention.

Dated 18th day of April, 1916.

A further notice published in the same issue of the "Gazette" notifies that claims against cargoes condemned or detained by a Prize

*Government Notices affecting Trade.*

Court in any of the *Self-Governing Dominions* should be sent to the Secretary of the Prize Claims Committee within four months of the date of the notice (18th April), if the cargo has already been condemned or detained, or, if the cargo has not yet been dealt with by a Prize Court, within four months of the date of the order for condemnation or detention.

The "Gazette" of 21st April also publishes a further list of enemy vessels condemned or detained by order of Prize Courts, and in respect of which the Prize Claims Committee is prepared to receive and consider claims made by British, Allied or neutral Third Parties against ships or cargoes which have been condemned or detained by orders of Prize Courts, and to recommend to what extent, in what manner, and on what terms such claims should be met or provided for.

All British, Allied or neutral persons having any such claims against the vessels undermentioned should send such claims, with all necessary particulars, to the Secretary of the Prize Claims Committee, Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, S.W., as soon as possible, and in any case within four months from 18th April, after which date claims cannot be entertained.

**Condemned or detained by Prize Courts in the Commonwealth of  
Australia.**

Altona, *Athena*, Berlin, Cam-statt, *Carl Rudjert Vinnen*, *Ernst*.  
Germania, Greifswald, Hessen, Hobart, Lothringen, Melbourne, Neun-  
munster, Oberhausen. *Olinda*, Osnabruck, Pfalz, Prinz Sigismund,  
Scharzfels, Signal Stolzenfels, Sumatra, *Susanne Vinnen*, Thuringen.  
Tiberius, Turul, Wildenfels, Wotan, Zambesi.

**Condemned or detained by Prize Courts in the Dominion of Canada.  
*Bellas.***

**Condemned or detained by Prize Courts in the Union of South Africa.**

Apolda, Birkenfels, Bismarck, Haum, *Heinz*, Rufidji, Seadler,  
Sturmvogel.

*(Sailing vessels are shown in italics.)*

[This list is supplementary to the lists published in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th July, 1915 (pp. 305-6) and 1st April, 1915 (pp. 25-6), with regard to ships ordered to be condemned or detained by Prize Courts in the United Kingdom, India, Egypt, and Colonies not possessing responsible Government and Protectorates.]

**SHIPMENTS TO ARCHANGEL.**

The Board of Trade are informed that with a view to utilising to the fullest possible extent the resources of Archangel and White Sea ports for the successful prosecution of the war, the Russian Government have decided to prohibit, except under special permission, the entry into those ports of all cargoes not destined for purposes of national defence.

Manufacturers, merchants and others are accordingly invited to transmit to the Secretary of the Commission Internationale de

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*Government Notices affecting Trade.*

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Ravitaillement, India House, Kingsway, London, W.C., particulars of all goods (including goods the export of which is not prohibited) which they desire to ship to Archangel during the coming season, giving in the following order:—

- Nature of goods ;
- Quantity ;
- Approximate weight and measurements ;
- Names of consignors and consignees ;
- Approximate value ; and
- Month or months of shipment.

In the case of prohibited goods for the export of which sanction has been obtained the following particulars should be given:—

- (1) Number of the relative Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement permit, or
- (2) Number of the War Trade Department licence.

It must be clearly understood that the supply of the above-mentioned particulars is in no sense a guarantee that shipment will be permitted.

Envelopes should be marked "Archangel."

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### ENEMY BUSINESSES, ETC. IN AUSTRALIA.

The Sydney Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia calls attention to recent official announcements regarding enemy companies, enemy trade marks, and stocks of enemy goods in Australia, as follows:—

#### Enemy Companies.

The issue of the "Commonwealth of Australia Gazette"\* of 25th February publishes the name of an enemy company in Australia additional to those referred to in the notice on p. 699 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9th March.

A complete list of companies in Australia which have been declared by the Federal Attorney-General to be "enemy" companies may be consulted by British firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

#### Enemy Trade Marks.

The "Gazette" \* of 23rd February contains particulars of trade marks registered in Australia (the proprietors of which have been declared to be subjects of a State at war with the King) the registration and all the rights of the registration of which have therefore been suspended.

(A statement of the conditions under which enemy trade marks in Australia are suspended appeared on p. 25 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th January; the trade marks referred to above are additional to those referred to in the notice published on p. 699 of the "Journal" of 9th March.)

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

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**Stocks of Enemy Goods.**

The Acting Attorney-General has stated that, in connection with the Administration of the law relating to trading with the enemy, it has been ascertained that certain Australian firms have at present in stock goods sent them on consignment by firms who have been gazetted as enemy firms. In order that there should be no misunderstanding it is laid down that the sale of such goods by Australian firms would amount to trading with the enemy, unless a licence were first obtained from the Attorney-General's office. (C.I.B. 15,714.)

**Enemy Shareholders in Australia.**

With reference to the notice on p. 25 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th April relative to the proposed transference to Public Trustees of all shares held by naturalised or enemy aliens in companies incorporated in Australia, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia that applications from naturalised persons of enemy origin for exemption from the provisions of the Regulations regarding the transfer of shares will be received if posted before the end of April.

The Regulations referred to above have been amended so that they now apply to companies and firms listed by the Commonwealth Attorney-General under the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914; such companies and firms are considered enemy subjects, and their shares in companies incorporated in the Commonwealth must be transferred to the Commonwealth Public Trustee by 30th April. The list of enemy companies and firms may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, and Australian companies having London registers should include any such concerns in their returns of enemy shareholders. (C.I.B. 16,174.)

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**EXTENSION OF AUSTRALIAN WAR  
PRECAUTIONS ACT, 1914-15.**

The Sydney Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia also calls attention to an Order under the War Precautions Act of 1914-15, published in the "Commonwealth of Australia Gazette"\* of 24th February, further to safeguard the trade of the Commonwealth. Certain officers are empowered to demand the production by any person of documents, books and papers relating to the quantity, quality, and cost of specified commodities in which he deals, the capacity of his works, sources of supply, places of storage, &c. (C.I.B. 15,711.)

**EXTENSION OF ROUMANIAN MORATORIUM.**

With reference to the notice on p. 701 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9th March, and to previous notices, relative to the Moratorium in Roumania, H.M. Minister at Bucharest telegraphs that the Moratorium in respect of debts due abroad has been extended for a further period of four months, as from 23rd April. (C.I.B. 16,443.)

\* See Note on previous page.



## TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

**COSTA RICA (PORT LIMON).**—H.M. Consul at Port Limon (Mr. W. McAdam) reports that the principal stores in that port are in the hands of an American fruit company and German firms. The former is a large importer of both British and American goods of all kinds, but there has been considerable difficulty in obtaining British goods during the course of the past year owing to the war, and it is pointed out that there is a danger of this trade passing entirely into American channels unless greater efforts are made to fill orders already booked. The German firms were well stocked at the commencement of the war, but later they were compelled to replenish their stocks by importing from the United States.

The Province of Limon supplies the bulk of the country's exports with the exception of coffee, which comes from the highlands of the interior. It is really a low flat plain and the great drawback is the entire absence of roads; outside the town of Limon proper the railway forms the only means of transportation. The Province is a huge network of banana farms, some of which are small but the great majority of large size, and almost all of these are in the hands of the fruit company already referred to, who are thus in the fortunate position of being able to carry cargo from American ports to Port Limon in their own steamships and to use the same means of transport for the export of their produce.

It is unfortunate that what is known as "Panama disease" has appeared on the banana farms, and though everything possible is being done to counteract the disease, it seems to hold its own against every effort of modern science. The probability is that as years pass on the banana crop will grow appreciably less each year, but the Province is being rapidly covered with cacao plantations and these should recompense any loss in the former product.

In normal times Port Limon is well served by shipping interests, the principal flags being American, British, German, French and Italian. Since the commencement of the war, however, the German flag has not been seen at the port, French steamships ceased coming about six months later, while Italian steamships call about once every two months. As a matter of fact, the bulk of the carrying trade has been practically in the hands of the fruit company. (C.I.B. 13,966.)

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**FRANCE (NICE and MONACO).**—The following comments on trade conditions and opportunities for British trade in the French Riviera are taken from the Annual Report of the British Chamber of Commerce at Nice:—

The great obstacle to the development of British trade with the French Riviera is the very unsatisfactory means of transport from the United Kingdom. The quickest route is overland *via* Paris and this is generally used for sending small parcels by passenger train, the time taken being from 10 to 15 days. Goods in bulk and heavy packages are forwarded by steamship *via* Marseilles where they undergo the Customs examination, after which they are despatched by train or transhipped to destination, the whole time taken varying

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*Trade Conditions Abroad.*

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from four to five weeks. As this latter method entails the goods passing through many hands, the cost of transport proves to be rather high when all charges have been met.

The Riviera trade is important and there is therefore every inducement to one, or more, of the many steamship lines trading between the United Kingdom and the Mediterranean to serve a Riviera port. This would save the heavy port dues at Marseilles, the expenses of handling the goods at that port, transshipment or rail charges, and would also obviate delay.

The clearing of goods at a port distant from their final destination frequently has disastrous results; packages emptied for verification of contents can seldom be restored to the secure condition in which they left the works and factories, where the goods were packed by experts experienced in handling the particular classes of merchandise. Thus it may happen that packages are sent on in a disturbed condition, which may account for the many complaints of goods damaged and missing. When the Customs examination takes place at Boulogne, goods for the Riviera are carried under the unsatisfactory conditions referred to by far the greater part of the entire distance from the United Kingdom.

German firms were established in large numbers in the Riviera prior to the war and, the Report proceeds, if British firms intend to capture trade in this district some of the well-known German methods will have to be adopted. For example, capable travellers proficient in French must be sent out, and the requirements of customers must be studied and an effort made to meet them. For goods requiring to be specially prepared local firms should be called upon towards the end of the season, *i.e.* April; for goods which can be supplied from stock, such as foodstuffs, the traveller should call about August.

Reference is made in the Report to the absurdity of sending out catalogues and price lists in English and above all the uselessness of quoting in sterling and English weights and measures. Another point of equal importance is the necessity for selling at prices which include freight and duty. It is easy for a United Kingdom manufacturer to ascertain the freight charges and the amount of Customs duty leviable upon his goods, thus enabling him to offer inclusive terms to customers and safeguarding them from the risk of being overcharged.

There is little or no production of commodities on the Riviera; consequently, everything required for the numerous and wealthy visitors has to be imported, and the country which can guarantee a regular and expeditious delivery of merchandise will obtain this desirable trade.

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**MEXICO (JALISCO).**—The Acting British Vice-Consul at Guadalajara (Mr. A. H. Harrison) reports that many industries in the State of Jalisco are languishing through inability to obtain a proper supply of raw material, owing to the lack of an adequate railway service. During the first half of 1915 there was hardly any railway communication between the State of Jalisco and the city of Mexico, and at

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present the service is most defective and irregular. The dislocation of traffic during the earlier part of the year was due principally to the revolution, while now the chief drawbacks are the shortage of locomotives and rolling stock, the defective condition of the permanent way, and the great difficulty of transporting a regular and adequate supply of fuel oil from the Atlantic seaboard. Railway communication between Guadalajara and the port of Manzanillo, on the Pacific Ocean, has been maintained with more regularity throughout the year and, although the service leaves much to be desired, it has been extremely useful in keeping up communication with the outer world, when machinery and other supplies could not be brought into Guadalajara by any other means.

Owing to the devastated state of the country and other causes incidental to the revolution, the crops sown have been comparatively small in quantity, with the result that all classes of grain are both scarce and high in price. Gold, silver and copper mining have come to a virtual standstill, except in the case of the Amparo and Cinco Minas properties, which are situated comparatively close to the railway and have managed to continue working.

A remarkable development arising from the general depreciation of Mexican currency is the extraordinary amount of investments which have been made in almost every class of land. All kinds of arable, pasture and timber lands have been purchased on a hitherto unheard-of scale during the past year, and in Guadalajara itself the sale of city and suburban building lots has been phenomenal. The rural lands have been in great part purchased by foreigners, attracted by the low prices prevailing, while the building lots are being bought mainly by the small shopkeeping and artisan class, who are anxious to convert their savings into some tangible security which is not likely to depreciate at the same rate as the present currency.

Although existing conditions in the State of Jalisco are altogether abnormal and can only be regarded as most lamentable in their bearing on local trade and industry, nevertheless the ultimate effects of the present crisis may be not altogether lacking in beneficial results. For the calamities of Mexico have served to draw the attention of investors in Europe and North America to the wonderful natural resources of the Pacific Coast States. It seems certain, adds the Acting British Vice-Consul, that once order is thoroughly restored, and life and property are adequately protected, there will be a flow of investment which will more than compensate for the unfortunate experiences of the last few years.

(C.I.B. 13,965.)

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**MOROCCO (SAFFI).**—H.M. Vice-Consul at Saffi (Mr. G. H. Selous) reports that the total foreign trade of the port of Saffi during 1915 amounted in value to £767,285 as compared with £537,823 in 1914. The increase was chiefly due to a welcome improvement in the export trade resulting from a good average harvest, which would probably have been very large, and would have compensated for the two bad seasons of 1913 and 1914, had it not been damaged by locusts. The value of the imports declined from £469,796 in 1914 to £441,105

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*Trade Conditions Abroad.*

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in 1915. Practically all articles showed a considerable falling-off, and it was only increased prices which made the value of the total imports almost equal to that of 1914.

The United Kingdom, whilst slightly increasing her share in the import trade of Saffi from 31 per cent. to 32 per cent., ceded the first place amongst importing countries to France, whose percentage rose from 24 per cent. to 43 per cent, this latter figure exactly representing the combined shares of France and Germany in 1914.

A slight decline in the amount of **sugar** imported, namely, 6,685 tons as compared with 6,858 tons in 1914, was accompanied by a very heavy rise in price, the imports in 1915 and 1914 being valued at 5,340,463 frs. and 2,885,264 frs. respectively. The deficit in the sugar supply occasioned by the absence of German and Austrian sugar was more than made up by imports from France and Egypt. The imports from the Netherlands dropped from 1,294 to 874 tons. The present stocks of sugar are heavy and, taking into account the diminished imports, there can be no doubt that a decrease in consumption has taken place.

The amount of **tea** imported during 1915 was 253 tons, as compared with 286 tons in 1914, whilst a rise in price took place. In view of the fact that the tea imports in 1914 were only about half of those of 1913, it is obvious that a marked falling-off in consumption has occurred.

Imports of all **building materials** with one exception fell to almost negligible quantities, the depression in private building enterprise which followed the outbreak of war having continued. Imports of cement, however, increased from 902 tons in 1914 to 2,370 tons in 1915, due to the activities of the Public Works Department of the Protectorate, the Department being engaged upon port improvements and the construction of a lighthouse at Cape Cantin. Public works at Marrakesh were also partly responsible for the increase in the amount of cement imported into Saffi. **Hardware** and **machinery** imports also declined.

The importation of **petroleum** and **petrol** more than doubled in 1915 as a consequence of increased motor traffic resulting from the rapid construction or improvement of roads by the Protectorate Authorities.

Imports of **candles** increased from 476 to 681 tons in 1915, due to the normal 1914 stock not having been brought in before the close of the year, owing to disorganisation of trade, shipping facilities, &c., and a rise in prices of these goods of about 14 per cent. has taken place. The United Kingdom's share in the increased imports of candles rose from 190 tons to 330 tons. It should be noted, however, that French imports rose from 44 to 342 tons. This large rise in the French figures is partly due to lack of shipping facilities between the United Kingdom and Morocco.

A considerable drop in the imports of cotton goods occurred, namely, from 868 to 696 tons in 1915. Prices, however, showed only a slight rise. Decreasing consumption accounts for the falling-off in the imports of these goods.

(C.I.B. 10,837.)

## 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 now in this country, and has interviewed a number of firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade and the London Chamber of Commerce. He is now visiting 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. The itinerary of H.M. Trade Commissioner's tour includes Bristol, Newport (Mon.), Cardiff, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Walsall, Coventry, Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, Stoke-on-Trent, 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.

## COFFEE TRADE OF SANTOS (BRAZIL).

The following information regarding the coffee trade of Santos has been received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade from a reliable source:—

**Production.**—There are in the State of São Paulo, about 600,000,000 coffee trees, mostly owned by Brazilians. The largest planter in the State is a naturalised Brazilian of German parentage, owning about 10,000,000 trees. The second largest interest is a British concern, owning about 5,000,000 trees, and yet another British firm owns about 2,000,000 trees. Apart from the above-mentioned concerns British and German direct interests in the plantation industry are small; Italian interests are possibly very considerable in the bulk, but the individual holdings are small in size; and the interests of the United States and France are *nil*.

In 1893-4 (crop year ended 30th June) the Santos coffee crop was 1,750,000 bags\*, and from that year onwards the crop continually expanded until in 1906-7 it was about 15,500,000 bags, which marked the high-water point of production. Since that date the crop has averaged about 12,000,000 bags. The labour employed on the plantations is almost wholly Italian. The Italian emigrants go out in families, work together on the estates, generally saving money and they then return to their own country. Consequently, there is a continual influx and reflux of Italians between Italian and Brazilian ports, constituting a valuable passenger traffic for Italian steamship lines.

**Marketing.**—The custom of the country as regards marketing is for planters to send down their coffee to Santos consigned to commission agents ("commissarios") who sell to the exporters for shipment. The commissarios also act as bankers to the planters who give a lien on their growing crops for advances which are liquidated in coffee after harvest.

**Export trade.**—Up to a few years ago the coffee export trade of Santos was entirely in the hands of foreign firms, principally German, British, American and French. Of late years Brazilian firms have taken an increasingly important share of the export trade, largely under the administration of German managers. German influence is by far the strongest and most aggressive among the foreign firms in Santos, and they have the backing of a very large home trade behind them, amounting annually to over 2,000,000 bags of coffee.

A striking fact is the extremely small proportion of the Santos crops which reaches the United Kingdom. Thus British shippers, unlike German, United States and French shippers, have no home trade to rely upon, and the maintenance of their position against competitors having such a home trade is therefore more difficult and precarious. It is something to their credit, therefore, that they have hitherto successfully competed for a share of the business.

(C. 10,775.)

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\* Each bag contains 60 kilogs. (about 132½ lbs.).

## FOREIGN TRADE OF BRAZIL IN 1915.

According to official statistics recently issued by the Brazilian Government, the total value of the imports into Brazil in 1915 was 267,452,000 milreis gold, as compared with 315,312,000 milreis in 1914, and 597,034,000 milreis in 1913. Exports from Brazil represented a total value of 470,847,000 milreis gold as compared with 413,571,000 milreis in 1914, and 576,433,000 milreis in 1913.

The following table shows the principal countries from which imports were received and to which exports were sent in 1915, the corresponding figures for 1914 being added for purposes of comparison:—

	Imports from.*		Exports to.*	
	1914.	1915	1914.	1915.
	Milreis gold.	Milreis gold.	Milreis gold.	Milreis go'd.
United States ... ..	55,315,000	85,789,000	168,901,000	196,858,000
United Kingdom ... ..	74,987,000	58,639,000	59,959,000	56,932,000
British Possessions ... ..	12,998,000	13,528,000	2,811,000	3,883,000
Argentina ... ..	30,337,000	42,513,000	19,554,000	23,782,000
France ... ..	24,599,000	13,214,000	34,037,000	53,616,000
Netherlands ... ..	2,706,000	1,838,000	23,941,000	29,954,000
Italy ... ..	12,876,000	11,796,000	12,483,000	14,780,000
Portugal ... ..	16,083,000	13,247,000	3,694,000	4,321,000
Sweden ... ..	1,541,000	2,359,000	9,496,000	12,451,000
Germany ... ..	50,836,000	4,128,000	41,212,000	—

Milreis gold = 2s. 3d. at par.

\* The values given are declared values at Brazilian ports.

## FOREIGN TRADE OF ARGENTINA IN 1915.

H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires reports that it appears from the recently issued official Argentine trade returns that the excess of exports over imports trade in favour of the Republic in 1915 has more than trebled that in any previous year, owing chiefly to increased exports and to the high prices obtained for all pastoral and agricultural produce. The value of the imports of merchandise into Argentina in 1915 was £45,378,000, a decrease of £8,985,000 as compared with 1914, and the total value of the exports of merchandise was £111,656,000, an increase of £41,805,000. As regards imports it should be remembered that the figures are based on the arbitrary valuations of the customs tariff of values, which have been the same for both periods.

The United Kingdom heads the list of countries from which imports were received and to which exports were sent, with nearly 30 per cent. of the total amount in each case. The United States was second, with 24.8 per cent. of imports and 16 per cent. of exports. During the year Argentina received more than £1,000,000 worth of goods from Germany.

The principal classes of imports in 1914 and 1915 were valued as follows:—

*Foreign Trade of Argentina in 1915.***Principal Imports into Argentina in 1915.**

	1914.	1915.
	£	£
Textiles ... ..	10,504,000	10,387,000
Iron and steel, and manufactures of ... ..	7,031,000	3,729,000
Vehicles of all kinds, including locomotives, railway and tramway rolling stock, material, &c. ... ..	4,591,000	1,360,000
Foodstuffs ... ..	4,665,000	4,511,000
Building material of all kinds ... ..	3,587,000	2,387,000
Agricultural machinery, implements, tools, seeds, &c.	648,000	1,309,000
Beverages ... ..	1,626,000	1,312,000
Chemicals and pharmaceutical products ... ..	2,222,000	2,118,000
Oils, grease, and the like ... ..	4,011,000	7,228,000
Base metals (except iron and steel) and manufactures of	1,529,000	1,174,000
Wood and manufactures of ... ..	1,172,000	842,000
Paper and manufactures of ... ..	1,484,000	1,165,000
Electrical goods ... ..	1,405,000	751,000
Tobacco and manufactures of, including sheep dip ...	1,181,000	1,229,000
Stone, coal, asphalt and the like, earthenware, and glass manufactures ... ..	5,769,000	3,978,000
Leather and manufactures of ... ..	530,000	420,000
Colours and dyes ... ..	334,000	289,000
Live animals ... ..	249,000	264,000

As regards exports, the quantities of the principal products exported from Argentina during the two years were as follows:—

	1914.	1915.
Wheat ... .. Met. tons	980,525	2,511,514
Wheat flour ... ..	67,325	116,049
Linseed ... ..	841,590	981,192
Maize ... ..	3,542,280	4,330,594
Oats ... ..	353,700	592,797
Wool in the grease ... ..	117,270	117,670
Hides, ox ... ..	78,065	89,827
Sheepskins, wet ... ..	12,962	20,225
Beef, frozen, chilled, and jerked ... ..	371,345	362,952
Mutton, frozen ... ..	58,688	35,035
Cattle ... .. Number	115,556	103,207
Quebracho extract ... .. Met. tons	80,153	100,213
.. logs ... ..	291,942	209,679

Metric ton = 2,204.6 lbs. (C. 11,153; C. 12,022.)

**TRADE MARKS REGULATIONS IN NIGERIA.**

A Supplement to the official "Nigeria Gazette" (Lagos) of 24th February contains the text of "Regulations made under the Trade Marks Ordinance, 1914." Schedules appended to the Regulations prescribe the fees to be paid, and contain specimen forms of application for the registration, &c. of trade marks; there are also Schedules showing the new classification of goods and tables showing the classes in which trade marks registered under the old classification are deemed to be registered under the new classification.

The Supplement referred to above 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. 16,318.)



## TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

### BRITISH INDIA.

The Board of Trade have received, through the India Office, copy of Customs Circular No. 2 of 1916, issued by the Department of Commerce and Industry, stating that the Government of India have decided to exempt tea waste from payment of the export duty of Rs. 1. 8 annas per 100 lbs. leviable on tea exported from British India.

(C. 13,752.)

With reference to various Customs Notifications, particulars of which have appeared in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal," relative to the requirement of Certificates of Origin in the case of various goods imported into India from certain European countries, the Board of Trade have now received, through the India Office, copy of a telegram from the Government of India stating that the production of Certificates of Origin for goods imported into India from Italy will no longer be required.

(C. 13,222.)

### CEYLON.

Adverting to the notice which appeared on pp. 68-75 of the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" of 13th April, 1916, relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from Ceylon, under Proclamation dated 10th February, 1916, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation dated 18th February, 1916, which amends the previous Proclamation and prohibits the exportation of the undermentioned articles from the Colony, as follows:—

**(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:—**

Canvas of all kinds.

Canvas hose of all kinds.

Drills, woven, of all kinds.

Ducks, woven, of all kinds.

[In lieu of item "Flaxen canvas, &c."]

Linen, viz. :—

Linen yarns (not including linen thread).

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

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

[In lieu of items "Linen close canvas" and "Linen duck cloth."]

### DOMINION OF CANADA.

Adverting to the Notice which appeared on pp. 21-30 of the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 13th April, relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from the Dominion under various Orders-in-Council, the Board of Trade have now received

**Prohibited Exports:**  
**Amended Lists.**

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**DOMINION OF CANADA**—*continued.*

copy of a further Order-in-Council, dated 24th March, 1916 (Memo. 2001 B), which amends the previous Orders-in-Council, and also prohibits the exportation of the undermentioned articles, as follows:—

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

Candy;  
Pepper;  
Sugar, unrefined;  
" refined;  
Tallow;  
Wood ashes.

[The above are new items.]

Asbestos;  
Nickel, nickel ore and *nickel matte*.

[These items are transferred from Group "C," with the exception of "nickel matte," which was not previously specifically prohibited.]

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

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

**(D) To all destinations other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates, France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Japan, Portugal and the United States, when for consumption in the United States:—**

Packing house products, and products similar in kind.

(C. 13,704.)

**NEWFOUNDLAND.**

Adverting to the Notice which appeared on pp. 31-40 of the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 13th April, 1916, relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from Newfoundland under various Proclamations, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation dated 14th March, 1916, which prohibits the exportation of various articles from the Colony to certain destinations, as follows:—

**(A) To all destinations:—**

Cotton rags,  
Linen rags,  
Waste paper.

[The above items are new.]

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

Railway waggons *and their component parts.*

[The italicised words only are new.]

**(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:—**

Canes and sticks, unmounted, whether for basket making or not.  
Cordage and twine of Manila hemp.  
Europien.  
Files.

Pocket lamp cases and cases fitted with bulbs, but not containing batteries.

Rum and imitation rum.

[The above items are new.]

(C. 13,431.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.**

The Board of Trade have received copy of Quarantine Proclamation No. 2, dated 16th February, 1916, which has been issued under the "Quarantine Act, 1908-15," and which modifies the Proclamation of the 26th June, 1915, by prohibiting the importation into the Commonwealth of citrus plants from any part of the world, provided that citrus fruits may be imported from any country in which the disease citrus canker or Japanese canker does not exist.

The term "Citrus" is held by the Proclamation to include all plants belonging to the sub-family or tribe Citratae. (C. 13,590.)

**ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.**

Adverting to Notices which have appeared in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from the Zanzibar Protectorate under various Proclamations, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation (No. 14 of 1916) dated 10th February, which prohibits the exportation of the undermentioned articles from the Protectorate, as follows:—

**(A) To all destinations:—**

- Iron and steel smelting scrap.  
[The above item is new.]
- Hæmatite pig iron.  
[Transferred from Group C.]

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

- Colchicum and its preparations.
- Solid drawn steel tubes.
- Wireless telegraphs, material for.  
[The above items are new.]
- Bichromate of soda.
- Bladders, casings and sausage skins.  
[Transferred from Group C.]

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

- All such vegetable fibres and yarns made therefrom (not including linen thread) as are not at present prohibited to be exported to any destination.  
[The above item is new.]
- Telegraphs (other than wireless) and telephones, material for.  
[In lieu of item "Telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones, material for."]

**MAURITIUS.**

Adverting to the Notice which appeared on pp. 59-67 of the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 13th April, 1916, relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from Mauritius under certain Proclamations, the Board of Trade have now received

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*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

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**MAURITIUS**—*continued.*

copy of a further Proclamation (No. 6 of 1916) dated 29th January, which amends the previous Proclamations and prohibits the exportation of various articles from the Colony to certain destinations, as follows:—

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

Cinchona bark, quinine and its salts.  
 Cotton wadding.  
 Cotton wool.  
 Iron ore of all descriptions.  
 Metal cylinders such as are used for containing compressed oxygen or hydrogen.  
 Railway waggons.  
 Soft soap.  
 [The above items are new.]  
 Firearms, unrifled, for sporting purposes.  
 [Transferred from Group B.]

**(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:—**

Arrowroot.  
 Egg, yolk and liquid and albumen.  
 [The above items are new.]  
 China clay (including China stone, *ball clay* and potter's clay).  
*Terneplates and all receptacles made from terneplates.*  
 [The italicised words only are new.]  
 Fish of all kinds, whether cured, salted or fresh.  
 [In lieu of item "Herrings, cured and salted, &c."]  
 Tinplates and all receptacles made from tinplates.  
 [In lieu of item "Tin plates, including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing."]  
 Cloth of all kinds manufactured of wool or hair.  
 [In lieu of item "Woollen and worsted cloth suitable for uniform clothing, not including women's dress stuffs or cloth with pattern." Group A.]  
 Creosote and creosote oils (including blast furnace oil).  
 [In lieu of item "Oil, blast furnace (except creosote and creosote oil." Group A.)

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**BERMUDA.**

The Board of Trade have received copy of "The Customs Tariff Act, 1915" (No. 36 of 1915), which contains Schedules specifying the articles which are free of duty, and those which are dutiable, on importation into the Colony, with effect from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1916. The rates of duty and the free list are mainly identical with those previously in operation, the differences being shown in the attached Table. It is provided, however, in the present Act that on all goods which are liable to specific or to *ad valorem* duties on importation into the Colony, a surtax shall be levied of 10 per cent. on the amount of duty so payable.

**New Customs  
 Tariff: Surtax of  
 10 per cent.**

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**BERMUDA**—*continued.*

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.	
	Old Rates.	New Rates.
Books, <i>except those for accounting purposes</i> ... [The italicised words are new.]	Free.	Free.
Coffee ... ..	Free.	10 % <i>ad val.</i> (a)
Machinery for the purpose of boring for spring water ... ..	Free.	10 % .. (a)
Rice, <i>unmanufactured</i> ... ..	Free.	Free.
[The italicised word is now omitted, thus placing all "rice" on the free list.]		
Tea ... ..	Free.	10 % <i>ad val.</i> (a)

(a) With an additional charge of 10 per cent. on the amount of duty so payable.  
(C. 13,198.)

**HONG KONG.**

Advertising to the Notice which appeared on pp. 84-92 of the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 13th April, 1916, relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from Hong Kong under certain Proclamations, the Board of Trade have now received copies of further Proclamations (Nos. 5 and 7) dated 11th and 18th February, 1916, respectively, which prohibit the exportation from the Colony of various articles to certain destinations, as follows:—

**(A) To all destinations:—**

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

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

Beeswax.  
Pepper.  
[The above are new items.]

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

Copper and its alloys, all articles which are wholly or mainly manufactured of, and which are not prohibited to be exported to any destination.  
Silica bricks.  
[The above are new items.]  
Canvas of all kinds.  
Canvas hose of all kinds.  
Drills, woven, of all kinds.  
Ducks, woven, of all kinds.  
[In lieu of item "Flaxen canvas, &c."]  
Linen, viz. :—  
Linen yarns (not including linen thread).  
Linen piece goods, unbleached or not bleached in the piece.  
Union cloths containing cotton in the proportion of 25 per cent. or upwards.  
[In lieu of items "Linen close canvas" and "Linen duck cloth."]

### *Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

#### HONG KONG—*continued.*

The following heading is new :—

**(E) To all foreign destinations other than France, Italy and Russia (except through Baltic ports):—**

All oleaginous nuts, seeds, kernels and products.

[In lieu of item "Oleaginous nuts, seeds and products, etc." Group C.]

#### CYPRUS.

Adverting to the Notice on pp. 51-8 of the Supplement to the issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 13th April, relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from the Colony under a Proclamation dated 18th February, 1916, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a consolidated Proclamation, dated 20th March, 1916, which cancels the previous Proclamation.

The articles included in the lists in the present Proclamation and the extent to which their exportation from the Colony is prohibited, are mainly identical with those given in the previous Proclamation. Some additional articles have been included, however, in the lists, and certain amendments made, viz. :—

**(A) To all destinations :—**

Sugar, all kinds.

[This is a new item.]

Barley, *barley meal and pearled and pot barley.*

Wheat, *wheat flour and wheat meal.*

[The italicised words only are new.]

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

Carbon electrodes for electric furnaces.

Petroleum coke.

[The above are new items.]

Forage and food which may be used for animals, namely :—

Beans, including haricot beans, Burma and Rangoon beans.

Cakes and meals, the following, namely :—

Compound cakes and meal.

Cottonseed cake, decorticated and undecorticated, and cottonseed meal.

Linseed cake and meal.

Hay.

Lentils.

Maize.

Malt dust, malt flour, culms, sprouts or combings.

Offals of corn and grain, including :—

Bran and pollard.

Rice meal (or bran) and dust.

Sharps and middlings.

Patent and proprietary cattle food of all kinds.

Straw.

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely :—

Animals, living, for food.

Butter.

Candy.

Cheese.

Eggs in shells.

Lard and imitation lard.

Malt.

Margarine.

Milk, condensed or preserved, whether sweetened or not.

### *Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

#### CYPRUS—*continued.*

**(B)—*continued.***

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely :—*continued.*

Oats.

Oatmeal and rolled oats.

Peas, except tinned and bottled peas, and peas packed in cardboard boxes and similar receptacles.

[The above items were not specifically mentioned in the former Proclamation, but were comprised under "Foodstuffs and Feeding Feeding Stuffs, &c.," Group C.]

Bladders, *guts*, casings and sausage skins.

[The italicised word only is new.]

*Wood tar* and wood tar oil.

[The italicised words have been deleted.]

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

[In lieu of item "Bones for manure, dissolved bones, bone flour, bone meal and bone ash."]

Capsicum and peppers.

Oleo-resin of capsicum.

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

Fats and oils, all animal and vegetable, other than essential oils.

[This formed part of item "Foodstuffs and feeding stuffs, &c.," Group C.]

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

Arrack.

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

Provisions and victuals, all, which may be used as food for man and the raw materials thereof, not otherwise prohibited, including :—

Arrowroot.

Bacon, ham and pork.

Bean flour and meal.

Biscuits, bread and cakes, all kinds of.

Casein.

Cassava powder and tapioca.

Cocoa powder.

Cocoa, raw, of all kinds, and all preparations of cocoa, including cocoa husks, cocoa shells and chocolate.

Coffee.

Corn flour.

Corn grits.

Egg, yolk and liquid, and albumen.

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

Hominy.

Lentil flour and meal.

Macaroni, spaghetti and vermicelli.

Mandioca or tapioca flour.

Meat of all kinds (except poultry and game), not including beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated.

Onions.

Pea flour and meal.

Prepared foods, wholly or partially derived from cereals.

Rice and rice flour.

Rye, rye flour and meal.

Sago and sago meal and flour.

Semolina.

Soups, compressed and desiccated.

Tinned and potted meats and extract of meat.

Vegetables, fresh, except peas.

[In lieu of "Foodstuffs and feeding stuffs." See also "Provisions, &c.," Group (B).]

*Charcoal* and peat.

[The italicised words have been deleted.]

### Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

#### CYPRUS—continued.

Pepper.

[This item has been transferred to Group "B."]

Brewers' and distillers' grains.

Brewers' dried yeast.

Buckwheat.

Cakes and meals, the following, namely:—

Biscuit meal.

Calf meal.

Coconut and poonac cake.

Fish meal and concentrated fish.

Gluten meal or gluten food.

Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal.

Hempseed cake and meal.

Husk meal.

Locust bean meal.

Maize meal and flour.

Maize germs and maize germ meal.

Meat meal.

Mill dust and screenings of all kinds.

Palmnut cake and meal.

Poppyseed cake and meal.

Rapeseed or colzaeed cake and meal.

Sesame seed cake and meal.

Soya bean cake and meal.

Sunflower seed cake and meal.

Chick peas, pigeon peas, gram or dhol.

Dari.

Green forage.

Lupin seeds.

Millet.

[In lieu of item "Foodstuffs and feeding stuffs, &c." See also "Forage and Food" and "Provisions, &c." Group (B).]

**(D) To all destinations other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates, and France, Italy and Russia, except through Baltic ports:—**

All oleaginous nuts, seeds and products (except oils and foodstuffs and feeding stuffs), including castor beans, coconuts, copra, cottonseed, ground nuts, earth nuts, or pea nuts, hempseed, linseed, palm nuts and palm kernels, poppy seeds, rape or colza seed, sesame seed, soya beans and sunflower seed. [For "vegetable oils" see under "Fats, &c." Group (B), and for "Foodstuffs, &c., manufactured from oleaginous nuts, &c.," see Group (B) and (C).]

The above heading and items are new.]

(C. 13,321.)

#### RUSSIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the following decisions of the Minister of Finance regarding the exportation of various articles from Russia were notified in the official "Trade Gazette" of Petrograd for the 22nd March/4th April:—

**Measures affecting Exportation of certain Articles.**  
*Game and poultry.*—Dead game and poultry, and live poultry, have been excluded from the list of articles which, although prohibited to be exported from Russia, may nevertheless be exported direct to Allied countries, without special application in the case of each consignment, if shipped in Russian or Allied vessels. The regulation in virtue of which dead poultry and game were allowed to be exported to the United Kingdom by the through sea route *via* Scandinavia



*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**RUSSIA**—*continued.*

(see the notice on pp. 687-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 3rd June, 1915), without special authorisation in the case of each consignment, has also been cancelled.

*Hair and pigs' bristles.*—The exportation of hair and pigs' bristles has been prohibited, but these articles may be exported direct to Allied countries, without special application in the case of each consignment, if shipped in Russian or Allied vessels; and they may also be sent in postal parcels to Allied countries, without special permission having to be obtained in each case.

*Spanish fly (cantharides) and ergot of rye* may be exported direct to Allied countries, without special authorisation in the case of each consignment, if shipped in Russian or Allied vessels.

(C. 13,697; C. 13,698; C. 13,848.)

**DENMARK.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copies of Circulars which have been issued by the **Customs Decisions.** Danish Customs Department containing decisions as to the tariff classification of certain articles on importation in Denmark. Some of these decisions are noted below :—

[Kilog = 2.2046 lbs.; krona (100 öre) = 1s. 14d.]

Articles.	Tariff No. under which dutiable.	Rate of Duty.
<i>Calendar plate</i> , consisting of an oblong piece of cardboard covered on the front with marble paper imprinted with the firms' name and address, and having affixed thereto an oval bronze coloured celluloid plate with figures in relief	51	<i>Kr. öre</i> Kilog. 0 70
<i>Air gun</i> , of inferior construction and mechanism only suitable for a child's toy, weighing 200 grammes, having butt of coloured fir wood and barrel of nickel-plated sheet iron less than 1 mm. in thickness	105	.. 0 70
<i>Scarves</i> , made of knitted cotton fabric and having inserted fringes of artificial silk—the cotton fabric being dutiable under No. 147, at the rate of 96 öre per kilog.	110	{ " 0 96 <i>plus</i> 130 <i>per cent.</i>
<i>Scarves</i> , made of knitted fabric woven from cotton yarn wound round with artificial silk, and provided with inserted fringes of artificial silk—the fabric being classified under No. 164, at the rate of 3 kr. per kilog.	110	{ " 3 00 <i>plus</i> 50 <i>per cent.</i>
<i>Cash registers</i> , of the kind usually met with with a brass case, on which there are movable keys and a handle, and containing a very complicated toothed-wheel mechanism	167	7½ % <i>ad valorem</i>
<i>Knobs for stove door handles</i> , produced by pressing a nickel-plated iron plate less than 1 mm. thick, holding a nut underneath, the top of the knobs being covered by an iron plate, also nickel-plated and less than 1 mm. thick	186	Kilog. 0 50

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**DENMARK**—*continued.*

Articles.	Tariff No. under which dutiable.	Rate of Duty.
<i>A so-called "air tool" (to be used probably for riveting), consisting of a hollow iron cylinder in conjunction with a cast iron handle, a piston, fixed in the cylinder, being moved forward and backward by means of compressed air which is let into the cylinder through an opening in the handle ... ..</i>	190	K <sup>r</sup> . ö <sup>r</sup> e Kilog. 0 10
<i>Nuts provided with an internal thread containing an iron spiral which acts as an independent screw thread ... ..</i> [The provision in Tariff No. 182 for "nuts with screw thread (wormed)" applies only to such nuts as have the screw thread cut in the material of the nut itself.]	190	,, 0 10
<i>Solar oil ... ..</i>	198	Free
<i>Reading books for the blind, consisting of a number of sheets sewn together, and provided with characters represented by means of raised dots on the paper (classified as printed books).</i>	205-206	{ Free or 10 öre per kilog, according to the nature of the book.
<i>Cycle pumps, with cast iron foot and iron pump rod, with tube of compressed cardboard or of Vulcan fibre ... ..</i>	211	
<i>Correspondence cards, consisting of a piece of paper coloured throughout and folded in the shape of an ordinary closed postcard (letter-card) and gummed and perforated along the edge like such a card, having also a piece of paper pasted along one edge on the inside ...</i>	214	,, 0 30

*Soap—Allowance for tare.*—Allowance is made, in assessing duty, for the weight of a carton, containing two pieces of soap, having printed thereon the name of the soap, advertising matter, &c., and an indication of the price per box—it being presumed that, each piece of soap being wrapped in paper with advertisements and an indication of the price per piece, the soap is usually sold in retail shops in single pieces.

(C. 39,527; C. 4,470; C. 12,404.)

**NETHERLANDS.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Decree and a notification of the Netherlands Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, dated respectively the 7th and 10th April, which provide that all kinds of *fresh runner beans, fresh French beans and fresh Heinrich Reesen beans* may be freely exported from the Netherlands, as from the 8th April and until further notice.

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 *kapok and of mattresses and other articles in which kapok has been used as the stuffing*

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*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

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**NETHERLANDS**—*continued.*

*arterial* has been prohibited since the 18th April. A subsequent telegraphic message, which has been received in the Board of Trade through the same channel, notifies that the exportation of *vegetable fibres* from the Netherlands has been prohibited.

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**FRANCE.**

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 11th April contains a Decree of the Minister of Finance, dated the 10th April, which abrogates the provision of the Decree of the 12th February, 1915, in virtue of which *zinc ore* was allowed to be exported or re-exported from France, without special authorisation, when consigned to the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, and certain other countries.

(C. 13,708.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Decree of French Minister of Agriculture, dated the 24th March and published in the "Journal Officiel" for the 29th March, which provides that animals of the porcine species coming from the French Zone in Morocco may be admitted to importation in France under the general conditions laid down by the Decree of the 11th June, 1905, and on condition that the animals weigh at least 50 kilogs. per head.

(C. 12,703.)

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**FRANCE (MARTINIQUE).**

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 14th April contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 4th April, which provides that *heavy oils and residues of petroleum and of other mineral oils* may be imported into Martinique free of

Customs duty.

[*Note.*—The rates of duty hitherto applicable to such oils and residues on importation into Martinique have been those of the Metropolitan (French) Customs Tariff, namely:—

Under the "General" Tariff	...	12 frs.	per 100 kilogs.;	
" "Minimum" "	"	9	" "	]

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**SPAIN.**

The "Gaceta de Madrid" for the 8th April contains a Spanish Royal Order, dated the 18th February, which accords the privilege of temporary duty-free admission in respect of unworked tinplates imported into Spain for the purpose of making receptacles for paprika (*pimentón*) intended for exportation. The duties fixed by the Spanish Customs Tariff are to be levied on the

**Temporary duty-free  
Importation of Tinplates  
for making Receptacles  
for packing Paprika  
for Export.**

### *Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

#### SPAIN—*continued.*

tinplates when imported, but a refund will be made in respect of the quantities which are proved to have been re-exported (in the form of receptacles for paprika) within a period of one year.

The text (in Spanish) of the Royal Order, which contains further regulations as to the conditions under which the privilege of temporary duty-free admission is accorded, may be seen by persons interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 13,933.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from His Majesty's Ambassador at Madrid to the effect that the prohibition of the exportation from Spain of articles wholly or partially manufactured with copper or brass has been withdrawn.

**Exportation of  
Copper and Brass  
Wares permitted.**

#### ITALY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that two Decrees of the Italian Minister of Finance, dated the 28th March, have been published providing as follows for the Customs treatment of apricot paste and of colloidal silver on importation into Italy:—

*Apricot paste* is assimilated for Customs purposes to "fig paste, even if spiced."

[*Note.*—Fig paste is dutiable on importation into Italy at the following rates, viz.:—

If with sugar or honey—under Tariff No. 20...100\* lire per 100 kilogs.;  
Otherwise—under Tariff No. 401 (a) .....20 lire per 100 kilogs.]

*Colloidal silver (collargol)* is assimilated for Customs purposes to 'Silver salts, other'—which are dutiable, under Tariff No. 62, at the rate of 5 lire per kilogramme.

(C. 12,501.)

#### JAPAN.

With reference to the notice at page 126 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th April respecting the enactment of a Bill for the modification of the Customs duties on various articles imported into Japan, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the new rates of duty provided for by this measure came into operation on the 15th April.

(C. 13,937.)

\* This is the rate under the "Conventional" Tariff. The "General" Tariff rate is 125 lire per 100 kilogs.

## 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 21st April 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
Baron Stjernblad ... ..	Danish	North Shields
Iberia ... ..	Swedish	Port Talbot
Mode ... ..	Swedish	London
Prins der Nederlander ... ..	Netherland	London
Scandinavia ... ..	Swedish	Holyhead
Umvoti ... ..	British	Durban

The same issue of the "Gazette" also notifies that the Norwegian vessel "Gustaf E. Falck" (340 tons) has been detained at Lerwick.

**Prize Claims Committee.** See notices on pp. 17-18.

### PROCEEDINGS BEFORE BRITISH PRIZE COURTS OVERSEA.

The "London Gazette" of 21st April notifies that proceedings have been instituted in the Prize Court in Sierra Leone in respect of certain cargo *ex* the vessels "Antonico" and "Isla de Panay." The date of appearance in both cases is given as 26th April.

### BRITISH CARGO ON ENEMY VESSELS IN NEUTRAL PORTS.

#### Spain.

With reference to the notice on p. 496 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th February and to previous notices relative to cargo *ex* German vessels at Vigo, H.M. Consul at that port (Mr. A. Nightingale) has forwarded a further note of merchandise discharged from the German steamer "Neidenfels" and transhipped to the Norwegian steamer "Ulf Jarl" for London.

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

(H. 2,687.)

### *Shipping and Transport.*

#### AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that he has received from the Marine Board of Launceston the following particulars of the scheme for the improvement of that port, and the progress which has been made in carrying it out.

The original estimate of the engineer, who framed the "Tamar Improvement Scheme" included the following items:

**Works for Overseas Trade.**—Dredging and rock removal, £37,000; construction of first section of wharf in Long Reach, near Sadler's Point, 700 ft. long, £21,000; roads, sheds, railways, and wharf equipment, £27,000; total £85,000.

**Works for Inter-State Trade.**—Rock removal, &c. £5,000; formation of new channel between Rosevears and Town Point, including formation of new harbour and of turning basin (exclusive of cost of land), £198,000; construction of first section of wharf near Town Point, 1,000 ft. long, £20,000; roads, sheds, railways, and equipment for wharf, £18,000; total £241,000.

Considerable progress has been made with the carrying out of the port improvement works, but, unfortunately, their execution has been seriously affected by the war, inasmuch as the Marine Board's new dredger, built at Glasgow specially for these works, was lost at sea. The contractors are now building a second dredger, but it will be some time before it will be available.

Satisfactory progress has, however, been made with the new harbour works, a new wharf, 1,124 feet long, and two transit sheds, each 450 feet by 60 feet, having been constructed. These, together with the necessary roads and railway connection, are complete and available for regular use. The harbour in front of the new wharf is being dredged so as to give a minimum depth of 16 feet at low water. This work also is practically complete, so that in the near future the whole of the new harbour at Launceston will be available for the accommodation of the vessels engaged in the inter-state trade.

A commencement has been made with the river diversion scheme. When finished this will be a great improvement as it will eliminate the troublesome double bend in the river just below Launceston, and larger vessels will be enabled to reach the city wharves without difficulty at practically any state of tide.

#### PORTUGAL.

His Majesty's Minister at Lisbon has reported by telegraph that the Portuguese Government have issued a Decree, dated the 21st April providing that Allied and Neutral cargoes of, or discharged from, German vessels will be delivered up by the Procurator of the Republic in the respective districts, to whom

**Cargoes on  
Enemy Vessels on  
Portuguese Harbours.**

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*Shipping and Transport.*

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application should be made for the purpose within a period of 30 days. This period may be extended in certain cases.

A security will be required from cargo owners whose papers are not in order, and the Portuguese Government retain the right to requisition cargoes on payment of an indemnity. The Portuguese Prize Court will decide all questions which may arise relative to cargoes.

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**SPAIN.**

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 15th April publishes the text of a Decree suspending, temporarily, as regards vessels of less than 500 metric tons gross registered tonnage, the shipbuilding bounties granted under Articles 21 and 22 of the Shipping Law of 14th June, 1909 (see p. 644 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 24th June, 1909).

In submitting this measure for the Royal Assent, the Minister of Fomento pointed out that the Law of 1909 had for its object not only the alleviation of the crisis which at that time prevailed in the Spanish mercantile marine by the granting of navigation bounties, but also the encouragement of shipbuilding as a national industry. Statistics show that bounties granted for the latter object have resulted mainly in the development of the construction of vessels of small tonnage, for out of a total of 1,320 vessels built from the date of the promulgation of the Law up to 31st December last, 1,106 vessels were of less than 50 metric tons and 203 vessels between 50 and 500 metric tons. It has therefore been considered advisable to modify the Law of 1909 so as to favour only the building of vessels of more than 500 metric tons gross registered tonnage, with a view to encouraging the construction of vessels suitable not only for the national coasting trade but for ocean traffic.

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**MOROCCO.**

With reference to the article on pp. 792-3 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th March relative to the economic development of the French Zone of Morocco and the recommendations of the "Comités des Etudes Economiques" in connection therewith, H.M. Agent and Consul-General at Tangier (Mr. H. E. White, C.M.G.), has forwarded a recent issue of the Cherifian "Bulletin Officiel" containing the text of a speech by the Director-General of Public Works, in which he explained the programme of the Government as follows:—

**Port works.**—The port works to be undertaken at Casablanca will be constructed with funds provided by France, while the works at Rabat, Kenitra, Mazagan, Saffi and Mogador will be dependent on the funds of the "Caisse Spéciale," assisted by local contributions.

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*Shipping and Transport.*


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**MOROCCO**—*continued.*

The works to be undertaken at these latter places will be on a modest scale. The plans for Mazagan and Mogador were completed some time ago and the adjudication of the contracts duly took place, but owing to the war the works have not been commenced.

Saffi, the natural port for Marrakesh, so far as its geographical position is concerned, presents considerable difficulties owing to the heavy sea and strong currents prevalent there. An iron pier is all that can be provided for at present, and the construction must be postponed until after the war owing to the present prohibitive price of metal. At Rabat and Kenitra, both of them ports with bars, dredging operations are to be carried out to deepen the channel and facilitate the passage of steamers.

**Road Construction.**—As to roads, it is proposed to construct the following main arteries: (1) Kenitra to Mogador, *viâ* Rabat, Casablanca, Mazagan and Saffi; (2) Kenitra to Fez, (a) *viâ* Zegota and the Sebou Valley and (b) *viâ* Mequinez; (3) Kenitra to the Spanish Zone (a) following the railway and (b) by the coast; (4) Marrakesh to (a) Casablanca, (b) Mazagan, and (c) Mogador; and (5) Fez to Oujda, to be constructed as the district becomes pacified.

**Railway Construction.**—With regard to railways, the Director-General of Public Works stated that the Government were abiding by its agreement to build the Tangier-Fez line, and the contract for its construction was already signed.

Other lines contemplated are: (1) Oujda to Fez; (2) Petit-Jean to Kenitra, which will thus be connected by rail with Mequinez and Fez; (3) Kenitra to Rabat and Casablanca; and (4) Casablanca to Marrakesh.

Other lines will have to be laid eventually connecting the ports with each other and with the interior, but for the present the four main lines above-mentioned and the Tangier-Mequinez-Fez line afford a sufficiently ample programme.

(C. 12,755.)

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**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.**

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Santo Domingo (Mr. G. A. Fisher) reports,

**Improvement of  
Port Facilities at  
Santo Domingo.**

under date 9th March, that the recent erection of several large private warehouses will considerably relieve the congestion at the commercial port of Santo Domingo. The Customs Receivership is contemplating the construction of a new Custom House and certain other improvements which will increase the area of wharf space available. The necessary expenditure (about £12,000) has already been voted, but it is not yet certain whether the project will be put into effect this year or not.

(C. 13,307.)



## MINERALS, METALS, AND MACHINERY.

### CANADA.

The official "Canada Gazette" of 18th March contains a notice to the effect that a lease of the magnesia deposits in the Muskiki Lake (Saskatchewan) has been granted to a company which is being organised for working and refining the deposits. The representative of the company (Mr. J. O. Carss, Ottawa) in his application stated that the company would instal plant capable of producing for shipment from 50 to 100 cars of the product during the first year of operations.

**Sulphate of  
Magnesia (Epsom  
Salts) Deposits—  
Concession granted.**

### JAPAN.

H.M. Vice-Consul at Osaka (Mr. O. White) reports as follows on the Osaka iron and steel market in 1915, the figures quoted, while not official, except in the case of the Customs returns, having been obtained from a reliable source:—

**Fig Iron.**—Supplies of Oriental (*i.e.*, Chinese, Manchurian, Indian and Japanese) pig iron to the Osaka market are controlled by a syndicate, which contracts yearly for anticipated requirements. For 1915, supplies amounting to 100,000 tons were arranged for, but this proved to be 30,000 tons in excess of requirements; for 1916 contracts have been made for 45,000 tons, which with the excess from last year make a total of 75,000 tons. Pig iron from other sources came mainly from the United Kingdom.

With the increasing difficulty of obtaining supplies from the United Kingdom, imports therefrom may be expected to decrease. Increasing output in the Far East will in time probably lessen the demand for Bengal pig iron also; at present shipments from India are much hindered by the lack of tonnage.

Imports of **bar and rod iron** dropped from 73,000 tons in 1914 to 29,000 tons in 1915. The difference was partly made up from stocks and partly from supplies obtained from Japanese works.

Imports of **plates and sheets** increased, as a result of activity in shipbuilding, from 46,000 tons in 1914 to 54,000 tons in 1915. Part of the trade done by Germany was taken by the United Kingdom, imports from which increased from 17,000 tons to 24,000 tons, but most of the difference was supplied by the United States, imports from which increased from 7,000 tons in 1914 to 31,000 tons in 1915. The share of the United Kingdom would no doubt have been much greater if it had been possible to get orders filled.

Plans have been projected to establish rolling mills in Japan, the present being regarded as a favourable time as supplies from abroad are becoming more and more difficult to obtain.

Imports of **tin plates** rose from 6,000 tons in 1914 to 8,000 tons in 1915 owing to the demand for a substitute for the zinc sheets formerly used in packing matches for export. It is expected that in time zinc sheets will be made in Japan. There was a drop in imports of **galvanised wire** from 9,000 tons to 8,000 tons. Imports of **rails**, and

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.*

**JAPAN**—*continued.*

pipes and tubes almost ceased; this was due, in the case of the last-mentioned, to an increased output of Japanese tubes, and in the case of rails to the fact that no new electric railways were built in the district during the year. There were only small imports of tool steel during 1915 and local requirements were met mostly from stocks on hand. Imports of galvanised sheets were checked by the growing domestic output.

The following table shows the quantity of iron imported into Kobé and Osaka during the last three years:—

	1913.	1914.	1915.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Pig and ingot iron ... ..	155,000	83,000	85,000
Bar and rod ... ..	89,000	73,000	29,000
Plates and sheets ... ..	55,000	46,000	54,000
Other (estimated) ... ..	71,000	33,000	21,000

In the latter part of 1914 stocks of iron and steel were large, and though the outbreak of war sent prices up this rise did not correspond to any increased demand, and dealers hesitated to place orders for new stocks. When old stocks began to lessen, and the prospect of failing supplies became clearer, prices advanced rapidly, the more so as iron works, shipbuilding yards, and machinery works generally had by this time become very busy. Last autumn, the blocking of the Panama Canal and the reported decision of the American Steel Trust to stop all sales, coming at a time when considerable anxiety was felt, caused great excitement in the market and prices went up by leaps and bounds. While prices were at their height, speculative purchases were made from stocks in China. Prices have now (29th February) fallen again and the market has become dull.

It is said that, in spite of the lessened arrivals, the dealers still hold fairly considerable stocks. For this two reasons are given. In the first place the home output has increased, and, in the second place, while the demand for ships, machinery, tools, &c. is so great as to render high prices of secondary importance so long as supplies can be obtained, other consumers find prices prohibitive and, accordingly, the demand for iron and steel for structural purposes has declined. Waste and scrap metals have acquired a new value; formerly they were exported to China, but in 1915 the reverse was the case and supplies were bought up in China and imported into Japan. It may be surmised that the demand for iron for general purposes will become brisk whenever prices resume a more normal level; at present, however, the demand has ceased owing to high prices. On the other hand, the extraordinary industrial activity in the manufacturing centres, caused by the war, has given rise to a demand for plates, sheets, and angles, &c., which is so keen that the only concern appears to be where to obtain supplies. (C.I.B. 12,881.)

## TEXTILES AND TEXTILE MATERIALS.

### UNITED KINGDOM.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 20th April, 1916, was **Cotton Statistics.** 74,587 (including 231 bales British West African, 3,246 bales British East African, and 27 bales foreign East African), and the number imported during the sixteen weeks ended 20th April, 1916, was 1,455,795 (including 909 bales British West Indian, 617 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 20th April, 1916, was 5,294 and during the sixteen weeks 162,472.

For further details see p. 257.

### NETHERLANDS.

H.M. Consul at Flushing (Mr. G. Gilliat-Smith) has forwarded samples of madder root (which is principally employed as a dye-stuff), grown in the neighbourhood of Flushing, which he thinks might be of interest to United Kingdom firms at the present time.

The samples may be inspected at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.  
(C.I.B. 15,672.)

### CHINA.

The Acting British Consul at Hangchow (Mr. H. H. Bristow) reports as follows on the cotton and silk industries of Hangchow in 1915:—

#### **Cotton Growing and Spinning Industries of Hangchow in 1915.**

Two typhoons swept over the cotton growing district in July when the plants were in flower, almost destroying the crop. Local mills were obliged to import raw cotton on account of the scarcity and rise in price of the local product. Cotton growing experiments with American seed proved it to be unsuitable to the climate; seed of the native plant would in all probability prove suitable if more care were exercised in selection, as the present poor quality of local crops is largely due to the haphazard methods of selecting seed.

The plentiful cotton crop of 1914 placed local cotton mills in a favourable position to compete with imported cotton yarn, which hardly found a market. Later in the year, however, the failure of the 1915 crop and the consequent rise in the price of cotton increased the expenses of the mills to such a degree that Japanese yarn was sold cheaper than the bare cost of production at the local mills. Stocks of native yarn remained largely unsold in consequence.

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*Textiles and Textile Materials.*


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**CHINA**—*continued.*

The wet season was also unfavourable to the silk crops in Hangchow in 1915, and cocoons were thin and scarce. The price of mulberry leaves was unusually high, as also was that of cocoons, owing to the demand exceeding the supply. The quality of the silk spun was good, and there was considerable demand for export as well as for home consumption.

**Silk Industry of Hangchow in 1915.**

The steam filature silk appearing in the customs returns as exported from Hangchow was the product of mills at Hsiao-shan and Tanghsi, there being no steam filatures in Hangchow itself, where hand looms are exclusively employed. A number of improved hand looms were imported from Japan in 1915 and successfully used by the Chinese operatives. The purchase of cocoons for export was largely in the hands of the Japanese who proceeded to Ch'eng Hsien, south of Shoahsing, to buy up the best produce.

(C.I.B. 15,093).

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**AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.**


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**UNITED KINGDOM.**

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 22nd April, 1916, were as follows:—

**Corn Prices.**

Wheat	...	...	...	...	55s.	3d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	52s.	10d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	31s.	8d.

For further particulars see p. 257.

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

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**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**

According to telegraphic information received by the Malay States Information Agency in London, the exports of rubber from the Straits Settlements for the month of March amounted to 4,481 tons, as compared with 3,359 tons in February, and 2,477 tons in March, 1915. The total export for the first quarter of the current year amounted to 12,283 tons, as against 7,794 tons in the corresponding period of 1915.

These figures include transshipments of rubber from various places in the neighbourhood of the Straits Settlements, such as Borneo, Java, Sumatra and the Non-Federated Malay States, but do not include rubber exports from the Federated Malay States.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

### SOUTH AFRICA.

The following information has been received at the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa from the Commissioner of Customs and Excise at Pretoria :—

An important Report has been issued by the Development of Resources Committee of the South African Institute of Electrical Engineers, on the possibilities of establishing in South Africa on a commercial basis certain electro-chemical industries. The Report does not attempt to cover the whole subject, but is confined to South Africa's chief industries, agriculture and mining. These industries taken together now require annually more than £2,000,000 worth of chemicals, all of which are imported in the form of fertilisers, cyanides and nitrates. The essential elements for the successful manufacture of the compounds are cheap electricity, abundant coal and limestone, and all these, together with the necessary labour, are available in South Africa. Furthermore, the local market is to a considerable extent protected from competition by the necessarily high cost of transport for imported articles, as well as by Customs duties.

The Report proceeds to consider the prospects of producing calcium carbide and cyanamide and derivatives of cyanamide, and the conclusion is arrived at that these products can be profitably manufactured in South Africa, provided the necessary raw materials are available at reasonable cost. It is therefore urged that an early investigation should be undertaken with regard to the location, quality and cost of production of these raw materials.

It is reported that a factory has been established at Vryheid (Natal) for the production of ammonium sulphate. Plant stated to be capable of producing 5,000 tons annually has been laid down at a cost of £350,000. (C.I.B. 15,288 : 15,298.)

Just before Christmas an exhibition and sale of locally-made toys was held in Johannesburg. The exhibition aroused such keen interest that it was felt that there was an excellent opportunity for a toy industry to be established in South Africa. Accordingly it has now been definitely decided to proceed with the manufacture of toys, and it is proposed to hold monthly toy competitions in the near future. A shop is to be opened in a central position in Johannesburg and toys are already coming forward from all parts of the Union. (C.I.B. 15,298.)

### STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

According to information received from the office of the Malay States Information Agency in London, the trade returns of the Straits Settlements contain some interesting facts in regard to the trade in hides and skins.

#### Trade in Hides and Skins.

It will be seen from the figures given below that the value of

*Miscellaneous.***STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—continued.**

exports of hides in 1914 amounted to £589,771, whereas last year the value was £671,171; an increase of £81,400:—

	1914.		1915.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>Imports—</b>	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
Raw hides ... ..	6,396	280,484	6,844	428,727
Tanned hides ... ..	24	2,709	55	6,285
<b>Exports—</b>				
Raw hides ... ..	2,671	156,243	3,412	175,191
Tanned hides ... ..	3,357	433,528	3,984	495,980

In 1914 most of the raw hides were imported from Siam, Hong Kong (for South China), the Malay States, and Netherlands India; the chief countries to which they were exported were the United Kingdom, Turkey and France. In 1914, Hong Kong supplied 2,191 tons out of the 6,396 tons of raw hides imported, and received 2,875 tons valued at £380,000 out of the 3,357 tons of tanned hides exported from Singapore and Penang. The remainder of the tanned hides went to the United Kingdom, the Malay States and Netherlands India, the export trade outside Asia and the United Kingdom being negligible.

Detailed statistics for 1915 are not yet available, but it is unlikely that any change in the sources of supply of hides will be found to have taken place. As regards exports, the war has, of course, diverted consignments away from enemy countries.

There is also a small trade in goats' skins, the imports (mainly from British India) being valued at £24,603 in 1915 against £25,157 in 1914, and the exports amounting to £14,315 in 1915 as against £17,772 in 1914. The exports were distributed amongst Far Eastern countries, only small quantities being sent to the United Kingdom and Australia.

(C.I.B. 15,980.)

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to "Dun's Review" (New York) of 11th March, the demand for gloves in the United States has never before approximated to its present dimensions, and though manufacturers are working to full capacity they seem unable to keep up with orders. Many buyers are present in every market and their purchases cover all grades, while steadily advancing prices have apparently no effect on the volume of business being done. Various reasons are assigned for the constant expansion of the demand on the American industry, among them being the fact that numerous foreign merchants are endeavouring to obtain from the United States supplies that were formerly obtained from Europe. Besides this, general business prosperity has given many people in the United States a greater purchasing power.

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*Miscellaneous.*

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**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—continued.**

The reports of a steadily growing scarcity of materials form another feature that has considerable bearing on the situation, causing buyers to place orders as far ahead as manufacturers are willing to accept, because of apprehension that there will be difficulty in replenishing stocks later on. There is also some fear of labour troubles restricting production. The import value of skins is far above normal, on account of the scarcity of shipping and the consequent high freight rates, while the dyestuffs situation is another embarrassing feature in the glove industry. (C. 11,777.)

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**GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.\***

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**TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.**

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of March, 1916, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased\* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 5d. per copy (post free 1s. 10d.).

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

**BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.**

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"\* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the 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.

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\* 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.

- Timber Trade of South Africa.  
 "Weekly Bulletin of Canadian Department of Commerce" (Ottawa), 20th Mar.
- Tobacco Market in Russia.  
 "Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), 9th/22nd Mar.
- Sugar Industry in India.  
 "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 4th Mar.
- Wood-Pulp Industry in the United States.  
 "Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Montreal), 15th Mar.
- Flax Exports from Russia in 1915.  
 "Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), 19th Mar./1st April.
- Sugar Industry in France.  
 "Bulletin des Halles" (Paris), 20th Mar.
- Tobacco Trade in Bessarabia and the Caucasus.  
 "Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), 18th/31st Mar.
- Wheat Crop in India: Official Estimates for 1915-16.  
 Supplement to "Gazette of India" (Delhi), 18th Mar.

#### Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- Mineral Production of Canada in 1915: Preliminary Report.  
 "Canadian Mining Journal" (Toronto), 16th Mar.
- Lignite (low grade) as a Source of Power.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 26th Mar. and 2nd April.
- Mining of Manganese Ore in Virginia.  
 "Iron Age" (New York), 30th Mar.
- Metal Industries of Russia.  
 "Pravitelstvennei Vestnik" (Petrograd), 20th Mar.
- Steel Output of German Steel Union in February.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 29th Mar.
- Electric Smelting Plant established in Newfoundland.  
 "Canadian Mining Journal" (Toronto), 15th Mar.

#### Shipping and Transport.

- Traffic at the Ports of Marseilles and Cette in 1915.  
 "Journal des Transports" (Paris), 8th April.

#### Textiles and Textile Materials.

- Flax Cultivation and Manufacture in India: Report on Experimental Work.  
 "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 4th Mar.
- Cotton Industry in Germany: Present Situation.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 25th Mar.
- Wool Trade of Australia in 1915-16.  
 "Weekly Bulletin of Canadian Department of Commerce" (Ottawa), 20th Mar.
- Dyeing Values of some Indian Dye-Subs.  
 "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 4th Mar.

#### Commercial, Financial and Economic.

- Russia: Attraction of Foreign Capital to Russian Industries.  
 "Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), 11th/24th Mar.
- Germany: Operations of the Reichsbank in 1915.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 29th Mar.
- French Indo-China: Economic Situation since the beginning of the War.  
 "Bulletin des Halles" (Paris), 27th Mar.
- British India: Commission appointed to consider Development of Industries.  
 "Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 25th Mar.
- Central Russia: Internal Trade in 1915.  
 "Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" 13th/26th Mar.
- Canada: Review of Report of Canadian Board of Inquiry on Cost of Living.  
 "Labour Gazette" (Ottawa), March (official).

#### Miscellaneous.

- Enemy Trading Firms in India: Procedure adopted.  
 "Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 25th Mar.
- Toy Industry in Canada.  
 "Journal of Commerce" (Montreal), 14th Mar.
- Fishing Industry in Russia.  
 "Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" 12th/25th Mar.
- Perfumery Industry in the Alpes Maritimes.  
 Report for 1915 of British Chamber of Commerce at Nice.



**H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS AND THE TRADE CORRESPONDENTS OF THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE BOARD OF TRADE IN THE BRITISH SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS, BRITISH INDIA, AND THE BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS AND PROTECTORATES.**

The following is a list of the Officers who undertake the duty of answering commercial enquiries which may be addressed to them either by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, or by British manufacturers and traders. Postage must be prepaid on all communications addressed to these Officers.

*It is suggested that, in all cases, commercial enquiries should first be made to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., as the information required may already be available at the Branch.*

**BRITISH SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.**

**H.M. Trade Commissioners.**

Canada and Newfoundland..	Mr. C. Hamilton Wiekas, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. (Telegraphic Address, "Briteom").
Commonwealth of Australia..	Mr. G. T. Milne, Commerce House, Flinders Street, Melbourne (Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"), and 81, Pitt Street, Sydney (Telegraphic Address, "Combritto").
New Zealand... ..	Mr. R. W. Dalton, P.O. Box 369, 11, Grey Street, Wellington. (Telegraphic Address, "Advantage").
South Africa ... ..	Mr. W. G. Wiekham, P.O. Box 1346, Norwich Union Buildings, St. George's Street, Cape Town. (Telegraphic Address, "Austere").

**Imperial Trade Correspondents appointed by the Board of Trade.**

<b>CANADA—</b>	
Alberta ... ..	Mr. J. F. Sweeting, Industrial Section, Natural Resources Department, Canadian Pacific Railway Offices, Calgary.
British Columbia ... ..	Mr. P. G. Shalleross, c/o Messrs. Shalleross, Macaulay & Co., Ltd., 144, Water Street, Vancouver. Mr. J. J. Shalleross, c/o Messrs. Shalleross, Macaulay & Co., Ltd., P.O. Drawer 730, Victoria.
Manitoba ... ..	Mr. W. J. Healy, Free Press Building, Winnipeg.
New Brunswick ... ..	Mr. W. E. Anderson, 162, Prince William Street, St. John.
Nova Scotia ... ..	Mr. E. A. Saunders, Board of Trade, Halifax.
Ontario ... ..	Mr. F. W. Field, P.O. Box 176, Toronto.
Quebec ... ..	H.M. Trade Commissioner—see list above, Montreal. Mr. G. B. Ramsey, 53, Dalhousie Street, Quebec.
NEWFOUNDLAND ... ..	Mr. H. W. Le Messurier, Assistant Collector of Customs St. John's.
<b>AUSTRALIA—</b>	
New South Wales ... ..	H.M. Trade Commissioner—see list above.
Queensland ... ..	Mr. M. Finuean, P.O. Box 789, Brisbane.
South Australia ... ..	Mr. J. K. Samuel, Brookman's Building, Adelaide.
Tasmania ... ..	Mr. A. H. Ashbolt, 23, Old Wharf, Hobart.
Victoria ... ..	H.M. Trade Commissioner—see list above.
Western Australia ... ..	Mr. A. M. Oliphant, Commercial Union Chambers, St. George's Terrace, Perth.
<b>NEW ZEALAND—</b>	
Auckland ... ..	Mr. A. J. Denniston, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 47, Auckland.
Dunedin ... ..	Mr. W. T. Monkman, Bond Street, Dunedin.
Wellington ... ..	H.M. Trade Commissioner—see list above.

**Imperial Trade Correspondents appointed by the Board of Trade—continued.****SOUTH AFRICA—**

Cape Colony ... ..	H.M. Trade Commissioner—see list above, Cape Town. Mr. J. S. Neave, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Library Buildings, Main Street, Port Elizabeth (and for East London).
Natal ... ..	Mr. A. D. C. Agnew, 412, Berea Road, Durban.
Orange Free State ... ..	Mr. G. Smetham, P.O. Box 101, Fichardt Chambers, Maitland Street, Bloemfontein.
Rhodesia ... ..	Mr. E. C. Baxter, P.O. Box 599, Bulawayo.
Transvaal ... ..	Lt.-Col. C. A. C. Tremer, D.S.O., P.O. Box 839, Johannesburg.

**BRITISH INDIA.**

Correspondent appointed by arrangement between the India Office and the Board of Trade ... ..	The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, 1. Council House Street, Calcutta.
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**BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS AND PROTECTORATES.**

Correspondents designated to act in an honorary capacity by the Governor of the Colony, Possession or Protectorate in which they reside.

**EAST INDIES—**

British North Borneo ... ..	The Superintendent of Customs, Sandakan.
Ceylon ... ..	The Principal Collector of Customs, Colombo.
Federated Malay States ... ..	The Commissioner of Trade and Customs, Kuala Lumpur.
Straits Settlements ... ..	The Registrar of Imports and Exports, Singapore. The Resident, Labuan.

**WEST AFRICA—**

Gambia ... ..	The Receiver General, Customs Department, Bathurst.
Gold Coast ... ..	The Comptroller of Customs, Accra.
Nigeria ... ..	The Cantonment Magistrate, Lokoja. The Comptroller of Customs, Lagos.
Sierra Leone ... ..	The Colonial Secretary, Freetown.

**EAST AFRICA**

British East Africa ... ..	The Chief of Customs, Mombasa.
Nyasaland ... ..	Mr. J. C. Casson, Superintendent of Native Affairs, Zomba.
Uganda ... ..	Mr. H. M. Tarrant, Director of Customs, Entebbe.

**SOUTH AFRICA—**

Basutoland ... ..	The Government Secretary, Maseru.
Bechuanaland ... ..	Mr. Vernon Eason, Francistown.

**WEST INDIES—**

Antigua ... ..	The Treasurer, Antigua.
Bahamas ... ..	The Colonial Secretary, Nassau.
Barbados ... ..	The Colonial Secretary, Bridgetown.
Dominica ... ..	The Treasurer, Dominica.
Grenada ... ..	The Collector of Customs, Grenada.
Jamaica ... ..	The Colonial Secretary, Kingston.
Montserrat ... ..	The First Treasury Officer, Montserrat.
St. Kitts-Nevis ... ..	The Assistant Treasurer, St. Kitts.
St. Lucia ... ..	The Treasurer, St. Lucia.
St. Vincent ... ..	The Supervisor of Customs, St. Vincent.
Trinidad ... ..	The Collector of Customs, Port of Spain.
Virgin Islands ... ..	The Commissioner, Virgin Islands.
BERMUDA ... ..	The Colonial Secretary, Bermuda.
BRITISH GUIANA ... ..	The Comptroller of Customs, Georgetown.
BRITISH HONDURAS ... ..	The Colonial Secretary, Belize.
CYPRUS ... ..	The Chief Collector of Customs and Excise, Larnaca.
FAULKLAND ISLANDS ... ..	The Colonial Secretary, Stanley.
FIJI ISLANDS ... ..	The Receiver General, Suva.
GIBRALTAR ... ..	The Colonial Secretary.
HONG-KONG ... ..	Mr. E. A. M. Williams, Chamber of Commerce, New Government Building, Hong Kong.

MALTA ... ..	The Collector of Customs, Valletta.
MAURITIUS ... ..	The Collector of Customs, Port Louis.
ST. HELENA ... ..	Mr. A. Hands.
SEYCHELLES ... ..	The Clerk to the Governor.
ZANZIBAR ... ..	The Chief Secretary to the Government.

**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 16 weeks ended 20th April, 1916 :—**

	Week ended	16 Weeks	Week ended	16 Weeks
	20th April,	ended	20th April,	ended
	1916.	20th April,	1916.	20th April,
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American ... ..	55,320	1,128,933	657	31,595
Brazilian ... ..	—	141	—	—
East Indian ... ..	1,793	44,336	1,517	17,301
Egyptian ... ..	11,926	237,335	2,985	112,056
Miscellaneous ... ..	5,548*	15,050†	135	1,520
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>74,587</b>	<b>1,455,795</b>	<b>5,294</b>	<b>162,472</b>

\* Including 231 bales British West African, 3,216 bales British East African, and 27 bales foreign East African.  
 † Including 909 bales British West Indian, 617 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 22nd April, 1916, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.**

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
<b>Week ended 22nd April, 1916</b> ... ..	<i>s. d.</i> 55 3	<i>s. d.</i> 52 10	<i>s. d.</i> 31 8
<b>Corresponding Week in—</b>			
1909 ... ..	42 5	27 10	20 0
1910 ... ..	33 0	22 10	18 3
1911 ... ..	30 11	25 5	18 3
1912 ... ..	37 10	30 4	22 9
1913 ... ..	31 8	26 7	19 3
1914 ... ..	31 9	26 6	18 5
1915 ... ..	56 5	31 5	30 11

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

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

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

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

The samples collected since the war began of goods of German and Austrian manufacture, which have been sold in British markets abroad and certain foreign markets, have recently been exhibited at Sheffield; they will shortly be exhibited at other industrial centres. See notice on pp. 212-3.

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. See notice on p. 212. 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. 211

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

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