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THE

Board of Trade  
Journal.

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VOLUME XCIV.

July to September, 1916.

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LONDON :  
PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S  
STATIONERY OFFICE  
By JAS. TRUSCOTT & SON, LIMITED, SUFFOLK LANE, E.C.

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1916.



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Vol. XCIV

No. 1,023.



The

# Board of Trade Journal

Edited by the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade

JULY 6, 1916.

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TAR FOR ROAD MAKING.  
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CARBOLINEUM.  
NAPHTHALINE.BENZOLE  
BENZINE.  
CARBOLIC and CRESYLIC  
ACID

High Boiling Point Acids and all other Coal Tar Products.

FUEL OIL in BULK as supplied to the BRITISH NAVY.  
STOCKS held at various Ports in the United Kingdom.

Managers for British Creosote Co., Ltd.

CREOSOTE OIL for Preserving Timber supplied in bulk from Stocks  
held at Grangemouth, Middlesboro', Hull and Manchester.

CARGOES of any size up to 8,000 tons can be loaded at short notice.





# THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. XCIV.]

July 6, 1916.

[No. 1,028

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

TELEGRAMS { "**Advantage, Stock, London.**" TELEPHONE { **London Wall 4718**  
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. 68.*

Attention is called to the notice on pp. 11-12 regarding the recent Exhibition at Birmingham, and the forthcoming Exhibitions at Manchester, Bristol and Dublin, 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.
Dress Materials of German Manufacture from Italy... ..	22nd June, 1916	780
Vegetable Dyeing Materials from Szechuan (China) ... ..	8th " "	694
Fibre from Salvador ... ..	18th May, "	468
Fancy Trimmings of German manufacture ... ..	11th " "	326
Sequin Trimmings from Italy ... ..	11th " "	336
Madder Root from Flushing ... ..	27th Apr., "	249
Wheat of 1915-16 Season from Western Australia : Standard Sample ... ..	23rd Mar., "	902
Necktie for manufacturing which Machinery is required in Portugal ... ..	16th " "	760

**Attention is also called** to the following notices :—

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	64
List of <b>Trade Enquiry Offices</b> in London of the Self-Governing Dominions	65
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## OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

### UNITED KINGDOM.

#### New Sources of Supplies Required.

Since the outbreak of the war, applications have been received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade from a large number of firms in all parts of the United Kingdom, and abroad,

*Openings for British Trade.*

**UNITED KINGDOM—continued.**

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

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

**A.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Brackets, spring, for cycle lamps.                          | Mirrors, small, round, with metal backs.  |
| Burners, for cycle lamps.                                   | Monazite sand.  |
| China and earthenware—                                      | Perfumery.  |
| Porcelain for electric lamp holders.                        | Presses, small, for pressed glass-ware.   |
| Toilet ware, and table ware.                                | Razors, and safety razors.  |
| Enamelled teapots, cheap, for West African market.          | Textiles—   |
| Frames for cigarette cases.                                 | Plush for covering toys, long and short pile.   |
| Glass and glassware—  | Tobacco pipes, cheap, wooden.   |
| Arch lamp inner and outer globes.                           | Water tap fittings, anti-splash, for regulating the flow of water.                                |
| Cut glass.  | Wearing apparel—  |
| Drinking glasses, hand-made.                                | Cheap cotton singlets.  |
| Fancy decorative ware, hand-made.                           | Clothing suitable for women and other workers on farms, such as recommended for munition workers. |
| Glass milk bottles.   | Wire and wire manufactures—   |
| Glass tumblers.   | Bismuth wire, 0.1 mm. diameter.   |
| Lamp chimneys.  | Silver wire, 0.0165 mm. diameter.   |
| Glue, fish, liquid, genuine.                                | Wire netting, painted, in rolls 2 ft. wide, 50 yds. long.   |
| Handles, wood, for tools.                                   | Also a firm who will undertake to coat the back of sandpaper with shellac.                        |
| Machinery and plant—  |   |
| Machinery for turning the ends of quills for cigar holders. |   |
| Plant for making calcium carbide.                           |   |
| Potato flour production plant.                              |   |

**B.**

Razors. (India).

\* \* \* \* \*

Scissors. (India).

*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 necessity for taking strict precautions against trading with the enemy—*see* Notice to Importers and Exporters published on pp. 428-31 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 18th May,—also to the restrictions on trading in certain goods and the special regulations in regard to trading with certain countries, 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 complete and revised list of prohibited exports on pp. 341-354 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 11th May (the list is reprinted in the Supplement to the "Journal" of 18th May); see also p. 585 of the "Journal" of 1st June, pp. 649-50 of the "Journal" of 8th June, pp. 874-76 of the "Journal" of 29th June, and pp. 26-7 of this issue.

**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, or regulations, *e.g.*, the Law relating to Trading with the Enemy.

**War Material.**—For particulars regarding the goods which the Army Council and the Ministry of Munitions have declared to be "War Material," and for trading in or negotiating the sale or purchase of which permits are required, see pp. 21-3 of the "Journal" of 6th April; see also pp. 166-7 of the "Journal" of 20th April; pp. 359-60 of the "Journal" of 11th May; p. 435 of the "Journal" of 18th May; p. 662 of the "Journal" of 8th June; p. 730 of the "Journal" of 15th June; pp. 791-2 of the "Journal" of 22nd June; p. 877 of the "Journal" of 29th June, and p. 32 of this issue.

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

**Enemy Firms in Foreign Countries.**—The consolidated Statutory List of Enemy Firms in Foreign Countries with whom trading is prohibited appeared on pp. 495-528 of the "Journal" of 25th May. For information as to amendments in the List see pp. 650-6 of the "Journal" of 8th June; pp. 784-9 of the "Journal" of 22nd June; and pp. 13-20 of this issue.

**Consignees in the 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; p. 447, 18th November, 1915; and p. 29 of this issue.

*Openings for British Trade.*

**NOTICE TO EXPORTERS**—*continued.*

*Denmark.*—p. 624, 2nd March; p. 937, 30th March; p. 279, 4th May; and p. 790, 22nd June.

*Switzerland.*—pp. 806-7, 23rd December, 1915; p. 387, 10th February; pp. 455-6, 17th February; p. 857, 23rd March; and pp. 812-23, 22nd June.

**Exports to Norway.**—See notice on p. 530 of the "Journal" of 25th May.

**Exports to Russia *via* Archangel and White Sea Ports.**—See notice on p. 220 of the "Journal" of 27th April.

**Exports to Switzerland, Spain and Italy *via* France.**—See notice on pp. 382-5 of the "Journal" of 11th May; and also (as regards Switzerland) p. 740 of the "Journal" of 15th June.

**Approved Consignees in China\* and Siam.**—See notices on p. 952 of the "Journal" of 30th September, 1915; p. 793 of the "Journal" of 22nd June; and p. 25 of this issue.

**Approved Consignees in Liberia.**—See notices on pp. 274-5 of the "Journal" of 4th May; also p. 656 of the "Journal" of 8th June; p. 792 of the "Journal" of 22nd June; and p. 30 of this issue.

**CANADA.**

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at St. John, N.B. (Mr. W. E. Anderson) reports that a local firm of general hardware merchants desires to purchase the following goods from United Kingdom manufacturers:—

<p><i>French gilt picture frames, candle shades, bronzes; brass manufactures, Fancy Goods; Mechanical Toys; Tobacco Pipes; Electric Lamps; Cutlery; Hardware; Tools; etc.</i></p>	<p><i>such as ash trays, ink stands, nickel trays and kindred lines; all lines of leather goods, including pocket books, purses, ladies' hand bags, etc.; all lines of mechanical toys; tobacco pipes; electric lamps; cutlery, razors, scissors, pocket knives; hardware; and augers, pincers, handsaws, and carpenters' tools generally. See Notice to Exporters on pp. 3-4.</i></p>
---	--

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned may obtain the name and address of the firm referred to on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. In making application the reference number (210) should be quoted. (C.I.B. 24,586.)

\* \* \* \* \*

The following enquiries have been received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 26,320.)

\* 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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**CANADA**—*continued.*

## HOME ENQUIRIES.

A London company of chemical manufacturers asks to be placed in touch with Canadian producers of beryl.  
**Canadian Beryl wanted.**

A manufacturing company in the West of England invites offers of magnesite ( $MgCO_3$ ) from Canadian producers.  
**Canadian Magnesite wanted.**

A firm in the South of Ireland wishing to import best quality canned tomatoes, invites offers from Canadian packers in a position to fill orders.  
**Canadian Canned Tomatoes wanted.**

## CANADIAN ENQUIRY.

A Toronto company, possessing extensive warehouse and cellar accommodation, is desirous of getting into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers wishing to introduce their goods into Canada; while specially indicating groceries, jams, etc.: this company is prepared to take up goods suitable for Canadian markets.  
**Groceries, Jams, etc.**

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

\* \* \* \* \*

According to telegraphic information received at the office of the High Commissioner in London for Canada from the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa, the International Paper Company has made plans for the construction in the Dominion of a mill capable of producing 200 tons of news-print paper per day. The mill will also produce ground wood pulp, and a surplus of sulphite pulp.  
**Paper Mill Plant.**

(C.I.B. 25,689.)

**AUSTRALIA.**

A firm acting as manufacturers' agents in Australia, having branches throughout the Commonwealth, and agents in London, desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *machinery of all kinds; railway and mining materials; pianos; matches; hardware and ironmongery; earthenware, chinaware, and glassware; cement; motor cars; chemicals; etc.*  
**Machinery; Railway and Mining Materials; Pianos; Hardware; Ironmongery; Glassware; Chinaware; Cement; Motor Cars; Chemicals; etc.**

*cement; confectionery; motor cars; chemicals; chemists' goods, etc.*  
 See Notice to Exporters on pp. 3-4.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Secretary, Statistical and Information Department, London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C.  
 (O.I.B. 25,559.)

*Openings for British Trade.*

**AUSTRALIA**—*continued.*

The Melbourne Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia has forwarded copies of the specifications and forms of tender in connection with calls for tenders by the Victorian Government Railways, as follows:—

Sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received up to 11 a.m. on 6th September\*, by the Victorian Railway Commissioners, Spencer Street, Melbourne, for the supply and delivery of (1) 12 three-phase crane motors and controllers and 11 one-phase workshop motors and starters (Contract No. 30,110); and (2) 3 dry grinding machines, 2 beading and coping rolling machines, and 2 tube swaging machines for railway workshops (Contract No. 30,203).

Copies of the specifications and forms of tender, etc. may be obtained from the offices of the Victorian Railway Commissioners, as above.

*Tenders must be accompanied by a preliminary deposit of ½ per cent. of the amount of the offer in each case. Local representation is necessary.*

A copy of each of the specifications and forms of tender referred to above may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 24,984.)

**NEW ZEALAND.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand (Mr. R. W. Dalton) has forwarded a copy of the specification in connection with a call for tenders by the Invercargill Borough Corporation, as follows:—

Sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received by the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Invercargill, up to 4 p.m. on 28th September†, for the supply, delivery and erection of a steam turbo-alternator, complete with the necessary condenser, fittings, auxiliaries and all apparatus. (Contract No. 40.)

Copies of the specification and plans may be obtained from the Town Clerk, Invercargill, on payment of a charge of £1 in respect of each set.

*The tender must be accompanied by a marked cheque‡ equal to 5 per cent. of the amount of the offer.*

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

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

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

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

The above-mentioned copy of the specification, together with blue prints, may be *inspected* by United Kingdom manufacturers of turbo-alternators, etc., at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 24,821.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Dunedin (Mr. W. T. Monkman) has forwarded a copy of the specification and conditions and form of tender in connection with a call for tenders by the Dunedin City Council, as follows:—

Sealed tenders on the proper forms, will be received by the Town Clerk, Dunedin, up to 6th September,\* for the supply and delivery of an *oil filtering and drying plant* for the treatment of transformer oil, with a capacity of 3 gals. per minute or nearest standard. If the plant is motor-driven the motor should be suitable for 230 volt single-phase 50 cycle circuit.

Copies of the specification, etc. may be *obtained* from the Town Hall, Dunedin.

*Each tender must be accompanied by a preliminary deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the total amount of the tender.*

The above-mentioned copy of the specification, etc. may be *inspected* by United Kingdom manufacturers of oil filtering and drying plants at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 25,952.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand reports that a **Plant and Material for Refrigerating Works.** New Zealand meat export firm is having freezing works erected at Kakariki, near Marton, N.Z., and he suggests that United Kingdom manufacturers of appliances for such works, which would not be likely to be included in the building contract, may care to get into touch with this firm.

United Kingdom manufacturers of refrigerating appliances and material may obtain the name and address of the above-mentioned firm on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 24,810.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand calls attention to a notice **Electric Lighting and Power Plant.** published in the "New Zealand Gazette" of 4th May, granting a licence to the Borough Council of Pahiatua to erect electric lines for lighting, power, and heating purposes in that district.

The "Gazette" referred to, containing the conditions under which the licence has been granted, may be consulted by United Kingdom firms desirous of supplying plant, etc. at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 24,819.)

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

*Openings for British Trade.*

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**NEW ZEALAND**—*continued.*

With reference to the notice on p. 868 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 30th December last, relative to the raising of a loan by the Auckland municipal authorities for the carrying out of public works, the Imperial Trade Correspondent at Auckland (Mr. A. J. Denniston) has forwarded the name and address of the successful contractor for the erection of market buildings. The buildings are to be completed within 18 months.

The name and address of the successful contractor, together with the accepted contract price, may be obtained by United Kingdom firms desirous of supplying material and plant on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 24,803.)

**SOUTH AFRICA.**

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Johannesburg (Lieut.-Col. C. A. C. Tremere, D.S.O.) has forwarded a copy of the specification and form of tender in connection with a call for tenders by the Johannesburg Municipal Council, as follows:—

Sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received by the Town Clerk, Municipal Offices, Johannesburg, up to noon on 15th August,\* for the supply and delivery of *stamped steel sanitary pails and lids*: 5,000 pails without eyelet holes and 3,000 lids, or alternatively 3,000 pails without eyelet holes and 1,000 lids (Contract No. 144). Tenders for pails and lids of alternative designs to the Council's specification and blue print will be considered, in which case full and complete specifications and drawings must be submitted with each such tender and, if possible, a sample pail and lid should be sent.

Copies of the specification, conditions of contract, and form of tender, together with drawings, may be *obtained* from the Municipal Offices, Johannesburg.

The above-mentioned copy of the specification, etc., together with a blue print, may be *consulted* by United Kingdom manufacturers of sanitary pails and lids at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 25,575.)

**EGYPT.**

H.M. Consul at Cairo (Mr. A. D. Alban) has forwarded a copy of the specification in connection with a call for tenders by the Egyptian War Office, Cairo, for the purchase of old metal (brass and lead ingots and cupro-nickel covered bullet envelopes) lying in the Powder

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

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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**EGYPT**—*continued.*

Magazines, Citadel, Cairo. Samples of metal may be inspected by prospective tenderers on application to Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.

Sealed tenders will be received, up to 11 a.m. on 29th July, by the Financial Secretary, War Office, Cairo.

*A deposit equal to 10 per cent. of the total value of the offer is required to qualify any tender. Local representation is necessary.*

The above-mentioned copy of the specification may be consulted by United Kingdom firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 26,105.)

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**NETHERLANDS.**

**Agricultural Machinery and Implements;** See article on pp. 40-3.  
**Textiles; Building Material, &c.**

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**FRANCE.**

H.M. Consul at Lyons (Mr. E. R. E. Vicars) reports that an agent at St. Etienne (at present on military service) wishes to represent, *after the war*, United Kingdom manufacturers of *agricultural machinery* and *textiles*, in both of which lines he claims business experience.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of appointing an agent at St. Etienne after the war, 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 (211) should be quoted. (C.I.B. 25,900.)

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**SPAIN.**

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 4th June publishes a Royal Decree authorising the Spanish Ministry of Finance to present to the Cortes the general State Estimates for 1917. The following are some of the chief items assigned in favour of the "Ministerio de Fomento" for public works:—

**Material for Public Works.** *Roads.*—Upkeep of roads, 27,340,959 pesetas; new road works, 27,334,445 pesetas; repair of roads, 11,675,837 pesetas; street paving, etc. works in Madrid, 2,040,000 pesetas.

*Railways.*—Surveys and general expenses, 1,245,000 pesetas; constructional work and subsidies to railway concessionaires, 12,375,000 pesetas.

*Ports, irrigation, etc.*—Port works and services, 14,224,380 pesetas; lighthouses, 1,484,863 pesetas; new hydraulic works, 8,287,354 pesetas; the Aragon and Castille canals, etc. 6,132,646 pesetas.

25 pesetas = £1 (par rate).

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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**SPAIN**—*continued.*

The "Gaceta" of 13th June notifies that tenders will be opened, thirty days from that date, by the Municipal Authorities at Santa Eulalia (Province of Ternel), for the construction of school buildings at that town, at an estimated cost of 73,686 pesetas (about £3,100 at current exchange). A period of 2 years, counting from 15 days after the notification of the award of the contract, will be allowed for completing the works.

The issue of the "Gaceta" referred to, containing the conditions of contract and particulars (in Spanish) regarding the stone, lime, cement, metals, woodwork, paints, etc. to be employed, may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

*Although this contract will probably be awarded to a Spanish firm, nevertheless the carrying out of the works may involve the purchase of some materials outside Spain.*

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**ITALY.**

H.M. Consul at Milan (Mr. J. H. Towsey) reports that a local agent desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of cloth in general; drapers' supplies, such as shirtings, underclothing, etc.; and boots and shoes. See Notice to Exporters on pp. 3-4.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of appointing an agent in Milan, 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 (212) should be quoted. (C.I.B. 25,753.)

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**REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.**

The "Diario Oficial" (Bogotá) of 27th April contains Resolutions authorising certain municipal authorities in the Republic of Colombia to raise loans for public undertakings, as follows:—

The Municipal Council of the District of Carmen, Department of Antioquia, and the Municipality of Anorí, in the same Department, are empowered to contract loans, up to 5,000 pesos gold (£1,000) and 8,000 pesos (£1,600), respectively, for the establishment of electric power plants.

The Municipal Council of Manizales, Department of Caldas, is authorised to raise a loan of 30,000 pesos gold (£6,000) for an electric plant and the repair of the public aqueduct in that district. For similar purposes the Municipality of Filadelfia, in the same Department, is empowered to raise a loan of 15,000 pesos gold (£3,000).

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## EXHIBITIONS.

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

An Exhibition of German and Austrian samples, organised by the Board of Trade with the co-operation of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, was held from 23rd to 29th June in the Birmingham Town Hall, which had been kindly lent for the purpose by the Birmingham Corporation.

Great interest was taken in the Exhibition by firms in Birmingham and the surrounding district, and more than 3,300 visitors attended the Exhibition during the six days it was open.

Special interest was naturally displayed in the hardware and jewellery samples, of which a large number of exhibits were on view. The excellent finish of many of the samples of electro-plate and jewellery attracted considerable attention, and many firms brought their foremen to inspect the goods with a view to studying the methods used in their manufacture. The same remarks apply to the hardware section, and many firms recognised samples and patterns which they themselves had formerly manufactured.

In the course of the Exhibition a large amount of valuable information was collected by the Board of Trade officials regarding numerous articles which, when conditions are normal, firms in the Birmingham district will be able to produce in large quantities, and which even at the present moment firms are in a position to supply to a limited extent.

Many firms anxious to purchase articles similar to those exhibited were furnished with the names of actual producers in the United Kingdom, and in quite a number of instances prospective buyers and manufacturers were brought into touch with one another in the Exhibition itself.

Several entirely new productions were brought to the notice of the Board of Trade and there is no doubt that provided the articles in question when produced in large quantities, are found to possess the 'qualities' of the experimental specimens, several new remunerative industries will be established.

Visitors were unanimous in expressing their appreciation of the action of the Board of Trade in organising such exhibitions, and stated that by this means the manufacturing interests of the country would be materially assisted.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### **Forthcoming Exhibitions at Manchester, Bristol and Dublin.**

The collection of samples of German and Austrian goods made by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, through their correspondents (H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Dominions, Trade Correspondents in the Colonies, and Consuls in foreign countries), has been shown in a number of industrial centres.

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*Exhibitions.*

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The collection is chiefly representative of German and Austrian goods sold within the Empire, but also contains samples of such from a number of foreign markets. Many additions to the collection have recently been made, and there are now about 8,000 samples in all.

The next Exhibition will be held in the School of Technology, Sackville Street, Manchester, from Monday, 10th, until Saturday, 15th July; following that, in the Merchant Venturers' College, Bristol, from Tuesday, 1st, until Saturday, 5th, August, and then in the Industrial Annexe of the National Museum of Science and Art, Kildare Street, Dublin, from Monday, 21st, until Saturday, 26th August.

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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 5,000 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.

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

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

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

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**INDUSTRIES OF THE EMPIRE FAIR.**

The attention of the Board of Trade has been drawn to a circular letter issued in connection with a proposed exhibition under the title of the "Industries of the Empire Fair," in which it is stated that the Fair is under the patronage of the leading Trade Associations and Overseas Governments and that the principal Colonial Governments will be exhibiting at it.

The Board consider it desirable to state that they are informed by the Representatives in London of the Self-Governing Dominions that their respective Governments are not participating in this Exhibition.

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## GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

### ENEMY FIRMS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Additions to, Removals from, and Variations in the Statutory List of  
Firms in Foreign Countries with whom Trading is Prohibited.

*At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 30th day of June, 1916.*

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

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

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

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

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

And whereas His Majesty was pleased by a Proclamation, dated the 23rd day of May, 1916, and entitled "The Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 3,"\* to revoke the said Proclamation dated the 29th day of February, 1916, with the variations and additions made to the List therein contained by subsequent Orders of Council, and also the said Proclamation dated the 26th day of April, 1916, and to order that the Proclamation now in recital should be substituted therefor :

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the List contained in the aforesaid Proclamation, dated the 23rd day of May, 1916, was varied and added to :

\* The text of this Proclamation, including the consolidated Statutory List of firms in foreign countries with whom trading is prohibited, was published on pp. 495-528 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 25th May. Alterations in the List were noted on pp. 650-56 of the "Journal" of 8th June, and pp. 784-9 of the "Journal" of 22nd June; further additions or alterations will be duly notified in the "Journal."

*Government Notices affecting Trade.*

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

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

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

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

ALMERIC FITZROY.

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**SCHEDULE.**

**Additions to List.**

ARGENTINA.

"La Germano Argentina":

Ellerhorst, Fernando (of "La Germano Argentina").  
 Hasberg, P. (of "La Germano Argentina").  
 Kobelt, G. (of "La Germano Argentina").  
 Meyer, Martin (of "La Germano Argentina").

BOLIVIA.

Elsner, Juan, & Company, Santa Cruz.

BRAZIL.

Cia Lithographica Hartmann Reichenbach, Rua Gusmoes, 93, São Paulo and Santos.  
 Schar, Ernest, Pernambuco.  
 Weiszflog, Max, São Paulo.

CHILE.

Trillo, Victor, Antofagasta.

DENMARK.

Beldring & Company, Vodroffsplads 2, and Vestre Boulevard 47, Copenhagen.  
 Biehl, G., Tordenskoldsgade 22, Copenhagen.  
 Petersen, P. Carl, Holmens Kanal 9, Copenhagen.  
 Rasmussen, Alf., & Company, Martinsv. 9; Vestre Boulevard 9, Copenhagen.  
 Riis, C., Bonne Linoleum A/S., Kronprinsensgade 6, Copenhagen.  
 Winkel & Wondt, Börsen 7, Copenhagen.

ECUADOR.

Burau, Juan, Manta.

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*Government Notices affecting Trade.*

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**Additions to List—continued.****MOROCCO.\***

*(This List supersedes all previous Lists for Morocco.)*

- Abekhzal, Aaron, Laraiche.  
Abitbol, Moses, & Sons (Abitbol, Joseph M., Samuel M., Rafael M.),  
Laraiche.  
Afergan, David, Laraiche.  
Amar, Mesod J., Laraiche.  
Amarti, Mohamed Ben Drees El, Laraiche.  
Amir, Taher Ben, Laraiche.  
Anhri, Yusef El, Laraiche.  
Asharual, Abdelwahab, Arzila.  
Assayag, Simon, Laraiche.  
Assayag, Solomon, Laraiche.  
Auni, Ahmed El, Laraiche.  
Aztot, Abdeslam, Laraiche.  
Aztot, Fedol Ben Mohamed, Laraiche.  
Aztot, Siddeh Ben Ahmed, Laraiche.  
Baghar, Dris El, Alcazar.  
Bakkali, El Ayashi El, Arzila.  
Bakkali, Mohamed, Tetuan.  
Benarrosh, Brahim, Laraiche.  
Bendayan, Salomon, Laraiche.  
Beniflah, Elias, Laraiche.  
Benizri, Rafael, Laraiche.  
Benmergui, Vidal E., Tetuan.  
Benros, Isaac, Laraiche.  
Bensabat, Jacob, Laraiche.  
Benshiton, Joseph, Laraiche.  
Benshiton, Moses, Laraiche.  
Bessam, Oolad, Laraiche.  
Botbol, Sentob Haim, Laraiche.  
Bukhari, Hossein Abdeslam El, Tetuan.  
Cadosh, Mesod, Laraiche.  
Cohen, Mesod, Laraiche.  
Cohen, S. & J. (Cohen, Simon J., Joseph J., Scialom J., Jacob S.),  
Laraiche.  
Cohen, Simon D. (Cohen, Simon D., Jacob, S.), Laraiche.  
Dukali, Hadj Ben Maati El Hayani, Laraiche.  
Dukali, Hamed Ben Fekik, Alcazar.  
Eljarrat, Jacob (Eljarrat, Amram J., Judah J., Meir J.), Alcazar.  
Eljarrat, Judah, Alcazar.  
Gelool, Mohamed Ben Abdel Krim Ben, Alcazar.  
Hababi, Mohamed El, Laraiche.  
Hadj, Ali Ben El, Arzila.  
Haquiba, Cades, Laraiche.  
Harrack, Abdeslam El, Alcazar.  
Hashmi, Hamed Ben El, Arzila.  
Hashmi, Mohamed Ben El, Arzila.

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\* See Note on p. 20.

*Government Notices affecting Trade.*

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**Additions to List—continued.**

- Hashmi, Si Hamed El, Tetuan.  
 Hisu, Mohamed Ben, Arzila.  
 Hossein, Mohamed El, Laraiche.  
 H'Sissen, Selam (Abdeselam) El, Alcazar.  
 Hnss, Reichardt, Arzila.  
 Hussein, Ben El Hadj El Jemili, Alcazar.  
 Kell, J., & Company, Laraiche.  
 Konira, Drees, Laraiche.  
 Lebady, Mohamed, Tetnan.  
 Levy, Solomon, Laraiche.  
 Maaroufi, Hadj Mohamed El, Laraiche.  
 Mesbahi, Mohamed El Kasri, Alcazar.  
 Mokhtar, Mohamed, Arzila.  
 Mokhtar, Ulad, Arzila.  
 Moryusef, Fortunate S. (Moryusef, F. S., Judah S., Sliman, J.),  
 Laraiche.  
 Moryusef, Joseph and Yahia, Laraiche.  
 Moryusef, Mesod Uld Brami, Laraiche.  
 Mudden, Mohamed El, Tetnan.  
 Muyal, Isaac and M., Laraiche.  
 Mzamzi, Mohamed El, Laraiche.  
 Odadiah, Joseph Brahim, Laraiche.  
 Oushihi, Abdelrahman El, Alcazar.  
 Renschansen, A., & Company, Laraiche.  
 Rohner, Friedrich, Laraiche.  
 Rohner, Werner, Laraiche.  
 Sabbag, Mokluf & Company, Laraiche.  
 Sabbah, Mesod, Laraiche.  
 Sabbah, Simon, Laraiche.  
 Sager & Woerner, Laraiche.  
 Sherti, Mohamed, Tetuan.  
 Sherti, Mohamed Ben El, Arzila.  
 Simoni, Mesod, Laraiche.  
 Soudry (Essoudry, Samuel; Soudry, Mordechai & Elias), Laraiche.  
 Soussi, Hadj Mailoud El, Laraiche.  
 Soussi, Hossein El, Laraiche.  
 Steinkampf, Heinrich, Alcazar.  
 Tarnow, Max L., & Company, Tetnan.  
 Tazzi, Abdel Wahab, Laraiche.  
 Wedele, Jehan, Tetnan.  
 Zailachi, Abdeslam El Amri, Laraiche.  
 Zegari, Hamed, Laraiche.  
 Zegari, Taib, Laraiche.  
 Zimmermann, Alcazar.  
 Zwartfeld, W., Laraiche.

NETHERLANDS.

- Binneveld & Schellen, Boompjes 40B; Pickstraat 63B, Rotterdam.  
 Goldschmeding, G. A., Kalverstraat, Amsterdam.  
 Hertzfeld, L. H. Van, Wijnhaven 24B, Rotterdam.

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*Government Notices affecting Trade.*


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**Additions to List—continued.**

Kan, Alfred Abraham, J. Lzn., Van Aemstelstraat 2G, Amsterdam.  
 Leeuw, Simeon De, & Company, Kloveniersburgwal 72, Amsterdam.  
 Molenberg & Dekker, Stationsstr. 53, Zaandam.  
 Olie & Vetfabriek "De Schie" N/V., Westerkade 6, Schiedam.  
 Peereboom, S. & Company, Taludweg 45, Hilversum.  
 Rompu, J. Van, Dejongestraat, Terneuzen.  
 Verstegen, J. H., Goudschesingel 26, Rotterdam.  
 Visser, E. E., & Zonen Handelsvereniging, Kromboomsloot 57,  
 Amsterdam.  
 Wallig, Gebruder, Singel 260, Amsterdam.  
 Wiener, H., & Company, Raadhuisstraat 3, Amsterdam.

**NORWAY.**

Aanesen, Phillip E., Christiansand.  
 Andresen, Christian, Raadhusgade 10, Christiania.  
 Arnemann, Hans Th., Toldbodgade 8B Christiania.  
 Anthén, Otto, Munkedamsvn. 9, Christiania.  
 Behrentz, Andreas, Aalesund.  
 Didrichsen, Moy & Company, Kongensgt. 14, Christiania.  
 Forenede Feldspatbrud A/S, Sarpsborg.  
 Hudtwalcker & Company, Toldbodgade 8B, Christiania.  
 Johannesen, Ragnar, Lovenskioldgst. 3, Christiania.  
 Johnsen, A., Skien.  
 Norsk Tarmindustri A/S., Bækkegt. 24, Christiania.  
 Norwegian Sardine Company, Kopervik.  
 Ravn Ragnvald, Engen 18, Bergen.  
 Stavanger Conserves Fabrik, Lørvig. 45, Stavanger.  
 Tangevald, L. A., A/S, Toldbodgade 8B, Christiania.

**PERSIA.\***

Serushia, Kerman.

**PERU.**

Leon, Felix, Pacasmayo.  
 Raygada, R. Y., Paita.  
 Schaefer, Carlos, Piura.  
 Trittau, George, Lima.

**PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.**

Arend, A. Von, Manila.  
 Asinga Company, Limited.  
 Basilan Plantation Company, Zamboanga.  
 Cooper Company, P.O. Box. 189, Manila.  
 Determann, A. (of Manila Commercial Company), Manila.  
 El Siglo, Manila.  
 Fua Matas Company, Calle Rosario, Manila.  
 Gmür, Otto & Company, Manila.  
 La Yebana Cigar Factory, Manila.  
 Lampe, O. (of E. A. and Otto Weber), Manila.  
 Landahl, J. (of Secker & Company), Manila.

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\* See Note on p. 20.

*Government Notices affecting Trade.*

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**Additions to List—continued.**

Lohmann, J. (of E. A. and Otto Weber), Tuguegarao.  
 Maack, A. (of Manila Commercial Company), Manila.  
 Manila Commercial Company, P.O. Box 442, Manila.  
 Meller, P., (of Manila Commercial Company), Manila.  
 Menzi, J. M., Manila.  
 Nagel, P., (of Juan Seiboth & Company, Manila).  
 Oriente Cigar Factory (La Perla Del Oriente), P.O. Box 430, Manila.  
 Seiboth, Juan, & Company, Limited, Manila.  
 Siegert Siebrand, Manila.  
 Strohecker, P., Manila.  
 Velhagen (of Oriente Cigar Factory), Manila.  
 Weber, E. A. and Otto, Cagayan, Manila and Tuguegarao.

PORTUGAL.

Puls, Guilherme, & Company, Rua da Nova Alfandega 108, Oporto.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA, RIO MUNI, PORTUGUESE  
 GUINEA, AND FERNANDO PO.

Iniqo, Alfonso, Rio Muni.  
 Karsten, Friedrich, Bambadirca.  
 Lieb, Eugen, Santa Isabel & San Carlos.  
 Mansnetter, Boloma.  
 Moritz, E. H., & Company, Santa Isabel.  
 Perez y Mora, Fernando Po.  
 Rolf, Luis, Bissao.  
 Schwartz, Hans, Geba.  
 Seifert, Paul, Boloma.  
 Titzck, Rudolf, Bissao ; Chinde ; Bambadirca ; Geba ; Baffata ; Cacheo  
 & Farim.  
 Voss, Hans, Farim.  
 Woermann Linie, Fernando Po.

SPAIN.

Blass, Herrero, Malaga.  
 Chell, Jose Vilchez, Isaac Peral 22, Cadiz.  
 Goncalves, Francisco, Las Palmas & Tenerife.  
 Gonzales, Julio, Alameda de Mazarredo, 1, Bilbao.  
 Götz, Anton, Hotel Moderno, Tuy.  
 Joannides, Temistocles, Calle General Menacho 9, Cadiz.  
 Union de Destiladores de Esencias de España Sociedad Anonima,  
 Malaga.

SWEDEN.

Engstam, P. L., A/B, Drottningg. 81, Stockholm.  
 Hanson, Wilhelm, & Company, Vasagatan 6, Stockholm.  
 Lagerlöfs, Sam., Maskinbyra, Centralpalatset, Stockholm.

URUGUAY.

Canto, Roberto, (c/o Staudt & Company).  
 Vasquez, Pablo, Solsipuedes 231, Montevideo.

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*Government Notices affecting Trade.*


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**Removals from List.**

## ARGENTINA.

Costaguta, David, Buenos Aires.  
 Kulcke, Frankel & Company, Avenida de Mayo, 1400, Buenos Aires.  
 Svensson, Ohlson & Company, Cearito 36, Buenos Aires.  
 Widmayer, E.

## BRAZIL.

Poock & Company, Bahia.

## CHILE.

Yzaurieta, R., & Company, Concepcion.

## NETHERLANDS.

Blitz, Seinpostduin 22; Havenkade 47, Scheveningen.  
 Delden, Seinpostduin 22; Havenkade 47, Scheveningen.  
 Delden & Blitz, Seinpostduin 22; Havenkade 47, Scheveningen.  
 Kan, A. Jzn., Blasiusstraat 1, Amsterdam.

## NORWAY.

Dental Company (J. Broderson), Christiania.

## PORTUGAL.

Herold, O., & Company, Rua de Prata, 14, Lisbon; Rua de Nova  
 Alfandega, 2, Oporto.  
 Pereira, Lisbon.

## SWEDEN.

Forsblad & Son, Norra Hamngatan, 6 Gothenburg.

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**Variations in List.**

## BRAZIL.

Da Precedta, A. Alves, (partner of Fonseca & Company), Para and  
 Rio de Janeiro, published in the Statutory List of May 23rd,  
*should read*  
 Da Motta, A. Alves (partner of Fonseca & Company), Para and  
 Rio de Janeiro.

## NETHERLANDS.

De Bruijn, Raadhuisstraat, Amsterdam, published in the Statutory  
 List of June 2nd, *should read*  
 Bruijn, P. C. de, Raadhuisstraat, 4, Amsterdam.

## NORWAY.

Broderson, J., (Dental Company), Sandefjord, published in the  
 Statutory List of May 23rd, *should read*  
 Broderson, J., Christiania.  
 Riegen, H. D., Christiansand, published in the Statutory List of  
 May 23rd, *should read*  
 Riegen, H. F. von, Prof. Dahlgate, Christiansand.  
 Rusten, Erik, Sarpsborg, published in the Statutory List of May 23rd,  
*should read*  
 Rusten, Erik, Bergen.

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*Government Notices affecting Trade.*

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Variations in List—*continued.*

PORTUGAL.

Camacho, L. F., Funchal, Madeira, published in the Statutory List of May 23rd, *should read*

Camacho, Luiz Edwards, Travessa Do Suido 26, Funchal, Madeira.

Wimmer, J., & Company, Rua da Magdalena 45, Lisbon, published in the Statutory List of May 23rd, *should read*

Wimmer, J. & Company. (Johannes, Hans & Max Wimmer), Rua da Magdalena 45, Lisbon.

\* \* \* \* \*

\* NOTE (1).—Under the Trading with the Enemy Proclamations of 25th June and 10th November, 1915, all Proclamations relating to Trading with the Enemy apply to all persons or bodies of persons of enemy nationality, resident or carrying on business in Persia, Morocco, or Portuguese East Africa, and consequently it is an offence to trade with any person or body of persons of enemy nationality, resident or carrying on business in Persia, Morocco or Portuguese East Africa, even though such person or body of persons is not included by name in the above List, and the omission of the name of any such person or body of persons from such List is not an authority or licence to trade with such person or body of persons.

NOTE (2)—Where a firm named in the List has more than one branch in the same country, all branches in that country are held to be included in the List, even in cases where no address, or of several addresses one only is specifically mentioned.

NOTE (3)—The List for each country is sent by telegraph to His Majesty's Representatives in that country, who will notify British Consular Officers, to whom persons abroad should apply for information as to names on the List; but firms in the United Kingdom with branches abroad are advised to furnish such branches with copies of the Statutory List.

The Foreign Trade Department is prepared on application to inquire of His Majesty's Representatives abroad for the names of substitutes for any firm on the Statutory List. When the applicant wishes this done by telegraph he must undertake to pay the cost of the telegraphic correspondence. A considerable amount of information is, however, already available at the Foreign Trade Department, and it is hoped that it may be possible in many cases to suggest the names of satisfactory substitutes in response to inquiries, without the necessity of referring the matter abroad. It would greatly facilitate the work of this Department if applicants in making enquiries would specify the particular trade, or trades, for which substitutes are required.

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*Government Notices affecting Trade.*

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**EXPORTS OF WOOL SHODDY AND HIDES  
TO RUSSIA.**

The Director of the War Trade Department notifies that the Swedish Government have decided that all consignments of wool shoddy to Russia *via* Norway and Sweden must be accompanied by a certificate, *visé* by the Swedish Consul, stating that the material has been washed and cleansed.

Hides must be accompanied by a *visé* certificate stating that they have been thoroughly disinfected. (C.I.B. 25,291.)

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**REGULATIONS IN REGARD TO THE EXPORT OF  
CERTAIN CLASSES OF COTTON, LINEN AND  
SILK TISSUES TO SWITZERLAND.**

The Director of the War Trade Department announces that in order to facilitate the export to Switzerland of cotton, linen and silk tissues for the sole purpose of being embroidered and/or dyed, for subsequent return to this country (or, in certain cases, re-export to overseas destinations) a scheme has been introduced under which such goods will, provided they remain the property of the British exporters, be licensed by the War Trade Department for direct consignment to the British Consul at St. Gall, on account of the ultimate consignees in Switzerland. When making the usual application to the War Trade Department for the grant of a licence, the exporter should transmit a certificate (copies of which may be obtained from the War Trade Department) and, in these cases, the production of a certificate from the Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique will not be necessary.

The consignees in Switzerland will be required to produce evidence to the British Consul at St. Gall that the goods have been re-exported to the United Kingdom within three months of receipt, or, in special cases authorised by the War Trade Department, that they have been consigned to approved firms at an overseas destination. In order that the return of the goods may be properly checked, it will be necessary for the British consignors to produce to the War Trade Department, within four months of the date of export to Switzerland, a certificate of landing in respect of the finished goods, accompanied by a statement showing the following details:—

- (a) The name of the exporter in this country, and the name of the firm in the United Kingdom to whom the goods have been returned.
- (b) The name of the Swiss firm to whom the goods were exported and by whom they are returned.
- (c) The War Trade Department number of the licence under which the goods were exported.
- (d) The yardage of the cloth used, or in the case of partly finished articles, such as handkerchiefs, the number of dozens.
- (e) The net weight.

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*Government Notices affecting Trade.*

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The landing certificate in the case of goods returned to this country should be obtained from the British Customs; and in the case of goods despatched to an overseas destination, from the Customs Authorities in the country of destination.

*In the case of the re-import of articles, the import of which into the United Kingdom is prohibited, an import licence must be obtained from the Department of Import Restrictions, 22, Carlisle Place, London, S.W., and the issue of an export licence by the War Trade Department must not necessarily be taken as an assurance that an import licence will subsequently be allowed by the Department of Import Restrictions.*

(C.I.B. 25,669.)

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**EXPORTS OF COAL TO FRANCE AND FRENCH COLONIES.**

In connection with the recent arrangements for the limitation of prices and freights for coal for France, the Coal Exports Committee announce that it has been decided that on and after to-day (6th July) all applications for licence to export coal, coke and manufactured fuel to France (here and hereinafter used as including French Colonies and Dependencies) must be made through the Local Committee of the District from which the shipment is to be made. In other respects applications are to be made and will be dealt with in accordance with the existing rules and practice applying to all similar applications.

The importation of coal, coke and manufactured fuel into France being now controlled by the French Government acting through the Bureau des Charbons at the Ministère des Travaux Publics at Paris, exporters, before applying for licence to ship coal, coke or manufactured fuel to France should ascertain whether the necessary authorisation for the importation thereof has been obtained by their consignees or buyers.

In future all licences issued for the export of coal, coke and manufactured fuel to France will be general licences, valid for periods of from one to three months, and application should be made on the form of application requisite for general licence.

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**RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTATION.****Rulings and Decisions.**

With reference to the list of goods prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom, which appeared on pp. 720-2 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th June, and to the Rulings and Decisions respecting the prohibitions which appeared on pp. 868-74 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th June, it is notified that the following further Rulings and Decisions respecting the prohibitions have been arrived at by the Department of Import Restrictions:—

*Government Notices affecting Trade.***INTERPRETATIONS.**

P. = Prohibited.

N.P. = Not Prohibited.

## Description of Article and Decision.

Automatic fire escape ... ..	N.P.
Ball-glass coloured ... ..	N.P.
Bands—Chrome leather picking (used in looms for weaving cotton cloth) ...	N.P.
Banners and pennants, decorative ... ..	P.
Beans and pork, tinned... ..	N.P.
Bicycle accessories—Carriers, rims, chains, handles—grips—celluloid, pumps— celluloid, valves ... ..	P.
Black wadding ... ..	P.
Blankets—Printing machine (manufactured of cotton felt, with a waterproof covering) ... ..	P.
Block fasteners (spring) for shoe lasts ... ..	P.
Blotting stones ... ..	P.
Blow lamps and parts ... ..	P.
Brass caps for electric metal filament lamps ... ..	P.
Brassieres, <i>i.e.</i> , corset covers ... ..	P.
Brass parts—component, for electric lighting ... ..	P.
Buttons—Automatic bachelor, tin japanned as press buttons ... ..	N.P.
Buttons (nickelled, steel, indiarubber covered, for sock suspender fittings)—as sock suspender fittings ... ..	P.
Button-hole machines ... ..	N.P.
Cabbage (Savoy) powder ... ..	P.
Callipers— as engineers' tools ... ..	N.P.
Camel-hair cloth—as woollen goods ... ..	P.
Canvas lined rattan ... ..	P.
Caps (metal) screws for milk bottles (as hardware) ... ..	P.
Carpet cleaners, hand, vacuum ... ..	P.
Caraway seeds ... ..	N.P.
Carrot powder ... ..	P.
Castings—Iron burner ... ..	N.P.
Cattle dehorncers ... ..	N.P.
Celluloid bicycle pumps ... ..	P.
Celluloid handle-grips ... ..	P.
Cherry juice ... ..	P.
Chrome leather picking bands (used in looms for weaving cotton cloth) ...	N.P.
Cloth—Cotton knitted arcel (sanitary towel) ... ..	P.
Cork pullers ... ..	P.
Cutters (glass) ... ..	N.P.
Dies and die stocks ... ..	N.P.
Electric hand lamps ... ..	N.P.
Electric tramway signals and parts thereof ... ..	N.P.
Empty cases, made of soft iron. Scrap, for pocket flash lamps ... ..	P.
Fasteners, spring block for shoe lasts... ..	P.
Felt for paper-making machines ... ..	P.
Fire escape—Automatic ... ..	N.P.
Forks—Garden ... ..	P.
Frames, metal, for ladies' handbags ... ..	P.
Frames, metal— loose leaf or perpetual ledger ... ..	N.P.
Garden forks, hoes and rakes without handles ... ..	P.
Garden forks, hoes, rakes with handles ... ..	N.P.
"Garlock" packing (for refrigerating plant of mail steamers, etc.) ... ..	P.
Gas burner castings—Iron ... ..	N.P.
Glass balls—Coloured ... ..	N.P.
Glass cutters ... ..	N.P.
Grasses—Dried ... ..	N.P.
Gredag (mineral grease with small percentage of graphite) ... ..	N.P.
Gunwad (made entirely of cow hair)... ..	N.P.
Hand lamps, electric ... ..	N.P.
Hand vacuum carpet cleaners ... ..	P.
Hose—Garden ... ..	P.
Hooks—brass picture ... ..	P.
Hooks—shoe lacing ... ..	P.

*Government Notices affecting Trade.*Description of Article and Decision—*continued.*

H. O. slides (same as Domes of Silence) ... ..	P.
Hospital shears or scissors ... ..	P.
Incubators—cast iron and wood ... ..	N.P.
Iron nails with brass heads ... ..	N.P.
Japan wax, used for lubricating cotton driving ropes ... ..	N.P.
Kolynos. (Cancel entry on Notification No. 1. Now prohibited.)	
Lamps—hand electric ... ..	N.P.
Lead pencils ... ..	N.P.
Leather boards ... ..	N.P.
Leather—Russian red (for book binding) ... ..	N.P.
Leather sheets ... ..	N.P.
Loose leaf ledger binder—complete (cover made of card board covered with cotton canvas) ... ..	P.
Machines—button hole ... ..	N.P.
Machines—pencil sharpening ... ..	N.P.
Magnesia rings (manufactured of magnesia and potters' clay for incandescent gas mantles)... ..	N.P.
Mandalay sauce ... ..	P.
Meat seals—made of cold rolled steel strip ... ..	N.P.
Metal lever fittings (for correspondence files) ... ..	P.
Metal mounts for ice bags ... ..	P.
Metal screw caps for milk bottles (as hardware) ... ..	P.
Mining machines, worked by power... ..	N.P.
Moss ... ..	N.P.
Mustard dressing... ..	P.
Nails—iron with brass heads ... ..	N.P.
Needles—sewing machine ... ..	P.
Oildag (a concentrated lubricant composed of Acheson-graphite, mineral oil, rice powder, and ammonia) ... ..	N.P.
Oil stoves ... ..	P.
Olives in brine ... ..	N.P.
Onion powder ... ..	P.
Palms—dried ... ..	N.P.
Pencil holders—metal—no wood ... ..	N.P.
Pencil sharpeners, metal ... ..	P.
Pencil tips, brass... ..	P.
Pennants and banners, decorative ... ..	P.
Piercers—round hole ... ..	N.P.
Pipes (tobacco) ... ..	N.P.
Pocket flash lamp cases—made of soft iron scrap ... ..	P.
Pork and beans—tinned ... ..	N.P.
Poultry farming ironware and furniture ... ..	P.
Printing machine blankets. (See Blankets)... ..	P.
Pumps—bicycle, celluloid ... ..	P.
Rattan—canvas lined ... ..	P.
Round hole piercers ... ..	N.P.
Sanitary towels. (See Cloths) ... ..	P.
Sapolio (as soap) ... ..	P.
Saw screws ... ..	P.
Screw caps (metal) for milk bottles (as hardware) ... ..	P.
Screws—metal, of all kinds ... ..	P.
Seals (cold rolled steel strip) for meat ... ..	N.P.
Shears or scissors—hospital ... ..	P.
Sock suspender fittings—nickelled steel wire ... ..	P.
Spring block fasteners for shoe lasts ... ..	P.
Steel wool ... ..	N.P.
Stockinette ... ..	P.
Surgical dressings—absorbent: cotton surgeons' lint, and other medical requirements of cotton manufacture ... ..	P.
Tanks—glass, enamelled steel ... ..	N.P.
Tarbox, triangular mop and handle for same ... ..	N.P.
Tarbox, handle duster ... ..	N.P.
Tarbox, self-wringing mop ... ..	N.P.
Tobacco pipes ... ..	N.P.
Tomatoes—preserved and preparations thereof ... ..	P.

*Government Notices affecting Trade.*

Description of Article and Decision - *continued.*

Trucks—warehouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P.
Tubes—brass coated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N.P.
Vacuum hand carpet cleaners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P.
Valves—pneumatic tyre (unless fixed in tubes)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P.
Vegetables—prepared	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P.
Wadding—black	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P.
Warehouse trucks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P.
Wax—ex Japan, used for lubricating cotton, cotton driving ropes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N.P.
Wheels iron eog (as hardware)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P.
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	

**Articles for the importation of which a General Licence has been given to H.M. Customs Authorities.**

- Acetic acid—all kinds.\*
- Brass screws and screws made of wood.
- Cotton duck for belting weighing 18 ozs. and upward per square yard.
- Dates from Basra and from Mohammera.
- Pumice stone and pumice powder *ex* Italy.\*
- Screws—brass and wood.
- Tool handles of any wood from Canada—admitted under licence for the present.
- Tool handles of ash and hickory.\*
- Wooden pulleys.

**TIMBER.**

**List of Woods of which the importation is prohibited.**

Cottonwood.	Cypress.	Magnolia.
Chestnut.	Tupelo.	
*	*	*

**Wood Manufactures of which the importation is prohibited.**

Wood-grips for electric lamps.				
*	*	*	*	*

**The prohibition does not at present apply to:—**

- Battens—slating, of non-prohibited woods.
- Matchings or sheetings, of non-prohibited woods.
- Staves—unplaned, of non-prohibited woods.
- Strips—wood, of non-prohibited woods.

**TRADE WITH CHINA AND SIAM.**

The "London Gazette" of 4th July contains further additions to and corrections in the lists of approved consignees in China and Siam which were published in a Supplement (dated 16th May) to the "London Gazette" of 12th May.

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

The revised lists of approved consignees 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.]

\* These decisions amend the decisions published in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th June.

*Government Notices affecting Trade.***PROHIBITED EXPORTS.****Amendments in and Additions to List.***At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 4th day of July, 1916.*By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable  
Privy Council.

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

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

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1916, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited :

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

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

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1916, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule to the same :—

- (1) That the following headings should be deleted :—
  - Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following :—
    - (c) Meats of all kinds (except poultry and game), not including beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated ;
    - (c) Resins and resinous substances (except such as contain caoutchouc).
- (2) That the following headings should be added :—
  - (c) Bamboo ;
  - (c) Feathers and down ;
  - (c) Felspar.

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following :

- (c) Meat of all kinds, not including beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated ;



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*Government Notices affecting Trade.*

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- (c) Poultry and game ;
- (A) Rennet powder, rennet extract and other preparations of rennet ;
- (c) Resins, resinous substances (except such as contain caoutchouc) and articles containing resins and resinous substances ;
- (c) Tobacco.

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

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

ALMERIC FITZROY.

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**EXPORT OF JUTE BAGS, ETC.**

The following notice has been issued by the Board of Customs and Excise :—

1. By Order of Council dated 28th June, 1916, the headings :—

- (A) Bags and sacks made of jute : and
- (A) Jute wrappers (Surrat tares) :

are to be deleted from the list of prohibited exports on and after the 17th July, 1916, and a new heading substituted as follows :—

- (A) Bags, wrappers, or sacks made of jute, other than any such bags, wrappers or sacks as constitute the coverings of goods to be shipped for exportation and are allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as such coverings.

2. This change will not in any way affect the existing law or practice as regards shipment of empty jute bags, etc. The exportation of such bags, etc. will continue as before to be prohibited to all destinations without a Privy Council licence.

3. A Privy Council licence authorising the exportation of prohibited or restricted goods which are packed in jute bags, etc. will not be accepted by the Customs as authorising exportation of the bags, etc., as well as of the goods themselves, unless (a) the licence shows on the face of it that the use of jute bags, etc. as coverings has been expressly authorised, or (b) the goods are destined to a British Possession or Protectorate, or to France, Russia, Italy, or Switzerland, or to any country outside Europe.

4. When goods packed in jute bags, etc. are not of such a kind as to require an export licence, permission to ship the bags, etc., as well as the goods will, as a rule, be given by the Customs when the goods are destined to a British Possession or Protectorate or to France, Russia, Italy, or Switzerland, or any country outside Europe.

*Government Notices affecting Trade.*

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5. Except as provided in paragraphs 3 and 4, permission to ship goods packed in jute bags, etc., may be withheld by the Customs unless or until the exporter or his agent produces a guarantee in the form appended, duly signed by the prospective consignee and attested by a British Consular Officer indicated by His Majesty's Representative in the country of destination.

6. On and after 17th July, 1916, all Customs Export Entries must, when so required by the Customs, contain as part of the declaration made by the exporter or his agent, a specific statement whether bags, wrappers, or sacks made of jute are or are not used as coverings for the goods entered on the document. Failure to comply with the requirement in the course of making pre-entry of goods intended for exportation may involve delay in shipment of the goods and liability to penalties.

**Form of Guarantee.**

I/WE .....  
of .....  
in .....  
(hereinafter referred to as the country of destination) in consideration  
of permission to receive from the United Kingdom as coverings for  
goods to be consigned and shipped to me/us by .....  
of ..... the following materials or  
articles made of Jute, viz. : .....  
hereinafter referred to as "the said coverings" do hereby undertake  
and agree as follows :—

1. The said coverings shall not nor shall any part thereof be re-exported in any manner or form from the Country of destination without the consent in writing of one of His Britannic Majesty's Consular Officers indicated by His Majesty's Representative in the Country of destination, nor shall the same or any part thereof be in any way utilised, applied or appropriated for the purposes benefit or advantage of any country at war with the United Kingdom or of any subject of such a country.

2. The said coverings shall either be used in the Country of destination or shall be there destroyed or rendered useless for any purpose whatsoever, or if re-exported with such consent as aforesaid shall only be utilised as coverings for goods to be exported from such country to the United Kingdom or to an Allied Country or some other destination to be approved of by such Consular Officer.

3. I/WE will, whenever called upon by such Consular Officer so to do furnish such evidence as may be required to prove to his satisfaction that the terms of this undertaking have been duly and faithfully observed and performed.

Dated this .....day of .....19

Attested by.....

(Signed).....

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*Government Notices affecting Trade.*

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**EXPORTS TO THE NETHERLANDS.**

The "London Gazette" of 4th July publishes an Order-in-Council of the same date revoking the Order-in-Council of 15th November, 1915, (see p. 447 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 18th November) whereby tobacco was added to the list of excepted articles which are not required to be consigned to the authorised persons referred to in the Schedule to the Proclamation of 25th June, 1915, (see pp. 17-18 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st July), 1915.

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**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:—

210. Kastner & Co., Limited, 191, Regent Street, London, W., Dealers in Cabinet Player Pianos. *Controller*: J. H. Stephens, 6, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 26th June, 1916.
211. The Suburban Electric Theatres, Limited, 120, London Wall, London, E.C., Proprietors of Electric Theatre. *Controller*: J. D. Stewart Bogle, 3, Great St. Helens, London, E.C. 26th June, 1916.
212. West End Electric Theatres, Limited, 3-6, Rupert Street, London, W., Proprietor of Cinematograph Theatre and Restaurant. *Controller*: Arthur Taylor, Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C. 26th June, 1916.
215. "Mundus" United Austrian Bentwood Furniture Manufacturers, Limited, 68, Great Eastern Street, London, E.C., Furniture Manufacturers and Importers. *Controllers*: Charles Fox, 11, Old Jewry Chambers, London, E.C., 29th June, 1916.
216. A. Kaempf and Tempel, Limited, 10, Cophall Avenue, London, E.C., Importers of Picture Frames and Mouldings. *Controller*: W. F. Wiseman, 4, Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C. 29th June, 1916.
217. Globe Polish Co., Limited, Pinchen's Wharf, Stratford, London, E., Manufacturers of Polish. *Controller*: William G. Jefferys, 66, Coleman Street, London, E.C. 29th June, 1916.

An Order has been made by the Board of Trade prohibiting the undermentioned firm from carrying on business after the 29th September, 1916.

213. Turner & Burger, 149, Farringdon Road, London, E.C., Electrical Accessories, Merchants. *Controller*: John Edward Percival, 6, Old Jewry, London, E.C. 29th June, 1916.
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*Government Notices affecting Trade.*

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**APPROVED CONSIGNEES IN LIBERIA.**

The Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office notifies that the following names have been added to the list of persons and bodies of persons to whom articles to be exported to Liberia may be consigned:—

Barclay, A.	Howard, Daniel E.
Barclay, A., Mrs.	Howard, Daniel E., Mrs.
Grimes, E. M., Mrs.	King, C. D. B.
	King, C. D. B., Mrs.

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**SUPPLIES OF COAL AND COKE.**

The Board of Trade have issued the following announcement:—

Up to the present the District Coal and Coke Supplies Committees appointed by the Board have supervised the distribution of coal in order to secure supplies for munition works and other important consumers, without specific statutory powers.

Difficulties have, however, occasionally arisen, owing to the fact that a direction from one of these Committees does not in itself give legal authority for the suspension of deliveries under a contract, and it has been thought desirable to make express provision for protecting a contractor who has been directed to divert his coal in the national interest.

Section 1 (2) of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2, Act, 1915, provides that

“where the fulfilment by any person of any contract is  
 “interfered with by the necessity on the part of himself or  
 “any other person of complying with any requirement,  
 “regulation, or restriction of the Admiralty or the Army  
 “Council under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation  
 “Act, 1914, or this Act, or any Regulations made there-  
 “under, that necessity is a good defence to any action or  
 “proceedings taken against that person in respect of the  
 “non-fulfilment of the contract so far as it is due to that  
 “interference.”

and the new Regulation 2D (the text of which was published on p. 878 of the “Board of Trade Journal” of 29th June) confers the necessary powers on the Departments named, after consultation with the Board of Trade.

The work of the District Coal and Coke Supplies Committees has hitherto been carried on by general consent and there have been few cases in which serious difficulty has been experienced. It is intended to continue the same procedure, and it is hoped that the occasions on which it is found necessary to exercise the powers conferred by the new Regulation will not be frequent.

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*Government Notices affecting Trade.*

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**COMMITTEE OF THE CABINET APPOINTED TO CONSIDER POST-WAR PROBLEMS.**

The following announcement has been received for publication from the Press Bureau:—

The Prime Minister, in March last, appointed a Committee of the Cabinet, of which he is Chairman, to consider and advise upon the problems that will arise on the conclusion of peace, and to co-ordinate the work which has already been done by Departments in this direction.

Any suggestions or other communications from individuals or organisations bearing upon these questions should be addressed to Mr. Vaughan Nash, C.V.O., C.B., Secretary of the Reconstruction Committee, 6A, Dean's Yard, Westminster, London, S.W. They will be considered and referred in suitable cases to the Department concerned, or to one of the Sub-Committees to which particular subjects or groups of subjects have been referred by the Reconstruction Committee.

It is not expedient in the public interest to specify the nature of many of the enquiries which are being undertaken, and no announcement will be made concerning them; but it is hoped that the entire range of subjects which will call for immediate treatment at the close of the war may be covered, and every effort has been made to secure for this purpose the services of men and women, both from the public service and outside it, who are most competent to assist in the work.

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**BRITISH TRADE AFTER THE WAR.****Committee appointed to consider Financial Facilities for Trade.**

The President of the Board of Trade has appointed a Committee to consider the best means of meeting the needs of British firms after the War as regards financial facilities for trade, particularly with reference to the financing of large overseas contracts, and to prepare a detailed scheme for that purpose.

The Committee will consist of:—

The Lord Faringdon (Chairman); Mr. B. P. Blackett, C.B.; Sir W. H. Clark, K.C.S.I., C.M.G.; Mr. F. Dudley Docker, C.B.; Mr. Gaspard Farrer; Mr. W. H. N. Goschen; Right Hon. F. Huth Jackson; Mr. Walter Leaf; Hon. Algernon Mills; Mr. J. H. Simpson; and Mr. R. Vassar-Smith. Mr. Hartley Withers will act as Secretary to the Committee.

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**FOREIGN TRADE DEBTS COMMITTEE.****Change of Address.**

Attention is called to the fact that the offices of the Foreign Trade Debts Committee have been removed from 119, Victoria Street, S.W., to *Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W.*

[The appointment of the Foreign Trade Debts Committee was notified on pp. 347-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5th November, 1914.]

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*Government Notices affecting Trade.*

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**PROHIBITION OF THE LIFTING OF HAY AND STRAW IN ENGLAND, WALES AND IRELAND.**

In pursuance of the Powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914-16, the Army Council have ordered that all hay or oat or wheat straw of the 1916 crop in England, Wales and Ireland, now standing in bulk or as and when harvested is taken possession of by the Army Council and shall from the date of the Order, namely, 30th June, or as and when harvested, be held at the disposal of the duly authorised officers of the War Department.

This Order is without prejudice to the Order of the Army Council of 31st March, 1916, relating to the prohibition of the lifting of Hay and Straw in Great Britain which still remains in force as regards Great Britain in respect of all hay or oat or wheat straw other than the 1916 crop.

Detailed instructions regarding the necessary procedure to be adopted by all desiring to sell, purchase or remove hay or straw under this Order may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Forage Committee, 64, Whitehall Court, London, S.W., or in Ireland to the Area Administrative Officer, Royal Hospital, Dublin.

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**INSURANCE OF CERTAIN WAR MATERIAL.**

The Minister of Munitions, in an Order dated 30th June, notifies that he authorises and permits the insurance of the following war material, to which Regulation 30A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, 1914, has from time to time been applied (see recent issues of the "Board of Trade Journal") :—Optical munitions, all kinds of aluminium and alumina, platinum metal and ores, residues and bars containing the same, and whale oil other than sperm oil.

(The text of Regulation 30A appeared on page 21 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 7th October, 1915.)

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**APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.**

The Ministry of Munitions and the Board of Trade continue to receive large numbers of applications for employment on munition work and otherwise. They accordingly desire to point out that the proper course for persons who are desirous of obtaining industrial employment, and who are not already engaged upon work of national importance, is to apply personally or in writing to the nearest Board of Trade Labour Exchange, the address of which can be obtained from the local Post Office. Applications for such employment should not be addressed direct to the Ministry of Munitions, or to the Employment Department of the Board of Trade. Professional men or women should communicate with the Professional Classes (War Service) Register, Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.

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*Government Notices affecting Trade.***EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN ON THE LAND.**

The following announcement has been issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries:—

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries understand that fees are being asked for by certain agencies as a condition of offering to find employment for women on the land.

The Board wish it to be clearly understood that such payments are unnecessary in view of the arrangements made under their authority for this purpose, particulars of which can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

**TELEGRAPH MONEY ORDERS FOR BRITISH DOMINIONS AND DEPENDENCIES.****Extension of Service.**

The Postmaster-General announces that the telegraph money order service—which has hitherto been available, so far as the British Overseas Dominions are concerned, for Egypt, Canada and Newfoundland only—has been extended to certain other Colonies, etc., and remittances may now be sent by telegraph through the medium of the Post Office to any of the following Colonies, etc.:—

Bahamas,	Leeward Islands—
Barbados,	Antigua,
Bermuda,	Dominica,
Hong Kong,	St. Kitts,
Jamaica,	Seychelles,
Rhodesia,	Somaliland Protectorate.
St. Vincent,	Trinidad,
Sarawak,	Zanzibar.

A special feature of the service will be the transmission of the telegrams of advice at the deferred rates, which will reduce the telegraph charges by one-half. The full rate service will be available for cases of special urgency.

**SEIZURE OF CARGO OF SUSPECTED ENEMY ORIGIN.**

The Fourth Supplement, dated 29th June, to the "London Gazette" of 27th June comprises a list of goods which have been seized by the directors of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, under the Customs Laws as being of suspected enemy origin. The particulars given in respect of each item are:— Name of vessel carrying the goods, and its date of arrival; number of parcels; description of contents; person purporting to be consignor; and addressee.

Copies of the above-mentioned Supplement may be obtained, price 4½d. post free, from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

## FOREIGN GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

### PROPOSED TAXATION OF WAR PROFITS IN THE NETHERLANDS.

H.M. Minister at The Hague has forwarded a copy of a Bill (together with a translation of the principal points therein) to tax war profits in the Netherlands.

In this Bill, which has passed the Second Chamber of the Dutch States General, it is proposed that a tax (under the name of the "War Profits Tax") should be levied on the increase of income or profit due, either directly or indirectly, to the prevailing state of war. Every increase of income or profit will be regarded as arising from a state of war (unless the contrary be proved), and the tax will be payable on the amount exceeding the average income or profit received during the three twelve months' periods 31st July, 1910-1st August, 1911; 31st July, 1911-1st August, 1912; and 31st July, 1912-1st August, 1913.

Generally speaking, the tax is payable by all persons, firms and companies living and carrying on business in the Realm, as well as persons, firms and companies living or established outside the Realm, but interested in real property, or, otherwise than as shareholders, in business carried on, in the Realm.

The translation of the principal points of the Bill may be consulted by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 19,412.)

### LEGISLATION IN SPAIN RESPECTING FOREIGN SECURITIES.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 15th June notifies that a Bill was introduced into the Spanish Cortes on 14th June, having for its object the prohibition of the introduction into Spain of foreign securities placed abroad.

The Bill forbids, from the date of the promulgation of the measure, until a date to be fixed by Decree, the advertisement, issue, putting into circulation or sale, mortgage, or introduction into the Spanish market of debt securities and other public effects of foreign Governments, as also shares, bonds, or securities of any kind of non-Spanish companies or corporations. The Council of Ministers, however, will be able to make such exceptions as may be deemed advisable.

The Government may allow the introduction into Spain of public Spanish securities or those of corporations or companies, also Spanish, always provided that these securities are domiciled abroad. Such persons as introduce the same are bound to notify the Government of the introduction and destination of such securities.

In connection with the above, it is notified that the "Gaceta de Madrid" of 23rd June publishes a Royal Decree putting into effect



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*Foreign Government Notices affecting Trade.*

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immediately the provisions of the above-mentioned Bill on foreign securities and the introduction into Spain of Spanish securities domiciled abroad. The provisions of the Bill, however, will not apply to foreign securities already domiciled in Spain, nor to foreign securities placed abroad by Spanish subjects, if the latter seek to introduce such securities into the country.

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**TREATMENT OF GOODS DISCHARGED FROM  
GERMAN VESSELS REQUISITIONED BY THE  
ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.**

With reference to the Memorandum on pp. 437-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 18th May relative to the treatment of goods discharged from German vessels requisitioned by the Italian Government, it is notified that the Foreign Office have received from H.M. Embassy in Rome the subjoined further Memorandum of the Italian Government, stating the conditions under which the admission into private warehouses of goods disembarked from German vessels requisitioned by them will be allowed. In cases where it is not possible to provide for the importation or re-exportation abroad, within the prescribed time limit, of merchandise disembarked from the requisitioned vessels, the Italian Government are ready to allow the admission of such merchandise, under Customs bond, into private warehouses; such facilities, however, being subordinated to the conditions set out in the Memorandum, and without prejudice to the conditions and formalities under the headings (a)-(g) in the previous Memorandum (see reference above.)

**Memorandum.**

*Conditions for the admission into private warehouses of goods disembarked from requisitioned German ships.*

Merchandise disembarked from requisitioned German ships may be admitted, under Customs bond, into private warehouses under the following conditions:—

1. The Royal Authorities, from the moment the merchandise leaves its present warehouses, are exonerated from all responsibility towards the proprietors of the said merchandise in consequence of the prolonged warehousing and of the increased expenses incurred thereby;

2. From the same moment the Royal Authorities are exonerated from meeting any expense even by means of advances for the new period of warehousing, beginning from expenses of transport to the new warehouses;

3. Similarly, the Royal Authorities are exonerated from any responsibility for any loss or damage which the merchandise may suffer after leaving the present warehouses;

4. The new warehouses shall not be connected with maritime business or traffic;

*Foreign Government Notices affecting Trade.*

5. The expenses borne up to now by the competent maritime authorities on account of the merchandise, whether for discharge or warehousing, shall be paid before leaving the present warehouses.

Firms desirous of benefiting by the above-mentioned concession should address specific requests to the Royal Ministry of Finance, through the competent Customs Authority.

The withdrawal of merchandise from private warehouses is only granted subject to the observance of the same conditions and the same formalities as have been fixed for their withdrawal from the Customs warehouses.

## TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

**COSTA RICA.**—H.M. Consul at San José (Mr. F. N. Cox) reports that, owing to general retrenchment and consequent reduced demand for goods other than staple articles of food, which come mainly from the United States, the value of imports of merchandise into Costa Rica in 1915, namely £897,404, was little over one-half the normal.

The total value of imports by parcel post into Costa Rica in 1915 amounted to £51,287, of which £9,844 worth came from the United Kingdom. Many articles, such as the following, are preferably sent by parcel post:—Woollen cloth lengths, ready made clothing, underwear of all classes, hosiery, ribbons, hats, hat linings, harness and other leather goods, perfumery, patent medicines, stationery, books, imitation jewellery, plated goods, small ironmongery, brassware, glass goods and ornaments, and tobacco and cigarettes.

H.M. Consul suggests that United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters should take advantage of the recent reductions in parcel post rates from the United Kingdom to Costa Rica (see notice on p. 539 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 24th February last), and send catalogues and price lists (in Spanish) to local importers, the names and addresses of some of whom may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

The Royal Bank of Canada established a branch in San José in August, 1915, and has since opened a sub-branch in Port Limon.

(C.I.B. 21,268.)

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**EGYPT.**—H.M. Consul-General at Alexandria (Mr. D. A. Cameron, C.M.G.) writes that the stringent rule in force which prevents British subjects from leaving Alexandria for abroad without having their passports viséd at the British Consulate-General in Alexandria, has afforded him the pleasure of meeting many commercial travellers. Their statements are all to the same effect, namely, that if a firm hopes to do good business in Egypt, it is worth its while to spend £100 to £150 a year on sending out a competent agent to make the annual contracts and to judge of the opportunities for business. They agree that this is really the most satisfactory system and that

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*Trade Conditions Abroad.*

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they easily cover their expenses by obtaining orders which, in their absence, would not have come to their firms.

H.M. Consul-General adds that too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that during the last thirty years all the big British business houses in Cairo or in Alexandria have begun with the visit of an agent who has settled down quietly and gradually created an establishment. On the other hand, the appointment by correspondence of a stranger as agent is much less satisfactory and often leads to litigation or to the annoyance of cutting losses. (C.I.B. 20,606.)

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**FRANCE.**—H.M. Consul at Bordeaux (Mr. A. L. S. Rowley) writes as follows with reference to the extension of British trade in France:—

The time has arrived for British manufacturers and merchants to extend their trade in France, and to replace their German competitors in the French markets. But if they wish to seize the present opportunities, and especially to keep, after the war, the new business which circumstances have enabled, or may enable, them to obtain, then they must adopt the better and more honest part of German business methods, which were the true secret of German success in the export trade, that is to say:—

(1) They must send commercial travellers to France, or appoint agents there, in order to see buyers on the spot and find out exactly what kind of goods the latter want. German traders had an intimate knowledge of their foreign customers' needs, and did their best to satisfy those needs.

(2) They must not be afraid, when necessary, to supply agents with a certain stock of goods. It is, of course, open to them to ask for monthly returns of goods sold and left over.

(3) They must be prepared to correspond in French, have catalogues printed in French, quote prices in the French currency, and give weights and measures in the metric system. This is especially true in the case of business which lends itself to being conducted direct with the ordinary French retail trader, who does not understand English, and knows nothing about pounds, shillings and pence, besides not wishing to trouble about the question of exchange. There is quite a considerable amount of business to be done with retailers, especially in smaller towns and ports, and in such trade as mercery articles, etc. At La Rochelle, H.M. Consul has seen German commercial travellers enter small shops with samples of ribbons and other similar goods, and do quite a good trade. Needless to say, these travellers, with the usual German thoroughness, were always able to let their customers know exactly what amount the goods would cost, delivered at their town.

(4) Prices must be quoted, as much as possible, not f.o.b. a British port, but delivered at the buyer's town, or, at least, the nearest seaport. This most important factor was very well understood by the Germans. Thanks to their commercial travellers or clerks, sent out specially to France to study the various branches of trade, they acquired an intimate knowledge of freights and customs tariffs, and were able to submit prices inclusive of all expenses, and thus saved their customers the trouble of numerous and intricate calculations.

(C.I.B. 85,069.)

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## UNITED KINGDOM TRADE WITH CANADA.

## Report for 1915 of H.M. Trade Commissioner.

In his Report\* on the trade of Canada in 1915, H.M. Trade Commissioner for the Dominion (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) states that as a consequence of the greatly increased returns from agriculture, mining, fisheries and industries in the year under review, Canada is now a potential buyer of greater strength than for many years past. It is all the more regrettable, therefore, that British manufacturers, who have experienced poor trade during recent years, are less able than ever, owing to their inability to make deliveries, to secure an increased share of the increased demand for goods in the Dominion.

Few British manufacturers have been able to supply the demands made upon them for the ordinary requirements of their Canadian customers, and fewer still have been in a position to take advantage of the "enemy trade" excluded from the Canadian market. Manufacturers should make their Canadian customers fully aware of their difficulties in accepting and fulfilling orders at the present time, and in this way endeavour to remove the dissatisfaction which may exist in the minds of customers who, not fully appreciating these difficulties, feel that orders might have been executed or shipped earlier.

Dealing with the situation before the war, Mr. Hamilton Wickes points out that the imports into Canada from all countries of a class and character in which United Kingdom manufacturers can compete, as distinct from the total imports of merchandise into Canada, averaged £64,500,000 per annum in the four years 1912-1915. The United Kingdom's share of this trade averaged approximately £21,500,000, or about 33 per cent. of the total.

Analysis of the returns of United Kingdom imports into Canada in the year ended 31st March, 1913, leads to the conclusion that the bulk of the United Kingdom trade with the Dominion consists of *specialities*, and the tendency has been for the trade to grow in this direction. By specialities are meant such goods as:—

Textiles, wool, cotton, linen, and articles made therefrom; groceries, pickles, sauces, jams, confectionery, biscuits, etc.; chinaware; certain lines of chemicals and medicinal preparations; in metals and manufactures thereof, items such as pig-iron, cutlery and pins, high-speed steel, galvanised sheets, wire rope; plate glass; white lead and Paris green; and pedigree animals.

In dry goods, groceries, china and earthenware, the United Kingdom's share of the total imports exceeded 50 per cent., whereas in machinery and hardware (excluding some important items such as agricultural implements, steel rails, machinery and locomotives, cars, etc., as in these lines the United Kingdom is not a serious competitor), the percentage was only 14 per cent. out of a total importation amounting in 1912-13 to over £30,000,000.

While in the dry goods lines many Canadian buyers visit the United Kingdom markets, yet the bulk of the United Kingdom trade is handled in Canada through agents or representatives, or travellers visiting the country periodically. Some United Kingdom

\*Obtainable from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications, the reference number being Cd. 8,270, and the price 3d. (4d. inclusive of postage.)

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*United Kingdom Trade with Canada.*

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firms, however, have resident salaried representatives, and others have branch establishments, the practice being to incorporate the branch as a Canadian company. The system of travelling representation is adopted in practically all cases where the Canadian purchases are sufficiently heavy to justify the expense. Many firms, however, who have sent over representatives in the past have not found the results at all encouraging. This may be easily understood, for the Canadian market is in many ways very difficult for a British traveller to learn or understand during a stay of three to five months, spent mainly in going over new ground under conditions which are strange to him.

The possibilities of expansion of United Kingdom trade in the Dominion in any one year are governed to a great extent by the sum of the benefits derived from Canada's resources and industries during the year or so preceding. The value to the country of the great number of immigrants who had for some years previous to the war provided a stimulus for the increase of imports into the Dominion has been dealt with before.

To what extent then does Canada, with an increasing population, and growing year by year a richer and larger market, present a field for the expansion of United Kingdom trade?

As has already been stated, United Kingdom trade with the Dominion is, in the main, composed of specialities, and a richer and greater Canada will necessarily require increased quantities of such goods as she has been in the habit of importing for years past; but in respect of those articles in which the United Kingdom has seriously to meet the competition of the United States and Germany, the outlook, if present conditions continue, is far from encouraging. Commercial investigation will, therefore, need to be specially directed to these competitive lines in which United Kingdom trade has hitherto been small or negligible.

H.M. Trade Commissioner then proceeds to discuss the numerous matters in connection with which difficulties have, for many years, stood in the path of United Kingdom firms wishing to do business in Canada, for example, the difficulties arising in connection with Customs tariff, valuation for duty, bonding and warehousing, articles and material for use in Canadian manufactures, patents, designs and copyrights, transportation, payments, agencies, general business conditions, and the establishment of branch works in the Dominion.

Another section of the Report deals with enemy trade, and Mr. Hamilton Wickes discusses in detail the growth and value of German trade, its character, and the advantages which German firms enjoyed in regard to freight rates and commercial advice.

The Report also includes reports from the Imperial Trade Correspondents at New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia, together with statistical returns of the value of imports into Canada for consumption of selected articles in which the United Kingdom manufactures compete with those of foreign countries.

(C.I.B. 12,252/16.)

A short report on the same lines on the Dominion of Newfoundland is included in the Canada Report.

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## COMMERCE, SHIPPING, AND INDUSTRIES OF THE NETHERLANDS IN 1915.

The following particulars of the commerce, shipping, and industries of the Netherlands in 1915 have been received from H.M. Consul-General at Rotterdam (Mr. E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G.):—

The past year may truly be characterised as the most profitable the Kingdom of the Netherlands has experienced. The increase in the national wealth since the war, estimated at between £160,000,000 and £200,000,000, will be a valuable aid to the Netherlands in the coming competition for the world's markets. Agriculturists and dairymen have realised enormous profits ever since the end of 1914; early in 1915, manufacturers generally began to make good any losses that they had suffered in the disorganisation of trade in 1914; while shipping companies made unprecedented profits.

### Import Trade.

The Netherlands Oversea Trust has been indispensable to Dutch trade, inasmuch as through its agency the importation of many articles, which would otherwise have been unobtainable, has been possible.

In the beginning of 1915, when a shortage of *coal* was anticipated, a Bureau was formed to promote the importation of coal and to secure an equitable distribution. As the arrangements of the Bureau were not entirely satisfactory, the task of distribution was taken over by the Government towards the end of 1915. Imports of coal fell off very considerably and the war has brought home to the Government and people of the Netherlands that they need no longer be mainly dependent upon their neighbours for supplies. The coal fields of the Netherlands, which are all situated in the Province of Limburg, have an output of 2,000,000 tons per annum; it is stated that this can be increased considerably, and that only the unfavourable position of the fields in relation to the industrial districts of the country has caused this national source of supply to be neglected. The coal market in the Netherlands has been practically governed by the German Coal Syndicate, the unswerving policy of which, during the last 10 years, has enabled it to monopolise more than five-sixths of the entire coal consumption of the country, and British coal, in spite of its natural advantages, has been almost ousted, except from gas works where the special quality of British gas coal has made it indispensable. The Netherlands market for coal is by no means insignificant, as the normal consumption of the country is about 12,000,000 tons per annum.

During 1915, Java exported to the Netherlands 18,500,000 kilogs. of *tea*, of which about 11,000,000 kilogs. were sold locally, the remainder being re-exported from the Netherlands to the United Kingdom.

As regards *coffee*, 86,846,000 kilogs. were imported from Brazil and 43,805,000 kilogs. from the Netherlands East Indies in 1915, as compared with 60,594,000 kilogs. and 17,858,000 kilogs. respectively in 1914.

The quantity of *petroleum* imported in 1915 was 1,210,233 barrels,\* which were all received from the United States of America.

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\* Barrel = 42 United States gallons = 35 Imperial gallons.

*Commerce, Shipping, and Industries of the Netherlands in 1915.*

The following table shows the volume of the imports of the principal articles of merchandise into the Netherlands in 1915, as compared with 1914 and 1913:—

	1913.	1914.	1915.
	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.
Agricultural and industrial machinery ...	224,717	159,495	74,343
Cement ... ..	545,187	487,435	384,293
Coal ... ..	20,466,229	16,315,166	9,821,572
Cotton and woollen goods ... ..	97,126	82,392	53,581
Flax and hemp... ..	63,941	48,239	23,268
Hides, skins and leather ... ..	76,624	53,766	15,601
Iron, forge, hoop and sheet ... ..	765,896	636,197	525,033
Iron, pig... ..	325,025	208,562	46,608
Metal articles ... ..	1,429,595	1,040,073	299,192
Metals, unmanufactured and unwrought ...	2,719,382	1,887,638	837,439
Rails ... ..	39,975	49,286	26,222
Wool ... ..	51,586	36,345	7,659
Yarns ... ..	81,229	60,713	38,521

Metric ton = 2204·6 lbs.

**Agricultural and Industrial Conditions.**

Agriculture and market gardening have prospered greatly during the present crisis and very substantial profits have been made. The normal production of cheese in the Netherlands is estimated at about 96,000 metric tons and is produced by the farming population and about 300 factories. It is believed that at the present rate of production the total output of cheese will amount to considerably more than 100,000 metric tons per annum.

The scarcity of labour in 1915 has brought the hitherto conservative farming classes to a better appreciation of agricultural machinery. Steam threshing machines have replaced hand-flails practically everywhere. Many farms are too small for the purchase of such machines to be profitable, but this difficulty is overcome by existing facilities for hiring. The same remark is equally true of mowing machines and other agricultural machinery. The increase in the use of motors is also noteworthy, and *motors adapted to the use of small farms should find a good market.*

The peat-country in the Groningen district is undergoing quite a metamorphosis, miles of fen and moor being gradually converted into fertile lands for the cultivation of potatoes and cereals. The latest development in co-operation among farmers is a combination with a huge capital for the purpose of erecting a chemical manure factory for the three northern provinces. The factory will supply members only.

The shipbuilding industry was exceedingly busy during the whole of 1915, as, apart from the numerous orders for Netherlands account, a number of steamers from 1,000 tons and upwards were ordered for Norwegian account. At 31st December, 1915, 105 steamers and motor vessels with a tonnage of 297,610 tons were being built in the Netherlands, and 3 steamers with a tonnage of 54,000 tons were being built

*Commerce, Shipping, and Industries of the Netherlands in 1915.*

abroad for Netherlands account, making a total prospective addition to the Netherlands mercantile marine of 108 vessels with a tonnage of 351,610 tons, as compared with 42 vessels with a tonnage of 215,282 tons at 31st December, 1914.

The effect of the war has been very advantageous for shipping during 1915. The boom period which set in at the end of 1914 further developed during last year, and owners very largely benefited by the great demand for neutral tonnage.

Manufacturers of woollen and cotton blankets, etc. have been seriously handicapped for want of raw materials and several factories in Twente, the textile district, had to stop work. However, through the intermediary of the Netherlands Oversea Trust, more satisfactory arrangements appear to have been made and, lately, the different factories have all been able to work fairly regularly.

Makers of articles of luxury for export and, more especially, the diamond industry, have again suffered greatly, and the prospects for these trades are far from bright.

**Export Trade.**

The following table shows the volume of the general exports (i.e., including exports of foreign products) of the principal articles of merchandise from the Netherlands in 1915, as compared with 1914 and 1913:—

	1913.	1914.	1915.
	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.
Agricultural and industrial machinery ...	142,174	94,731	35,124
Cheese ... ..	66,782	69,710	91,446
Coal ... ..	12,381,551	8,993,544	2,573,347
Cotton, raw ... ..	79,957	68,431	95,620
Cotton and woollen goods ... ..	100,323	91,655	67,022
Hemp and flax ... ..	74,841	58,879	19,797
Hides, skins and leather ... ..	62,194	42,216	9,844
Metals, unmanufactured and unwrought ...	2,182,125	1,410,604	419,167
Metal articles ... ..	1,186,665	804,688	152,479
Paper ... ..	366,727	309,888	302,709
Tea ... ..	19,135	23,146	14,560
Tobacco and cigars ... ..	93,020	91,293	118,158
Yarns ... ..	36,739	23,707	5,419

**Openings for Trade.**

An era of unparalleled prosperity for the Netherlands is expected to set in after the cessation of hostilities, and there is no reason why British trade should not share in this prosperity if British traders can be induced to enter into provisional arrangements with Netherlands firms at once. *Large British firms and, above all, ship-owners would be well advised to appoint resident British agents in the Netherlands, instead of entrusting their interests to local firms.* One of the principal causes of the commercial success of Germany was to be found in the fact that well-trained and competent agents of German nationality represented important German firms abroad.



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*Commerce, Shipping, and Industries of the Netherlands in 1915.*

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Groningen is a great centre in the Netherlands for the manufacture of ready-made clothing, and it would be well if United Kingdom manufacturers of *cloth, tweed, serge, linings, etc.* devoted special attention to the requirements of this industry. From the Groningen district orders for *soft goods* of United Kingdom manufacture are increasing greatly.

Provided that British firms adapt themselves to the requirements of the market there will also be an opening for *agricultural machinery and implements*, if suitable to the country, and for *materials and appliances for electricians*.

Considerable building work is at present being undertaken in the Vlaardingen district and there is little doubt that there will be ample opportunity in the future for the British *building and allied trades* to do business.

A very good opening exists in the Bois-le-Duc district for introducing British goods. Tilburg is still an excellent field for British manufacturers to open up business relations with the weaving and spinning mills of the district, which at present treat almost exclusively with Germany.

[*Note.*—With reference to the foregoing remarks as to openings for trade, regard should be had to the restrictions on trading in certain goods and to the arrangements which have been made for the consignment of goods to the Netherlands—see *Notice to Exporters on pp. 3-4.*]

(C.I.B. 20,037.)

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SILK CROPS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

H.M. Consul at Lyons (Mr. E. R. E. Vicars) reports that he has received from a local firm of silk merchants the following information regarding this year's silk crops in various centres of production:—

**France.**—As a result of favourable weather conditions matters have progressed satisfactorily, but although the crop will be much larger than that of 1915, it will not reach the figure of a normal year owing to the scarcity of labour.

**Spain.**—The crop is reported to have been very successful, though the output is comparatively insignificant.

**Italy.**—Reports are very encouraging, and the crop is expected to attain a figure about half-way between the totals for 1914 and 1915, which were 4,060,000 kilogs. and 2,878,000 kilogs. respectively.

**Russia (Caucasus).**—The crop promises to be a fair average one.

**Persia.**—The quantity of eggs put out to hatch has been below the normal.

**China (Canton).**—The aggregate of the first two crops showed a marked increase as compared with the first two crops in 1915.

**China (Shanghai).**—The crop promises to be larger than that of 1915.

**Japan (Yokohama).**—According to reports the probabilities are that there will be a larger production than in 1915.

(C.I.B. 24,742.)

Kilogramme = 2·2046 lbs.

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## GERMAN BUSINESS METHODS IN BRAZIL.

The British Vice-Consul at Pará (Mr. J. Bremner) has furnished the following information respecting German methods of business in trading in his Consular district :—

The prices marked on goods were the prices at the factory or warehouse in Germany. Packing, carriage to steamer, freight, insurance and other shipping expenses were charged in addition to the warehouse or factory price, and a commission of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. or 5 per cent., according to the custom of the exporter, was charged on the total value of the invoice. Interest was then charged on the whole amount, generally at 1 per cent. above the current banking discount rate for the number of months of credit given plus two months, which extra two months' interest was charged for the time occupied in transporting the goods to Brazil, and the time required for the remittance for the goods to reach Europe.

The average credit given by German exporters was 90 days, but credit terms varied according to the standing of customers. Collection was made by draft drawn by the exporter on the customer, with usance corresponding to the credit term arranged at the time of making the order. The documents necessary for obtaining the goods from the carrying steamer and the Customs House (bill of lading and consular invoice) were sent direct to the customer, but the draft was generally sent to a local banking firm, which obtained the acceptance and made the collection when due, the customary charge of the banks for this service being from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. This applied to all firms whose acceptances were considered good.

In the case of firms of first-class credit, German exporters introduced the custom of sending the draft direct with the documents, with a letter instructing the customer to whom payment should be made when due. This system was flattering to the customer and was doubtless influential in diverting trade to Germany; when judiciously exercised, such confidence is seldom betrayed. In the case of doubtful firms the shipping documents were sent with the draft to a local bank which demanded sight payment in exchange for the documents.

In the case of non-trading buyers with special orders, such as machinery, launches, etc., c.i.f. quotations were generally made, and in German currency. In cases where the customer was illiterate, or had no commercial experience, the local agent converted the quotation from the German exporter into Brazilian currency, and by adding the calculated costs of duties and other expenses at the Brazilian end the contract would be closed in Brazilian currency for the goods landed and duty paid. With a fluctuating exchange, such a quotation involves some risk to the agent, but a margin was always allowed to cover any possible fall in exchange. Promissory notes might be the medium of payment for such a transaction as this between agent and customer, but exporters invariably made their collections by bills of exchange.

The British Vice-Consul adds that no contract should ever be undertaken by British merchants or exporters in which the payment is to be made in Brazilian currency or promissory notes.

(C.I.B. 58,510 15.)

## TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

### BRITISH INDIA.

The Board of Trade have received, through the India Office, copy of a press communiqué issued by the Government of India on the 23rd May. It states that in connection with the abolition of the requirement of Certificates of Origin for goods imported into India from Italy, traders are reminded that the obligation remains upon them to satisfy themselves that no goods which have left enemy territory since the outbreak of war are imported into India on their account. (C. 19,970.)

Adverting to the notice which appeared on pp. 4-7 of the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 13th April, and to subsequent notices in various issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from British India, the Board of Trade have now received copy of Notification No. 4064 W ii, dated the 5th June, 1916, which has been issued by the Department of Commerce and Industry, and which prohibits the exportation from British India to all destinations of the following goods:—

**Exportation of  
certain kinds of  
Steel prohibited.**

- Steel in bars, angles, rods, and shapes or sections.
- Steel blooms, billets and slabs.
- Steel bridge, boiler and other plates not under  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch thick.
- Steel girders, beams, joists and pillars.
- Steel ingots.
- Steel tubes of all descriptions.
- Steel wire.

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall apply to:—

- (i.) Goods shipped by, or for the use of, the Crown.
- (ii.) Goods shipped to any Indian port.
- (iii.) Goods required for use or consumption in Native States in India.
- (iv.) Goods shipped for use or consumption during voyage.

(C. 20,488.)

### DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Board of Trade have received copy of Memo. 2012 B. dated 11th May, 1916, issued by the Canadian Customs Department, relative to the shipments of goods from Switzerland through Germany. The Memo. states that it has come to the notice of the Customs Department that in some instances exporters in Switzerland have sent shipments for Canada through Germany to a port in Holland. As it is considered that this would constitute a violation of the Proclamations relating to trading with the Enemy, Customs Officers are directed to call the attention of the importers of such

**Memo. respecting Swiss  
goods consigned to Canada  
and carried through  
Germany to Dutch Ports.**

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*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

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**DOMINION OF CANADA**—*continued.*

goods to this fact. When the bills of lading or other shipping documents show that goods exported from Switzerland have been laden on board vessels at Rotterdam or other ports in Holland, it may be assumed that such goods have been carried through Germany. Any such shipments arriving at Canadian ports are not to be allowed delivery without instruction from the Canadian Customs Department.

(C. 19,871.)

[*Note.*—In connection with the above-mentioned Memo., the Board of Trade have been notified that the High Commissioner for Canada in London has received information by cable to the effect that shipments from Switzerland routed through Germany and Holland will be permitted importation into the Dominion, provided property in goods has not passed to British subjects until after goods reach Holland.]

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**COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.**

The Board of Trade have received copy of Proclamation dated 3rd May, 1916, which prohibits the importation into the Commonwealth of Australia, of **Prohibiting Importation of Certain Spirituous Essences and Substitutes.** *essences of whisky, rum, brandy, and cognac, and oil of cognac, or of any artificial aroma or essence usable as a substitute for such.*

[*Note.*—The italicised words have been added to the prohibition formerly operative under Proclamation dated 9th June, 1915, which is hereby cancelled.]

(C. 19,829.)

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 743 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 15th June, relative to the prohibition of the importation into the Commonwealth of gold jewellery of a standard of 9 carat or over, the Board of Trade have been notified that the High Commissioner for Australia in London has been advised that the importation of such jewellery will be allowed if the goods were actually paid for prior to the 12th May, 1916.

(C. 20,412.)

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**EGYPT.**

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" of the 8th June last, contains a **Revised Import Tariff Valuations for Cotton Manufactures.** list of revised Tariff Valuations (No. 1) for use in assessing duties on cotton manufactures imported into Egypt, with effect from the 4th June to the 3rd September, 1916, or until denunciation, as follows:—

## Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

## EGYPT—continued.

Articles.	Import Valuations per kilogramme (2·2046 lbs.).
	<i>Millièmes.*</i>
White longcloths (soft or hard finish) ... ..	97
Victoria lawns, common qualities ... ..	<i>ad valorem</i>
Doriahs (hard finish) ... ..	"
Grey T and longcloths, domestic and cabot ... ..	104
Grey shirtings; grey twills, grey cambries and grey tanjibs	134
Arabian stripes and cotton scrims ... ..	<i>ad valorem</i>
Fine Victoria lawns ... ..	"
Fine mulls ... ..	"
White tanjibs, soft finish; white doriahs, soft finish; white cambries, soft finish; grey mulls, white mulls; grey doriahs ... ..	177
Crapes, dice checks, herring-bones, sateen stripes, bleached or grey, all common qualities ... ..	159
White shirtings; white eroydons; white twills [fine light shirtings (batiste) are excluded] ... ..	153
Prints for dressing ... ..	219
Tanjibs (hard finish) ... ..	<i>ad valorem</i>
Fancy cloth, red, coloured or sateen stripes (Bazin) ...	177
Sheetings ... ..	198
Grey dhooties ... ..	152
White dhooties ... ..	203
Plain dyed cloths, sateens, black drills, Turkey red common brocades (excluding printed sateens, merecrised sateens, jaconettes, linings, and fine brocades) ... ..	178
Prints, "satiné," for furniture ... ..	<i>ad valorem</i>
Cambries (hard finish) ... ..	102
Swiss checks, bleached or grey ... ..	141
Drills, grand drills and cetaries ... ..	113
Cottonflannelettes and printed flannelettes ... ..	189
Oxfords, current qualities ... ..	167
Nainsook and similar cloths, white, coloured or black ...	<i>ad valorem</i>
Cambries, y. 12 and y. 24 ... ..	"
Zephyrs ... ..	"
Jaconettes, crimps, crepons, heavy lappets, heavy lenos, common punjees, and light prints, plain, coloured or printed ... ..	"
Fine brocades, plain, figured or printed ... ..	"
Plain cotton crepon, white, black or coloured ... ..	"
Embroidery cambries ... ..	"

*Note.*—The tare allowance for bales is fixed at 3 per cent.

Duty is leviable on the valuations shown at the rate of 8 per cent.

\* 1,000 *millièmes* = £E I = £1 0s. 6d.

(C. 19,994.)

## FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

With reference to Notices which have appeared in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from the Federated Malay States under certain Notifications, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Notification (No. 1593) dated 16th May, 1916, which rescinds the previous Notifications, and at the same time provides for the prohibition of the exportation of various articles to

**Prohibited Exports  
Consolidated and  
Amended Lists.**

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**FEDERATED MALAY STATES**—*continued.*

certain destinations from each of the Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang.

The list of articles in the present Notification and the extent to which their export is prohibited are similar to those given in the rescinded Notifications, except as regards the following articles:—

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

- Chemicals, drugs, etc.,
    - Guaiacol and guaiacol carbonate.
    - Senna leaves and pods.
    - Stramonium leaves and seeds.
  - Gum tragacanth.
  - Hypodermic syringes.
  - Silk and silk manufactures, the following:—
    - Broad silks of all kinds, whether all silk or of silk mixed with other yarns (except with artificial silk yarn or metal threads), in the grey or discharged, undyed, dyed or printed, but unweighted.
    - Schappe and spun yarns:
      - Shantung silk;
      - Silk, raw or thrown;
      - Silk waste.
- [The above are new items.]
- [The item "Silk Shantung, in the piece," has been deleted.]
- Silica bricks.
- [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:—**

- Leather, varnished, japanned or enamelled.
  - Leather waste.
  - Linen thread.
  - Rock crystal.
  - Spices, all kinds of, other than pepper, but including pimento.
  - Starch, including dextrine, farina and potato flour.
- [The above are new items.]
- Gums, resins, balsams, and resinous substances of all kinds, *except gum tragacanth (which is included in Group A).*
- [The italicised words only are new.]

A further amending Notification (No. 1596), dated 18th May, 1916, has also been received which prohibits the exportation of the undermentioned articles as follows:—

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

- Gold.
- Silver. (C. 20,371.)

The Board of Trade have received copies of Notifications Nos. 1621 and 1622, dated 19th May, 1916, cancelling, with effect from that date, the duty of 1½ per cent. *ad valorem* formerly leviable on the exportation of cocoanut oil from each of the States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang. (C. 20,475.)

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*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*


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**FINLAND.**

With reference to the notice at pages 650-651 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 2nd March respecting the necessity of producing certificates of origin for certain goods on importation into Finland, the Board of Trade are informed that, in the opinion of H.M. Consul at Helsingfors, it is desirable that all consignments of goods sent from the United Kingdom to Finland should be accompanied by a certificate of origin, since additions may be made at any time to the existing list of goods for which certificates are required, in which case the goods added to the list, if despatched before the new regulation was known in this country, would be detained by the Finnish Customs authorities pending the arrival of a certificate of origin. (C. 17,752.)

**NETHERLANDS.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the exportation of the undermentioned goods from the Netherlands has been prohibited, viz. :—

**Prohibition of Exportation of certain Articles.**

Fish, all kinds, except salmon, eels, anchovies (exported under Government control), smelts longer than nine centimetres, all molluscs and crustacea, and all freshwater fish ;

Rabbits, tame ;

Wool in any form. (C. 20,357 ; C. 20,277.)

**FRANCE.**

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 29th June contains a Decree of the Minister of Finance, dated the 28th June, which provides that *cream of tartar* may be exported and re-exported, without special authorisation, when consigned to the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, Colonies, and Protectorates, Belgium (territory not in enemy occupation), Japan, Russia, or American countries.

**Exportation of Cream of Tartar to certain Countries authorised.**

**FRANCE AND ALGERIA.**

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 26th June contains two Presidential Decrees, dated the 24th June, which abrogate, as from the former date, the prohibition of the importation into France and Algeria of (1) spirits and liqueurs and (2) automobiles (chassis with or without motor, with or without carriage body). The Decrees provide that these goods are, on importation into France or Algeria, to be subject to Customs duty at the rates shown in the subjoined statement. Consignments which can be proved to have been despatched direct to France or Algeria

**Abrogation of the Prohibition of the Importation of Spirits and Automobiles.—**

**New Rates of Customs Duty on these Articles.**

### Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

#### FRANCE AND ALGERIA—continued.

prior to the 26th June are, however, to be admitted at the rates of duty formerly in force.

[Note.—Products and manufactures of the United Kingdom are subject to the Minimum Tariff rates of duty.]

Tariff No.	Tariff Classification.	Revised Rates of Customs Duty.	
		General Tariff.	Minimum Tariff.
174	Alcohols (spirits)—	Francs.	Francs.
	“Eaux-de-vie” (i.e., spirits susceptible of being consumed as beverages)—	<i>Per hectolitre of liquid.</i>	
	In bottles ... ..	450 (a)	300 (a)
	Other than in bottles ... ..	450 (a)	300 (a)
	Other—		
	Imported on Government account	} 80 (a)	} 70 (a)
Imported by manufacturers of vinegar, chemical or pharmaceutical products, varnish or perfumery, or by associations of such manufacturers (b) ...			
Imported by manufacturers of liqueur wines or liqueurs (b) (c) ...			
	Otherwise imported ... ..	450 (a)	300 (a)
		<i>Per hectolitre of liquid.</i>	
174 bis	Liqueurs . . . . .	530 (a)	340 (a)
ex 614 ter	Automobiles: chassis with or without motor, with or without carriage body ( <i>carrosserie</i> ), weighing—		
	500 kilogs. or more but less than 2,500 kilogs. . . . .	} 70 per cent.	} <i>ad valorem.</i>
	Less than 500 kilogs. ... ..		

(a) Not including the internal taxes. (b) On condition of being despatched under bond to the factory for which destined, and subject to proof being afforded of the use to which the spirit has been put. (c) On condition of a bond being entered into to re-export, or to warehouse for re-exportation, in the form of liqueur wines or liqueurs, within a period of three months, a quantity of alcohol equivalent to that which shall have been admitted at the reduced rate of duty.

(C. 20,493; C. 20,564.)

#### ITALY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Italian Ministry of Finance have notified that instructions have been given to the Italian Customs authorities to allow, without the observance of any formalities, the exportation of wines to which alcohol has been added, as an exception to the general rule prohibiting the exportation from Italy of all wines and spirits.

(C. 20,381.)



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*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

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**PORTUGAL (ANGOLA.)**

The "Diario do Governo" for the 23rd June contains a Decree (No. 2,470) of the same date which provides that the prescriptions of the Decree of the 19th August, 1914, concerning the export duties to be levied on uncleaned coffee exported through the Custom houses of the Provinces of Angola (*see* the notices at p. 707 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 10th September, 1914, and at p. 909 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 23rd September, 1915), shall not become operative until the expiration of a period of eight months from the date of publication of the present Decree.

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**MOROCCO.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that *sheepskins* have been added to the list of goods the exportation or re-exportation of which from the French Zone in Morocco is prohibited. An exception, however, is made as regards skins which have been refused by the French "Intendance" as of unsuitable quality. These can be exported to the United Kingdom, France or the Allied countries on the conditions laid down in Article 5 of the Decree of the 18th October, 1915 (*see* the notice at pages 705-706 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 9th December, 1915).

As a temporary measure, sheepskins purchased before the 5th June could be exported under permits issued by the "Directeur de l'Intendance," provided that the stocks were declared before the 10th June and that the goods were exported before the 20th June.

(C. 20,521.)

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**EXCISE TARIFF CHANGES.**

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**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (PORTO RICO).**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a despatch from H.M. Consul at San Juan, Porto Rico, transmitting copy of an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, dated the 13th April, 1916, and entitled "An Act to amend the Excise Tax Law as amended to date, in order that the Tax on Wines, Beers and Ciders shall be computed on the maximum capacity of containers."

The Act provides that, in applying the Excise Tax Law, the Treasurer of Porto Rico shall collect on wines, beers and ciders in the following form:—

*Excise Tariff Changes.*

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (PORTO RICO)—continued.**

All wines, except champagne and fermented wines, beers, ciders, and their analogous products of any name whatever, provided they are subject to the payment of excise taxes, and put up in containers—

	<i>Rate of Tax on each container</i>
Of not more than 21 centilitres or 7 liquid ounces ... ..	2 $\frac{1}{10}$ cents.
Of not more than 23 $\frac{6}{100}$ centilitres, or 8 liquid ounces, but not less than 21 centilitres ... ..	2 $\frac{37}{100}$ cents.
Of not more than 35 $\frac{4}{100}$ centilitres, or 12 liquid ounces, but not less than 23 $\frac{6}{100}$ centilitres... ..	3 $\frac{55}{100}$ cents.
Of not more than 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ centilitres, or 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ liquid ounces, but not less than 35 $\frac{4}{100}$ centilitres... ..	3 $\frac{55}{100}$ cents.
Of not more than 50 centilitres, or $\frac{1}{4}$ litre, or less, but not less than 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ centilitres, or 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ liquid ounces ... ..	5 cents.
Of not more than 71 centilitres, or 24 liquid ounces, or less, but not less than 50 centilitres or $\frac{1}{4}$ litre ... ..	7 $\frac{11}{100}$ cents.
Of more than 71 centilitres, or 24 liquid ounces ... ..	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 10 \text{ cents per} \\ \text{litre on the} \\ \text{capacity of} \\ \text{the vessel.} \end{array} \right\}$

It is, however, provided that on all beer and other similar fermented liquors produced in Porto Rico or brought or imported into Porto Rico and sold in bulk in containers of not less than 15 litres capacity, a tax of 5 cents for each litre or fraction thereof shall be paid; and that beer or other similar fermented products which are to be bottled from other containers of more than 15 litres capacity, on which the above-mentioned tax of 5 cents per litre or fraction thereof shall have been paid, shall further pay 3 cents a litre or fraction thereof and no more.

(C. 20,152.)

H.M. Consul also forwards a list of the articles liable to taxation according to the Excise Tax Law of Porto Rico, showing in each case the amount of the tax. This list may be inspected by British traders interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. The articles subject to excise duty are:—distilled spirits, wines, beers, ciders and the like, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, playing cards, medicines, perfumery, cosmetics, toilet waters and the like, arms and ammunition, and matches.

(C. 20,152.)

## 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 30th June 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
Batjan ... ..	Netherland	London
Besoeki ... ..	Netherland	London
Hellig Olaf ... ..	Danish	London
Jacob Luckenbach ... ..	United States	Queenstown
Malang ... ..	Netherland	London
Vollrath Tham ... ..	Swedish	Kirkwall

### SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa (Mr. W. G. Wickham) has forwarded an extract from the "Union Government Gazette" of 26th May, which contains notices of alterations in the tariffs at the harbours of Table Bay and Durban.

#### Alterations in Tariffs at Table Bay and Durban Harbours.

The notices are to the following effect:—

No. 611.—Vessels calling at the harbours of Table Bay and Durban for the purpose of taking bunkers, and paying the dock, harbour, or port dues provided in the tariff for such vessels, are permitted, until further notice, to ship up to 50 tons cargo without rendering themselves liable for payment of the dues provided in the tariff for vessels landing and/or shipping cargo.

No. 612.—At the harbours of Table Bay and Durban the dock, harbour, and port dues on vessels calling for the purpose of taking bunker coal, and on vessels calling for any purpose other than the discharging or loading of cargo, have been increased by 25 per cent. as from 1st June.

The minimum charge for dock, harbour, and port dues payable by vessels calling for bunkers has also been increased by 25 per cent. as from 1st June, 1916.

(C. I. B. 24,463.)

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*Shipping and Transport.*


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**SPAIN.**

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 11th June publishes a Royal Decree authorising the "Ministerio de Fomento" to present to the Cortes a Bill respecting concessions for secondary and strategic railways in Spain.

**Construction and Working of Secondary and Economic Railways: Proposed Regulations.**

*Secondary and strategic railways already under construction.*—The Bill provides that the concessionaires of secondary and strategic railways in course of construction will be able to obtain from the State a guarantee of interest based on the initial cost of the undertaking. Contracts for the construction of sections of the lines must be put up to public tender, each contract being for at least 20 kiloms. (about 12½ miles).

*Future concessions for new secondary and strategic railways.*—It is provided that future concessions granted for new secondary and strategic railways should not receive any guarantee of interest from the State, but that the construction of such lines should be aided by a subsidy, fixed per kilometre. The total amount so paid in respect of any line must not exceed 60 per cent. of the estimated cost of the undertaking and, moreover, must not represent more than 130,000 pesetas per kilometre in respect of lines of normal Spanish gauge, 100,000 pesetas per kilometre for lines of metre gauge, and 40,000 pesetas per kilometre for lines of 60 cm. gauge. Strategic railways, during the first ten years of working, will also be entitled to a subsidy not exceeding 2,500 pesetas per kilometre annually. The concessions granted will be for a period of 60 years.

Tenders will be invited by the "Ministerio de Fomento" for the award of such concessions. In cases where two successive calls for tenders for the adjudication of a concession for the construction and working of a secondary or strategic railway fail to produce any satisfactory result, the Ministry may contract for a service of motor vehicles for the transport of passengers and merchandise, offering an annual subsidy not exceeding 5 per cent. interest on the cost of its establishment, and undertaking to spend a certain sum annually for the upkeep of the roads over which the service will run.

The Bill further provides that the "Ministerio de Fomento" may concede, for a maximum period of 60 years, concessions for the construction and working of railways exclusively in connection with particular enterprises or industrial undertakings.

The above-mentioned issue of the "Gaceta," containing the full text of the Bill (in Spanish), may be consulted by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

25 pesetas = £1 (par rate).

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## MINERALS, METALS, AND MACHINERY.

### RUSSIA.

The "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd) of 24th May/6th June states that the Russian Iron and Steel Selling Syndicate ("Prodameta") received the following orders during the month 13th April to 12th May:—Sheet iron, 1,175,696 pounds; girders and sleepers, 353,697 pounds; hoop and band iron, 169,368 pounds; angle and section iron, 5,719,898 pounds; light rails, 157,882 pounds; heavy rails, 1,415,577 pounds: making a total of 8,992,118 pounds. Compared with the corresponding period of last year this represents a decrease of nearly 25 per cent. The total quantity of orders received by the Syndicate from 13th January to 12th May amounts to 31,673,032 pounds, compared with 48,127,901 pounds for the corresponding period in 1915, 50,073,381 pounds in 1914, and 42,253,582 pounds in 1913.

1,000 pounds = 16 tons (about).

### SPAIN.

With reference to the notice on p. 711 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9th December last relative to a Bill to prohibit public prospecting in a certain area in the district of Ronda, Province of Malaga, where important deposits of platinum have been discovered, it is notified that a Royal Decree, published in the "Gaceta de Madrid" of 25th June, authorises the "Ministerio de Fomento" to present to the Cortes a new measure, which is practically identical with the original Bill.

In presenting the revised project, the Minister of Fomento remarks that the passing of the original Bill, which was presented to the Senate on 20th November last, was delayed by the closure of the Cortes in the following month, and urges that no further delay in investigating the Ronda deposits should be allowed, in view of the importance of platinum in connection with modern military requirements.

The Bill provides that right of public search will be suspended for two years, in order that State investigations may be carried out in the reserved zone. The State will either exploit the reserved deposits on its own account, or will sell or lease the right of working to the persons who may offer the most satisfactory proposals in the public interest.

The Bill further provides that an extraordinary credit of 150,000 pesetas (£6,000 at par) should be allocated for the expenses of the necessary investigations of the deposits during the current year, and that a similar sum should be included in the estimates of the Ministry for 1917.

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.*

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that **Increased Copper Production in 1915.** according to a statement issued by the United States Geological Survey, the production in the United States of electrolytic, lake, casting and pig copper from primary sources, and the production of secondary copper by the regular refining plants in 1914 and 1915, was as follows:—

	1914.		1915.	
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic	Foreign.
<b>Primary—</b>	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Electrolytic ... ..	991,573,073	323,358,205	1,114,345,342	246,498,925
Lake ... ..	158,009,748	—	236,757,062	—
Casting ... ..	21,506,325	—	21,555,129	—
Pig ... ..	39,334,043	—	15,047,990	—
Total primary ... ..	1,210,423,189	323,358,205	1,387,705,523	246,498,925
	1,533,781,394		1,634,204,448	
<b>Secondary—</b>				
Electrolytic ... ..	27,702,928	—	38,156,789	—
Casting ... ..	4,224,052	—	21,417,901	—
Total secondary ... ..	31,926,980	—	59,574,690	—
<b>Total Output ... ..</b>	1,565,708,374		1,693,779,138	

The apparent consumption of refined new copper in the United States in 1915 was about 1,043,000,000 lbs. In 1914 it was about 620,445,373 lbs. (C. 17,264.)

**TEXTILES AND TEXTILE MATERIALS.**

**UNITED KINGDOM.**

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 29th June, 1916, was **Cotton Statistics.** 68,612, and the number imported during the twenty-six weeks ended 29th June, 1916, was 2,075,164 (including 3,092 bales British West Indian, 1,779 bales British West African, 8,510 bales British East African, and 1,059 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 29th June, 1916, was 5,461, and during the twenty-six weeks 242,453.

For further details see p. 66.

*Textiles and Textile Materials.***BRITISH INDIA.**

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

		Twelve months ended March,		
		1914.	1915.	1916.
BRITISH INDIA AND NATIVE STATES.				
Cotton yarn spun	... .. Lbs.	682,776,851	651,984,657	722,424,579
Grey and bleached piece goods ...	Lbs.	202,763,449	213,576,441	267,165,288
	= Yards	872,445,720	880,501,618	1,094,867,131
Coloured piece goods ... ..	Lbs.	68,829,264	61,067,187	81,603,755
	= Yards	291,845,868	255,206,334	346,647,419
Grey and coloured goods (other than piece goods) ... ..	Lbs.	2,166,496	1,735,087	2,540,553
Hosiery ... ..	"	471,349	285,918	356,077
Miscellaneous goods ... ..	"	157,992	341,267	588,883
<b>Total of woven goods</b> ... ..	"	<b>274,388,550</b>	<b>277,005,900</b>	<b>352,254,556</b>

**RUSSIA.**

The "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd) of 24th May/6th June states that the flax buying season for Russian manufacturers may be said to have terminated. Convinced that there will be a considerable rise in prices, as compared with last year, Russian spinners have covered their requirements not only to the extent of the estimated yield from the forthcoming crop, but also in anticipation of supplies in excess of the estimate. According to information issued by the Flax Statistical Bureau, there is at present on the market 7,000,000 pounds of flax not yet disposed of. A large part of this flax is now in the hands of exporters and merchants who are obliged to hold it, owing to the uncertainty surrounding the question of the exportation of flax from Russia. About 2,000,000 pouds are still in the hands of producers.

It appears from the information available that the prospects of this year's harvest are not very satisfactory. At the commencement of the sowing season the weather was good, but very soon afterwards rains and early morning frosts hampered ploughing operations and arrested the germination of the seeds. From the information which had been collected here and there about the end of May, sowing does not appear to have been carried on to the usual extent. Notwithstanding the good prices obtained for last season's flax, growers have not been particularly anxious to put their land under flax this year, the more so as adequate supplies of better grade seeds were not everywhere available. It may therefore be assumed that there is a reduced area under flax this year.

1,000 pouds = 16 tons (about).

## AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.

### UNITED KINGDOM.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 1st July, 1916, were as follows:—

**Corn Prices.**

Wheat	...	...	...	...	46s.	3d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	49s.	1d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	30s.	10d.

For further particulars see p. 66.

A statement is published on p. 67 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 1st July, 1916, as compared with the imports during the corresponding weeks of the two previous years.

**Imports of  
Agricultural  
Produce.**

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

### BRITISH INDIA.

The official "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta) of 2nd June publishes a final general memorandum on the 1915-16 wheat crop of British India. The memorandum is based on the final reports on the wheat crop of the present season received from local authorities, and relates to 98.6 per cent. of the total reported wheat acreage of India.

The total area under wheat is estimated at 30,143,000 acres, as compared with 32,475,000 acres in the 1914-15 season. The total yield is estimated at 8,518,000 tons, as compared with 10,091,000 tons in 1914-15.

An addition of 100,000 tons should be made to this season's total in respect of areas under wheat for which particulars have not been furnished.

The "Indian Trade Journal" of 9th June publishes a final general memorandum on the 1915-16 winter oilseeds (rape, mustard and linseed) crops in British India. The memorandum is based upon reports received from provinces where rape, mustard, and linseed are grown to any considerable extent. These provinces contain 99.2 per cent. of the total area under rape and mustard, and 98.9 per cent. of the total area under linseed.

The total area under **rape and mustard** is reported to be 6,347,000 acres, as compared with 6,507,000 acres (revised figure) in 1914-15, and the total yield is estimated at 1,081,000 tons, as compared with the previous season's yield of 1,219,000 tons (revised figure).

The total area under **linseed** amounts to 3,317,000 acres, as compared with 3,325,000 acres (revised figure) in 1914-15, and the total estimated yield is 474,000 tons, as compared with 397,000 tons, the revised final estimate of the 1914-15 yield.



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*Agricultural and Forest Products.*

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**BRITISH INDIA**—*continued.*

In addition to the areas for which particulars are given above, the crops are grown in certain other tracts in British India, and the average areas so grown for the last five years have been some 50,000 acres of rape and mustard, and some 36,000 acres of linseed.

Owing to insufficient winter rains conditions were not on the whole favourable for rape and mustard. As regards linseed, conditions were fairly good.

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**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (PHILIPPINE ISLANDS).**

The "Official Gazette" (Manila) of 5th April publishes the text of an Act, which came into force on 4th February, 1916, establishing a Coconut Products Board to encourage the improvement of coconut products in the Philippine Islands.

**Projected  
Development of  
the Coconut  
Products  
Industry.**

The duty of this Board is (a) to improve the production of copra, by aiding in the establishment of copra dryers in suitable places and bringing producers in touch with consumers or exporters, in order to enable the former to determine what quality of copra is in demand in the market; (b) to promote and aid in the establishment of factories for the extraction of coconut oil; or for other industries derived from the coconut; or for the utilisation of the waste products of the said factories; and (c) to organise corporations or co-operative societies among the owners of coconut plantations, in order to facilitate the purposes above-mentioned.

The same issue of the "Gazette" contains the text of an Act, which also came into force on 4th February last, to improve the methods of production and the quality of tobacco in the Philippines, and to develop the export trade therein. The Bureau of Agriculture of the Philippine Islands, will periodically order, whenever it shall become necessary, the purchase of seeds of well-developed tobacco plants. The seeds purchased will be passed through a cleaning machine, with which each provincial agriculture station is to be provided, and when cleaned, the seeds will be distributed gratuitously by the inspecting agents of the Bureau of Agriculture among the tobacco planters.

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

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

### NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand (Mr. R. W. Dalton) reports that the total imports into New Zealand during the first three months of the present year amounted in value to £6,209,656, as compared with £5,021,053 in the first three months of last year, an increase of £1,188,603 or over 24 per cent.

The following table shows the respective shares of the United Kingdom, Australia, the United States and Japan in the import trade of New Zealand in January-March 1916, as compared with the first three months of 1915:—

From—	January to March—		Increase per cent.
	1915.	1916.	
	£	£	
United Kingdom ... ..	2,757,796	3,286,122	19
Australia ... ..	585,499	1,177,037	101
United States ... ..	584,139	772,078	32
Japan ... ..	32,578	79,502	144

The total exports from New Zealand in the first quarter of this year amounted in value to £13,247,614, as compared with £11,214,815 in the corresponding quarter of last year. Exports to the United Kingdom increased from £10,237,242 in the first quarter of last year to £10,685,849 in the first quarter of the present year. The exports to the United States showed a remarkable increase, the exports to that country in the first quarter of the present year amounting to £1,396,760, as compared with £57,999 in the first quarter of last year. Details of the exports are not generally available, but from information obtained from the Comptroller of Customs the increase in exports has been due in part to the increased purchasing of New Zealand wool by American buyers, and to larger shipments of gold to the United States.

(C.I.B. 24,811.)

### FIJI.

According to a Report by the Acting Receiver-General at Suva on the trade and commerce of the Colony of Fiji in 1915, the value of merchandise imported into the Colony in that year decreased by £57,176 as compared with 1914, the falling-off being due, to a large extent, to the difficulty which merchants experienced in obtaining supplies of goods.

The following table shows the value of the principal articles of merchandise imported into Fiji in 1913, 1914 and 1915:—

*Miscellaneous.***FIJI—continued.**  
**Imports into Fiji.**

Articles.	1913.	1914.	1915.
	£	£	£
<b>Total Imports</b> ... ..	842,738	893,446	836,270
Drapery ... ..	104,049	138,726	116,716
Biscuits, flour, sharps and pollard ... ..	67,920	59,973	95,816
Hardware ... ..	67,103	59,924	46,101
Machinery (excluding agricultural)... ..	50,776	47,821	43,345
Oils ... ..	29,026	28,821	36,808
Timber ... ..	57,640	50,681	33,990
Bags and sacks ... ..	37,966	49,527	29,631
Rice ... ..	20,865	14,134	28,878
Coal ... ..	25,940	27,359	24,180
Manure ... ..	14,379	22,209	19,014
Butter and ghee ... ..	20,310	19,501	16,803
Fish ... ..	11,871	10,716	15,544
Vegetables and fruit ... ..	10,200	13,344	15,448
Meats ... ..	22,838	18,160	14,948
Iron—black, pig and scrap, rails, fish-plates, etc. ... ..	21,004	18,420	11,826
Galvanised iron goods ... ..	21,507	15,737	11,200
Tobacco (excluding cigars and cigarettes) ...	9,395	10,076	8,158

The principal exports of the Colony are sugar, copra and green fruit. The quantity of sugar exported in 1915 was 85,563 tons as compared with 92,112 tons in 1914; the decrease was due to an unfavourable season. Exports of copra increased from 9,429 tons in 1914 to 15,238 tons in 1915. The value of green fruit (almost entirely bananas) exported in 1915 was £120,741 as compared with £201,938 in 1914.

The value of the exports of these three products in 1915 was £1,420,163, and the value of the total exports was £1,473,108.

**JAPAN.**

The following information is taken from articles which have recently appeared in the Japanese press, translations of which have been received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade:—

**Developments in Chemical, Drug, and Dye Manufacture.** The Japanese Home Office has been encouraging the production of chemicals and drugs in Japan in order to make up the shortage in the imports of these goods resulting from the European war. As the result of a recent official investigation it is stated that the following, amongst other chemicals and drugs, are now being produced in Japan:—

Acetanilide, acetic acid, acetic anhydride, aloin, alum, hydrous ammonia, ammonium oxalate, antipyrine, aspirin, barium chloride, benzol, bismuth subnitrate, bromine, calcium carbonate, calcium chlorate, calcium sulphate, carbon bi-sulphide, castor oil, caustic soda, citric acid, creatine, crude arsenious acid, crude sodium carbonate, digitalin, ether, ethyl alcohol,

*Miscellaneous.***JAPAN**—*continued.*

formalin, glycerine, hydrochloric acid, ichthyol, iodine, iodoform, lactic acid, magnesium carbonate, magnesium oxide, magnesium sulphate, menthol crystals, metallic sodium, morphine muriate, naphthaline, nitric acid, opium, peppermint oil, phenacetin, protargol, phosphoric acid, quinine muriate, salicylic acid, salol, sodium bi-carbonate, sodium peroxide, sodium salicylate, salt-petre, sulphuric acid, tannic acid, and yellow prussiate.

The enormous rise in the price of dyestuffs has caused dye-making concerns to be started in various places in Japan. The production of vegetable dyes, for some time neglected, has been recommenced and the scientific process of making synthetic dyes is being studied. Already the manufacture of synthetic dyes in black and brown, has been started on a small scale.

The output of phosphorus by Japanese works is increasing, as is also the production of sulphate of ammonia. The total quantity of sulphate of ammonia which will be manufactured in Japan this year is stated to be 41,800 tons.

It is estimated that the Japanese demand for oxygen for industrial purposes can be nearly satisfied by the output of Japanese companies, which is said to amount to about 2,000,000 cubic feet per annum.

(C.I.B. 20,750.)

**GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.\*****TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.**

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of May, 1916, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased\* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 11d.).

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

**BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.**

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"\* (price 1d., post free 2½d.) is published by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month.

\* 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.4.; 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.

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*Government Publications.*

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The following are among the more important contents of the June issue:—State of the Labour Market in the United Kingdom in May; Employment in Germany in April; Obligations of Employers to Mobilised Employees in Italy; Retail Food Prices in the United Kingdom, Berlin and Vienna; and Labour in the British Dominions Oversea and in Foreign Countries.

**OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.**

*Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1915.* [Cd. 8276.] Price 2d. (post free 2½d.)

This publication contains the general report of the Chief Inspector upon the work of the Factory Department of the Home Office in 1915, and a special report by the principal Lady Inspector on the effect of the second year of war on the industrial employment of women and girls.

*Explosives Act, 1875 (38 Vict. c. 17). Fortieth Annual Report of His Majesty's Inspectors of Explosives; being their Annual Report for the year 1915.* [Cd. 8272.] Price 2½d. (post free 3d.)

This Report deals with the work of H.M. Inspectors of Explosives under the Explosives Act of 1875 in connection with the manufacture, storage, packing and conveyance, and importation, etc. of explosives.

An appendix to the Report gives a list of accidents by fire or explosion which have come under the notice of the Home Office during 1915.

*Departmental Committee on the Settlement and Employment of Sailors and Soldiers on the Land: Part II of the Final Report of the Departmental Committee appointed by the President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to consider the Settlement and Employment on the Land in England and Wales of Discharged Sailors and Soldiers.* [Cd. 8,277.] Price 4d. (post free 5d.)

*Trade of Canada. Report on the Trade of the Dominion of Canada for the year 1915, by Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes (H.M. Trade Commissioner in the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland).* [Cd. 8,270.] Price 3d. (post free 4d.)

For extracts from this Report see pp. 38-39.

**Statutory Rules and Orders.**

*Price of each 1d. (post free 1½d.)*

- No. 319. *Order-in-Council extending amended Defence of the Realm Regulations to the Isle of Man.*
  - No. 369. *Order-in-Council varying the Statutory List contained in the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 3.*
  - No. 383. *Order-in-Council extending War Risks (Insurance by Trustees) Act, 1916, to the Isle of Man.*
  - No. 413. *Prohibition of Import (No. 7) Proclamation, 1916.*
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## 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.

- Sugarcane Experiments in India  
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta),  
2nd June.
- Agricultural Situation in Roumania.  
"Curierul Financiar" (Bueharest),  
4th June.
- Wheat Crop in Victoria  
"Journal of Department of Agriculture" (Official), May.
- Forest Experiments in Ajmer-Merwara.  
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta),  
9th June.

#### Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- Potash Industry in Germany.  
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 15th June.
- Coke Production in the United States of America in 1915.  
"Iron Age" (New York), 22nd June.
- Iron Foundries and Mining in Siegerland.  
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 20th June.
- Iron Tube Market in Upper Silesia.  
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 21st June.

#### Machinery, Hardware and Engineering.

- (1) Natal Engineering Association: Report of Inaugural Meeting.
- (2) South African Institute of Electrical Engineers: President's Address.  
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 27th May.
- Germany: Position in Small Iron Goods Industry.  
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 6th June.

#### Shipping and Transport.

- Railways of South Africa: Descriptive Article.  
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 3rd June.
- Steamship Service between New York and West African Ports.  
"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 6th June.
- Shipbuilding in Canada.  
"Journal of Commerce" (Montreal), 23rd May.
- Port Facilities at St. Thomas (D.W.I.)  
"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 2nd June.

#### Textiles and Textile Materials.

- Silk Production in South Russia in 1915.  
"Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), 2nd/16th June.
- Woolen Industry in Germany.  
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 21st June.
- Bombay Millowners' Association: Report of Annual Meeting.  
"Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay), April.

#### Commercial, Financial and Economic.

- Russia: Replacing German Goods in Russia.  
"Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), 3rd/16th June.
- Japan: Effect of the War upon Trade.  
"Journal of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce," May.
- Venezuela: Banking Progress.  
"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 3rd June.
- Germany: The War and German Banks.  
"Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), 3rd/16th June.
- Persia: Commercial Conditions.  
Supplement to "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 2nd June.
- Argentina: Industrial Developments.  
"Weekly Bulletin of Canada's Department of Commerce" (Ottawa), 12th June.
- Spain: Effect of the War on Prices of Commodities.  
"Vida Financiera" (Madrid), 20th June.
- Canada: Industrial Conditions in April.  
"Labour Gazette" (Official), May.

#### Miscellaneous.

- Russia Oil Industry in India.  
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 9th June.
- Tanning Extract Industry in Brazil.  
"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 7th June.
- Paper Trade in Germany.  
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 16th June.
- Irrigation in India in 1914-15: Review of Official Report.  
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 2nd June.

*Foreign and Colonial Publications.***OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.****British India.**—

Department of Statistics : Annual Statement of Sea-Borne Trade of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries, 1914-15 : Vol. I., Imports, Exports and Re-Exports.

Department of Statistics : Final General Memoranda on (1) Wheat Crop of 1915-16 ; (2) Winter Oilseeds (Rape, Mustard and Linseed) Crop of 1915-16.

Department of Agriculture of Bihar and Orissa : Final Forecast of Spring Oilseeds and Crops, 1915-16.

East Africa Protectorate.—Report for 1914-15.

New Zealand.—Wellington Harbour Board Reports and Statistics, 1914-15.

South Africa.—Railways and Harbours : Estimates of Expenditure on Capital and Betterment Works, 1916-17.

Sudan.—Government Railways Report for 1915.

**Sweden.**—

Statistical Review of Manufactures of Stockholm in 1914.

Stockholm Chamber of Commerce Report for 1915 (in Swedish).

Venezuela.—Trade and Shipping Statistics, July-Dec., 1915.

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

These Enquiry Offices are *maintained* in London at the following addresses *by the Governments indicated, viz. :—*

Dominion of Canada	... ..	19, Victoria Street, S.W.; also Portland House Basinghall Street, E.C. (Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner).
Commonwealth of Australia	... ..	72, Victoria Street, S.W.
New South Wales	... ..	123-5, Cannon Street, E.C.
Victoria	... ..	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.
Queensland	... ..	409, West Strand, W.C.
South Australia	... ..	35, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Western Australia	... ..	Savoy House, 115-6, Strand, W.C.
Tasmania	... ..	56, Victoria Street, S.W.
Dominion of New Zealand	... ..	13, Victoria Street, S.W.
Union of South Africa	... ..	Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C.

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

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## 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 26 weeks ended 29th June, 1916 :—**

	Week ended 29th June, 1916.	26 Weeks ended 29th June, 1916.	Week ended 29th June, 1916.	26 Weeks ended 29th June, 1916.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales	Bales.	Bales.
American ... ..	56,962	1,638,289	4,399	64,502
Brazilian ... ..	—	141	—	100
East Indian ... ..	1,433	77,084	—	21,295
Egyptian ... ..	10,217	287,592	1,012	152,557
Miscellaneous ... ..	—	72,058*	50	3,999
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>68,612</b>	<b>2,075,164</b>	<b>5,461</b>	<b>242,453</b>

\* Including 3,092 bales British West Indian, 1,779 bales British West African, 8,510 bales British East African, and 1,059 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 1st July, 1916, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.**

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
<b>Week ended 1st July, 1916...</b>	<b>46 3</b>	<b>49 1</b>	<b>30 10</b>
<b>Corresponding Week in—</b>			
1909 ... ..	43 0	26 4	21 8
1910 ... ..	30 4	19 5	17 4
1911 ... ..	32 1	25 10	19 9
1912 ... ..	38 2	31 7	23 11
1913 ... ..	33 1	25 2	21 0
1914 ... ..	34 4	24 6	19 9
1915 ... ..	49 5	35 3	31 1

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



**Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.**

**Account** showing the Quantities of certain kinds of **Agricultural Produce** imported into the **United Kingdom** in the week ended 1st July, 1916, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding weeks of the two previous years.

		Week ended—		
		4th July, 1914.	3rd July, 1915.	1st July, 1916.
<b>Animals, living :—</b>				
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves ...	Number	34	65	35
Sheep and lambs ... ..	"	—	—	—
Swine ... ..	"	—	—	—
Horses ... ..	"	33	441	—
<b>Fresh meat :—</b>				
Beef (including refrigerated & frozen)	Cwts.	198,776	205,229	241,443
Mutton " " "	"	89,524	75,184	60,102
Pork " " "	"	7,730	468	10,570
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	"	10,699	4,291	15,683
<b>Salted or preserved meat :—</b>				
Bacon ... ..	Cwts.	96,732	159,310	139,818
Beef ... ..	"	191	1,678	2,746
Hams ... ..	"	18,192	70,631	21,189
Pork ... ..	"	5,668	4,165	214
Meat, unenumerated, salted ... ..	"	2,512	3,264	552
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned) ... ..	"	12,763	47,210	68,731
<b>Dairy produce and substitutes :—</b>				
Butter ... ..	Cwts.	92,760	58,250	32,928
Margarine ... ..	"	28,313	29,820	70,862
Cheese ... ..	"	53,906	67,197	90,111
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—	—
" cream ... ..	"	601	336	960
" condensed ... ..	"	21,403	26,851	77,191
" preserved, other kinds...	"	31	31	380
Eggs ... ..	Grt. Hndr.	522,951	264,807	105,635
Poultry ... ..	Value £	1,527	9,048	60
Game ... ..	"	361	—	—
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	550	1,242	73
Lard ... ..	"	42,813	18,478	56,506
<b>Corn, grain, meal and flour :—</b>				
Wheat ... ..	Cwts.	2,118,800	2,398,000	2,786,100
Wheat-meal and flour... ..	"	179,200	239,000	270,100
Barley ... ..	"	204,700	246,400	335,800
Oats ... ..	"	222,000	500,300	343,800
Peas ... ..	"	22,350	17,463	2,360
Beans ... ..	"	800	5,510	1,000
Maize or Indian corn ... ..	"	1,177,400	767,100	400,500
<b>Fruit, raw :—</b>				
Apples ... ..	Cwts.	7,263	23,133	7,635
Apricots and peaches ... ..	"	671	1,378	1,454
Bananas ... ..	Bunches	236,227	268,747	167,299
Cherries ... ..	Cwts.	10,253	6,231	8,262
Currants ... ..	"	31,955	21,415	18,063
Gooseberries ... ..	"	890	256	—
Grapes ... ..	"	331	158	71
Lemons ... ..	"	27,202	11,490	27,449
Oranges ... ..	"	26,441	65,627	19,602
Pears ... ..	"	251	359	575
Plums ... ..	"	9,814	5	—
Strawberries ... ..	"	705	—	—
Unenumerated ... ..	"	7,991	1,750	1,675
Hay ... ..	Tons	149	10	38
Straw ... ..	"	27	—	—
Moss Litter ... ..	"	1,398	1,287	—
Hops ... ..	Cwts.	1,211	7,994	5,606
Locust beans ... ..	"	—	31,271	11,520
<b>Vegetables, raw :—</b>				
Onions ... ..	Bushels,	92,501	88,049	101,278
Potatoes.. ... ..	Cwts.	198,932	287,474	265,177
Tomatoes ... ..	"	42,253	49,568	62,888
Unenumerated ... ..	Value £	10,362	8,213	6,308
<b>Vegetables, dried...</b>	<b>Cwts.</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>6,656</b>	<b>11,133</b>
" preserved by canning ...	"	6,851	6,110	3,095

**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; etc., etc.

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

The samples collected since the war began of goods of German and Austrian manufacture, which have been sold in British markets abroad and in certain foreign markets, have recently been exhibited at Sheffield and Liverpool; they have also been exhibited at Birmingham and will shortly be exhibited at Manchester, Bristol, and Dublin. See notice on pp. 12-13.

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

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

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

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**BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.**

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

- Argentina** ... British Chamber of Commerce for the Argentine Republic, Calle Reconquista 46, Buenos Aires.  
(Agent in London—Mr. J. Ballantyne, River Plate House, 13, South Place, E.C.)
- Balkan States** See under Greece and Roumania.
- Belgium** ... British Chamber of Commerce in Belgium (Incorp.). During the war the address will be: c/o London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C.
- China** ... British Chamber of Commerce, 1, The Bund, Shanghai.  
British Chamber of Commerce, British Municipal Council Buildings, Hankow.  
British Chamber of Commerce, Canton.  
Tientsin British Chamber of Commerce, Tientsin.
- Egypt** ... British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, 6, Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria, and Savoy Chambers, Cairo.  
(Agents in Suez and London—Messrs. Back & Manson, Egypt House, 36, New Broad Street, E.C.)
- France** ... British Chamber of Commerce, Paris (Incorp.), 9, Rue des Pyramides, Paris.  
(Correspondents in all the principal towns of France. • Commercial Representative in France of the Commonwealth of Australia.)  
British Chamber of Commerce for the French Riviera and Principality of Monaco, 4, Avenue Massena, Nice.
- Greece** ... British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States (Incorp.). *Temporary Office*, 7, Place St. Theodore, Athens.  
(Correspondent at Salonica)
- Italy** ... British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 7, Via Carlo Felice Genoa.  
*Branches*—75, Via Delle Terme, Rome.  
18, Via Andegari, Milan.  
Scali d'Azeglio 3 p. p., Leghorn.  
59, Via Guglielmo Sanfelice, Naples.
- Morocco** ... British Chamber of Commerce for Morocco, Tangier.
- Persia** ... British Chamber of Commerce, Bushire.  
British Chamber of Commerce, Mohammerah.
- Portugal** ... British Chamber of Commerce in Portugal, 4, Rua Victor Cordon, Lisbon.  
*Branches*—39, Rua do Choupelo, Vila Nova de Gaia, Oporto.  
81, Rua dos Netos, Funchal, Madeira.
- Roumania** ... Branch of the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States, 1, Strada Academici, Bucharest.
- Russia** ... Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, 4, Gorochovaia, Petrograd.  
*Branch* in Odessa. Agency in Kiev.
- Spain** ... British Chamber of Commerce for Spain, 9, Plaza de Cataluña Barcelona.  
*Branch*—41, Martin de los Heros, Madrid.  
(Delegates at Cartagena, Valencia and Canary Islands.)
- Tunis** ... British Chamber of Commerce, Rue Es-Sadikia, 35, Tunis.
- Uruguay** ... British Chamber of Commerce in Uruguay, Calle Rincon, 506, Montevideo.

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

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

Canada and Newfoundland...	H.M. Trade Commissioner, 363, Beaver Hall, Montreal. Telegraphic Address, "Britcom."
Commonwealth of Australia.	H.M. Trade Commissioner, Commerce House, Melbourne. Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"; and 81, Pitt Street, Sydney. Telegraphic Address, "Combritto."
New Zealand ... ..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Wellington Telegraphic Address, "Advantage."
South Africa ... ..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1346. Cape Town. Telegraphic Address, "Austere."

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NATIONAL INSURANCE ACTS, 1911 to 1915.  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

**Decision by the Umpire.**

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Board of Trade hereby give notice of the following decision by the Umpire on a question whether contributions are payable:—

**A. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE PAYABLE in respect of:—**

1550. Workmen employed by timber merchants to erect fences under a sub-contract from builders when the erection of the fences would have been insured work if done direct by the builders.

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

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

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