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THE
Board of Trade
Journal.



VOLUME XCIII.

April to June, 1916.

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

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Vol. XCIII.



No. 1,010.

PERSONAL ROOM
RECEIVED

The

Board of Trade Journal

Edited by the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade

APRIL 6, 1916.

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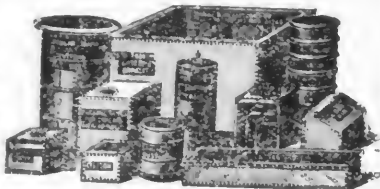
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THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. XCIII.]

April 6, 1916.

[No. 1,010

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

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

32, Cheapside, London, E.C.

(British Industries Fair and Foreign Samples Section.)

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

The objects and work of the Branch are described on p. 61.

Attention is called to the notice on p. 12 regarding the exhibition at Sheffield of samples of "enemy" goods, formerly sold in British and in certain other markets abroad, and also to the following samples which are on view at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. :—

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

Attention is also called to the following notices :—

Register of firms in the United Kingdom who may desire to receive Confidential Information relative to openings for trade	11
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications , &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	56
List of H.M. Trade Commissioners and of the Trade Correspondents of the Commercial Intelligence Branch	57

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

UNITED KINGDOM.

New Sources of Supply Required.

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

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

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

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

A.	Machinery—
Chemicals—	
Recovered precipitated oxide of manganese.	For mixing and sorting brush bristles.
Sulphuric acid.	For spinning and carding goats' hair.
Thorium nitrate.	
Fireclay, ground, for fireproof cooking-ware.	Plant for making phosphoric acid.
Handles, brass, for soldiers' kit bags.	Ploughs, agricultural, steam, wheel type.
Ink, writing, in 1d. and 2d. bottles.	Steel, to replace Austrian "Acero Trieste."
Machinery for making—	Textiles—
Fishing nets.	Artificial silk.
Wood wool.	Blandine prints.
Woven labels.	Cream and brown bearskin cloth.

B.

Iron sheets, black malleable. (Italy.)

* * * * *

Government Contracts: Trinity House.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified that tenders are invited by the Corporation of Trinity House, London, E.C., for the supply of **Ironmongery, Tinware, &c.** *ironmongery, including tinware, cooking utensils, buckets, garden tools, &c.* during the year ending 31st March, 1917. Tenders on the proper forms should be addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, as above, and delivered not later 10 a.m. on Monday, 10th April. Forms of tender may be obtained at Trinity House between the hours of 10.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and samples of the articles required may be inspected at the Trinity Wharf, Blackwall, E. (C.I.B. 13,133.)

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

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

NOTE.—In reading the following notices of possible openings for United Kingdom goods abroad, regard should be had to the list of articles, the exportation of which from the United Kingdom is prohibited under various Proclamations and Orders-in-Council—see the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th February; also pp. 535-6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 24th February; pp. 850-2 of the "Journal" of 23rd March, and pp. 15-17 of this issue.

Regard should also be had to the Royal Proclamation (see p. 952 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 30th September) prohibiting exports to China* and Siam unless consigned to authorised persons or bodies of persons—see notice on p. 20 of this issue; and also to the notice on p. 21 of the "Journal" of 6th January regarding enquiries as to consignees in Persia, Morocco, Liberia, or Portuguese East Africa.

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

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

Coal and coke, pp. 445-6, 13th May; pp. 666-7, 3rd June; pp. 363-4 and p. 366, 5th August; p. 430, 12th August; p. 595, 26th August; p. 23, 7th October; p. 172, 21st October; p. 375, 11th November; p. 23 of 6th January; pp. 387-8, 10th February; and p. 855, 23rd March.

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

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

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

Hides, p. 386, 10th February.

§Leather for French Army boots, p. 24, 1st July.

Rough diamonds, p. 366, 5th August; and pp. 747-8, 9th September.

Rubber, p. 22, 1st April.

Tin, tin chloride and tin ore, pp. 815-6, 25th March, 1915, p. 22, 1st April, 1915, and p. 625, 2nd March, 1916.

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

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

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

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

Applications for licences to export any goods the exportation of which is prohibited or restricted should be made to the **War Trade Department, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S.W.**, except in the two cases marked §, in which cases applications should be addressed to the **Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement, India House, Kingsway, London, W.C.**

* This Proclamation does not apply to Hong-Kong.

Openings for British Trade.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence at Calcutta reports that a firm of agents and importers there wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *typewriter carbons and ribbons, pen and pencil carbons, duplicators, writing inks, pastes and gums, typewriting papers, press copy books, filing cabinets, files and office novelties, hot and cold flasks, cycles, and gramophones and records.* The firm desires to receive samples or full particulars of these goods, also trade terms or terms for agencies.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned desirous of doing business in Calcutta may obtain the name and address of the firm referred to, together with the name and address of the firm's commission agents in London, on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. In making application the reference number (116) should be quoted. (C.I.B. 12,556.)

CANADA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) reports that a Montreal agent wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *vinegar.*

Communications in this connection should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal, quoting the reference number (M. 218—1,923). (C.I.B. 10,870.)

* * * * *

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

A Canadian firm in the Province of Quebec, producing dry salted *codfish on a large scale, would be glad to receive enquiries from United Kingdom buyers.* (C.I.B. 13,522.)

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, Mr. G. T. Milne, who is at present in the United Kingdom, reports that he has received the following enquiries:—

A firm of clothing importers in Melbourne, a representative of which is at present in the United Kingdom, wishes to secure the representation in the Commonwealth of United Kingdom manufacturers of *ladies and men's clothing.* (Reference No. 117). See Note† following. (C.I.B. 13,613)

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

An agent, at present in the United Kingdom, desires to secure the representation in Anstralia of United Kingdom manufacturers of *musical instruments, including pianos, gramophones, violins, and reed and brass instruments; music; cutlery; sports requisites; and toys and games.* The enquirer states that Japanese manufacturers have recently put on the Commonwealth market a cheap *portable organ*, and he desires to secure the representation of a United Kingdom manufacturer of a similar instrument on competitive lines. (Reference No. 118.) *See Note† following.* (C.I.B. 13,585)

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

The Sydney Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia reports the receipt of the following enquiries:—

A local firm of iron and steel merchants and agents desires to be placed in communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of *small agricultural tools, such as shovels, forks, &c.; also ships' tackle, cutlery, and hollow ware.*
Small Agricultural Tools ;
Ships' Tackle ; Cutlery ;
Hollow Ware.
 (Reference No. 119.) *See Note† following.* (C.I.B. 13,191.)

An agent and importer in Sydney desires to hear from United Kingdom manufacturers of *fancy goods, imitation jewellery, small leather goods, electro-plate, and cutlery,* with a view to arranging for agencies. (Reference No. 120.) *See Note† following.* (C.I.B. 13,192.)

The Melbourne Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia reports that a Melbourne firm desires to secure the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *edge and garden tools, lawn mowers, locks of all descriptions, and baling hoops for wool bales.* (Reference No. 121.) *See Note† following.* (C.I.B. 11,754.)

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



Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

A manufacturer and importer in Sydney desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *building materials and furnishings.*

**Building
Materials and
Furnishings.**

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner in London for Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W.
(C.I.B. 12,724.)

* * * * *

The Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia has forwarded a copy of a specification, &c., in connection with a call for tenders by the Commissioners of the Victorian Government Railways for the supply, delivery, and erection of a 2-ton *electrically-operated goods elevator* at the car shed, Jolimont, Melbourne. (Contract No. 29,776.)

**Electrically-
operated Goods
Elevator.**

Copies of the specification and form of tender, &c., may be *obtained* at the offices of the Victorian Railway Commissioners, Spencer Street, Melbourne, at which address also sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received up to 11 a.m. on 17th May.*

Tenders must be accompanied by a preliminary deposit of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the amount of the offer. Local representation is necessary.

A copy of the specification and form of tender may be *consulted* by United Kingdom manufacturers of electrically-operated goods elevators at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.
(C.I.B. 12,589.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Adelaide (Mr. J. K. Samuel) has forwarded a copy of a specification, &c. in connection with a call for tenders by the Deputy Postmaster-General at Adelaide for the supply and delivery of about 10 miles of *paper-insulated lead-covered cable* and 770 yards of *light lead-covered, silk and cotton insulated, switchboard cable.* (Schedule No. 411.)

Cable.

Copies of the specification, conditions and form of tender may be *obtained* from the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Adelaide, at which address also sealed tenders, on the proper form, will be received up to 2 p.m. on 12th April.* Preliminary deposits may be paid at the offices of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W.

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

The above-mentioned copy of the specification, &c., may be *consulted* by United Kingdom manufacturers of telephone cable at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.
(C.I.B. 13,051.)

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

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Auckland (Mr. A. J. Deniston) reports that a tramway company in South Australia has decided to raise the sum of £60,000, of which it is proposed to use £50,000 in electrifying the existing steam tramway.

United Kingdom electrical engineers and contractors may obtain the name of the company on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. In making application the reference number (122) should be quoted.

(C.I.B. 13,389.)

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

The Acting Commissioner of Trade and Customs at Kuala Lumpur (the Board of Trade Correspondent for the Federated Malay States), with a view to enabling United Kingdom firms to capture trade, has forwarded the following list of the principal articles of merchandise that have ceased to be imported from Germany and Austria:—

Accordions, apparel, axes, chairs, chinaware, chocolate, cigarette paper, clocks, coffee cups, curtains, cutlery, cycle accessories, dolls, earthenware, electrical goods and machinery, bottles, enamelled ware, gramophones, hoop iron, hot air fans, iron screws, lamps, latex pails, machinery, matches, mosquito gauze, perfumery, provisions, sardines, sewing machines, shoes, silverware, socks, steel balls, stoves, tiles, undershirts, watch chains, wire, wire netting, wire nails, woodenware, and woollen cashmere. See Note on p. 3.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, and exporters of U.K. goods, may obtain the names of some of the principal importers of the above-mentioned goods in the Federated Malay States on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. In making application the reference number (123) should be quoted.

(C.I.B. 5,977.)

FRANCE.

A French firm of agents in Marseilles and Paris is desirous of obtaining agencies for the sale of *small hardware, spices, drugs, and pharmaceutical and chemical sundries.* See note on page 3. One of the principals of the firm is at present in London and his name and address may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. In making application the reference number (124) should be quoted.

For further information reference should be made to H.M. Consul-General at Marseilles.

(C.I.B. 13,752.)

Openings for British Trade.

FRANCE—*continued.*

H.M. Consul-General in Paris (Mr. W. R. Hearn) reports that a local agent wishes to obtain agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *woollen and cotton fabrics*; also *typewriters and accessories*. See Note on p. 3.

Woolen and Cotton Fabrics; Typewriters and Accessories. United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of appointing an agent in Paris, 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 (125) should be quoted.

(C.I.B. 12,431.)

H.M. Consul at Lyons (Mr. E. R. E. Vicars) reports that a business man at Riorges (Loire) wishes to represent in his important industrial district United Kingdom manufacturers of *textile machinery* used for the manufacture of light silk and cotton fabrics, muslins, grenadines, tarlatans, &c. The same enquirer also wishes to obtain an agency, on commission, for *cotton thread*.

Textile Machinery; Cotton Thread. United Kingdom manufacturers of textile machinery and cotton thread, and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of appointing an agent for the Riorges district, 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 (126) should be quoted.

(C.I.B. 12,882.)

SWITZERLAND.

H.M. Consul at Geneva (Mr. R. E. A. de Candolle) reports the receipt of an enquiry for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *machinery for making lead pencils*.

Machinery for making Lead Pencils. United Kingdom manufacturers of the machinery required 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 (127) should be quoted.

(C.I.B. 12,551.)

PORTUGAL.

The "Diario do Governo" (Lisbon) of 23rd March notifies that tenders will be received, up to 1 p.m. on 14th April, at the "Direcção dos Caminhos de Ferro do Sul e Sueste," Lisbon, for the construction of a railway station at Alcácer do Sal, on the Sado Railway.

Construction Material and Equipment for Railway Station. The specifications and conditions of tender are available for inspection at the "Secretaria do Serviço de Construção e Estudos, Rua de S. Mamede, ao Caldas, 63," Lisbon.

Although this contract will probably be awarded to a Portuguese firm, nevertheless the carrying out of the works may involve the purchase of some material outside Portugal.

Openings for British Trade.

SPAIN.

A manufacturers' agent at Valencia, who is at present in London, desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of *essential oils, paints, colours and varnishes, typewriter ribbons and carbons, pencils, toys and novelties.*

**Essential Oils ; Paints &c. ;
Typewriter Supplies ;
Pencils ; Toys and Novelties.**

desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of essential oils, paints, colours and varnishes, typewriter ribbons and carbons, pencils,

toys and novelties.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Secretary, Statistical and Information Department, London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, London, E.C. (C.L.B. 13,012.)

* * * * *

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 21st March notifies that tenders will be received, up to 1 p.m. on 11th April, at the "Servicio Central Hidráulico, Dirección General de Obras Públicas, Ministerio de Fomento," Madrid, for the supply and installation of the necessary machinery for the supply of water to the town of Comares (Province of Malaga). The conditions of tender, &c. may be inspected at the "Servicio Central Hidráulico," as above. *A provisional deposit of 100 pesetas (about £4) is required to qualify any tender. Local representation is necessary.*

**Machinery for
Water Supply
Works.**

received, up to 1 p.m. on 11th April, at the "Servicio Central Hidráulico, Dirección General de Obras Públicas, Ministerio de Fomento," Madrid, for the supply and installation of the necessary machinery for the supply of water to the town of Comares (Province of Malaga). The conditions of tender, &c. may be inspected at the "Servicio Central Hidráulico," as above. *A provisional deposit of 100 pesetas (about £4) is required to qualify any tender. Local representation is necessary.*

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

The "Gaceta" of 23rd March notifies that tenders will be received, up to 1 p.m. on 25th April, at the "Negociado de Subastas de la Sección de Beneficencia, Diputación Provincial de Madrid, Plaza de Santiago, No. 2," Madrid, for the supply of *cloth and clothing* for charitable institutions required during the current year, at a total cost of 114,086 pesetas (about £4,560). The goods supplied must be equal to samples available for inspection at the above-mentioned "Negociado." *A provisional deposit of 5,704 pesetas (about £230) is required to qualify any tender. Local representation is necessary.*

**Cloth and
Clothing.**

up to 1 p.m. on 25th April, at the "Negociado de Subastas de la Sección de Beneficencia, Diputación Provincial de Madrid, Plaza de Santiago, No. 2,"

Madrid, for the supply of *cloth and clothing* for charitable institutions required during the current year, at a total cost of 114,086 pesetas (about £4,560). The goods supplied must be equal to samples available for inspection at the above-mentioned "Negociado." *A provisional deposit of 5,704 pesetas (about £230) is required to qualify any tender. Local representation is necessary.*

The "Gaceta" of 23rd March also contains a call for tenders by the "Dirección General de Prisiones" for the construction of cells, sick rooms and four workshops in the central prison of the port of Santa María (Cadiz). Tenders will be received, up to noon on 18th April, at the "Sección de Obras, Dirección General de Prisiones, Ministerio de Gracia y Justicia," Madrid, where also the specifications, plans and conditions of tender may be inspected. The estimated cost of the works is 647,860 pesetas (about £26,000) and a maximum period of four years is allowed for their execution.

**Construction
Material for
Prison Cells, &c.**

also contains a call for tenders by the "Dirección General de Prisiones" for the construction of cells, sick rooms and four workshops in the central prison of the port of Santa María (Cadiz). Tenders will be received, up to noon on 18th April, at the "Sección de Obras, Dirección General de Prisiones, Ministerio de Gracia y Justicia," Madrid, where also the specifications, plans and conditions of tender may be inspected. The estimated cost of the works is 647,860 pesetas (about £26,000) and a maximum period of four years is allowed for their execution.

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.

Openings for British Trade.

SPAIN—continued.

The "Gaceta" of 25th March publishes a Royal Decree authorising the "Ministerio de Fomento" to arrange for the execution, by means of a public call for tenders, of paving works and the laying of rails on the wharves of Linares Rivas and Santa Lucia in the port of Coruña. The estimated cost of the works is 593,013 pesetas (about £23,700).

**Material for
Wharf Works.**

The "Gaceta" of 25th March also publishes a notice, issued by the "Ministerio de Fomento," granting permission to Don Tomás Garmendía to utilise, at the rate of 2,570 litres per second, the waters of the Reburdiejos and Sejos streams, in the district of Los Tojos (Province of Santander) for the production of electric power for industrial purposes. The necessary works must be commenced within a year, and be completed within four years, from the date of the concession.

**Hydro-Electric
Plant.**

The "Gaceta" of 26th March notifies that tenders will be opened, on 29th April, at the "Dirección General de Obras Públicas, Ministerio de Fomento," Madrid, for the completion of the port works at Bouzas, in Pontevedra, at an estimated cost of 327,617 pesetas (about £13,100). A period of three years will be allowed for carrying out the works.

**Material for
Port Works.**

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.

ITALY.

H.M. Consul at Milan (Mr. J. H. Towsey) reports that a local firm, whose representative is now in this country, is desirous of obtaining an agency for a United Kingdom marine insurance company.

United Kingdom marine insurance companies, desirous of establishing an agency in Milan, may obtain the name and London address of the representative 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 (128) should be quoted. (C.I.B. 10,887.)

ECUADOR.

Clothing; Jewellery; See article on pp. 36-38.
Furniture; Cement.

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXHIBITIONS.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR, 1917.

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

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

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

EXHIBITION AT SHEFFIELD OF SAMPLES OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GOODS FROM ABROAD.

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

The Exhibition will be held, through the courtesy of the Master Cutler, in the Cutlers' Hall, Church Street, from 7th to 13th April, both days inclusive, and will be open from 10 a.m. until 6 p.m.

Invitations to the Exhibition have been issued by the Board of Trade, working in conjunction with the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce, and manufacturers and exporters who have not already received invitations should make application *at once* to the Chamber.

Further announcements as to the exhibition of the samples in other industrial centres will be made as soon as arrangements are completed.

A complete list of the samples comprised in the Exhibition was published in last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal."

FORTHCOMING TRADE FAIR AT SYDNEY, N.S.W.

With reference to the notice on p. 772 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th March relative to the third Trade Fair to be held in Sydney, N.S.W., in September next, the Sydney Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia reports that 1,000 feet of stall frontage, in depths of 5 feet and 10 feet, at 10s. and 20s. respectively per foot, will be reserved at the Fair for United Kingdom goods. It is the desire of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce, under whose auspices the Fair is being held, to make a feature of the exhibition of United Kingdom goods, and arrangements can be made for the display and representation of goods of United Kingdom firms who are not represented in Sydney.

(C.I.B. 11,316.)

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

FURTHER RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTATION.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

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

GEORGE R.I.

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

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

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

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

Baskets and basket ware (except baskets and basket ware of bamboo).

Cement.

China ware, earthenware and pottery, not including cloisonné wares.

Cotton yarn, cotton piece goods and cotton manufactures of all kinds, except hosiery and lace.

Cutlery.

Fatty acids.

Furniture, manufactured joinery and other wood manufactures, except lacquered wares.

Hardware and hollow-ware.

Oilcloth.

Soap.

Toys, games and playing cards.

Wood and timber of the following kinds, viz.:—beech, birch, elm, and oak.

Woollen and worsted manufactures of all kinds except yarns.

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

This Proclamation may be cited as the Prohibition of Import (No. 1) Proclamation, 1916.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

[*Note.*—The above is the fourth Proclamation issued this year

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

NEUTRAL SHIPS AND COMMERCE.**Amended Regulations.**

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 30th day of March, 1916.

PRESENT:

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by the Declaration of London Order in Council No. 2, 1914, His Majesty was pleased to direct that during the present hostilities the provisions of the Convention known as the Declaration of London should, subject to certain omissions and modifications therein set out, be adopted and put in force by His Majesty's Government; and

Whereas doubts have arisen as to the effect of Article 1 (iii) of the said Order in Council on the right to effect the capture of conditional contraband on board a vessel bound for a neutral port; and

Whereas it is expedient to put an end to such doubts and otherwise to amend the said Order in Council in the manner hereinafter appearing; and

Whereas by Article 19 of the said Declaration it is provided that whatever may be the ulterior destination of a vessel or of her cargo, she cannot be captured for breach of blockade if, at the moment, she is on her way to a non-blockaded port; and

Whereas it is no longer expedient to adopt Article 19 of the said Declaration;

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. The provisions of the Declaration of London Order in Council No. 2, 1914, shall not be deemed to limit or to have limited in any way the right of His Majesty, in accordance with the law of nations, to capture goods upon the ground that they are conditional contraband, nor to affect or to have affected the liability of conditional contraband to capture, whether the carriage of the goods to their destination be direct or entail transshipment or a subsequent transport by land.

2. The provisions of Article 1 (ii) and (iii) of the said Order in Council shall apply to absolute contraband as well as to conditional contraband.

3. The destinations referred to in Article 30 and in Article 33 of the said Declaration shall (in addition to any presumptions laid down in the said Order in Council) be presumed to exist, if

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the goods are consigned to or for a person, who, during the present hostilities, has forwarded imported contraband goods to territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy.

4. In the cases covered by Articles 2 and 3 of this Order, it shall lie upon the owner of the goods to prove that their destination was innocent.

5. From and after the date of this Order, Article 19 of the Declaration of London shall cease to be adopted and put in force. Neither a vessel nor her cargo shall be immune from capture for breach of blockade upon the sole ground that she is at the moment on her way to a non-blockaded port.

6. This Order may be cited as "The Declaration of London Order in Council, 1916."

And the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and each of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, all other Judges of His Majesty's Prize Courts, and all Governors, Officers, and Authorities whom it may concern are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

[*Note.*—The text of the Declaration of London Order in Council No. 2, 1914, appeared on pp. 346-7 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5th November, 1914.]

PROHIBITED EXPORTS.**Amendments in and Additions to List.**

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

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

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

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

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the

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exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited :

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

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

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

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

Gum tragacanth ;

Silica bricks.

- (2) That the heading "Silk, Shantung, in the piece" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted.

- (3) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates :—

Chemicals, drugs, &c. :—

Guaiacol and guaiacol carbonate ;

Senna leaves and pods ;

Stramonium leaves and seeds ;

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.

- (4) That the heading "Gums, resins, balsams, and resinous substances of all kinds, except such as contain caoutchouc" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited 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 should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading :—

Gums, resins, balsams and resinous substances of all kinds, except such as contain caoutchouc, and except gum tragacanth.

- (5) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal :—

Leather, varnished, japanned or enameled ;

Leather waste ;

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Linen thread :
 Rock crystal ;
 Spices, all kinds of, other than pepper, but including
 pimento :
 Starch, including dextrine, farina and potato flour.

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.

EXPORTS OF SILK GOODS.**Arrangements for Facilitating Clearances.**

The Director of the War Trade Department desires to call attention to the Royal Proclamation of 28th July, 1915,* and to the Order of Council of 30th March, 1916,† whereby the export of the following goods was prohibited to the destinations mentioned :—

List A. : To all destinations.

Silk noils of all kinds :
 Silk thread }
 Silk cloth } Suitable for cartridges ;
 Silk braid }

List B. : To all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates.

Silk, raw or thrown :
 Silk waste ;
 Schappe and spun yarns :
 Shantung silk :
 Broad silks of all kinds whether all silk or of silk mixed with other yarns (except with artificial silk yarns or metal threads) in the grey or discharged, undyed, dyed, or printed but unweighted.

In order to facilitate the clearance of silk goods which are outside the terms of these prohibitions arrangements have been made for the issue of certificates by the London, Manchester, and Bradford Chambers of Commerce. Forms of Declaration may be obtained from the Secretaries of these Chambers, and the forms should be filled in and returned to them with samples of the goods proposed to be exported.

Applications for licences in respect of goods which are held to be within the prohibition should be made to the Secretary, War Trade Department, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W. Each application should be accompanied by a sample of the goods referred to. The forms of application can be obtained from the Secretaries of the Chambers or from the principal Collectors of Customs and Excise, or from the War Trade Department.

* See pp. 291-303 of the " Board of Trade Journal " of 29th July, 1915.

† See immediately preceding notice.

*Government Notices affecting Trade.***ENEMY FIRMS ON STATUTORY LIST.****Instructions as to Licences.**

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

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

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

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

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

The envelope should be marked "Application for licence."

[N.B.—The text of the "Trading with the Enemy (Neutral Countries) Proclamation, 1916," appeared on pp. 607-617 of the issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 2nd March. Certain additions and alterations in the Statutory List were published on pp. 848-50 of the "Journal" of 23rd March, and pp. 929-36 of the "Journal" of 30th March. Any further additions or alterations which may be made will be duly notified in the "Board of Trade Journal."]

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:—

76. Veithardt and Hall, Ltd., 41, Eastcheap, London, E.C. Iron and Steel Importers. *Controller*: A. J. Foster, 37, Walbrook, London, E.C. 27th March, 1916.
77. Max Koritschan & Co., Ltd., 5, Duke Street, Tooley Street, London, S.E., Egg Merchants. *Controller*: G. M. Robinson, 3, Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, London, W.C. 27th March, 1916.

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78. Hadenfeldt & Co., 4, Cullum Street, London, E.C., General Merchants. *Controller*: The Hon. Walter John Harry Boyle, 132, York Road, London, S.E. 30th March, 1916.
79. Gustav Rosenmann, 194-200, Bishopsgate, London, E.C., Hardware Merchant. *Controller*: Norman Ward Wild, 22-28, Broad Street Avenue, London, E.C. 30th March, 1916.
80. Eugen Rüdenburg, 14-20, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C., Shipping and Forwarding Agent. *Controller*: John Edward Percival, 6, Old Jewry, London, E.C. 30th March, 1916.
81. C. F. H. Müller, 47, Red Lion Street, High Holborn, London, W.C., Manufacturer of X Ray Tubes. *Controller*: Henry Lancelot Hingston Hill, 2, Broad Street Place, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C. 30th March, 1916.
82. C. F. Stahlecker & Co., 8, Christopher Street, Finsbury, London, E.C., Agents and Merchants in Toys. *Controller*: George Stanhope Pitt, 140, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 3rd April, 1916.
83. F. Schmitz & Co., 59, Mark Lane, London, E.C., Commission Agent and Merchant in Skins. *Controller*: Francis Joseph Saffery, 14, Old Jewry Chambers, London, E.C. 3rd April, 1916.
84. Thermos, A. G., 85, Crowland Road, South Tottenham, London, N., Thermos Manufacturers. *Controller*: J. E. Percival, 6, Old Jewry, London, E.C. 30th March, 1916.
85. Alois Schweiger & Co., 34, Princess Street, Manchester, Merchants. *Controller*: L. L. Samuels, 7, Norfolk Street, Manchester. 30th March, 1916.
86. N.W.K. Co., Ltd., Conway Buildings, 5, Grey Friars, Leicester, Yarn Merchants. *Controller*: T. Fleming Birch, Court Chambers, 27½, Friar Lane, Leicester. 30th March, 1916.
87. London Electron Works Co., Ltd., Regent's Dock, Limehouse, London, E., Dealers in old Tin. *Controller*: Arthur Taylor, Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C. 3rd April, 1916.

[The text of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1916 appeared on pp. 377-383 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th February; the businesses mentioned above are additional to those noted on pp. 620-1 of the "Journal" of 2nd March, p. 692 of the "Journal" of 9th March, pp. 774-5 of the "Journal" of 16th March, pp. 852-4 of the "Journal" of 23rd March, and pp. 939-40 of the "Journal" of 30th March.]

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TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

Rules regarding Vesting and Application of Property.

The "London Gazette" of 31st March publishes the following notice:—

1. Rule 9 of the Trading with the Enemy (Vesting and Application of Property) Rules, 1915, is hereby annulled, and the following Rule shall stand in lieu thereof:—

9. The fees payable under these Rules shall be fees which would be payable according to the ordinary practice of the Court to which the application is made. Provided that the Court to which the application is made may remit or excuse, in whole or in part, any fees so paid or payable.

2. Nothing in these Rules shall affect the fees payable in the County Court in pursuance of County Courts Trading with the Enemy (Application of Property) Rules, 1915.

3. These Rules may be cited as the "Trading with the Enemy (Vesting and Application of Property) Amendment Rules, 1916," and shall come into operation forthwith.

Dated the 29th day of March, 1916.

Buckmaster, C.

We concur.

Geoffrey Howard.

Geo. H. Roberts.

(Two of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.)

[Note.—The Trading with the Enemy (Vesting and Application of Property) Rules, 1915, were published in the "London Gazette" of 12th January, 1915.]

TRADE WITH CHINA AND SIAM.

A Supplement (dated 29th March) to the "London Gazette" of 28th March contains complete revised lists of persons and bodies of persons to whom articles to be exported to China and Siam may be consigned, under the terms of the Proclamation of 24th September last (see pp. 952-3 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 30th September).

Copies of the Supplement referred to may be obtained, price 4½d. 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.]

*Government Notices affecting Trade.***TRADING IN WAR MATERIAL.****List of Articles in respect of which Licences are required.**

With reference to the notices which have appeared from time to time in the "Board of Trade Journal" calling attention to amendments to the Regulations (called the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914) under which trading in war material is prohibited unless authorised by a permit of the competent naval or military authority under Regulations 30A and 30B, the following list of war material to which the Regulations apply is published for the information and guidance of British firms:—

ARMY COUNCIL.

The Army Council has ordered that Defence of the Realm Regulation 30A applies to the undermentioned war material. *Application for licence to negotiate or deal in any of the classes or descriptions of war material mentioned should be addressed to the Secretary (M.O. 5 D), War Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.*

Arms and Ammunition.

War material of the undermentioned classes and descriptions, that is to say: Arms and ammunition of a military nature, including all arms of greater calibre than .23 inch and ammunition therefor (other than shot guns and sporting ammunition for shot guns) and military explosives.

The articles mentioned below are included among arms and ammunition specified by the Army Council as war material to which Regulation 30A is to be applied:—

Ammunition;	Machine guns;
Bombs;	Mortars;
Cartridges;	Pistols;
Detonators;	Revolvers;
Fuses (for shells);	Rifles;
Gaines;	Shells and shell bodies
Grenades (a);	(machined) (a);
Guns (artillery);	Cavalry swords.

Machinery, raw material and components other than those mentioned are not included under war material.

(a) No licence is required for rough castings or un-machined shell bodies.

Military Explosives.

Acetone;	Nitro-cellulose powder;
Ammonal;	Nitro glycerine;
Ballistite;	Perchlorate of ammonia;
Bellite;	Perchlorate of potash;
Blastine;	Picric;
Cordite;	Sabulite;
Fulminate of mercury;	Tetryl;
Guncotton;	Tonite;
Gunpowder;	Trotyl;
Melinite;	T.N.T. (trinitrotoluol);
Megadine;	T.N.X. (trinitroxytolol).

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Russian Flax or Tow.

The Army Council have also prohibited the purchase, sale or dealing in dressed or undressed Russian flax or tow *wherever situate*, except under licence from the War Department.

Correspondence in this connection should be addressed to the Director of Army Contracts, Raw Materials Section, Imperial House, Tolhill Street, London, S.W.

* * * * *

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.

The Minister of Munitions has ordered that Defence of the Realm Regulation 30A applies to the undermentioned war material:—

Metals and Ores.

Aluminium and alumina.

Platinum metals, ores, residues and bars containing the same.

Optical Munitions.

Angle of sight instruments;	Mekometers;
Apparatus for the control of fire;	Periscopes and hyposcopes, using optical means other than, or in addition to, plane mirrors;
Clinometers;	Prismatic binoculars and monoculars having a magnifying power of 5 times or more;
Compasses, prismatic and the like, of an outer diameter of $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. or less, by means of which an azimuth angle can be read off simultaneously with the sighting of an object.	Rangefinders;
Dial sights;	Telemeters;
Directors;	Telescopic or other optical sights for rifles;
Field plotters;	Terrestrial telescopes, portable, with an object glass of $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins. full diameter or more, and a magnifying power of 11 times or more.
Galilean binoculars having object-glasses with a full diameter of $1\frac{3}{4}$ ins. or more, and a magnifying power of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 times:	

Application for licence to negotiate or deal in the above materials should be addressed to the Director of Materials of the Ministry of Munitions, Arcament Buildings, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

Whale Oil.

Whale oil.

All applications for a permit to negotiate or deal in whale oil should be addressed to the Director of Propellant Supplies, Ministry of Munitions, 32 and 34, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.

Other Metals, and Scrap Metals.

[It should be noted that under the Defence of the Realm Regulation 30B, except under certain conditions (for which see p. 627-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 2nd March, and p. 693 of the

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“Journal” of 9th March), it is not lawful for any person on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person to sell or buy, or to offer to sell or buy.

- (a) any of the following metals:—Iron (including pig-iron), steel of all kinds, copper, zinc, brass, lead, antimony, nickel, tungsten, molybdenum, ferro-alloys; or
- (b) any other metal which may be specified in an order of the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions as being a metal required for the production of any war material.]

In this connection the Ministry of Munitions has announced that transactions will not be permitted, except under special licence, in the following:—

Scrap from high speed steel; scrap from copper; scrap from brass.

Transactions in other scrap metals do not require a licence.

(C.I.B. 10,608.)

PROHIBITION OF THE LIFTING OF HAY AND STRAW IN GREAT BRITAIN.

In pursuance of the Powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914-16, the Army Council have given notice that all hay or oat or wheat straw, threshed or unthreshed, now standing on a farm or other premises *in bulk* in Great Britain is taken possession of by the Army Council and shall from the date of this Order be held at the disposal of the duly authorised officers of the War Department.

Applications (applying to hay or wheat or oat straw threshed or unthreshed now standing on a farm or other premises *in bulk*) for the purchase or removal for the needs of private consumers will as a rule only be entertained for such amounts as appear to the person to whom the application is made, from a declaration to be furnished by the applicant, to be necessary either for consumption by stock in the applicant's possession or control or to be equal to the average monthly quantity dealt in or consumed by the applicant during the three months ending 31st March, 1916, and if it appears from the declaration that he has not purchased or removed or applied for the purchase or removal of hay or straw from any other source covering the same service.

Applications will only be granted upon certain conditions to producers to enable certain quantities of hay or wheat or oat straw to be sold to private consumers or dealers.

Farmers and stock breeders are authorised to use the normal quantity of hay or oat or wheat straw in their possession for consumption by stock in their possession or control.

Application for purchase or removal under this Order must be made in writing to the District Purchasing Officer of the District or County in which the hay or straw affected is standing. These

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written applications must contain a declaration either that the forage required is necessary for consumption by stock in the applicant's possession or control or is equal to the average monthly quantity dealt in by the applicant during the three months ending 31st March, 1916, and it must appear from the declaration that he has not purchased or removed or applied for the purchase or removal of hay or straw from any other source covering the same service.

[The names and addresses of the District Purchasing Officers in England and Scotland are published in the Second Supplement to the "London Gazette" of 31st March, copies of which may be obtained from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C., price 4½d. post free.]

LIGHT DUES INCREASED.

The "London Gazette" of 31st March publishes an Order-in-Council giving full effect to the scale and rules set out in the Second Schedule to the Merchant Shipping (Mercantile Marine Fund) Act, 1898, and repealing various subsequent Orders-in-Council which authorised reductions of the original dues. The new Order-in-Council came into operation on 1st April.

The original rates to which the dues now revert are 1d. per ton per voyage for home-trade sailing ships, 2¼d. for foreign-going sailing ships, 1½d. for home-trade steamers, and 2¾d. for foreign-going steamers. There is an annual payment of 1s. per ton for tugs in place of payments per voyage.

ENEMY BUSINESSES IN EGYPT LICENSED TO TRADE.

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" of 9th March notifies that two firms have been granted licences to trade without special restriction, in place of the restricted (*b*) licences previously granted to them. The names of these firms may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

[*Note.*—Three forms of licences are in use: (*a*).—licences to carry on trade without special restriction; (*b*).—licences to trade in Egypt with the British Empire and with Allies of Great Britain; and (*c*).—licences to trade for the purpose of liquidation only—see p. 312 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 3rd February.]

ENEMY COMPANIES AND CONTRACTS IN AUSTRALIA.

With reference to the notice on p. 699 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9th March relative to companies declared to be "enemy companies" under the Commonwealth Trading with the Enemy Act

Government Notices affecting Trade.

(1914), it is notified that the "Commonwealth of Australia Gazette" of 4th February, publishes the names of two further companies which have been declared by the Federal Attorney-General to fall within the category of "enemy companies."

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

Enemy Shareholders in Australia.

With reference to the notice on p. 699 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9th March relative to the proposed transference to Public Trustees of all shares held by naturalised or enemy aliens in companies incorporated in Australia, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia that the Commonwealth Parliament has recently passed legislation giving effect to the proposal.

Under this legislation, enemy shareholders are required to effect the necessary transfers not later than 15th April, the Public Trustee in each case having full power to hold all shares until twelve months after the end of the war, or to sell in accordance with the regulations. With regard to naturalised persons of enemy origin the same conditions apply, except that certain provision is made for the granting of exemptions. Reasonable extensions of time will be allowed to shareholders resident in Great Britain, who may lodge claims for exemption not later than 15th April.

Power has been delegated to Mr. R. B. Curd, Chief Customs Officer of the High Commissioner's Office, 72, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W., to receive transfer of shares, scrip, and dividends, to give receipts and take custody of scrip, and also to take any necessary action to carry out instructions received from the Public Trustee in Australia.

(C.I.B. 13,101.)

[An order published in the "Commonwealth of Australia Gazette" of 17th February permits communications confined to matters arising out of the application of the regulations referred to above to be addressed to enemy shareholders.]

Transactions by Enemy Firms.

The Melbourne office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia calls attention to an order made by the Federal Attorney-General under the Commonwealth Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914, and published in the "Commonwealth of Australia Gazette" of 20th January last. This order permits certain transactions with or for the benefit of any firm with which trading is prohibited in pursuance of the Proclamation of 22nd December made under the above-mentioned Act.

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

(C.I.B. 11,326.)

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

MORATORIUM IN FRANCE.

With reference to the notice on p. 98 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 13th January, and to previous notices, relative to special financial measures taken in *France* to meet the situation created by the war, it is notified that H.M. Embassy in Paris has forwarded an extract from the "Journal Officiel" of 19th March, containing the text of a Presidential Decree, dated 18th March, prolonging the Moratorium in regard to commercial debts and bank deposits for a further period of 90 days. The Moratorium in respect of bills given by merchants and manufacturers who had contracts either with the French Government or with Allied Governments, as provided by the Decree of 23rd December last, terminated at the end of March.

In like manner it is further provided that sums due by reason of bills of exchange, the supply of goods, advances, cash deposits, and credit balances for current accounts, payable or repayable in *Algeria*, are excluded from the provisions of the present Decree, and are to be dealt with by a later Decree. Nevertheless, the terms of the present Decree apply in *Algeria* to the following classes of debtors: (1) debtors at present with the colours, and debtors who since 1st August, 1914, have been invalided home by reason of wounds or sickness, also their heirs; and (2) unlimited liability joint stock companies (*sociétés en nom collectif*) of which all the members are with the colours, and simple limited liability companies (*sociétés en commandite simple*) of which the managers are with the colours.

The text of the Decree (in French) may be consulted by United Kingdom firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

In submitting the above-mentioned Decree to the President of the Republic, the Ministers concerned report that the presentation of moratorial bills at the Bank of France bears witness to the desire of debtors to meet, wherever possible, their postponed obligations. Thus, since the beginning of January, previously moratorially-protected bills to the value of nearly 130,000,000 frs. have been paid directly into the Bank of France. This sum does not include the bills of those (above-mentioned) manufacturers and merchants who had contracts with the French or Allied Governments.

(C. 11,361.)

SPANISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

Goods in which Foreign Competition is *not* permitted.

With reference to the notice on p. 84 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 13th January relative to goods in which foreign competition is admitted in Spanish Government contracts, it is notified that the "Gaceta de Madrid" of 10th March contains a Royal Order eliminating from the list of goods referred to the following articles, in view of the fact that these are now manufactured in Spain:—Typewriting machines; milk sterilisers; disinfecting stoves and ovens; sweepers; sanitary and watering carts; mechanical installations for slaughterhouses; mechanical clothes washers; grinders; tar boilers for street paving purposes; water filters; and stoves for chemical and bacteriological laboratories.

TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

CANADA.—The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) has forwarded a copy of a "Review of Business Conditions in Canada during 1915," prepared by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, from which the following particulars have been extracted:—

Maritime Provinces.—Owing to uncertainty as to the duration of the war, the lumber business had to face a situation in regard to markets, freights and exchange entirely unprecedented in the trade. This, however, was met with considerable courage and the lumber output is estimated to have been from 25 to 30 per cent. above that of the previous season. Notwithstanding the abnormal rise in transatlantic freights and the fall in the value of sterling exchange, the usual proportion of the product has been marketed and it is believed that more than average profits have been realised.

Following the outbreak of the war, a number of the principal industries became very depressed. The outlook was extremely gloomy until the turn of the year when ordinary trade improved and large and profitable business resulted from war orders.

As regards agriculture, returns have been abundant, except in the case of apples and potatoes, the yield of these being disappointing. The quantity of hay in many localities has been phenomenal. All farm products have brought good prices and this will to a great extent make up for the shortage of potatoes and apples. A further substantial increase has been apparent in the output of dairy products, especially in Nova Scotia.

The fishery returns have been considerably above the average. The Lunenburg banking fleet had a very good season, its total catch being 227,245 quintals. The shore fisheries also were highly successful and for all varieties of fish, fresh and cured, there have been continuously good markets. There was a large increase in the export of live lobsters and good prices were obtained.

The output of the collieries for the year ended 30th September, 1915, was about 6,400,000 tons, a decrease of 626,000 tons on the previous year's figures. The falling-off was due partly to policy and partly to scarcity of water transportation, but principally to shortage of labour owing to military enlistment. The present market conditions are excellent. The valuable antimony mines near Windsor and Fredericton have been operated to their full capacity.

Quebec Province.—Trade conditions on the whole have been better than was expected. Fortunately, the harvest was a bountiful one, the weather conditions having been favourable on the whole. The hay crop was very satisfactory and the crop of oats was an excellent one as regards both yield and quality. There was a large increase in the cultivation of wheat. The root crops were fair, with the exception of potatoes, which, owing to the wet weather at the end of August, yielded only moderately throughout the Province.

The cod fisheries of the Province have had a successful season; the catch has been large and, owing to the world-wide shortage of fish, the price has been higher than for many years. The catch of mackerel was considerably below the average but the price was 50 per cent. higher, owing to Norwegian and Irish mackerel being out of the market.

Trade Conditions Abroad.

Lumber operations were carried on during the winter of 1914-15 on a reduced scale, the outlook being unsatisfactory owing to the general depression in the building trade and the large stock of sawn lumber carried over from the previous season. The market has been exceedingly dull throughout the year and prices have been low. Sales in Canada have been at a minimum and there has been a marked falling-off in the volume of shipments to the United States. Shipments of deals to the United Kingdom, however, have been larger than usual.

One of the effects of the war has been the revival of chrome-iron mining in Quebec Province, an industry which has been dormant since the discovery of the Rhodesian deposits in 1908.

Ontario.—General business conditions have been remarkably good in spite of the war, the mining industry has made a new record and, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather in the spring and late summer, agricultural results have seldom been better. The acreage prepared for fall wheat in 1914, was considerably in excess of that of the previous year; the crop wintered well and would have been the largest on record had it not been for the excessive rains during the harvest season. Spring wheat and other cereal crops showed a good yield but were of uneven quality owing to wet weather. There was an excellent yield of barley but it was much discoloured by rain and unsuitable for malting purposes. Though oats suffered more from flattening than any other crop, the yield per acre was above the average. The root crops, with the exception of potatoes, all showed an average yield on a slightly increased acreage. It is claimed that the Province has never before had such a satisfactory season for dairy products, and the manufacture of cheese particularly was largely in excess of that of other years.

The lumber business, both manufacturing and retail, continues to suffer from the curtailment of building operations, though a slight improvement has been noticeable owing to the demand for shell boxes. Little or no movement is reported in hardwood sections, and it is not expected that the market will improve until after the war, as there is no demand for this class of lumber. In the Ottawa district logging operations during the last winter were much less extensive than in previous years, but owing to the unusually heavy rains the logs came down much more freely than in the two preceding years, and an abundant supply reached the mills, giving a cut of 435,000,000 ft., as against 375,000,000 ft. for the 1914 season. This is, however, about 100,000,000 ft. less than the normal cut for the Ottawa valley. There are more logs than usual near the mills this winter, and this will enable an early opening of sawing operations next season.

Great activity was shown in the mining districts, particularly at the gold, nickel and copper mines. (An article on the mining industry of Ontario in 1915 appeared on p. 424 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th February.)

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.—In 1914 the effects of a partial crop failure were added to the shock caused by the war,

Trade Conditions Abroad.

rendering imperative strict economies by the farmer, and causing a cessation of building improvements. The outlook has been entirely changed by the wonderful crop of 1915. Throughout the Provinces merchants report trade as excellent, with more cash business than ever known. Even the lumber business has had a strong revival. The coal output has increased until it bears some relation to its former high level. (C.I.B. 3,159.)

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NEW ZEALAND.—The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand has forwarded an extract from the local press of 1st January, reviewing the condition of trade in the Dominion in 1915, from which the following particulars have been extracted:—

A period of remarkable prosperity has been experienced by the mercantile community in New Zealand during the past year. The effects of the war have dominated all other influences and, while difficulties have been experienced in securing supplies and in finding substitutes for commodities previously drawn from the Continent of Europe, the greatly increased spending power of the people has provided a generous compensation. The basis of this prosperity has been the increased production throughout a fairly good season, and the increased prices obtained for New Zealand produce. Almost the only products of any importance that were adversely affected by the war were flax and kauri gum.

As regards imports, the outstanding feature has been the provision of new sources of supply for many articles formerly imported from Europe. During the first half of the year there was also a decided falling-off in imports from the United Kingdom and this was only partly recovered during the September quarter. When the final figures for 1915 are available it will be found that trade with the United States and Japan increased as trade with Europe fell away. The increase of imports from Japan is just as pronounced as the increase of imports from the United States. New Zealand is flooded with Japanese toys and fancy goods imported during the last few months of the year. The New Zealand Government imported flour and wheat from the United States and Canada, and, as dried fruits could not be obtained from the Levant, nor machinery from the United Kingdom, these goods also were imported from the United States. Another large item in the imports from the United States was motor cars. During the year there was a large decline in the declared average value of the cars imported into New Zealand and, although this is partly due to the gradual fall in prices, it distinctly points to a preponderance of imports of the cheaper American cars.

In hardware the difficulty is in getting orders executed at all. Deliveries of all descriptions of iron have been slow, and fencing wire is particularly scarce. During the last few months, however, there has been a noticeable increase in the quantity of corrugated iron imported. All galvanised iron goods will be scarce. In drapery the selection of goods is naturally restricted, but there is no necessity for buyers to go without, as substitutes have been obtained for most descriptions. (C.I.B. 10,553.)

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Trade Conditions Abroad.

CHINA (CHINKIANG).—H. M. Consul at Chinkiang (Mr. H. A. Ottewill) reports as follows on the trade of that port in 1915:—

The net trade of the port in 1915 represented a value of £2,483,850, a decrease from the previous year of £454,534, and £1,069,086 less than the figures for 1913. The causes of this large decline in trade are many and various, chief among them being the silting-up of the harbour (see notice on p. 50); the ever-decreasing navigability of the Grand Canal and other small waterways which have acted as feeders to Chinkiang by affording means of transport for native produce to the port; the competition of the railways from Tientsin to Pukow, and from Nanking to Shanghai; the opening of the port of Pukow to trade, enabling ships to take cargo direct from Pukow; the comparatively poor crops of beans and peas, two of the staple local products; the general feeling of uncertainty in Chinese commercial circles in consequence of pending changes in form of government; and the European war.

Among the principal foreign goods imported into Chinkiang in 1915 were the following:—

Kerosene oil, which is the most important item in the list of foreign imports, decreased from 11,091,331 gals. in 1914 to 9,917,061 gals. in 1915. The result is that the shortage of stocks has sent prices up considerably, and many Chinese have installed electric light in their shops and houses in order to escape the expense of kerosene oil.

Sugar imports decreased from 458,979 cwts. in 1914 to 331,560 cwts. in 1915. Prices ruled high during the summer, but declined towards the end of the year. Java sugar is gradually disappearing from the market, less than 250 cwts. being imported in 1915. Native sugar imported reached 79,989 cwts., against 49,631 cwts. in 1914.

Coal.—The imports of foreign coal in 1915 amounted to 23,015 tons as compared with 24,643 tons in 1914, whilst native coal was imported to the extent of 32,558 tons as compared with 38,784 tons in 1914.

Beans.—Owing to the failure of the local bean crop, the imports of beans amounted to the high figure of 290,300 cwts.

The values of the chief items of direct import from foreign countries in 1915 were as follows: Kerosene, £195,085; sugar, £112,716; coal, £15,537; tinned plates, £13,962; palm-leaf fans, £8,789; matches, £8,548; sandal-wood, £8,300; various, £16,299; the total value of foreign imports being £379,236.

Exports, which totalled £713,779 in the year, included only £6,455 direct to foreign countries, including Hong Kong. Exports of wheat flour increased by 193,506 piculs, this being the only marked change.

Local exchange, which is on Shanghai, fluctuates considerably. The highest exchange in 1915 was in January, when 1,000 Chinkiang taels equalled 1,062 Haikwan taels*; and the lowest in March, when 1,000 Chinkiang taels equalled 922 Haikwan taels. The average exchange for the year was 991 Haikwan taels for 1,000 Chinkiang taels.

Picul = 133½ lbs.

(C.I.B. 12,708.)

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

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

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Trade Conditions Abroad.

UNITED STATES (BOSTON DISTRICT).—H.M. Consul-General at Boston (Mr. F. P. Leay) has furnished the following account of commercial conditions in his consular district:—

The general improvement in business in the Boston Consular district has continued. This upward trend started in the lines affected by emergency orders and has spread until now business in general is better than it has been for a long time. Domestic business is becoming a more important factor each month, although in some industries the improvement is due to a large extent to the stoppage of importations because of the war.

Stocks of merchandise have been allowed to run unusually low, and this condition, together with the sudden retail demand, has put a strain on many manufacturers to fill orders. On the other hand, manufacturers are inclined to keep their business well in hand, and are cautious about extending beyond such business as is in sight. Labour is in good demand and in some lines is hard to obtain.

The boot and shoe industry continues to improve and some factories report an output considerably above normal, especially in the lower priced shoes. Factories engaged on domestic orders are better employed than they have been for many weeks. Those working on foreign army contracts have enough to keep them busy for some time to come. The delivery of current orders is wanted in a hurry and dealers are placing repeat orders; this demand is very rapidly clearing the in-stock of the manufacturers. An interesting feature of the market is the increasing demand from foreign dealers for staple lines for their regular trade.

The cotton mill situation is favourable, especially in fine goods, and mills are running to capacity.

The paper trade is showing a good improvement and business is reported better than for some years.

The wool market during the last quarter of 1915 developed great strength, with a good steady demand from manufacturers, who are generally better employed than they have been for some years. After several months of activity, stimulated partly by foreign war orders, manufacturers are now preparing for an active demand in the near future for home consumption, which demand foreshadows a better employment of labour, and at advanced wages.

The shortage of dye-stuffs, from all reports, is very serious and growing worse; this is causing great concern in all the industries affected, and manufacturers of woollen goods hesitate to take orders for goods to be delivered this spring unless they have the necessary dyes in hand.

Domestic wools were not as active as foreign during the last quarter of 1915, and values, while strengthening, have not materially advanced, especially in clothing wools, which are, relatively the cheapest wools in the world now.

Receipts of wool at Boston during 1915 included 553,839 bales or 247,914,385 lbs. of foreign and 771,369 bales or 190,730,629 lbs. of domestic. Shipments during 1915 aggregated 272,473,422 lbs. compared with 267,149,395 lbs. in 1914.

(C. 11,655.)

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

Visit of H.M. Trade Commissioner.

In accordance with the practice that has been established for H.M. Trade Commissioners in the British Self-Governing Dominions to visit the United Kingdom officially from time to time, so that manufacturers and merchants may have the opportunity of consulting them on any matters connected with their business, or of obtaining information as to the possibilities of extending their trade, H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) is now in this country, and is interviewing (*by appointment*) representatives of firms who have expressed a desire to see him in London at the offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade. Mr. Milne will attend at the offices of the London Chamber of Commerce on 17th, 18th and 19th April, and immediately after Easter will commence to visit those trade and industrial centres in the provinces which have been decided upon as most advantageous to visit in view of the applications that have been received from firms in or near those centres, and from Chambers of Commerce.

In order that appointments may be satisfactorily arranged, firms who may desire to have an interview with Mr. Milne are requested to make their applications as soon as possible. Such applications should be addressed to the Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. The reference number (C.I.B. 4266 16) should be quoted.

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

It may be stated that one of the principal duties of H.M. Trade Commissioners is to report to the Board of Trade promptly, and if possible in advance, any opportunities which may arise in the Dominions in the form of contracts open to tender, or in any other way for the development of British trade. The Commissioners also report to the Board periodically on the nature and extent of foreign competition and other matters of commercial interest, including changes in Customs duties and regulations, financial and trade conditions, changes in regard to means of transport, and legislation affecting trade and commerce; and they furnish periodically classified lists of importers and buyers in the Dominions. A good deal of the information so furnished is published by the Commercial Intelligence Branch in the "Board of Trade Journal," some is communicated to Chambers of Commerce likely to be specially interested and to those United

United Kingdom Trade with Australia.

Kingdom firms whose names are inscribed in the Special Register of the Commercial Intelligence Branch (see notice on p. 11) and some—*e.g.*, lists of names of traders at particular places, detailed Customs regulations affecting particular matters, and similar information—is filed at the Commercial Intelligence Branch for the information of firms and persons interested who may apply, either personally or by letter.

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

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

TRADE ENQUIRIES REGARDING MARKETS ABROAD.

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

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

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

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

DEVELOPMENT OF COMODORO RIVADAVIA OIL FIELDS.

Report of Oil Commission.

H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires calls attention to a recently issued Report by the Comodoro Rivadavia Oil Commission to the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture on the development of the oil fields at Comodoro Rivadavia. The Commission referred to is a Department under the Ministry of Agriculture charged with the duty of developing the oil fields, and the following summary of its Report may be of interest:—

Production of petroleum.—The number of producing wells in the Comodoro Rivadavia oil fields at the present time is 21 (under the denomination of "producing wells" are comprised wells capable of yielding petroleum). In addition 12 borings are in progress, and it was estimated that four of these would be concluded at the end of last month (March); three borings are just started and five are fairly well forward. From January, 1911, when the Commission assumed their task, until 17th February last the quantity of petroleum extracted from the State reserves amounted to 156,300 tons, of which 122,000 tons have been sold. The production amounted to 75,900 tons in 1915, as compared with 40,530 tons in 1914. The output of petroleum during the present year will, it is estimated, amount to 160,000 tons. The yield recently obtained from the 21 producing wells has averaged 14 tons per day.

Storage and transport.—For the storage of petroleum there have been erected at Comodoro Rivadavia four steel tanks, each with a capacity of 6,000 cubic metres. Besides these there are also covered-in tanks and warehouses in which about 26,000 cubic metres of oil can be stored. Two storage tanks have also been installed at the South Dock at Buenos Aires, each of 6,000 cubic metres capacity.

The service of transport of the petroleum from Comodoro Rivadavia to Buenos Aires is at present carried out by means of two tank steamers, each with a carrying capacity of 2,000 tons, and these two steamers can transport a maximum of about 8,000 tons a month.

Proposal to increase price of petroleum.—Now and for a long time to come, the Report proceeds, the greater part of the output of national petroleum must be applied principally to combustible purposes in substitution for coal, of which the normal annual imports into Argentina have been about 4,000,000 tons. As regards calorific value, it is calculated that one ton of petroleum is equal to one-and-a-half tons of coal; on the other hand, the price of a ton of coal in Argentina is from 42 pesos currency (£3 17s. 0d.) to 45 pesos (£4 2s. 6d.), while the price of national petroleum is 24 pesos (£2 4s. 0d.). On various occasions the Commission has represented to the Executive Power that the selling price of petroleum would admit of some increase, and now the desirability of increasing the price is confirmed, and is more than ever justified, in view of the fact that prices of materials for exploitation have advanced and the cost of production has thereby increased. The cost of transport has also risen.

The Commission considers it necessary to fix a basic price for oil at the well-head, which price should remain stable, forming a maximum

Development of Comodoro Rivadavia Oil Fields.

which could be reduced as and when working expenses diminish, or as commercial conditions demand, and to this price would be added a sum equivalent to the average cost of transport. Thus, establishing a basic price of 20 pesos (£1 16s. 8d.) per ton at the well-head, there would be added to that amount the average cost of transport per ton—the present cost of transport per ton is 13 pesos (£1 3s. 10d.)—it being understood that the national petroleum should always be offered to the public at a price relatively lower than that of coal. The possibility of selling petroleum at between 35 pesos (£3 4s. 2d.), and 40 pesos (£3 13s. 4d.) per ton has been proved.

Plan to increase production.—With a view to the increasing substitution of national petroleum for imported coal the Commission proposes that the exploitation of the oil fields should be conducted on a much larger scale. Last November it submitted to the Executive Power a plan of exploitation based on the expenditure of 15,000,000 pesos (£1,375,000). This project was favourably received. The Commission has arrived at the conclusion that if the sum mentioned were incorporated in the exploitation, and if the requisite impulee were given to the work, the production of petroleum in 1918 would be 480,000 tons, and in 1920, 840,000 tons. The Commission points out that apart from the reserved State zone of 5,000 hectares (12,350 acres) there exists a vast petroleum field, oil having been met with as far away as 14 kilometres (about 8½ miles) north of the State reserves.

Concessions to private companies recommended.—The action of private enterprise, the Report concludes, cannot and should not be disregarded, because as the country progresses fuel necessities will increase. Consequently it is urgent to obtain special legislation for concessions beyond the reserved zone, so that work may be undertaken by private companies who would also place large quantities of oil on the market. The solution suggested has the advantage of throwing open the petroleum fields of Comodoro Rivadavia to the action both of the State and of private enterprise, thus eliminating one of the dangers which private enterprise alone would involve by creating a practical monopoly. This solution would also maintain the control of the State over the reserved zone, the output of which would be destined in the first place to the State, and the excess could be placed on the market at the same price as might be charged by private producers, provided such prices were equitable.

(C. 11,287.)

Cubic metre = 1.308 cubic yards; peso currency = about 1s. 10d. at present rate of exchange.

EMPLOYEES FROM NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

Warning to British Firms.

Attention having been called to an advertisement in the press of a neutral country on behalf of a London firm seeking the services of a clerk, the Foreign Office desire to point out the undesirability, and even the danger, of obtaining employees in this manner at the present time.

(C.I.B. 11,945.)

OPENINGS FOR TRADE IN ECUADOR.

H.M. Consul at Guayaquil (Mr. H. W. Wilson) reports as follows, regarding openings for British trade in Ecuador:—

Ready-made Clothing.—The trade in ready-made clothing is well established in Ecuador, and a large variety of garments, of both the cheaper and better grades, for men, women and children are kept in stock. A large proportion of these ready-made goods, especially for women and children, used to be procured from Austria-Hungary and Germany, so that there is an opening for increased trade with the United Kingdom, of which several United Kingdom manufacturers are already taking advantage. In connection with this trade it may be mentioned that the climate of Ecuador necessitates heavy clothing on the high tablelands of the Andes and light tropical clothing on the low-lying coast district.

Cheap Jewellery.—In Ecuador there is a large sale for pendants made of 12 carat gold, with the figures of Saints stamped in relief, and filled in with shellac. This trade has been entirely in the hands of German manufacturers, who were continually devising new designs to suit the fancy and requirements of their customers; it is not confined to Ecuador alone and it might be of interest to United Kingdom manufacturers to investigate the subject, bearing in mind that orders for other articles of cheap jewellery would doubtlessly ensue.

Bentwood Furniture.—There is a good market and a constant demand for bentwood furniture—rocking chairs, arm chairs, settees, &c.—a class of furniture which used to be imported exclusively from Austria-Hungary. This opening might well be investigated by British manufacturers.

Cement.—About three-fifths of the cement imported into Ecuador used to come from Germany. The demand is increasing on account of the sanitation work which is in progress in Guayaquil, and also on account of the new municipal building Ordinance which requires the foundations of all new buildings to be constructed of concrete. It is satisfactory to note that the superior quality of barrels used by United Kingdom exporters greatly reduces the percentage of loss in transit. On shipments of cement from other countries the percentage of loss, through employing weak and inferior barrels, often reaches as much as 40 per cent.

Hints to Manufacturers.—It is an unfortunate fact that there are no large British importing firms in Ecuador such as are to be found in other countries on the west coast of South America, and that United Kingdom manufacturers are almost entirely dependent on foreign firms for pushing British trade. On the other hand a number of German importing firms have been established for many years in Ecuador, and these employ native travellers who make periodical trips all over the interior, pushing German goods and noting any new openings for extending trade.

The best way to increase British trade with Ecuador would be by the establishment of British importing firms at Guayaquil, preferably

Openings for Trade in Ecuador.

branches of firms already established at other places on the west coast of South America, otherwise by appointing local representatives or commission agents of allied or neutral nationality.

Regarding local representatives, H.M. Consul believes that the interests of a manufacturer are better cared for when entrusted to an independent commission agent than they would be by giving an agency to a firm which deals in the goods. The "live" commission agent is constantly visiting his customers and looking for orders for the firms he represents, whereas a merchant is satisfied to retail the goods himself and is not as a rule particularly anxious to have the same class of goods dealt in by his competitors. There is, of course, much to be said on either side, but, in H.M. Consul's opinion, the employment of a good local commission agent is one of the best means of building up new trade in Ecuador.

It would be advisable to give a commission agent a fixed territory and to allow him a confidential commission on all orders accepted by the principal, whether the orders are received through the agent or direct from the buyer. It is the usual custom for the agent to send orders in the name of the buyer (not in his own name), and the goods are invoiced direct to the buyer. The bills of lading, invoices and other documents are forwarded to the buyer through a bank with a bill of exchange drawn at sight, or at the number of days previously agreed upon when the order is accepted. These bills of exchange are always drawn in sterling. Until the bill has been accepted the bank does not deliver the documents covering the shipment, nor can the buyer dispose of the goods.

By taking ordinary precautions this class of trading is generally satisfactory, and if the business is done through a reliable commission agent the solvency and good faith of the buyer can generally be ascertained. A responsible commission agent would doubtless be willing to wait for his commission until after the goods had actually been paid for. It would be advisable for United Kingdom manufacturers who wish to extend their trade with Ecuador to send out a responsible representative to look over the field, and, if satisfied, he could make final arrangements with some local firm or commission agent.

Catalogues.—An important matter that should always be borne in mind is the preparation and distribution of catalogues. These should be printed in Spanish and distributed amongst all possible buyers. To wait until an order has been received before sending out a catalogue is poor business. Advertising pays, and one of the best advertisements is a well-arranged catalogue—provided it gets into the right hands. Whenever possible, prices should be given as a basis on which buyers can work, the catalogue prices being subject to certain discounts which should be sent periodically to catalogue holders. These discount sheets also have the advantage of keeping the name of a firm continually before the notice of possible buyers. It is also a good practice to include in the catalogue tables of equivalents and other general information, so that it can be used as a work of reference.

Openings for Trade in Ecuador.

In this connection H.M. Consul states that he has received some catalogues from United Kingdom manufacturers that leave little to be desired except the fact that no prices are given. Buyers in Ecuador quite understand that prices quoted, especially at the present time, are subject to fluctuation, but they want some general basis to go upon. If they have to write and ask for prices it means a loss of about two months before a reply can be received.

Advertising.—This means of increasing trade is still in its infancy and, as regards Ecuador, offers a large field for development. United Kingdom manufacturers should endeavour to assist their representatives in Ecuador and, although in many cases local advertising is done by agents for their own account, it would doubtlessly be to the advantage of principals to pay half the advertising expenses during the first year.

In certain lines where the demand is limited, such as river steamers, fire engines and appliances, canvas hose, &c., one of the best advertisements would be some useful desk accessory, such as a paper weight, perpetual calendar (in Spanish) or paper knife with the name of the manufacturer and the goods he supplies. A limited number of such advertisements judiciously distributed amongst possible buyers would be a perpetual reminder and not likely to be thrown away so long as it was of some practical use.

Packing.—On this subject so much has been written that there is little to add. With few exceptions United Kingdom exporters are the best packers in the world, and on long voyages, even where merchandise has to be re-handled several times, claims on account of bad packing are comparatively few. Care should be taken, however, to keep the size and weight of packages strictly within the limits given on the order. Transportation facilities in Ecuador are still primitive, the only railways at present in operation being from Guayaquil to Quito, Manta to Sta. Ana and the Machala Railway from Puerto Bolivar to Pasaje.

Marking British Goods.—United Kingdom manufacturers are strongly recommended to identify their goods by marking them "Made in England, Scotland or Ireland," as the case may be. The marking should be done in such a manner as to prevent, so far as possible, the mark from being removed or changed. *Foreign countries have yet to learn that many articles previously purchased from Germany were really of British manufacture.* British firms in the past have often been satisfied to manufacture goods and allow other countries to attend to the distribution of them in foreign markets. Should an occasion arise where foreign buyers object to the marking on British-made goods, a full investigation should be made in order to ascertain the real cause of the objection.

(A.R. 10.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

In accordance with House of Commons Resolutions of the 4th April, Customs duties are chargeable, as from the 5th April, 1916, on the undermentioned goods imported into Great Britain and Ireland as shown below :—

	Former Duties.		New Duties.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Matches per 10,000 matches	—		0	3 6
Cocoa, raw per lb.	0	0 1½	0	0 6
„ husks and shells per cwt.	0	3 0	0	12 0
„ butter per lb.	0	0 1½	0	0 6
Coffee, raw per cwt.	1	1 0	2	2 0
„ kiln dried, roasted, or ground per lb.	0	0 3	0	0 6
„ and chicory, &c., mixed per lb.	0	0 3	0	0 6
Chicory, raw or kiln dried per cwt.	0	19 10	1	19 8
„ roasted or ground per lb.	0	0 3	0	0 6
Sugar of a polarisation exceeding 98 deg. per cwt.	0	9 4	0	14 0

(Sugar of other polarisations, molasses, glucose and saccharin : corresponding increases of duty.)

The following changes are made as regards goods liable to Excise duties :—

	Former Duties.		New Duties.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Chicory (home grown), raw or kiln dried per cwt.	0	18 8	1	18 6
Sugar (home grown), of a polarisation exceeding 98 deg. per cwt.	0	7 0	0	11 8

(Sugar of other polarisations, molasses, glucose and saccharine : corresponding increases in duty.)

Matches made in Great Britain or Ireland per 10,000 matches	—		0	3 4
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Table waters (including aerated waters and other beverages) sold or supplied or kept for sale or supply in Great Britain or Ireland :

On table waters which contain as the result of the ordinary process of manufacture, or are prepared in the ordinary process of manufacture with sugar or other sweetening material or which are fermented beverages per gallon	—		0	0 4
On any other table water per gallon	—		0	0 8

Cider or perry sold or supplied or kept for sale or supply in Great Britain or Ireland per gallon	—		0	0 4
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Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Official "Indian Trade Journal," of the 10th March last, contains a press communiqué, dated 1st March, 1916, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, and relating to the export of goods from India to Denmark. It states that:—

"An agreement having been concluded between His Majesty's Government and the Merchants' Guild of Copenhagen and Danish Chamber of Manufacturers, the Government of India have decided that, in future, the following procedure shall be adopted in regard to the export of all goods from India to Denmark except those mentioned in paragraph 3 below.

"2. Exporters in India should instruct their representatives in London to submit to the India Office applications for permission to export from India, accompanied by the guarantee of the Merchants' Guild or the Chamber of Manufacturers. Exporters who have no representatives in London should request the Danish consignee to submit to the India Office through the Merchants' Guild or the Chamber of Manufacturers applications for license to export accompanied by guarantees. The India Office will after consideration of the applications, telegraph permission to the Government of India if there be no objection to the export of the goods. The Government of India will communicate the permission to Collectors of Customs for the issue of the necessary license.

"3. The goods referred to in paragraph 1 above which are not affected by the agreement are:—

"(i) British coal and coke;—(ii) Raw cotton, cotton yarn, and waste;—(iii) Petroleum and its products, mineral lubricants, and castor oil;—(iv) Tin-plates, terne-plates, and black-plates exported from the United Kingdom;—(v) Motor tyres and tubes;—(vi) Gold, silver, intended exclusively for making gold and silver coins, and materials intended exclusively for the manufacture of paper-money.

"In regard to these goods the existing arrangements will continue."
(C. 12,137.)

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

Adverting to notices which have appeared in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from the Dominion under various Orders-in-Council, the Board of Trade have now received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand, copy of Order-in-Council dated 31st January, 1916, prohibiting the exportation of tallow except to the United Kingdom, without the consent of the Minister of Customs.
(C.1.B. 12,570.)

The Board of Trade have also received copy of Order-in-Council dated 2nd February, 1916, prohibiting the exportation from the Dominion to any destination, of hides weighing forty-five pounds each or over, except with the consent of the Minister of

Customs.

(C. 11,938.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BAHAMAS.

Adverting to Notices which have appeared in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from the Colony under certain Proclamations, the Board of Trade have now received copy of further Proclamation dated 7th February, 1916, which amends the previous Proclamations and prohibits the exportation of the undermentioned articles, as follows:—

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

- Beeswax.
- Chemicals, drugs, &c.
 - Cinchona bark, quinine and its salts.
 - Colechicum and its preparations.
- Cotton wadding.
- Cotton wool.
- Iron and steel smelting scrap.
- Iron ore of all descriptions.
- Magnesite, caustic or lightly calcined and dead burnt magnesite.
- Magnesium and its alloys.
- Metal cylinders, such as are used for containing compressed oxygen or hydrogen.
- Railway waggons.
- Soft soap.
- Solid drawn steel tubes.
- Wireless telegraphs, materials for.
 - [The above are new items].
- Coal, all kinds, and coke *made in gas works*, but not including coal allowed by the Comptroller of Customs, to be shipped as bunker coal.
 - [The italicised words have been deleted.]
- Bichromate of soda.
- Bladders, casings and sausage skins.
- Firearms, muffled, for sporting purposes.
- Iron, hematite pig.
 - [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:—

- Copper and its alloys, all articles which are wholly or mainly manufactured of, and which are not prohibited to be exported to any destination.
- Fibres, vegetable and yarn made therefrom (not including linen thread) as are not prohibited to be exported to any destination.
- Arrowroot.
- Egg, yolk and liquid, and albumen.
- Fish of all kinds whether cured, salted or fresh.
- Silica bricks.
 - [The above are new items.]
- China clay (including China stone, *ball clay*, and potter's clay).
- Cotton, all manufactures and products of, except cotton lace, *cotton wadding*, cotton waste and *cotton wool*.
- Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock, *except railway waggons, the exportation of which is prohibited under Group A.*
- Terneplates *and all receptacles made from terneplates.*
 - [The italicised words only are new.]
- Canvas of all kinds.
- Canvas hose of all kinds.
- Drills, woven, of all kinds.
- Ducks, woven, of all kinds.
 - [In lieu of item "Flaxen canvas, &c."]

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BAHAMAS—*continued.*

(B)—*continued.*

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

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

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

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

Linen, viz. :—

Linen yarns (not including linen thread).

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

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

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

Telegraphs (other than wireless) and telephones, materials for.

[In lieu of item "Telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones, materials for."]

Tin plates and all receptacles made from tin plates.

[In lieu of item "Tin plates, including tin boxes and tin canisters for fool packing." (C. 10,105.)]

GRENADA.

Adverting to the Notice which appeared on pp. 728-9 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 9th March, relative to

Prohibited Exports: the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles under Proclamation dated 31st December, 1915, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a further Proclamation dated 4th February, 1916, which amends the above-mentioned Proclamation by prohibiting the exportation of various articles to certain destinations from the Colony, as follows :—

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

Beeswax.

Cinchona bark, quinine, and its salts.

Cotton wadding.

Cotton wool.

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

Magnesium and its alloys.

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

Iron ore of all descriptions.

Railway waggons.

Soft soap.

[The above are new items.]

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

[The italicised words have been deleted.]

Firearms, unrifled, for sporting purposes.

[Transferred from Group B.]

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

Arrowroot.

Egg, yolk and liquid, and albumen.

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

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

GRENADA—*continued.*

(B)—*continued.*

Silica bricks.

[The above are new items.]

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

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

Railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock (*except railway waggons*).

Terneplates and all receptacles made from terneplates.

[The italicised words only are new.]

Cloth of all kinds manufactured of wool or hair (except khaki woollen cloth).

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

Creosote and ecosote oil (including blast furnace oil) except wood tar oil.

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

Tinplates and all receptacles made from tinplates.

[In lieu of item "Tinplates, including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing." (C. 11,081.)

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, copy of Proclamation dated 8th February, 1916, notifying that the articles specified in the Schedule attached thereto may be consigned to the Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique only, when their exportation to Switzerland is allowed.

**Articles Exported to
Switzerland must be con-
signed to the Société Suisse
de Surveillance
Economique.**

Copy of the Proclamation may be seen by British merchants interested on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 11,843.)

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

Adverting to notices which have appeared in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from the Federated Malay States under certain Notifications, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Notification (No. 561), dated 12th February, 1916, which prohibits the exportation of various articles from the Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang, to certain destinations, as follows:—

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

Colchicum and its preparations;

Iron and steel smelting scrap;

Steel tubes, solid drawn;

Wireless telegraphs, material for;

[The above are new items.]

Bladders, casings and sausage skins;

Bichromate of soda;

Iron, hæmatite pig.

[Transferred from Group B.]

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES—*continued.*

(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:—

Fibres, vegetable, and yarns made therefrom (not including linen thread), all such as are not prohibited to be exported to any destination ;

[The above is a new item.]

Telegraphs (other than wireless) and telephones, material for.

[In lieu of item "Telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones material for."] (C. 11,425.)

The Board of Trade have received copy of a further Notification (No. 729), dated 26th February, 1916, which amends previous Notifications and prohibits the exportation of various articles from the Federated Malay States to certain destinations, as follows:—

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

Bichromate of soda.

[This item has been deleted.]

Chromium, compounds of, *except bichromate of soda.*

[The italicised words have been deleted.]

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

Canvas of all kinds.

Canvas hose of all kinds.

Drills, woven, of all kinds.

Ducks, woven, of all kinds.

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

Linen, viz.:—

Linen yarns (not including linen thread).

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

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

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

Iron ore (except Cumberland haematite iron ore).

[This item has been deleted.]

(C. 11,836.)

KINGDOM OF TONGA.

With reference to the Proclamation dated 26th March, 1915, relative to the necessity of Certificates of Origin in prescribed form, in the case of certain goods imported from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Italy, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of Proclamation dated 16th November, 1915, which amends the above-mentioned Proclamation, by adding to the list of articles specified therein which may be imported without such certificates. The complete list of exempted articles is as follows:—

Foodstuffs, timber of any kind, wood, iron ore, granite, tar, carbide of calcium, individual consignments not exceeding £25 in value, the *bonâ fide* personal and household effects of persons entering the protectorate kingdom, straw board, cut flowers, flax or flax seed, granite sets for paving, paving stones, kerbstones, slatestone, cod-liver oil,

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

KINGDOM OF TONGA—*continued.*

marble, alabaster, siena earth, cyanamide of calcium, imports from places other than those in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Italy, goods imported from an allied country by way of a neutral country on a through bill of lading, or by a through postal parcel, or goods of enemy origin imported under licence.

The present Proclamation also notifies that declarations of ultimate destination are now required for goods exported to any foreign place in Europe with the exception of those situated in France and Russia. (C. 11,626.)

**Requirement of
Declarations of
Ultimate Destination.**

destination are now required for goods exported to any foreign place in Europe with the exception of those situated in France and Russia. (C. 11,626.)

RUSSIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Decree of the Russian Minister of Finance, dated the 27th February/11th March, was published in the official "Bulletin of Laws" of Petrograd for the 4th/17th March, prohibiting the exportation of *dried mushrooms* via all frontiers of the Russian Empire.

Exceptions to this prohibition may, however, be allowed in favour of Allied and friendly countries. (C. 11,549.)

With reference to the notice at pages 330-3 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 4th November, 1915, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that, according to a Russian Customs Circular (No. 6,351) of the 23rd February/7th March, which was published in the official "Messenger of Finance" of Petrograd for the 28th February/12th March, the competent

Russian authorities have ordered that the articles designated in the Note to No. 220 of the Russian Customs Tariff (explosives, detonating compounds, accessories for blasting) are to be added to the list of goods which, on importation into Russia, are exempted, during the war, from the requirements of the Regulations of the 12th/25th March, 1915, concerning certificates of origin. The articles in question are, however, to be subject to the Customs control as regards the determination of their origin. (C. 11,204.)

**Addition to List
of Goods in
respect of which
Certificates of
Origin are not
required.**

Journal" for the 4th November, 1915, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that, according to a Russian Customs Circular (No. 6,351) of the 23rd February/7th March, which was published in the official "Messenger of Finance" of Petrograd for the 28th February/12th March, the competent

SWEDEN.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the exportation of *honey* (including artificial honey) from Sweden has been prohibited as from the 25th March; that the exportation of *calcium carbide* and *nitrogen carbide* (*calcium cyanamide*) has been prohibited as from 1st April, and that the exportation of *starch of all kinds* has been prohibited as from 2nd April.

**Prohibition of
Exportation of Certain
Articles.**

information to the effect that the exportation of *honey* (including artificial honey) from Sweden has been prohibited as from the 25th March; that the exportation of *calcium*

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NETHERLANDS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at The Hague to the effect that the exportation of the following articles from the Netherlands has been prohibited:—

Prohibition of Exportation of certain Articles.

Asbestos (prohibited as from the 27th March);
Cotton in all forms;
Heather (prohibited as from the 1st April);
Lemons (prohibited as from the 29th March).
Oranges and mandarin-oranges (prohibited as from the 1st April);
Smells less than 9 cm. in length (prohibited as from the 1st April);
Zinc ore and zinc oxide (prohibited as from the 1st April).

The "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" for the 18th March contains a Royal Decree, dated the 17th March, which amends the prohibition imposed by the Royal Decree of the 24th September, 1914, on the export of "linseed, rapeseed, and other oilseeds (except carraway seed, mustard seed, and blue poppy seed)" so as to apply to *mustard seed, linseed, rapeseed and other oilseeds (except carraway seed and blue poppy seed)*.

FRANCE.

With reference to the notice at page 890 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 23rd March respecting the exportation from France to the Netherlands of goods of kinds which are not prohibited to be exported from France, the French "Journal Officiel" for the 20th March contains a notice, issued by the Ministry of Commerce, which states that the provisions of the Presidential Decree of the 14th of March (*viz.*, that such goods may only be exported or re-exported from France to the Netherlands on condition that they are consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust), are not to come into force until the 16th April, 1916.

In this connection, the Board of Trade have received, through the Foreign Office, copy of a further notice of the Ministry of Commerce, published in the "Journal Officiel" for the 23rd March, which states that, as an exception to the rule established by the Decree of the 14th March, newspapers, pamphlets, and books may be sent from France to the Netherlands without being consigned to the Trust.

(C. 10,371; C. 11,499.)

With reference to the notice at page 490 of the "Board of Trade Journal," for the 13th May, 1915, respecting the period of validity of special permits for the exportation of "prohibited" goods from France, the Board of Trade have received, through the Foreign Office, copy of a notice of the French Ministry of Finance, published in the "Journal Officiel" for the 10th March, which states that such permits shall in future be valid for 90 clear days counting from the date of the decision of the French Administration of Finance, or from the date of the "transport"

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRANCE—*continued.*

permit when this has to be granted by the War Department. In the latter case, the goods must be despatched from the station at which loaded within the above-mentioned period of 90 days.

[*Note.*—The notice referred to above modifies paragraph 2 of the "Notice to Exporters," containing regulations respecting applications for licences to export goods from France (*see* pages 198-199 of the "Board of Trade Journal," for the 21st October, 1915)]. (C. 11,316.)

GREECE.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Greek Ministerial Order was published in the Official Gazette of the 3rd March, prohibiting the exportation of the following articles from Greece, viz. :—

**Prohibition of
Exportation of
certain Articles.**

Bladders, entrails, casings and skins of sausages ;
Bones of all shapes, whole or in pieces, and bone ash ;
Caseine ;
Cork and cork dust ;
Soap ;
Vegetable fibres and tissues made thereof.

(C. 11,918.)

SPAIN.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" for the 21st March contains four Royal Orders, dated the 20th March, which lay down the following regulations respecting the exportation of various articles from Spain, and the Customs duty to be levied on dari or sorghum :—

(1) The export duty on *mules* (established by the Royal Order of the 1st January, 1916) is increased from 300 to 500 pesetas per head.

(2) The exportation of a total quantity up to 57,000 tons of *early potatoes* of the present harvest is authorised without payment of export duty.

(3) The total quantity of *pine-logs* (*puntales de pino*) of a minimum diameter of less than 25 centimetres which may be exported is limited to 62,000 tons.

The Customs import duty on *dari* or *sorghum* destined for the production of alcohol is reduced from 8 pesetas to 2 pesetas 25 centimos per 100 kilogrammes.

(C. 11,975.)

TUNIS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of two Beylical Decrees, dated the 22nd February and the 4th March (published in the "Journal Officiel Tunisien" for the 4th and 15th March), which extend the prohibitions

**Prohibition of Exportation
of certain Articles.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TUNIS—*continued.*

of export and re-export in force in Tunis to cover the following articles:—

Agar-agar or librine ;

Capisciums ;

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

Silk yarns and tissues, viz. :—

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

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

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

Varec and other seaweeds from which iodine can be extracted ;

Vegetable waxes ;

Volvic and other lavas ;

Palladium metal, pure or alloyed ;

Wares of platinum, rhodium, ruthenium, iridium, osmium, and palladium, pure or alloyed, except mounted jewellery.

[*Note.*—The exportation of these articles from *France* was prohibited by Presidential Decrees of the 12th and 23rd February, 1916, and from *French Colonies and Possessions (other than Tunis and Morocco)* by Presidential Decrees of the 2nd and 14th March.]

EXCISE TARIFF CHANGES AND REGULATIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Resolutions of the House of Commons

respecting the Customs and Excise

Duties on certain Articles.

See notice on p. 39.

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 31st March publishes the following further list of ships whose cargoes, or part of them, have been detained by H.M. Armed Forces:—

Name of Vessel.	Nationality.	Cargo detained at
Arabien	Danish	The Tyne
Colorado	British	Hull
Siam	Danish	The Tyne

The same issue of the "Gazette" also notifies that the Norwegian vessel "Kong Inge" (777 tons) has been detained at Leith.

UNITED KINGDOM. SIBERIA.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is informed that the Siberian Steamship, Manufacturing and Trading Co., Ltd., which utilises the route between the United Kingdom and Central Siberia *via* the Kara Sea and the rivers Yenisei and Obi, is open to book cargo for dispatch to Siberia by steamers leaving this country in July next. The voyage takes about a month.

(C.I.B. 12,770.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul-General at Boston (Mr. F. P. Leay) reports that with the signing of the contract for a large dry dock to be built by the State, which will be the largest in the United States, an important step has been accomplished towards making Boston a greater world port.

The dry dock is being built on the Commonwealth Flats, South Boston, and work commenced on 14th October, 1915. A sub-contract will be entered into for the dredging of the location where the granite is to be set in place and 400,000 cubic yards of earth and rock are to be removed. The dock will be founded on a ledge and

**New Dry Dock at
Boston.**

**Shipping Service
to Siberia *via*
the Kara Sea.**

Shipping and Transport.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—*continued.*

125,000 cubic yards of concrete, taking about a barrel of concrete to the yard, will be laid. This will be faced with 25,000 tons of granite.

The contract calls for the completion of the dock within thirty-three months. It is believed, however, that it will be finished before the expiration of that time. The cost of the dock will be 3,000,000 dols. (about £616,000).

One of the first and greatest needs of Boston is that of proper facilities for repairing vessels, and with the completion of the dry dock the chief defect of the port will be removed. (C. 11,655.)

H.M. Consul at Galveston (Mr. A. J. Ogston) reports that the first **New Wharf Shed for Cotton Shipments at Galveston.** "double-decker" wharf shed at any Southern State port has just been completed at Galveston. This shed, which will be utilised exclusively for cotton shipments, cost approximately £50,000 and adds about 500,000 square feet of fire-proof

storage accommodation to the facilities of the port. It is constructed entirely of non-inflammable materials, the only wood used in the construction being piles of yellow pine driven in below ground level. Two electric travelling cranes, each with a lifting capacity of 1½ tons, are being installed, and it is intended also to instal electric mules for transporting cotton bales from one part of the building to another.

(C.I.B. 12,615.)

CHINA.

H.M. Consul at Chinkiang (Mr. H. A. Ottewill) reports as follows on the condition of the port in 1915:—

Among the factors contributing to the present decadence of trade not the least formidable is the silting-up of the harbour, which is gradually choking Chinkiang as a port. Remedial steps have been considered for some years: but the question of controlling the natural forces of the Yangtse River at this point is far too big for local purses or endeavour, and the Chinese Government state that no funds are available for such work.

Access to the river is getting more difficult every year as the river bed gradually leaves Chinkiang and diverges towards the north bank. A number of Chinese merchants have removed to Shanghai because of this difficulty.

The year 1915 was not very favourable to shipping; tonnage was scarce, freights high, and railway competition keen. The returns show a decrease of 744 vessels from the figures for 1914, although the average tonnage (1,484) is higher by 150 tons than the average for the preceding year. British vessels carried 48·5 per cent. of the total value of the foreign and coastal carrying trade; Chinese vessels took second place with 43 per cent.; and Japanese third place, a long way behind, with 5·9 per cent. The total value of the coastal trade was £2,334,538.

(C.I.B. 12,708.)

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

NETHERLANDS (CURAÇAO).

With reference to the notice on p. 515 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 25th November, and to previous notices, relative to the erection of an oil (mineral oil) refinery in Curaçao, the Acting British Consul at Curaçao (Mr. I. H. Laing) reports that two tanks of 8,000 tons capacity each have been completed and that shortly three more will be under construction. A contract has been placed with an American company for the construction of 40 small tanks for use in the refinery. It is understood that the building of the refinery proper has been delayed owing to difficulties having arisen over the delivery of the necessary machinery.

The first shipment of oil is due to arrive at Curaçao on 15th April.
(C.I.B. 12,539.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) calls attention to the following particulars regarding the output of lead in the United States in 1915, as published in "Dun's Review" of 12th February:—

The production of refined lead, desilverised and soft, from domestic and foreign ores in 1915 was approximately 565,000 tons (of 2,000 lbs.), as against 542,122 tons in 1914 and 462,460 tons in 1913. These figures do not include antimonial lead the output of which in 1915 was estimated at 20,550 tons, as against 16,667 tons in 1914 and 16,665 tons in 1913.

The imports of lead in 1915 were 9,092 tons of lead in ore, 41,993 tons of lead in base bullion and 409 tons of refined and old lead; a total of 51,494 tons as compared with 28,338 tons in 1914.

The exports of lead of foreign origin smelted or refined in the United States again showed an increase, amounting to 38,406 tons, as against 21,545 tons in 1914. For the last two years, on the other hand, notable quantities of domestic lead have been exported to Europe and the total for 1915 was 87,902 tons, as compared with 58,722 tons in 1914.
(C.I.B. 9,675.)

JAPAN.

H.M. Vice-Consul at Osaka (Mr. O. White) reports that exports of refined zinc from Kobé and Osaka in 1915 amounted to 3,700 tons valued at £311,000, out of a total export from Japan of nearly 5,300 tons, valued at £416,000.

The conditions under which the zinc trade was conducted in 1915 were very similar to those prevailing in the copper trade. Exports

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

JAPAN—*continued.*

in the early part of the year went to the United Kingdom and to France. Russia taking a larger quantity in the latter part of the year. Whereas, however, copper had been exported before the war, zinc refining as an industry was only in its infancy, the metal having been previously exported in the form of concentrates to Belgium. Prior to the war, Japanese refined zinc had to face severe competition in Japan itself from imports and was unable to pay its way. Everything changed with the outbreak of the war and the refineries, being free from competition, were only concerned how most rapidly to increase their output to meet home orders and orders from abroad. The output, which was estimated at 5,000 tons in 1914, amounted to from 16,000 to 18,000 tons in 1915, and is expected to reach 25,000 tons or more in 1916.

From exporting concentrates Japan has come to importing same, and in 1915 supplies were imported from China and Siberia. Attempts were also made to obtain concentrates from Australia.

Two companies were responsible for the greater part of the output in 1915, although small concerns between them refined some 2,000 tons of zinc. Hitherto, there has been only one factory using electrolytic methods, but the remarkable difference in price between the purest quality and the lower grades, and the difficulty of producing the former by the "dry" method, has led to the erection of two other electric furnaces, the total output by this method being now about 700 tons per month.

(C.I.B. 10,293.)

TEXTILES AND TEXTILE MATERIALS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 30th March, 1916, was **Cotton Statistics.** 57,224 and the number imported during the thirteen weeks ended 30th March, 1916, was 1,258,511 (including 759 bales British West Indian, 150 bales British West African, 2,660 bales British East African, and 142 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 30th March, 1916, was 22,564 and during the thirteen weeks 142,583.

For further details see p. 59.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is in receipt of a copy of the final general memorandum on the 1915-16 cotton crop of British India, prepared by the Director of Statistics to the Indian Government, from which the following information is taken :—

Textiles and Textile Materials.

BRITISH INDIA—*continued.*

The memorandum is based on reports furnished by Provinces which comprise the entire cotton area of India. It deals with the final reports on both the early and late crops of the 1915-16 season.

**Cotton Crop:
Final Estimate of
Area and Yield
in 1915-16.**

The total area reported is 17,967,000 acres, which is 6,628,000 acres, or nearly 27 per cent., short of the revised figure of the preceding year. The total estimated yield is 3,819,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, which is also 27 per cent. less than the revised figure of 1914-15. The decreases are attributed to low prices and unfavourable weather.

On the basis of the figures given the average yield per acre of the present crop for all India is 85 lbs., which is the same as the average yield last season.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) calls attention to

**Condition of the
Silk Industry.**

a recent article on the silk industry in the United States which appeared in "Dun's Review" of 12th February, in which it is stated that throughout the war period the American silk industry has been genuinely prosperous. Excepting difficulties arising from dye shortage and from the restriction in consumption that may come from the very high prices now ruling, everything points to a continued large use of silk.

While New Jersey still holds first place as a silk-producing State, the spread of the industry in Pennsylvania in the past five years has been quite as remarkable as the extension of the cotton manufacturing industry to the South was some years ago. Large units of production are now devoted to the manufacture of a few popular-priced cloths, and the ready-to-wear trade has been quick to make the most of new fabrics for dresses and blouses. Mousselines and taffetas have made up the larger volume of the output of late, and there is now noted a very active demand for tussore silks in light shades for spring and summer wear.

The stocks of finished fabrics in first hands are stated to be the lightest known in recent seasons. The production of cheap tie silks has begun to be restricted on account of the very high prices asked for artificial silk. On the other hand, the ribbon business has developed considerably in the past two months, and all signs point to a very large use of ribbons in millinery.

(C.I.B. 9,675.)

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 April, 1916, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	53s.	6d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	53s.	8d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	30s.	5d.

For further particulars see p. 59.

A statement is published on p. 60 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 1st April, 1916, as compared with the imports during the corresponding weeks of the two previous years.

**Imports of
Agricultural
Produce.**

various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 1st April, 1916, as compared with the imports during the corresponding weeks

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

BRITISH INDIA.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is in receipt of the final general memorandum on the 1915-16 sugar cane crop of British India (based upon reports from Provinces comprising 99 per cent. of the total area under sugar cane) which have been prepared by the Director of Statistics to the Indian Government, and from which the following information is extracted:—

The total area under **sugar cane** is estimated at 2,375,000 acres as compared with 2,311,000 acres, the revised final figure of the preceding season, showing an increase of 3 per cent. The total yield is estimated at 2,636,000 tons, as compared with 2,462,000 tons, the revised figure for 1914-15, or an increase of 7 per cent. The 1915-16 crop has, on the whole, fared better than that of the preceding season, the average yield per acre being 2,486 lbs. as compared with 2,386 lbs. in 1914-15.

In addition to the areas for which particulars are given, sugar cane is grown on a very small scale in certain other tracts in British India, and the average area of such tracts for the last five years has been some 23,900 acres. An addition of approximately 1 per cent., or 26,000 tons, should therefore be made to the total estimated yield on this account.

TUNIS.

H.M. Consul-General at Tunis (Mr. E. J. L. Berkeley, C.B.) telegraphs, that owing to the want of rain this spring there is increasing anxiety for the Tunisian crops. The opinion has been expressed that the anticipated good crops of barley and oats will be very considerably reduced.

**Grain Crop
Conditions.**

(C.I.B. 13,423.)

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

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

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d., post free 2½d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the March issue:—State of the Labour Market in the United Kingdom in February; Employment in Germany in January; Retail Food Prices in the United Kingdom, Australia, and Berlin; Labour in the British Dominions Oversea and in Foreign Countries; and Reports on Employment in the Principal Industries of the United Kingdom during February.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Assurance Companies (Return). Part B.—Statements of General Assurance Business (excluding Life Assurance Business and Sinking Fund Insurance Business) and Bond Investment Business. H.C. 397.—I. Price 4s. 6d. (Post free, 5s. 1d.)

This publication contains statements deposited with the Board of Trade in pursuance of the Assurance Companies Act, 1909, during the year 1915, in respect of the following classes of insurance business, viz.:—(a) Fire insurance business; (b) personal accident insurance business; (c) employers' liability insurance business; (d) bond investment business.

Forty-fourth Annual Report of the Local Government Board, 1914-1915. Part I. [Cd. 8,195.] Price 5d. (Post free 6½d.)

This part of the Report of the Local Government Board relates to the Administration in the year 1914-15 of the Poor Laws and the relief granted thereunder, and to the proceedings under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905, and the Old Age Pensions Acts, 1908 and 1911.

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

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

Sugar Industry: Progress in India.
"Agricultural Journal of India"
(Calcutta), Jan.

Agricultural Situation in France.
"Bulletin des Halles" (Paris), 15th
Mar.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

Industrial Metals: Prices in Australia
"Australasian Handicraft and
Machinery" (Melbourne), Feb.

Steel Sales in United States in 1915
"Journal of Commerce" (New York),
17th Mar.

The Kolar Gold Fields: Output in 1915.
"Capital" (Calcutta), 10th Mar.

Iron-Smelting in the Netherlands: Possi-
bility of establishing.
"Economisch-Statistische Berichten"
(Rotterdam), 22nd Mar.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

Cotton Trade in India: Effect of the War.
"Times of India" (Bombay), 11th
Mar.

Silk Market at Lyons
"Bulletin des Halles" (Paris), 11th
Mar.

Raw Flax: Prices in Russian Markets.
"Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta"
(Petrograd), 25th Feb., 9th Mar.

Indian Hemp Fibre: Suggestions to
Traders and Agriculturists.
"Agricultural Journal of India"
(Calcutta), Jan.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

British India: Financial Statement made
to Legislative Council on 1st March.
Supplement to "Gazette of India"
(Delhi), 4th Mar.

Argentina: Economic Position at the end
of 1915.
"Review of the River Plate" (Buenos
Aires), 3rd Mar.

Brazil: Trade in 1915.
"Commerce Reports" (Washington),
4th Mar.

France: Imports and Exports of Cereals
and Flour in six months ended January.
"Bulletin des Halles" (Paris), 13th
Mar.

Brazil: Market Conditions in Pernambuco.
"Wileman's Brazilian Review" (Rio
de Janeiro), 7th Mar.

Martinique: Trade Conditions.
"Commerce Reports" (Washington),
8th Mar.

Miscellaneous.

Resin Industry in the Punjab.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta),
3rd Mar.

French Perfumery Trade with Russia.
"Bulletin des Halles" (Paris), 16th
Mar.

Motor Spirit: A new Invention.
"New-Yorker Handels-Zeitung," 18th
Mar.

Dyeing Industry in India: Utilisation of
Indigenous Materials.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta),
3rd Mar.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

British India.—

Assam: Final Forecasts of Cotton and Winter Rice Crops, 1915-16.

Bihar and Orissa: Final Forecasts of Sugar Cane and Winter Rice Crops, 1915.

South Africa.—

Report and Accounts for 1914-15 of Directors of British South Africa Company.

China.—

Maritime Customs Returns, 1914: Part 2, Vol. 4.—Southern Coast Ports (Santuaio to Paktoio) Trade Statistics and Reports.

Portuguese East Africa.—

Delagoa Directory, 1916.

United States of America.—

National Association of Wool Manufacturers: Annual Wool Review, 1915.

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

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

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

BRITISH SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

H.M. Trade Commissioners.

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

Imperial Trade Correspondents appointed by the Board of Trade.

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

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

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

BRITISH INDIA.

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

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

EAST INDIES—

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

WEST AFRICA—

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

EAST AFRICA—

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

SOUTH AFRICA—

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

WEST INDIES—

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

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 13 weeks ended 30th March, 1916 :-

	Week ended	13 Weeks	Week ended	13 Weeks
	30th March,	ended	30th March,	ended
	1916.	30th March,	1916.	30th March,
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	43,640	976,023	2,858	28,291
Brazilian	—	115	—	—
East Indian	1,884	27,428	115	15,386
Egyptian	8,612	219,845	19,536	97,950
Miscellaneous	3,088	35,100*	55	956
Total	57,224	1,258,511	22,564	142,583

* Including 759 bales British West Indian, 150 bales British West African, 2,660 bales British East African, and 142 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 1st April, 1916, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 1st April, 1916...	53 6	53 8	30 5
Corresponding Week in—			
1899	37 4	28 0	18 10
1910	33 6	23 1	17 11
1911	30 4	24 7	17 7
1912	34 10	30 9	21 11
1913	31 4	27 0	19 2
1914	31 6	25 6	18 5
1915	54 6	31 9	30 6

* 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 April, 1916, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding weeks of the two previous years.

		Week ended—		
		4th April, 1914.	3rd April, 1915.	1st April, 1916.
Animals, living :—				
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves ...	Number	43	7	2
Sheep and lambs	"	707	—	—
Swine	"	—	—	—
Horses	"	173	185	12
Fresh meat :—				
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)	Cwts.	218,834	79,513	64,212
Mutton " " " "	"	186,656	97,050	56,096
Pork " " " "	"	18,214	2,987	11,379
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	"	20,770	17,060	9,851
Salted or preserved meat :—				
Bacon	Cwts.	94,296	147,669	120,780
Beef	"	310	1,604	2,755
Hams	"	14,105	35,822	26,249
Pork	"	4,923	2,086	491
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	2,663	2,442	582
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	9,777	38,030	16,634
Dairy produce and substitutes :—				
Butter	Cwts.	81,353	72,468	42,552
Margarine	"	32,093	34,293	53,881
Cheese	"	30,878	40,771	22,672
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—	—
" cream	"	121	761	173
" condensed	"	24,251	37,566	24,772
" preserved, other kinds... ..	"	377	638	1
Eggs	Grt. Hundr.	333,126	137,401	20,525
Poultry	Value £	15,342	16,604	8,218
Game	"	4,047	491	71
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen) ...	Cwts.	10,923	5,140	119
Lard	"	42,521	43,550	21,915
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—				
Wheat	Cwts.	1,787,700	1,865,100	1,845,000
Wheat-meal and flour... ..	"	211,100	128,300	179,600
Barley	"	117,200	98,000	308,300
Oats	"	327,700	363,400	176,500
Peas	"	18,008	16,280	29,610
Beans	"	7,980	13,430	8,360
Maize or Indian corn	"	226,400	600,500	236,400
Fruit, raw :—				
Apples	Cwts.	50,977	91,076	16,998
Apricots and peaches	"	211	—	32
Bananas	Bunches	148,498	134,750	156,250
Cherries	Cwts.	—	—	—
Currants	"	—	—	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—	—
Grapes	"	1,224	40	699
Lemons	"	25,400	17,441	9,336
Oranges... ..	"	177,196	183,708	224,339
Pears	"	1,414	—	390
Plums	"	922	—	145
Strawberries	"	1	—	—
Unenumerated	"	1,065	4,805	221
Hay	Tons	434	—	20
Straw	"	32	—	—
Moss Litter	"	1,918	1,405	68
Hops	Cwts.	3,792	3,379	7,152
Locust beans	"	—	4,380	23,430
Vegetables, raw :—				
Onions	Bushels.	119,481	110,410	150,609
Potatoes... ..	Cwts.	16,849	2,354	1,703
Tomatoes	"	23,254	6,144	32,324
Unenumerated	Value £	17,730	11,398	4,196
Vegetables, dried... ..	Cwts.	9,345	18,593	7,105
" preserved by canning	"	11,269	24,741	7,300

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH of the BOARD OF TRADE.

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

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

The samples collected since the war began of goods of German and Austrian manufacture, which have been sold in British markets, abroad and certain foreign markets, will be exhibited at Sheffield from 7th to 13th April, and, later on, at other industrial centres. See notice on p. 12.

The British Industries Fair, 1916, was held at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, from 21st February to 3rd March. The Board of Trade have decided to hold another Fair in London next year (1917) from Monday, 26th February, to Friday, 9th March, inclusive. (See notice on p. 12). The office dealing with Fair matters is at 32, Cheapside, London, E.C.

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

Particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom are given on p. 11.

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.*

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACTS, 1911 TO 1915.

Part II.—Unemployment.

Applications to the Umpire.

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

359. Workmen employed by a firm of **Hosiery Manufacturers** and described as **Needle Casters**.

Any representations with reference to the above application may be made in writing to the Umpire by, or on behalf of, any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and forwarded to the Registrar, Office of the Umpire, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W., on or before 20th April, 1916.

Notice is further given that the Umpire proposes to give his decision on the above applications on or after 25th April, 1916.

EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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Decisions by the Umpire.

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

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

1543. Workmen (including women) engaged in packing shrapnel shells with bullets, resin, &c. (Application 357.)

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.

