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Vol. XCIII.



No. 1,020.

The

Board of Trade Journal

Edited by the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade

JUNE 15, 1916.

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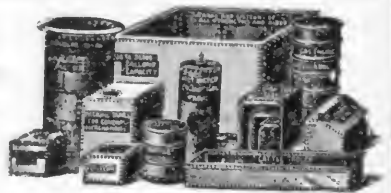
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ESTABLISHED 1770.

THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. XCIII.]

June 15, 1916.

[No. 1,020

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

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

32, Cheapside, London, E.C.

(British Industries Fair and Foreign Samples Section.)

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

The objects and work of the Branch are described on p. 771.

Attention is called to the notice on p. 718 regarding the forthcoming Exhibitions at Birmingham and Manchester of samples of "enemy" goods formerly sold in British and in certain other markets abroad.

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

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Vegetable Dyeing Materials from Szechuan (China)	8th June, 1916	694
Fibre from Salvador	18th May, "	468
Fancy Trimmings of German manufacture	11th " "	326
Sequin Trimmings from Italy	11th " "	336
Madder Root from Flushing	27th Apr., "	249
Wheat of 1915-16 Season from Western Australia: Standard Sample	23rd Mar., "	902
Necktie for manufacturing which Machinery is required in Portugal	16th " "	760
Raw and Manufactured Baobab Fibre from Senegal... ..	2nd " "	662
Insulators, Iron Oxide, and Glass Lamp Chimney (German), sold in Brazil	17th Feb., "	447

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	717
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications, &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	765
List of H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions	766
List of British Chambers of Commerce in Foreign Countries	772

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

UNITED KINGDOM.

New Sources of Supply Required.

Since the outbreak of the war, applications have been received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade from a

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

Large number of firms in all parts of the United Kingdom, and abroad, who wish to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers or producers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from Germany and Austria-Hungary.

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

A.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Aluminium plates, for domestic use. | Laces, boot and shoe, cotton. |
| Broomsticks. | Leather, for kid-bodied dolls. |
| Candles— | Machinery and plant— |
| Candles in 1 lb. packets. | Button-making machines. |
| Wax tapers, for household use. | Machinery for bleaching linen. |
| Cane, pulp. | Oil-refining plant. |
| Capsules, metallic. | Seed-crushing machinery. |
| Carpets, Axminster. | Mirrors, shaving, nickelled. |
| Casein, for glueing 3-ply wood. | Pans, pudding. |
| Cases, cigarette, tortoiseshell. | Paper shoes, for beach paddling. |
| Catgut, raw. | Pomades, cheap. |
| Chairs, bentwood. | Prussian blue. |
| Chemicals— | Razors. |
| Arsenate of copper. | Starch— |
| Tetrachlorethane. | Dextrine. |
| China and earthenware— | Fecula. |
| Cheap household goods. | Steel, with 5 per cent. nickel. |
| Dinner, tea and toilet sets. | Stoves, oil, similar to "Primus" make. |
| Drugs— | Straps, leather, for cycle baskets. |
| Saponine. | Strops, razor, cushion. |
| Dyes— | Tar, pine. |
| Leather stains. | Textiles— |
| Gelatine, leaf, thin, for process printing. | Grey tarpaulin canvas. |
| Glass and glassware— | Tussore silk. |
| 1 oz. bottles for boot cream. | Woollen clearer cloth. |
| Lamp glasses. | Toys— |
| Hollow-ware, enamelled. | Dolls' heads and limbs. |
| Kapok. | Dolls' shoes. |
| Knives, potato, with wooden handles, cheap. | Twine. |
| | Willows. |
| | Yarns, fish net. |

B.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Earthenware cups and saucers, &c. (Zanzibar.) | Toys, electric. (British Columbia.) |
| | Umbrella furniture. (India.) |

* * * * *

Openings for British Trade.

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS.

In reading the following notices of possible openings for United Kingdom goods abroad, regard should be had to the necessity for taking strict precautions against trading with the enemy—see Notice to Importers and Exporters published on pp. 428-31 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 18th May,—also to the restrictions on trading in certain goods and the special regulations in regard to trading with certain countries, which have been notified from time to time in the "Board of Trade Journal." References to the more important restrictions on trading are given below:—

Prohibited Exports.—See complete and revised list of prohibited exports on pp. 341-354 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 11th May (the list is re-printed in the Supplement to the "Journal" of 18th May); see also p. 585 of the "Journal" of 1st June, and pp. 649-50 of the "Journal" of 8th June.

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

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

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

Enemy Firms in Foreign Countries.—The consolidated Statutory List of Enemy Firms in Foreign Countries with whom trading is prohibited appeared on pp. 495-528 of the "Journal" of 25th May. For information as to amendments in the List see pp. 650-6 of the "Journal" of 8th June.

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

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

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

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

Openings for British Trade.

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS—*continued.*

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

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

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

Approved Consignees in China* and Siam.—See notices on p. 952 of the "Journal" of 30th September, 1915; and p. 731 of this issue.

Approved Consignees in Liberia.—See notices on pp. 274-5 of the "Journal" of 4th May, and also the notice on p. 656 of the "Journal" of 8th June.

* * * * *

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).

BRITISH INDIA.

The Officiating Director-General of Commercial Intelligence at Calcutta reports that a local firm desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of the following goods which it formerly imported from Germany and Austria:—*Prepared natural plants in pots; metal and porcelain wreaths; and electrical fittings, such as cut glass chandeliers etc. See Note† following.*

This firm is also interested, as importer of building materials, in *building and decorative specialities, such as porcelain tiles, stamped metal ceilings, collapsible gates, etc. See Note† following.*

Note.†—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of doing business in India, may obtain the name and address of the firm referred to, and of the firm's shipping 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 (185) should be quoted.

(C.I.B. 21,185.)

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA.

The following enquiries have been received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 23,223.)

HOME ENQUIRY.

A London firm of paper and pulp agents, claiming an important connection, wishes to secure the agency of Canadian manufacturers of newspaper, kraft paper, wood pulp boards, leather boards, and sulphite pulp.

Canadian Paper, Pulp and Boards wanted.

CANADIAN ENQUIRY.

An Ontario correspondent owning a deposit of pink felspar, claimed to be of the finest quality, is desirous of getting into touch with United Kingdom firms seeking supplies.

Canadian Felspar—
Market sought.

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

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at St. John's (Mr. H. W. Le Messurier, C.M.G.) reports that a Bill has recently passed through the Newfoundland Legislature empowering the Governor-in-Council to raise a loan not exceeding 5,000,000 dols. (about £1,027,700), of which amount 1,000,000 dols. (about £205,500), or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be applied to the completion of six branch lines of railway.

Railway Material.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent also reports the passing of an Act to incorporate the Union Electric Light and Power Company, and for other purposes. The capital of this company will be 100,000 dols. (about £20,550), and it is authorised to generate and supply electricity for motive power and heating, and to instal an electric lighting system and operate electric tramways in the towns of Trinity, Catalina, Bonavista, etc. The company is also granted the exclusive right to use the waters of several lakes and streams.

Plant and Material for Electrical Services.

All plant, machinery, rolling stock, implements, apparatus, tools, utensils and materials necessary for the original construction of the lighting, heating and power and tramway systems, and extensions thereof, will be admitted into Newfoundland free of duty.

(C.I.B. 21,196.)

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA.

The Sydney Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia reports that a local manufacturer's agent desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *leather goods and toys or specialities of any description.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, desirous of appointing an agent in Sydney, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. In making application the reference number (186) should be quoted.

(C.I.B. 23,060.)

* * * * *

An Australian agent, at present on a visit to the United Kingdom, desires to secure the representation, on a commission basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of "*Belgian*" and *linen tick; cotton and low woollen tweeds; dress materials and piece-goods generally; hosiery; corsets; towels; laces; carpets; and linoleums.*

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

(C.I.B. 23,062.)

* * * * *

The Melbourne Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia has forwarded a copy of the specification and form of tender in connection with a call for tenders by the Victorian Government Railways, as follows:—

Sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received up to 11 a.m. on 12th July* by the Victorian Railways Commissioners, Spencer Street, Melbourne, for the supply and delivery of 100,000 yards of *canvas for tarpaulins*, in bolts, each 36 inches wide, approximately not less than 52 yards in length. (Contract No 29,992.)

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

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

The above-mentioned copy of the specification and form of tender may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of *tarpaulin canvas* at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 23,064.)

The Sydney Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia has forwarded copies of specifications, tender forms, conditions of tender, and drawings, in connection with calls for tenders by the Deputy Postmaster-General, Sydney, as follows:—

* 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.

- (1) Up to 3 p.m. on 29th June,* for the supply and delivery of **Telephone Switchboard Material; Plates, &c., for Accumulator.** *miscellaneous switchboard material, and additional plates, etc., for accumulator battery in Petersham* (N.S.W.), Telephone Exchange. (Schedule No. 544.)
- (2) Up to 2.30 p.m on 17th August,* for the supply and delivery, in the Departmental Stores, Sydney, of **Portable Internal Combustion Engine and Dynamo.** *a portable direct coupled internal combustion engine and dynamo, with accessories, of an output of about 2½ kilowatts.* (Schedule No. 497.)
- (3) Up to 3 p.m. on 24th August,* for the supply, delivery and erection in the City North Exchange, Sydney, N.S.W., of **Telephone Automatic Switchboard.** *automatic switchboards, with accessories.* (Schedule No. 511.)

Copies of the specifications, conditions of tender, etc., may be obtained from the Deputy Postmaster-General, Sydney. 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 preliminary deposit of £2 is required in respect of (1), of £4 in respect of (2), and of £115 in respect of (3). 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 copies of the specifications, tender forms, etc., together with drawings in respect of (1) and (3), may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 23,062.)

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand (Mr. R. W. Dalton) reports that tenders are invited by the Gisborne Borough Council, as follows:—

Tenders will be received by the Gisborne Borough Council up to noon on 20th June,† for—

- (1) The supply and delivery of 12 in., 10 in., 8 in., 6 in., and 4 in. **Cast Iron and Steel Water Pipes.** *cast iron and steel water pipes, with valves and fittings* (Contract No. 115); and
- (2) The supply and erection at Mangapoike, Gisborne, of a **Pumping Plant.** *pumping plant, with suction gas engines complete.* (Contract No. 116.)

* See Note at foot of previous page.

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

Openings for British Trade.

NEW ZEALAND—*continued.*

Drawings and specifications may be *inspected* at the Borough Chambers, Gisborne, or at the offices of Messrs. Henry H. Metcalfe & Son, Auckland. (C.I.B. 23,237.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa (Mr. W. G. Wickham) reports that an agent in Johannesburg desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *supplies for the printing trade*, and of *stationery, etc.*; he also wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *spares for motor cars*.

This agent states that he travels the Union twice yearly, visiting Cape Town four times, and Bloemfontein and Durban three times, and calling upon both wholesale and retail firms.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, desirous of being represented in South Africa, 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 (187) should be quoted. (C.I.B. 22,152.)

* * * * *

H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa has forwarded a copy of a specification and tender form in connection with a call for tenders by the South African Railways Administration for the supply and delivery of (1) 2,500 bags of *Indian rice*; (2) 200 bags of *Urthur dholl* No. 1; and 3,000 Imperial gals. of *mustard oil*. (Tender No. 716.)

Samples of each of the items tendered for (not less than 7 lbs. of rice, 3 lbs. of dholl and 1 pint of mustard oil) must be forwarded to the Railway Storekeeper, Durban, so as to reach him by the date tenders are due to be received.

Copies of the specification and form of tender may be *obtained* from the Secretary to the Tender Board, South African Railways Headquarters Offices, Johannesburg, at which address also sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received up to noon on 4th September.

The above-mentioned copy of the specification and form of tender 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. 22,153.)

* * * * *

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Johannesburg (Lieut.-Col. C. A. C. Tremeer, D.S.O.) has forwarded copies of specifications and tender forms in connection with calls for tenders by the Johannesburg Municipal Council, as follows:—

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

- (1) Up to noon on 14th August* for the supply and delivery of
Tar or Tar Substitute. 1,600 tons of *tar or tar substitute.* (Contract No. 126.) (C.I.B. 22,084.)
- (2) Up to noon on 15th August* for the supply and delivery of
Felt. 4,000 lbs. of $\frac{5}{8}$ inch or $\frac{3}{4}$ inch fawn or chocolate coloured *felt.* (Contract No. 140.) Samples, at least 12 inches square, of the felt offered, must be submitted to the Controller of Stores (Room 53), Municipal Offices, Johannesburg, by the date tenders are due to be received. On application to the Buying Office, samples, to show quality of felt suitable for the Council's requirements, can be *obtained.*

(C.I.B. 22,582.)

Copies of the specifications, conditions of contract, and forms of tender may be *obtained* from the Controller of Stores, as above, and sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received by the Town Clerk, Johannesburg, up to the dates mentioned.

The above-mentioned copies of the specifications and forms of tender may be *consulted* by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

FRANCE.

H.M. Consul at Lyons (Mr. E. R. E. Vicars) reports that a business man in that city, who used to sell machine-made lace manufactured in Barmen and Düsseldorf, wishes to enter into negotiations with United Kingdom lace-makers with a view to selling British-made lace as soon as foreign trade becomes normal again. H.M. Consul has forwarded an illustrated booklet showing the kinds of lace required.

United Kingdom lace manufacturers, and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of doing business in Lyons, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where also the above-mentioned booklet may be *inspected.* In making application the reference number (188) should be quoted.

(C.I.B. 22,909.)

ITALY.

H.M. Consul at Milan (Mr. J. H. Towsey) reports the receipt of the following enquiries from local firms:—

An agent desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of
Lace; Blouses; Drapery; *Nottingham lace, ladies' blouses, drapery articles in general, cotton piece goods, woollen goods, printed fabrics and white and coloured handkerchiefs.* (Reference No. 189) See
Cotton Piece Goods;
Woollen Goods;
Prints; Handkerchiefs. *Notice† following, and also Notice to Exporters on pp. 709-10.*

(C.I.B. 22,912.)

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

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—continued.

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *machine tools* by an agent who wishes to secure agencies. (Reference No. 190.) See Note † following. (C.I.B. 22,228.)

Another agent wishes to secure the agencies of United Kingdom exporters of *coal and fish in tins and barrels, coffee, tea, bacon, and extract of meat*. (Reference No. 191.) See Note † following. (C.I.B. 23,031.)

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of appointing agents in Italy, 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.

CHINA.

H.M. Consul at Kiung-chow (Hoi-how) reports that, generally speaking, the whole of the import business of Kiung-chow is done through importing firms in Hong Kong, which is the centre of supply for the South China market. United Kingdom firms, therefore, who desire to place their goods in this market, and who are not in a position to send out travelling agents of their own to push their sales direct, should endeavour to get into touch with importing firms in Hong Kong through the Chamber of Commerce there, or through the firms' own offices in London.

There is a good demand in South China for *boots, shoes, hosiery, haberdashery and light underclothing, needles, pins, buttons, ribbons, hardware, tools, cheap scissors, knives, locks, small lamps with fancy globes, electric hand lamps, and cheap novelties of every description*. See Notice to Exporters on pp. 709-10.

The Germans have hitherto been very active in the following (amongst other) lines:—*Sulphate of soda; brass electro-plated lamp bowls; lamp glasses, burners, lamp frames (gilded); wicks; hanging lamps; kid, enamelled (Japanese) and coloured leather; iron blue tacks; boot and shoe laces; shoe eyelets; imitation gold varnish; soap (laundry and toilet); and plate glass (silcered and unsilvered)*. See Notice to Exporters on pp. 709-10. (C.I.B. 18,683.)

JAPAN (COREA).

Iron Wire Nails; Needles. See article on pp. 736-40.

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.

BOARD OF TRADE EXHIBITIONS.

FORTHCOMING EXHIBITIONS AT BIRMINGHAM AND MANCHESTER OF SAMPLES OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GOODS FROM ABROAD.

The collection of samples of German and Austrian goods which has been shown in a number of industrial centres will be shown next in the Town Hall, Birmingham, from Friday, 23rd, to Thursday, 29th June, and in the School of Technology, Whitworth Street, Manchester, from 10th to 15th July. The collection has recently been considerably enlarged and now contains about 8,000 samples, all of which have been collected from oversea markets by H.M. Commercial Attachés, Consuls, and Trade Commissioners in practically all parts of the world to which German and Austrian goods were exported.

Invitations to the Birmingham Exhibition will be issued by the Board of Trade working in conjunction with the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, and manufacturers and export merchants who do not receive invitations by 23rd June should make application to the Chamber of Commerce.

EXHIBITION OF GERMAN CATALOGUES IN LONDON.

In order that British manufacturers may have an opportunity of familiarising themselves with German methods of publicity, the Board of Trade have collected over 4,000 specimen catalogues of German origin, and these may be inspected at the Foreign Samples Section of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, 32, Cheapside, London, E.C.

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

One feature of the catalogues which is of especial interest to British manufacturers who are themselves publishing catalogues with a view to increasing their export trade, is the number of foreign languages in which the German catalogues are printed.

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

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

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

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

EXHIBITION IN PARIS OF SAMPLES AND CATALOGUES OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GOODS FROM FRENCH COLONIES.

H.M. Vice-Consul in Paris (Mr. J. Pyke) reports that the several French Colonial Governments have made collections of samples of goods of German manufacture, most of which have been exhibited at the Lyons Fair and are now assembled in the commercial museums attached to the respective Government Offices in the Orleans Gallery of the Palais Royal.

The most important collection is that of the Tunisian Government (see notice on pp. 703-4 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9th March last). The handbook (in French) of this collection may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

There is also a good collection of catalogues, among which may be mentioned some depicting glass and porcelain ware hand painted on thick drawing paper, and another series, beautifully presented, of lustres and electrical fittings, in which the illustrations, tinted on expensive paper, are numbered, and the prices and conditions of sale, printed on thin opaque paper in French, English, Italian and Spanish, are interleaved so as to serve at the same time as a price list and prevent the pictures being spoiled by rubbing.

An interesting feature of this section is the announced intention of the Tunis Chamber of Commerce to open an Exhibition in Tunis of French and Allied products capable of replacing enemy goods.

The Central and West African section is much less extensive than that referred to above, and consists of the usual articles sold in these countries, including hardware, machetes, florida water, lemonade, vests, socks, loin cloths, cotton blankets, oil lamps, beads, sewing machines, etc.

The exhibits from Morocco were not ready for inspection at the time of H.M. Vice-Consul's visit to the Exhibition.

Samples are expected to arrive shortly from Annam and Tonkin, but the extent of the collections from these places is not yet known.

(C.I.B. 22,535.)

FORTHCOMING TRADE FAIR AT BORDEAUX.

According to the "Bulletin des Halles" (Paris) of 29th May, the Municipal Authorities of Bordeaux have decided to hold a Fair at Bordeaux each year. This year the Fair will be held in the Place des Quinconces from 5th to 20th September next. The Fair will be open to manufacturers, etc. in Allied and Neutral countries. The latest date to which applications for space will be received is 20th July. Full particulars may be obtained from the "Bureau du Comité directeur, Hôtel de Ville, Bordeaux."

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTATION.

List of Goods Prohibited to be Imported into the United Kingdom.

With reference to the notices which have appeared from time to time in the "Board of Trade Journal" calling attention to the restrictions on the importation of certain goods into the United Kingdom, the following list* of such goods is published for the information and guidance of British firms:—

Applications for licences to import the undermentioned goods, with the exception of those marked ||, should be addressed to *The Controller, Department of Import Restrictions, 22, Carlisle Place, Westminster, London, S.W.*:—

- Acids, fatty.
- Aluminium manufactures of.
- Baskets and basket-ware (except baskets and basket-ware of bamboo).
- Baths of metal.
- Beer.
- Bladders, casings and sausage skins.
- Brooms and brushes.
- Bulbs.
- Carpet sweepers.
- Cash registers.
- Casings (see under Bladders).
- Cement.
- Chinaware, earthenware and pottery, not including cloisonné wares.
- Cotton yarn, cotton piece goods and cotton manufactures of all kinds, except hosiery and lace.
- Cutlery.
- || Diamonds, unset (see below).
- Earthenware (see under Chinaware).
- Flower roots.
- Fruit (canned, bottled, dried and preserved), except currants. (*Colonial fruit has been exempted from this restriction.*)
- Furniture, manufactured joinery, and other wood manufactures, except lacquered wares.
- Furniture woods, hard woods and veneers.
- Hardware.
- Hollow-ware.
- Hops.
- Horns.

* This list does not include (1) goods prohibited on account of enemy origin; (2) goods classed as "war material" under the Defence of the Realm Regulations (see notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" as follows:—pp. 21-3, 6th April; pp. 166-7, 20th April; pp. 359-60, 11th May; p. 435, 18th May; p. 662, 8th June; and p. 730 of this issue); and (3) goods prohibited from considerations other than those arising out of a state of war, as, for example, matches made from white phosphorus, counterfeit coin, etc.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

- Hoofs.
- Ice.
- Ivory, vegetable.
- Joinery, manufactured.
- Lawn mowers.
- Leather, manufactures of (other than belting, boots, and gloves).
- || Machine tools (see below).
- Matches.
- Moss litter.
- Motor cars, chassis, motor cycles, and parts and accessories of motor cars and motor cycles (other than tyres), with the exception of the motor cars, chassis, accessories and parts which are at present exempted from import duty under Section 13 (4) of the Finance No. 2 Act, 1915.
- Musical instruments, including gramophones, and pianolas and other similar instruments and accessories, and component parts and records therefor.
- Oilcloth.
- || Paper and cardboard and manufactures thereof (see below).
- || Paper making materials (see below).
- || Periodical publications (see below).
- Pickles.
- Plants.
- Pottery (see under Chinaware).
- Salt.
- Sausage skins.
- Sewing machines.
- Shrubs.
- Slates.
- Soap.
- Spirits and strong waters of all kinds except brandy and rum.
- Stone.
- Stoves and ranges.
- || Sugar (see below).
- Tobacco, unmanufactured and manufactured (including cigars and cigarettes). (*Colonial tobacco has been exempted from this restriction.*)
- Toilet articles containing glycerine.
- || Tools (see below).
- Toys, games and playing cards.
- Trees.
- Vegetables, canned, bottled, dried and preserved. (*Colonial vegetables have been exempted from this restriction.*)
- Wood and timber of the following kinds, viz., beech, birch, elm and oak.
- Wood manufactures, except lacquered wares.
- Woods (hard), and veneers.
- Woollen and worsted manufactures of all kinds except yarns.
- Wringers and mangles.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

|| Applications for licences to import the undermentioned goods should be addressed as indicated:—

Diamonds (decorative and industrial) unset.

(The Controller, Foreign Trade Department, Lancaster House, St. James's, London, S.W.)

Paper and cardboard (including strawboard, pasteboard, mill-board and wood pulp board) and manufactures of paper and cardboard.

Paper (materials for the manufacture of), including wood pulp, esparto grass, and linen and cotton rags.

Periodical publications exceeding 16 pages in length imported otherwise than in single copies through the post.

(The Secretary, Royal Commission on Paper, Central House, Kingsway, London, W.C.)

Sugar.

(The Secretary, Royal Commission on Sugar Supplies, Scotland House, London, S.W.)

Tools (machine), and parts thereof, excluding small tools.

(The Assistant Secretary, Commercial Department, Board of Trade, Gwydyr House, Whitehall, London, S.W.)

**WAR TRADE DEPARTMENTS, COMMISSIONS
AND COMMITTEES.**

The undermentioned Departments, Commissions and Committees have been established since the beginning of the war to deal with matters affecting trade:—

The Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office,

THE CONTROLLER,

Foreign Trade Department,

Lancaster House, The Mall, S.W.

The War Trade Department*,

Secretary, Sir N. J. HIGHMORE, K.C.B.,

4, Central Buildings,

Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.

The Department of Import Restrictions,

Secretary, Mr. H. J. PHILLIPS,

22, Carlisle Place, S.W.

War Trade Advisory Committee,

Secretary, Mr. L. C. LIDDELL, M.V.O.

Winchester House, St. James's Square, S.W.

* This Department was set up to take over the bulk of the work done by the Committee "On Trading with the Enemy," which is now dissolved.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

- Foreign Trade Debts Committee,**
Secretary, Mr. H. MEAD TAYLOR,
119, Victoria Street, S.W.
- Trading with the Enemy Committee,**
Secretary, Mr. W. P. BOWYER,
38 and 39, Parliament Street, S.W.
- Committee on all questions relating to the Export of Rubber and Tin
from the United Kingdom and British Possessions,**
Secretary, Mr. J. K. GREBBY,
3, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
- Coal Exports Committee,**
Secretary, Mr. E. J. ELLIOTT,
Broadway House, Tothill Street, S.W.
- Cotton Exports Committee,**
Secretary, Mr. H. S. GRAY,
War Trade Department,
Caxton House, Tothill Street, S.W.
- Royal Commission on Paper and Wood Pulp,**
Secretary, THE HON. J. S. CLEMONS,
Central House, Kingsway, W.C.
- Importation of Furniture Woods, Hard Woods and Veneers and of Stones
and Slates : Licensing Committee,**
Secretary, Mr. H. J. PHILLIPS,
22, Carlisle Place, S.W.
- Importation of Canned, Bottled, Dried and Preserved Fruits (except
Currants) : Licensing Committee,**
Secretary, Mr. H. J. PHILLIPS,
22, Carlisle Place, S.W.
- Importation of Tobacco unmanufactured and manufactured (including
Cigars and Cigarettes) : Licensing Committee,**
Secretary, Mr. H. J. PHILLIPS,
22, Carlisle Place, S.W.
- Enemy Exports Committee,**
THE SECRETARY,
Enemy Exports Committee,
Foreign Office, S.W.
- Contraband Committee,**
THE SECRETARY,
Contraband Committee,
Foreign Office, S.W.
- Committee on Congestion at Ports,**
Secretary, Sir FREDERICK G. DUMAYNE,
Admiralty, S.W.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

- Ship Licensing Committee,**
Secretary, Mr. T. LODGE,
1, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.
- Requisitioning (Carriage of Foodstuffs) Committee,**
Secretaries, Mr. J. A. Salter, and
Mr. F. P. ROBINSON,
7, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.
- Shipping Control Committee,**
Secretary, Capt. C. JONES,
Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W.
- Executive Committee for the purpose of dealing otherwise than in the
Prize Court with Cargo which, though possibly liable in law to
condemnation as Prize, might with advantage be released,**
Secretary, Mr. H. C. HONEY,
Board of Trade, S.W.
- Prize Claims Committee,**
Secretary, Mr. L. F. C. DARBY,
Goldsmith Building,
Temple, E.C.
- Over-Sea Prize Disposal Committee,**
Secretary, Mr. R. A. WISEMAN,
Colonial Office, S.W.
- Detention of Neutral Ships Committee,**
Secretary, The Hon. S. O. HENN COLLINS,
1, Abbey Gardens, Westminster, S.W.
- Home Office Advisory Committee on Passenger Traffic between the
United Kingdom and Holland,**
Secretary, COL. H. F. WALKER,
Permit Office, Downing Street, S.W.
- Railway Executive Committee,**
Secretary, Major G. S. SZLUMPER,
35, Parliament Street, S.W.
- Royal Commission on Sugar Supplies,**
Secretary, Mr. C. S. REWCASTLE,
Scotland House, S.W.
- Board of Trade Committee on Shipbuilding,**
Secretary, Mr. T. G. AUSTIN,
Board of Trade, S.W.
- Committee on the Supply of Chemical Products,**
Secretary, Mr. F. GOSSLING,
Gwydyr House, Board of Trade,
Whitehall, S.W.
- Committee on Production in Engineering and Shipbuilding Establish-
ments,**
Secretary, Mr. H. J. WILSON,
Offices of the Chief Industrial Commissioner,
5, Old Palace Yard, S.W.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

Coal Mining Organisation Committee,

THE SECRETARY,

Coal Mining Organisation Committee,

Home Office, S.W.

Distribution of Coal and Coke Committee,*Secretaries*, Mr. WILLIAM A. LEE, and CAPT. C. E.

WILLIAMS,

Board of Trade,

7, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

Control of Petrol Supplies Committee,*Secretary*, Mr. H. W. COLE,

29, Abingdon Street, S.W.

Agricultural Consultative Committee on Home-Grown Food Stuffs,*Secretary*, Mr. A. GODDARD,

12, Great George Street, S.W.

Committee on Grain Supplies,*Secretary*, Mr. H. D. VIGOR,

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries,

3, St. James's Square, S.W.

Committee to make arrangements with a view to the maintenance, so far as possible, of adequate supplies of Fertilisers for the use of Farmers in the United Kingdom.*Secretary*, Mr. H. CHAMBERS,

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries,

3, St. James's Square, S.W.

Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement. (International Commission for the purchase of Supplies for the Allied Governments),*Secretary*, Mr. R. F. H. DUKE,

Board of Trade (Exhibitions Branch),

India House, Kingsway, W.C.

International Joint Committee for the purchase of Wheat, Flour and Maize,*Secretary*, Mr. H. D. VIGOR,

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries,

3, St. James's Square, S.W.

Indian Wheat Committee,*Secretary*, Mr. H. D. VIGOR,

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries,

3, St. James's Square, S.W.

War Risks Insurance Advisory Committees: (a) Marine; (b) Aircraft and Bombardment,*Secretary*, Mr. J. W. VERDIER,

33-36, King William Street, E.C.

Excess Profits Duty Committee,*Joint Registrars*, Mr. D. DU B. DAVIDSON, and

Mr. J. K. F. CLEARE,

133, Strand, W.C.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

Board of Referees on Profits of Controlled Establishments.

Secretary, Mr. W. F. WAKEFORD,
27, Abingdon Street, S.W.

Clerical and Commercial Employments Committee,

Secretary, Mr. M. H. WHITELEGGE,
Home Office, S.W.

Committee on Work of National Importance,

Secretary, Mr. H. GIBBON PRITCHARD,
26, Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.

Reserved Occupations Committee,

Secretary, Mr. D. TODD,
Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W.

Advisory Committee to His Majesty's Procurator-General,

Secretary, Mr. A. D. STOCKS,
Treasury, S.W.

Shipping and Shipbuilding Industries Committee,

Secretary, Mr. E. H. MARKER,
Board of Trade, S.W.

Textile Industries Committee,

Secretary, Mr. T. M. AINSCOUGH,
6, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

Electrical Trades Committee,

Secretary, Mr. J. F. RONCA,
7, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

Iron, Steel and Engineering Industries Committee,

Secretary, Mr. PERCY ASHLEY,
Board of Trade, S.W.

Coal Trade Committee,

Secretary, Mr. J. U. SMITH,
Board of Trade, S.W.

Trade Relations after the War,

Secretary, Mr. HARTLEY WITHERS,
12, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.

In addition to the foregoing, it should be noted that both the Army Council and the Ministry of Munitions are empowered, under the Regulations of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, to restrict trading in certain materials—see Notice to Exporters on pp. 709-10.

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

Enemy Businesses to be Wound Up.

Orders have been made by the Board Trade requiring the undermentioned businesses to be wound up:—

Government Notices affecting Trade.

184. Walter Ostermann and Co., 10, Monument Street, London, E.C., Dealers in Chemicals. *Controller*: P. D. Leake, 25, Abchurch Lane, King William Street, London, E.C. 5th June, 1916.
185. Murrle Bennett Export, Limited, 13, Charterhouse Street, London, E.C., Dealers in Jewellery for Export. *Controller*: John Baker, Eldon Street House, Eldon Street, London, E.C. 5th June, 1916.
186. Quarzlampen Gesellschaft m.b.h., 62, Red Lion Street, London, W.C., Dealers in Quartz Lamps and Accessories. *Controller*: R. W. Brown, 12, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. 5th June, 1916.
187. Hygienic Constructions and Portable Buildings, Limited, 66, Victoria Street, London, S.W., Dealers in Portable Buildings. *Controller*: G. S. Pitt, 140, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 5th June, 1916.
188. Coke Oven Machine Co., Limited, c/o Messrs. Gillespie Bros. and Co., 29A, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C., Manufacturers of Coke Oven Machinery. *Controller*: John Duncan, 149, West George Street, Glasgow, and 158, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 5th June, 1916.
189. Quadruplex, Limited, 67, Great Russell Street, London, W.C., Manufacturers of Cooking Stoves, etc. *Controller*: N. W. Wild, Broad Street Avenue, London, E.C. 5th June, 1916.
190. International Corset Co., Limited, 199, Regent Street, London, W., Corset Makers. *Controller*: Ernest Norton, 3, Crosby Square, London, E.C. 5th June, 1916.
191. Union Electric Co., Limited, 47-57, Park Street, Southwark, London, S.E., Electrical Engineers. *Controller*: P. D. Leake, 25, Abchurch Lane, King William Street, London, E.C. 5th June, 1916.
192. Bings, Limited, 25, Ropemaker Street, London, E.C., Dealers in Toys, etc. *Controller*: H. J. Morland, 3, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London, E.C. 5th June, 1916.
193. Reinemann and Co., late 7, New Zealand Avenue, London, E.C., Dealers in Bronze Powder, etc. *Controller*: Athelstan Dangerfield, 56, Cannon Street, London, E.C. 8th June, 1916.
194. Emil Werckmeister (The Berlin Photographic Company), 149, New Bond Street, London, W., Fine Art Publisher and Photographer. *Controller*: Arthur Edward Green, 100-104, Moorgate Station Chambers, London, E.C. 8th June, 1916.
195. Charles H. Blume, Western Road, Mitcham, Surrey. Varnish and Enamel Manufacturer. *Controller*: John William Barratt, 19A, Coleman Street, London, E.C. 9th June, 1916.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

196. G. Dittmann, Limited, 58, City Road, London, E.C. Agents for the sale of Aniline Dyes, Records and Gramaphones. *Controller*: Sidney J. Field, 17, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W. 8th June, 1916.

The following amended notice is substituted for that published in the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 23rd March, 1916:—

52. The Great Eastern Paper Co. and Fritz Schoenthal, 37, Curtain Road, London, E.C., Fancy Paper Manufacturers, and F. Schoenthal and Co., Maybank Road, Woodford, Essex, Pyrotechnical Manufacturers. *Controller*: Sydney George Cole, 48, Gresham Street, London, E.C. 20th March, 1916.

[The text of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1916, appeared on pp. 377-83 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th February; the businesses mentioned above are additional to those noted in the "Journal," as follows:—pp. 620-1, 2nd March; p. 692, 9th March; pp. 774-5, 16th March; pp. 852-4, 23rd March; pp. 930-40, 30th March; pp. 18-19, 6th April; pp. 80-2, 13th April; pp. 160-1, 20th April; pp. 215-6, 27th April; pp. 275-6, 4th May; p. 360, 11th May; pp. 433-4, 18th May; pp. 533-4, 25th May; pp. 587-9, 1st June; and p. 660, 8th June.]

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

Rules regarding Vesting and Application of Property.

The "London Gazette" of 9th June publishes the following notice:—

1. Rules 4 and 5 of the Trading with the Enemy (Vesting and Application of Property) Rules, 1915, under the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, are hereby annulled and the following Rules shall stand in lieu thereof:—

4. All applications under Section 5 (2) of the Act to authorise payment out of property vested in the custodian of any debt or debts shall be made to the Court or Judge by whose order the property was vested in the custodian. Any such application, if not made by the originating summons under Section 4, shall be deemed a subsequent application for the purpose of the last preceding Rule.

5. The Court or Judge may, on the hearing of any such application, direct all such accounts and inquiries as to debts or particular classes of debts as may seem to be requisite and, if thought fit, the property available for payment of any debts or claims, and may for that purpose direct the custodian or any party to issue such advertisements and require such proof by statutory declaration, or otherwise, as to the Court or Judge may seem expedient: but the Court or Judge shall not in any case be bound to inquire into or take into account or require the custodian to inquire into or take into account debts and claims against the enemy to any greater extent than provided for by the

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proviso to Section 5 (2), and the custodian may, if he think fit, carry out the duties imposed on him by such proviso, under the direction of the Court or Judge.

2. These Rules may be cited as the "Trading with the Enemy (Vesting and Application of Property) Amendment Rules, 1916 (No. 2)", and shall come into operation forthwith.

Dated this 6th day of June, 1916.

Buckmaster C.

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

CENSUS OF PETROL.

Returns to be furnished by 20th June, 1916.

The Board of Trade, in pursuance of the powers conferred on them by Regulation 15A of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and of all other powers them hereunto enabling, Do Hereby Order and Require that every person within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland who uses or keeps motor spirit, whether for the purpose of supplying motive power to motor cars or for any other purpose, shall, on or before the 20th day of June, 1916, supply to the Secretary of the Petrol Control Committee, at the Census of Production Office, 68, Victoria Street, London, S.W., the information in relation to the motor spirit used or kept by him and of the purposes for which and the manner in which it is used or kept by him, the particulars of which are specified in the Schedule hereto, and which shall be supplied on the forms therein referred to, which have been approved by the Board of Trade.

Dated this ninth day of June, 1916.

W. F. Marwood,

A Secretary of the Board of Trade.

SCHEDULE.

1. The present stock of motor spirit being used or kept by the person making the return.

2. The number of motor cars, motor cycles, and/or the number and nature of other motor vehicles supplied with motive power by motor spirit used or kept by the person making the return, together with, as regards such motor cars, motor cycles, and/or other motor vehicles:—

(a) The registration number of any such motor car, motor cycle and/or other motor vehicle in cases where full motor car licence duty is payable or in cases where the car, cycle, or vehicle is kept by medical practitioners for the purposes of their profession;

(b) The average consumption of motor spirit supplying motive power to any such motor car, motor cycle, and/or

Government Notices affecting Trade.

other motor vehicle per calendar month during the three calendar months ending 30th April, 1916;

(c) The estimated requirements of motor spirit for supplying motive power to any such motor car, motor cycle and/or other motor vehicle per calendar month until the end of the year 1916;

(d) The purposes for which any such motor car, motor cycle and/or other motor vehicle is used; or the class of goods conveyed thereby.

And as regards motor cars, motor cycles and/or other motor vehicles supplied with motive power by motor spirit used or kept by the person making the return which are used as hackney carriages or which are constructed or adapted solely for the conveyance of goods or which are not motor cars, motor cycles or motor vehicles falling under 2 (a), then also—

3. The quantity of motor spirit supplied per calendar month under contract (if any) to the person making the return, and the names and addresses of the suppliers of such motor spirit under any such contract.

And as regards motor spirit used or kept by the person making the return for any purpose other than supplying motive power to motor cars, motor cycles and/or other motor vehicles, then—

4. (a) The purposes for which such motor spirit is used:

(b) The quantity of motor spirit supplied per calendar month under contract (if any) to the person making the return, and the names and addresses of the suppliers of such motor spirit under any such contract.

N.B.—The following forms of return, which (together with an addressed envelope) may be obtained at any Money Order Office in the United Kingdom, have been approved and are being issued by the Board of Trade:—

Petrol Form 1, Petrol Form 2, Petrol Form 3, Petrol Form 4, Petrol Form 5.

N.B.—Any person failing to comply with the requirements of this Order, or who knowingly gives any false information is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

**PROHIBITION OF THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF
BRITISH AND IRISH WOOL OF 1916 CLIP.**

New Defence of the Realm Regulation.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by Regulation 30A of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Army Council have ordered that as from 8th June, until further notice, no person shall buy, sell, or deal in raw wool grown or to be grown on sheep in Great Britain or Ireland during the season of 1916.

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

Government Notices affecting Trade.

TRADE WITH CHINA AND SIAM.

The "London Gazette" of 13th June publishes additions to and corrections in the list of approved consignees in China which was published in a Supplement (dated 16th May) to the "London Gazette" of 12th May.

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

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

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

EXPORTS OF WOOL.**Forthcoming Conference.**

The Director of the War Trade Department desires to give notice that the next Conference to consider questions affecting the export of wool will be held at the War Trade Department, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S.W., on Tuesday, 4th July, at 10.30 a.m., and that admission will be exclusively by ticket.

Applications for tickets to attend the Conference should be made by letter marked "Wool Conference," and addressed to the Secretary (Wool Sub-Committee), War Trade Department, as above, and should be in his possession not later than 26th June. Applications can only be considered if made by an official of a Chamber of Commerce or similar organisation interested, who should state the name of the proposed representative. (C.I.B. 22,200.)

TRADE WITHIN THE EMPIRE.**Trading with the Enemy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1915,
does not apply.**

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has received a number of letters from firms in this country asking whether, having regard to the Royal Proclamations relating to Trading with the Enemy, they are at liberty to trade with specified firms in British Colonies not possessing responsible Government, and Protectorates. These applications appear to result from a misapprehension of the scope of the Trading with the Enemy (Extension of the Powers) Act, 1915, and the Secretary of State thinks it desirable to explain that this Act and the Proclamation and Orders of Council under it do not apply to trade between firms and persons resident or carrying on business within the Empire.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

Arrangements have been made for the liquidation of enemy firms in British Colonies and Protectorates under the direction of the local Governments. Trading with all firms in the Colonies and Protectorates which are allowed to continue carrying on business is legitimate. (C. 14,782.)

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN INDUSTRIES.**Board of Trade Information Bureau established.**

In view of the need that exists at present for maintaining the industrial output by substituting women for men called to the colours, the Board of Trade feel that the attention of employers should be directed to the possibilities of using women's labour in factories and works. An Information Bureau has been established by the Board of Trade, to collect information bearing upon the problem, at North Court, Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London, S.W.

USE OF "ANZAC" IN TRADE.**Decision of Australian Government.**

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia that he has received advice from the Commonwealth Government that the use for the purpose of trade of the word "Anzac" or any resembling word will be prohibited in the Commonwealth from 1st July, 1916, by Regulation dated the 18th of May under the "War Precautions Act."

EXTENSION OF MORATORIUM IN POLAND.

With reference to the notice on p. 747 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th December, 1915, relative to the extension of the Moratorium in Poland, H.M. Embassy at Petrograd reports, under date 10th May, the publication of two Imperial Ukases authorising the extension for a further term of twelve months from the dates specified in the Ukases of 24th October/6th November, of the Moratorium relating to bills of exchange in Poland and of the exemption from protest or measures for recovery as regards debts arising out of contracts in general. (C. 16,814.)

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

Visit of H.M. Trade Commissioner.

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

TRADE ENQUIRIES REGARDING MARKETS ABROAD.

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

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

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

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

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN SEABORNE MERCHANDISE INTO BRITISH INDIA IN 1915-16.

The following particulars regarding the foreign seaborne trade of British India in the year ended 31st March, 1916, are taken from a Review of the trade by the Director of Statistics to the Indian Government:—

The value of the total foreign seaborne trade of British India (excluding treasure) in 1915-16 amounted to £219,040,000, as compared with £213,013,000 in 1914-15 and £288,090,000 in 1913-14. Of these totals imports accounted for £87,560,000 and exports for £131,480,000 in 1915-16, as compared with £91,953,000 and £121,060,000 respectively in 1914-15, and £122,170,000 and £165,920,000 respectively in 1913-14.

The following table shows the value of the imports of the principal classes of foreign seaborne merchandise into British India in the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1916, as compared with the two preceding years:—

	Twelve Months ended 31st March—		
	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915 16.
	£	£	£
Apparel (excluding haberdashery, hosiery, and boots and shoes)	1,141,000	715,700	925,900
Carriages and carts (including cycles and motor cars)	1,423,000	920,300	1,058,000
Chemicals	677,000	683,300	972,400
Coal	656,000	493,200	135,300
Drugs and medicines	780,000	684,700	819,700
Dyes, aniline and alizarine	700,000	313,300	113,800
Fruits and vegetables... ..	754,000	761,500	826,900
Glass and glassware	1,297,000	643,500	709,700
Hardware	2,632,000	1,706,700	1,587,400
Instruments, apparatus, &c.	1,214,000	890,700	868,700
Liquors	1,491,900	1,217,900	1,248,900
Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery	5,508,400	4,307,700	3,504,700
Matches	598,000	753,200	922,200
Metals, iron and steel	10,672,000	6,512,700	6,128,300
" copper	2,745,000	1,849,100	494,300
Oils, mineral	2,744,000	2,938,000	2,678,700
Paper and pasteboard	1,058,000	879,300	961,600
Provisions and oilman's stores	1,649,000	1,404,800	1,408,500
Railway plant and rolling-stock	6,690,000	7,721,700	2,812,300
Salt	584,000	493,600	833,400
Spices	1,155,000	1,145,800	1,248,100
Stationery	467,000	346,600	378,700
Sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above	9,447,000	6,456,100	10,470,700
Textiles—			
Cotton, raw	182,000	194,400	64,500
" twist and yarn	2,776,000	2,567,900	2,451,300
" piece goods, grey	16,967,000	14,192,300	12,057,400
" " " white	9,523,000	7,239,100	7,122,500
" " " coloured	11,908,000	6,975,600	5,704,500
" " " other sorts of manufactures... ..	831,000	1,091,100	1,514,600
Silk, raw	839,000	755,700	719,500
" manufactures	2,068,000	1,292,600	1,839,500
Woolen manufactures	2,568,000	1,256,700	639,100

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN PARAGUAY.

The following extracts from the Message delivered on the 1st April by the President of Paraguay at the opening of the 1916 session of the Chambers have been made from a summary translation of the Message forwarded by H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Asuncion:—

The European war has considerably modified Paraguayan trade. The closing of several principal markets for South American produce and the difficulty of communication with Europe have occasioned an obvious change in the direction of trade, as regards both imports and exports, diverting it mainly towards the United States of America. The increase in the trade with the United States has shown the need of some measures calculated to favour it, and negotiations have been initiated with a view to the conclusion of a parcel-post convention with that country, while a reduction in the import duties on certain American goods has also been suggested.

The principal unfavourable effects arising out of the situation are the reduction of imports, the restriction of credit at home and abroad, and the decline of fiscal receipts. A favourable feature has been a sensible increase in the output of national produce, due partly to the decline in imports. For example, the importation of rice in 1915 was 540 metric tons as against 1,900 metric tons in 1913, and that of sugar was 9 metric tons in 1915 as against 2,600 metric tons in 1913. The total imports in 1915 amounted in value to £481,177 and the total exports to £1,123,234. The average total annual imports and exports during the previous five years were valued at £1,257,815 and £964,140 respectively.

The condition of crops in Paraguay (tobacco, rice and groundnuts) is satisfactory. The light railway in the north of the country has opened up a new area. The establishment of a refrigerating plant at an early date in accordance with the concession granted to the agent of a Chicago firm will be beneficial. The Government model farm at Paraguari is doing well, and it is suggested that others should be started in order to stay the movement of the population to the towns. The agreement with the company which has obtained the concession to build the port at Asuncion is very favourable to the State (see p. 847 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 23rd December, 1915). The port improvements will be commenced immediately. The company will, among other things, renew within 40 years the moles of the first section, substituting re-inforced concrete for timber, while the second and third sections will be of re-inforced concrete from the commencement.

Efforts have been made to increase the capital of the Banco Agrícola. The bank received 15,000,000 dols. of the new emission without interest, with the obligation to intervene in the regulation of prices of agricultural products and to grant loans to growers.

Among economic questions the problem of exchange has come to be the chief. Although a definite solution to such a problem was not possible, it was necessary to deal with the question by providing for the intervention of the State in the quotation of exchange. This has been provided for by the creation of an Exchange Office. (C. 17,653.)

Metric ton = 2204·6 lbs.

TRADE OF COREA IN 1915.

H.M. Consul-General at Seoul (Mr. A. H. Lay, C.M.G.) has furnished the following particulars of the trade of Corea in 1915:—

In 1915 the total value of the trade of Corea with Japan and foreign countries (exclusive of bullion) was £11,322,050, as compared with £9,965,400 in 1914, an increase of £1,356,650. This was made up of £5,155,451 in exports, an increase of £1,644,929 over the comparative figures for 1914, and £6,166,599 in imports, a decrease of £288,279 from the comparative figures for the previous year. This decline in the import trade is largely accounted for by the war.

Imports.

Rice.—The importation of cereals dropped very largely, and particularly noticeable was the fall in the case of rice, the value of imports of which amounted to £32,969 in 1915 as compared with £278,009 and £298,891 in 1914 and 1913 respectively. At the prices prevailing in the Corean market it did not pay to import foreign rice in 1915.

Sugar.—The total imports of sugar in 1915 were valued at £160,548 as compared with £154,213 in 1914, and £190,973 in 1913. Sugar from Japan, whence the bulk of the imports come, showed a slight increase. Imports of sugar from Hong Kong rose from £423 to £1,406, though they were still lower than in 1913, while imports from the Netherlands East Indies declined considerably.

Kerosene oil.—The most important feature in the illuminating oil trade during the past year was the largely increased importation into Corea by the Japanese companies, over 50,000 cases of kerosene being received as against 13,000 cases in 1914. Of foreign oils, imports from the United States showed a small decrease from the previous year, whereas imports from the Netherlands East Indies showed a large increase. The total trade in kerosene for all purposes throughout the country would probably be about the same as in the previous year, viz., from 700,000 to 800,000 cases of 10 American gallons* each.

Paper.—The exhibition held at Seoul in the autumn of 1915 gave rise to a greater demand for paper and paper manufactures, and the use in Corea of both Japanese and foreign-style paper is growing.

Metals and metal manufactures.—The value of metal and metal manufactures imported into Corea in 1915 was £408,113, as compared with £505,793 in 1914, and £498,717 in 1913. There was a decrease in the imports of iron bars and rods, galvanised sheets, pipes and tubes, and steel bars, rods, plates and sheets. In iron nails, however, there was a better showing, the principal gainer being the United States with an importation of £14,126. The trade in iron-wire nails is worthy of the attention of United Kingdom manufacturers; the United States Steel Trust is endeavouring to extend its trade in this article.

Tobacco.—Owing to the progress being made in the manufacture of tobacco in Corea the importation of foreign cigarettes is decreasing each year, and as a natural consequence the quantity of leaf-tobacco imported is rising.

* The United States gallon = .833 of an Imperial gallon, or 6 United States gallons = 5 Imperial gallons.

Trade of Corea in 1915.

Imports—(continued).

Coal.—Coal imports in 1915 were slightly more than in the preceding year, supplies from China being larger and those from Japan being smaller.

Cement.—Cement, which comes mainly from Japan, showed an increase; although the building trade generally was stagnant in 1915, large supplies of cement were required for the Chemulpo harbour works, and for drainage works, etc.

Explosives.—Most of the dynamite and gelignite imported in 1915 came from the United Kingdom owing to the stoppage of supplies from Germany. It being no longer possible to obtain supplies from the United Kingdom, orders for explosives have been placed in the United States and several shipments were expected to arrive early in 1916.

Leather.—Very large supplies of leather were received from Japan in 1915.

Textiles.—With regard to imports of textiles it is to be remarked that the entire trade in grey shirtings and sheetings is rapidly being captured by the Japanese, and it looks as if before very long British goods will be entirely superseded. In 1915 imports of these goods from Japan were valued at £635,281, an increase of £52,806, and those from the United Kingdom at £15,185, a decrease of £1,929 as compared with 1914.

In white shirtings and sheetings, the United Kingdom is holding its ground fairly well, but even in these goods the Japanese are improving their position. Much of the business for Corea has reverted to the auctions in Shanghai. Losses of between 40 and 70 sen per piece were experienced by dealers in Manchester greys and whites during the year, and owing to the present high prices prevailing in Manchester it is out of the question for importers to make forward contracts. Japanese grey and white sheetings are keen competitors in the trade, greys selling at about 6·30 yen and whites at 5·85 yen to 6·60 yen per piece. Chinese merchants have turned their attention to this source of supply and are buying from Osaka manufacturers. The mode of packing of Japanese goods is very handy for transport to the interior, viz: 15 pieces per bale, 2 bales in a truss.

There was a further large shrinkage in the importation of alpacas, namely, from £26,189 in 1914 to £4,610 in 1915; except for an importation from Japan to the value of £554—about four times as much as in 1914—the whole came from the United Kingdom.

In woollen cloths and serges there was a decline in all wool fabrics, for which decreased British imports were mainly responsible. Mixed wool and cotton fabrics, however, showed a rise, both British and Japanese goods sharing in the increase, though the latter to a more appreciable extent.

Needles.—Supplies of German needles are almost exhausted, and this branch of trade deserves the attention of British manufacturers. It is essential that needles should be furnished at the cheapest possible rates.

Trade of Corea in 1915.

Imports—(continued).

Bicycles.—Imports of bicycles from Japan in 1915 increased, while imports from the United Kingdom declined. At the same time fair orders for bicycles were accepted by British makers. Accessories, which formerly came from enemy countries were replaced by British-made goods.

Sewing machines.—Imports of sewing machines from the United Kingdom advanced slightly in 1915, being actually over 65 per cent. of the total.

The following table shows the value of the principal imports into Corea in the three years 1913, 1914, and 1915:—

Articles.	1913.	1914.	1915.
	£	£	£
Total Imports	7,307,150	6,454,878	6,166,599
Grains, flours and starches	830,418	553,641	216,153
Sugar	190,973	154,213	160,548
Drugs, chemicals, dyes and paints	*	144,204	163,090
Kerosene	207,556	151,780	177,269
Clothing and accessories	169,013	167,239	165,325
Paper and paper manufacturers	254,135	244,887	272,350
Iron bars and rods	36,958	55,918	31,321
Galvanised sheets	49,569	48,141	35,332
Iron pipes and tubes	34,412	29,577	24,812
Steel	14,568	10,575	10,531
Rails and fittings therefor	86,760	60,480	75,304
Implements, instruments and machinery	288,338	233,951	222,689
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	84,870	47,734	45,375
Coal and coke	184,910	180,485	188,545
Cement and lime	71,515	52,751	69,978
Explosives	*	33,706	33,445
Straw bags, ropes and mattings	67,605	110,498	114,775
Cotton, raw, and wadding	72,471	54,852	68,181
Cotton yarns	188,906	211,285	253,734
" grey shirtings and sheetings	664,878	600,182	650,814
" white shirtings and sheetings	227,367	179,369	219,065
" Japanese tissues	236,242	202,488	202,200
Tissues of linen, hemp, &c.	142,560	165,107	123,448
Woollen tissues... ..	107,408	80,504	58,920
Silk tissues	120,832	94,576	101,382

* Not shown separately.

Exports.

During 1915 great activity prevailed in the export trade of Corea and its volume exceeded that of 1914, the previous record year. There was a largely enhanced demand for Corean rice and soya beans in Japan, as well as for cow-hides. Ginseng for China showed a marked advance, and cocoons, gold ore, iron ore, coal and graphite all helped to swell the volume of exports; on the other hand decreases were observable in the exports of wheat, fish, ginned cotton and live cattle.

The values of the principal exports from Corea in 1913, 1914 and 1915 are shown in the following table:—

*Trade of Corea in 1915.***Principal Exports from Corea in 1915.**

Articles.	1913.	1914.	1915.
	£	£	£
Total exports	3,152,225	3,510,522	5,155,451
Rice	1,479,553	1,745,480	2,553,815
Wheat	21,398	20,702	13,630
Soya beans	565,142	389,885	541,714
Fish, including whale meat	108,859	122,860	126,385
Ginseng (excluding "Tosen")	53,598	50,795	129,356
Cotton, raw and ginned	94,421	113,104	120,590
Cocoons	*	34,180	75,488
Gold ore	40,058	58,158	96,835
Iron ore	35,586	42,716	52,286
Graphite	25,404	19,619	21,114
Coal	36,526	46,773	65,539
Hides and skins (ox)	129,397	163,102	368,624
Live cattle	21,593	47,564	35,210
Manures	*	97,477	95,561

* Not shown separately.

Agricultural products.—The rice crop of 1915 is estimated at 55,540,666 bushels, a satisfactory yield though a decrease of about 8 per cent. as compared with 1914. The decrease is mainly accounted for by drought in the southern provinces and excessive rain in South Pyeng-an Province. The flourishing condition of the trade was occasioned by the good harvests of the past two years and the consequent low prices, which still prevail; there was also an enhanced demand in Japan not only on account of the improvement in the quality of Corean grain sent abroad, but also because of the difficulty experienced in obtaining foreign rice owing to shortage of tonnage and high freight rates. Japan took 80 per cent. of the export and China 10 per cent. The estimated production of barley and wheat was 32,905,032 bushels, an increase of 10 per cent. over 1914. The yield of beans in 1915 was 13,256,904 bushels, a decrease of about 6 per cent. as compared with 1914. Exports of soya beans showed an increase, but in the case of small red and white beans there was a falling-off to the value of £21,606.

Minerals.—With regard to mineral production it is noticeable that the production of gold in Corea increases each year. Gold mines controlled by foreigners are said to account for 76 per cent. of the total production, those controlled by the Japanese for 20 per cent., and those controlled by the Coreans for 4 per cent. The exportation of iron ore showed a good increase. The exportation of tungsten in 1915, which all went to Japan in the first instance, was approximately 60 tons valued at £9,424. The greatly increased value of this mineral has caused much attention to be given to its production and, while there were only two or three tungsten mines under development towards the middle of 1915, a number of mines are now being worked and fresh ones being located. It is probable that the 1915 output of tungsten will be greatly exceeded in the present year.

Trade of Corea in 1915.

Trade according to Countries.

The import trade was divided among the principal nations interested in the following proportions: British Empire, 8 per cent.; Japan, 70 per cent.; China, 13 per cent.; United States (with the Philippines and Hawaii), $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; then follow Siam and Germany with $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. respectively. The result, therefore, compared with 1914, is that Japan has gained 8 per cent. and China 1 per cent., while the British Empire has lost $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the United States 3 per cent., Siam $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and Germany over 1 per cent. It must be borne in mind, however, that a portion of the trade which is credited to Japan is not really in Japanese goods, but in foreign articles which come through Japan *en route*. The bulk of the export trade went as usual to Japan, whose share in 1915 was 83 per cent. of the whole. China took $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and Asiatic Russia nearly 6 per cent. Exports to the British Empire were valued at £3,087.

British Trade.

The total value of imports from the British Empire was £476,722, a decrease of £130,002 as compared with 1914. The United Kingdom supplied goods valued at £445,782, most of the staple imports from that country having declined except cloths and serges of wool and cotton mixed, white shirtings, steel bars and rods, and electric lighting apparatus. Owing to further reduction in imports of rice the trade from British India declined. Imports from Hong Kong increased by £3,094 owing to a larger importation of sugar from the Colony. Imports from the Straits Settlements remained stationary, while those from Canada declined considerably.

German Trade.

In 1914 a great reduction in imports from Germany into Corea was recorded. This decline was accentuated in 1915, when the total trade with that country sank to about 12 per cent. of what it was in 1913. The values of the imports from Germany in the last three years were: 1913, £172,139; 1914, £93,691; and 1915, £19,899. In 1913 imports from Germany included iron and steel rods, bars, plates, &c., £28,735; aniline and alizarine dyes, £10,950; dynamite and gelignite, £6,432; rails and fittings, £5,299; paper and stationery, £3,022; and iron nails, £2,395.

(C.I.B. 18,399.)

THE TRANSIT THROUGH FRANCE OF GOODS SENT FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO SWITZERLAND.

With reference to the notice which appeared at pages 382-5 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 11th May, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that shippers of goods from the United Kingdom to Switzerland *via* France would be well advised for the present to forward consignments of one ton or less *via* the ports of Marseilles, Nice or Monaco (or that of Cette), thus lessening the pressure of traffic at present experienced at Bordeaux.

(C. 18,496.)

EXPORTS OF SILK GOODS FROM FRANCE IN 1915.

H.M. Consul at Lyons (Mr. E. R. E. Vicars) reports that the French Customs Returns of the exports of silk goods in 1915 show that this industry—95 per cent. of the output of which is produced either at Lyons or St. Etienne—made a creditable recovery from the severe set-back which it received during the early months of the war. The value of the exports in 1915 amounted to 336,623,000 frs., as compared with 333,735,000 frs. in the preceding year, and 429,108,000 frs. in 1913. Thus, exports of silk goods in 1915, although a complete year of war, exceeded the exports in 1914, with seven months of peace. That this satisfactory state of trade is being continued in 1916 is shown by the Customs Returns for the first three months of the present year (see p. 622 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st June).

Among the tissues contributing to this satisfactory state of the industry in the face of grave difficulties may be enumerated velvets of all kinds, trimmings, ribbons, silk muslins and grenadines, and tissues of artificial silk, all of which registered substantial increases even when compared with 1913, a most prosperous year; while tissues of pure silk and articles—mostly light and delicate—sent by parcels post fell off heavily.

The value of exports of French silk goods to the United States of America in 1915 was over 50 per cent. greater than in 1914, and more than twice that of the exports in 1913, while as compared with 1914, two-fold, four-fold, and five-fold increases took place in exports to Morocco, Spain and Brazil respectively. The exports to Argentina of French silk goods in 1915 also reached a very high level. Exports to the United Kingdom, Italy and Switzerland, on the other hand, showed a falling-off, though the Italian figure was 23 per cent. better than that for 1913.

It will thus be seen that France, by increasing sales elsewhere, has to a considerable extent succeeded in making good the loss of markets in enemy countries and Belgium, to which countries the total exports of French silk goods in 1913 amounted to 48,252,000 frs.

The following table shows the value of the exports of silk goods from France to the principal importing countries in 1913, 1914 and 1915:—

To	1913.	1914.	1915.
	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.
United Kingdom	212,411,000	169,940,000	163,692,000
United States	48,769,000	64,740,000	97,557,000
Belgium	32,058,000	10,329,000	7,000
Germany	9,820,000	7,173,000	—
Austria-Hungary	635,000	618,000	—
Turkey	5,739,000	3,715,000	—
Switzerland	18,439,000	12,738,000	10,078,000
Italy	2,721,000	3,662,000	3,277,000
Spain	1,859,000	2,317,000	9,543,000
Russia	136,000	46,000	88,000
Brazil	523,000	210,000	1,178,000
Argentina	3,968,000	2,547,000	6,689,000
Algeria	808,000	961,000	936,000
Morocco... ..	3,626,000	2,223,000	4,302,000

25 frs. = £1 (par rate).

(C.I.B. 21,191.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Board of Trade have received from the London office of the High Commissioner for Australia, copy of a Memorandum on the subject of the assessment of value for duty purposes of goods re-exported from the United Kingdom to the Commonwealth, which are now subject to duty on importation into the United Kingdom.

Value for Duty purposes of Goods re-exported from the United Kingdom.

It is stated in the Memo that Section 154 (a) of the Australian Customs Act provides that "when any duty is imposed according to value, the value shall be taken to be the fair market value of the goods in the principal markets of the country whence the same were exported, with certain specified additions." The question has been raised as to the effect, from the Australian Customs standpoint, of the duty of 33½ per cent, now imposed in the United Kingdom on certain classes of goods, which has the result of raising the United Kingdom market value correspondingly.

It has been decided by the Commonwealth Customs Department that when such goods (*e.g.*, Watches from Switzerland) are re-addressed under bond as early as possible in Great Britain, the British import duty will not be considered in assessing the value for duty in Australia, the goods being regarded as being in transit from the Continental country of origin, which will be deemed to be the country whence the goods were exported within the meaning of the Customs Act.

The following will be accepted as evidence of re-exportation as soon as possible after arrival in Great Britain:—

- (a) In the case of postal packages, re-directed in transit without leaving official charge, the green label "*Exported from Bond*" affixed by the postal authorities. This will shortly be superseded by a label bearing the words "*Re-directed in Transit*."
- (b) In the case of goods transhipped *en route* at a United Kingdom port the "Transshipment Certificate" (No. 59 Importation Code, par. 1053) issued by the British Customs. This must be forwarded with the shipping documents for production to the Australian Customs.

Goods supplied from stocks in bond or otherwise in the United Kingdom must be entered for duty in Australia on the basis of the price ruling for home consumption in Great Britain, *i.e.* the duty paid price, irrespective of whether the British import duty has actually been paid or not, and, in the absence of the evidence indicated by (a) and (b) above, it will be assumed that goods are liable for assessment in Australia on this basis. (C. 18,143.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

With reference to the Proclamation issued by the Commonwealth Government on the 11th May, 1916, prohibiting the importation into, or the exportation from, Australia of gold jewellery of a standard of 9 carat or over, the Board of Trade have been notified by the High Commissioner for Australia that he has received advice to the effect that the Proclamation covers the undermentioned goods:—

Bracelets.	Brooches.	Chains.	Chain bags.
Chain purses.	Charms.	Earrings.	Crosses.
Links.	Locketts.	Medals.	Matchboxes.
Muff chains.	Necklets.	Pendants.	Rings.
Safety chains.	Safety pins.	Scarf pins.	Sovereign cases.
Studs.	Toothpicks.		

The Proclamation does not affect watches, spectacle frames, or articles specified in Tariff Item 312, which reads as follows:—

“Jewellery, being machine-made chain in the rough (known as Brunswick pattern foxtail, or lace chain); gallerie; corone; nets; beads; catches and joints for pins; clasps n.e.i; points; and brooch pins.”

Goods shipped on or before 11th May, 1916, are not affected by the Proclamation. (C. 18,143.)

The “Commonwealth of Australia Gazette” of the 13th April contains copy of By-Law No. 338, dated 1st April, 1916, which has been issued under “The Customs Tariff, 1908-11,” by the Commonwealth Department of Trade and Customs, and which provides for the admission into the Commonwealth of the undermentioned articles as “minor articles” when imported for use in the manufacture of the goods specified below, with effect from the 26th January, 1916, viz.:—

For linseed cake:—

Beans, locust or carob, also known as St. John’s bread.

“Minor articles” are now dutiable on their importation into the Commonwealth, as follows:—

Under the British Preferential Tariff. Free.

“ „ General Tariff. 5 per cent. *ad valorem.* (C. 18,146.)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa, copy of Decisions (No. 18) dated 17th April, 1916, giving decisions by the Commissioner of Customs relative to the rates of duty leviable upon certain articles on importation into the Union, as follows:—

**Customs
Decisions.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

Articles.	No. in Tariff.	General Rate of Import Duty.	Rebate allowed upon goods the growth, pro- duce or manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.
Drop bottles (anæsthetic)	193	20 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
Incandescent bulbs for pocket electric torches	114(b)	3 % ..	3 % ..
Laryngoscopes, laryngeal mirrors ...	188(a)	Free	—
* Parisian essence	193	20 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
Stethoscopes... ..	193	20 % ..	3 % ..
* Tinned sheets embossed and lacquered in colours... ..	117(c)	3 % ..	3 % ..
X-ray plates... ..	188(a)	Free	—

* Revised decisions.

(C.I.B. 22,087.)

Adverting to the notice which appeared on pp. 13-20 of the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 13th April and to a subsequent amending Notice in the "Board of Trade Journal," relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from the Union of South Africa under certain Proclamations, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation (No. 58 of 1916), dated 5th April, 1916, which amends the previous Proclamations and prohibits the exportation of various articles from the Union, to certain destinations, as follows:—

(A) To all destinations, except with the permission of the Minister of Defence:—

Pigeons, all kinds.
[This is a new item.]

(B) To all destinations, except with the permission of the Commissioner of Customs and Excise:—

Cotton rags.
Linen rags.
Waste paper.
Carbon electrodes for electric furnaces.
Petroleum coke.

[The above are new items.]

Capsicum and oleo-resin of capsicum.

[The italicised words have been deleted. See "Capsicum and peppers," Group (C).]

(C) To all destinations (other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates) except with the permission of the Commissioner of Customs and Excise:—

Capsicum and peppers.
Guts.

[The above are new items.]

Lead, pig, sheet, pipe or *scrap* (including solder containing lead).
Railway waggons, and *their component parts*.

[The italicised words only are new.]

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

[In lieu of item "Bone ash."]

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

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

Arrack.
Canes and sticks, unmounted, whether for basket making or not.
Casein.
Cordage and twine of Manila hemp.
Cork and cork dust, not including floor coverings manufactured partly of cork dust.
Europen.
Files.
Pocket lamp cases and cases fitted with bulbs, but not containing batteries.
Rum and imitation rum.
[The above are new items.]

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

Tanning substances of all kinds, including extracts for use in tanning.
The *proviso* only to this Group has been amended, and now reads as follows —
Provided that the Commissioner of Customs may, subject to such conditions as he may see fit to impose, permit—
(a) the export of tanning substances by regular shippers direct to the United States or to Russia; and
(b) the export of tanning substances to Spain.

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

Wool, raw, tops, noils and waste; woolled sheepskins, woollen and worsted yarns, merino and black faced and camel hair noils; goatskins, including Angora bearing the hair and Angora goats hair; hides and skins.
The *proviso* only to this group has been amended and now reads as follows—
Provided that the Commissioner of Customs may, subject to such conditions as he may see fit to impose, permit—
(a) the export of the goods set forth in this group to the United States of America and to Italy.
(b) the export to Spain of hides and skins not being woolled skins or haired skins of goats the hair of which has a textile value.
(C. 17,616.)

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

The "Nyasaland Government Gazette" of the 31st March, 1916, contains copy of Government Notice No. 59 of 1916, stating that the following articles may be admitted into the Protectorate free of import duty, viz.:—

Free Importation allowed of Hired Cinematograph Films and Lantern Slides.
"Cinematograph films and lantern slides hired for the purpose of display, provided that the importer satisfies the Comptroller of Customs that such films and slides will be re-exported within three months of the importation thereof, or such further period as the Governor may in special cases direct."

The same issue of the "Gazette" referred to above also contains copy of Government Notice No. 60 of 1916, which provides that the above-mentioned articles when so imported shall be free of the road and river dues chargeable on all goods imported into the Protectorate, unless specially exempted.
(C. 18,269.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

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 East Africa Protectorate under certain Proclamations, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation (No. 15 of 1916), dated 16th March, which amends the previous Proclamations and prohibits the exportation of the undermentioned articles from the Protectorate, to certain destinations, as follows:—

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

Cotton rags.
Linen rags.
Waste paper.

[The above are new items.]

Railway waggons and *their component parts.*

[The italicised words only are new.]

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

Canes and sticks, unmounted, whether for basket making or not.
Cordage and twine of Manila hemp.
Europphen.
Files.
Pocket lamp cases, and cases fitted with bulbs, but not containing batteries.
Rum and imitation rum.

[The above are new items].

(C. 17,187.)

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Adverting to the Notice which appeared on pp. 76-83 of the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 13th April, and to subsequent Notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from the Straits Settlements under certain Proclamations, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further amending Proclamation dated 19th April, 1916, which prohibits the exportation of the under-mentioned articles, from the Colony to certain destinations, as follows:—

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

Cerium, oxides and salts of.
Ferro-cerium.
Cerium and its alloys.

[The above are new items.]

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

[The word "steel" has been deleted.]

Pig iron of the following descriptions—

- (a) Pig iron containing less than 0.1 per cent. of phosphorus, including hæmatite pig iron.
(b) All other pig iron containing more than 0.1 per cent. of phosphorus, but less than 1.5 per cent. of silicon, together with less than 0.09 per cent. of sulphur.

[In lieu of item "Iron. hæmatite pig."]

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—*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:—

Bleaching powder.

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

[The above are new items.]

(C. 18,270.)

**MALAY STATES NOT IN THE FEDERATION:
PERLIS.**

The Board of Trade have received from the High Commissioner's Office, Singapore, copy of a Resolution passed by

Export Duties. the Perlis State Council on the 12th April, 1916, imposing a duty of 10 per cent, *ad valorem* on

honey, beeswax, and on all timber and other jungle produce exported from that State.

(C. 18,036.)

CEYLON.

Adverting to the Notice which appeared on pp. 68-75 of the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" of the

Prohibited Exports: 13th April, and to subsequent amending notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to

Amended Lists.

the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from Ceylon under certain Proclamations, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation dated 19th April, 1916, which amends the previous Proclamations and prohibits the exportation of various articles from the Colony to certain destinations, as follows:—

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

Cerium, oxide and salts of.

Cerium and its alloys, and ferro-cerium.

[The above are new items.]

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

[The word "steel" has been deleted.]

Iron, pig, of the following descriptions:—

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

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

[In lieu of item "Iron hæmatite pig."]

(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:—

Bleaching powder.

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

Oleaginous kernels, nuts, and seeds, such as are not prohibited to be exported to any destination.

[The above are new items.]

(C. 17,626.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Adverting to the notice which appeared on p. 678 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to proposed amendments of the duties leviable upon certain articles on their importation into the Colony, the Board of Trade have now received copy of an Act which was passed on the 4th May, 1916, and which amends the "Revenue Act, 1905," as shown in the following table, viz. :—

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.	
	Old Rates.	New Rates.
Hoop iron and steel strips for making hoops, n.e.s., including hoop iron and steel strips punched, splayed or nosed, over 68 ins. in length	5 % <i>ad val.</i> (a)	} See below.
Hoop iron or hoop steel, splayed, punched, or nosed, and cut in lengths not to exceed 68 ins., to be used in making herring barrels	10 % <i>ad val.</i> (a)	
Hoop iron and steel strips for making hoops, n.e.s., including hoop iron and steel strips, punched, splayed or nosed	See above.	5 % <i>ad val.</i> (a)
Material for installing wireless telegraphy on board ships engaged in the trade and fisheries of the Colony	10 % <i>ad val.</i> (a)	Free.

(a) With an additional charge of 10 % on the amount of duty leviable at the rate given.

(C. 18,725.)

MALTA.

Adverting to the Notice which appeared on pp. 43-50 of the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 13th April, and to subsequent amending notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from Malta under certain Government Notices, the Board of Trade have received copy of a further amending Government Notice (No. 104 of 1916), dated 15th May, which prohibits the exportation of the undermentioned articles from the Colony to certain destinations, as follows :—

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

- Aluminium sulphate and aluminio-ferric
- Soap containing more than 1 per cent. of glycerine.
- Steel in bars, angles, rods and shapes or sections.
- Steel blooms, billets and slabs.
- Steel bridge, boiler and other plates not under one-eighth inch thick.
- Steel girders, beams, joists and pillars.
- Steel ingots.
- Steel tubes of all descriptions.
- [The above are new items.]
- Pig-iron of all descriptions.
- [In lieu of item "Pig-iron of the following descriptions, &c."]
- Lacs, not including lac dye.
- [In lieu of item "Lacs of all kinds, &c.", Group C.]

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

MALTA—*continued.***(B)**—*continued.*

Railway material, the following:—

- Steel rails.
- Steel sleepers.
- Steel springs.
- Steel wheels and axles.

[In lieu of item "Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock (except railway wagons)," Group C].

Files.

Shipbuilding material, the following—

- Boiler tubes.
- Condenser tubes.
- Steel plates and sectional materials for shipbuilding.

[Transferred from Group C.]

Soap, soft, containing one per cent. and less of glycerine.

[In lieu of item "Soft soap."]

(C) To all foreign ports in Europe and the Mediterranean and Black Seas, without the permission of the Collector of Customs:—

- Asphalt, and solid or liquid bitumen.
 - Fishing gear, except tackle for fishing by rod and line.
 - Petroleum and its products not already specifically prohibited.
 - Soap, hard, containing one per cent. and less of glycerine.
- [The above are new items.]

(C. 18,271.)

NORWAY.

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

- Balks, beams and inferior deals;
- Phosphoric acid;
- Seaperch, halibut and coalfish.

(C. 18,226; C. 18,552.)

ITALY.

The Italian "Gazzetta Ufficiale" for the 3rd June contains a Decree of the Lieutenant-General of the King of Italy, dated the 21st May, authorising the competent Italian Ministries to prohibit, during the war, the importation into Italy of bulky goods and articles of luxury. A translation of this Decree is appended:—

Decree authorising the Government to Prohibit Importation of Bulky or Luxury Goods.

Article 1.—During the continuation of the present state of war, the importation into Italy of bulky goods or articles of luxury may be prohibited by Decrees issued by the Minister of Finance in agreement with the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce.

Article 2.—Special licences, by way of exception to such prohibitions, may in individual cases and on application being made by the interested party, be granted by the Minister of Finance after taking the opinion of the Consultative Committee established by the Royal Decree of the 24th November, 1914.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ITALY—*continued.*

Article 3.—The present Decree shall come into force on the day following that in which it is published in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale" of the Kingdom.

The prohibitions imposed in accordance with Article 1 shall not be applicable to goods which were purchased and paid for prior to the day on which the Ministerial Decree imposing the prohibition is published in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale," nor to goods which were actually shipped to Italy on or before that date.

The same issue of the "Gazzetta" contains a Ministerial Decree, dated the 31st May and issued in virtue of the Decree noted above, prohibiting the importation of certain articles into Italy. A translation of this Decree is given below:—

The Minister of Finance, in agreement with the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce and with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, determines as follows:—

Article 1.—Approval is given to the annexed Schedule containing a list of bulky goods or articles of luxury of which the importation into Italy is prohibited.

Article 2.—The prohibition of importation of the goods referred to in Article 1 is applicable to such goods declared for importation into Italy from the day following the publication of the present Ministerial Decree in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale," with the exceptions specified in the second paragraph of Article 3 of the Decree of the 21st May, and except goods imported under special licence in virtue of Article 2 of that Decree.

Article 3.—Applications for permission to import goods which were already paid for, or which were shipped to Italy, prior to the date of publication of the present Decree must be addressed to the Italian Ministry of Finance (*Direzione Generale delle Gabelle*), and must be accompanied by documents showing that the goods have been paid for or shipped, and showing also the date on which these operations were effected.

Applications for special import licences, by way of exception to the general prohibition, must also be addressed to the *Direzione Generale delle Gabelle*, Ministry of Finance, but in this case they must be forwarded through the medium of an Italian Chamber of Commerce.

Schedule of Goods referred to in Article 1.

Mineral waters.
Sparkling wines.
Cognac, and other sweetened or aromatised spirits.
Confectionery (*confetti*) and biscuits.
Manufactured tobacco.
Fatty acids.
Perfumery.
Perfumed or glycerine soap.
Lace and tulle of linen, cotton, or wool.
Floor carpets of wool and of waste wool.
Unworked cork.
Furniture.
Picture, &c. frames (*cornici*).
Paper hangings.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ITALY—*continued.*

Illustrated postcards, &c.
 Prints, lithographs, and posters.
 Leather gloves.
 Hides and skins, tanned with the hair.
 Manufactures of hides and skins tanned with the hair.
 Bags and portmanteaux.
 Semi-manufactured wares of gold and silver; goldsmiths' wares and gold plate; silver wares and silversmiths' wares; gold and silver jewellery.
 Automobiles.
 Precious stones.
 Stones for building purposes, in the rough, in statues, sawn, carved (sculptured) or polished (excluding grindstones and millstones).
 Pitch obtained from the distillation of coal.
 Stones, earths, and minerals, non-metallic (excluding asbestos, kaolin, mineral phosphates, cement clay, fireclay, sand for foundries and glassworks, cryolite, bauxite, and carborundum).
 Terra-cotta.
 Chinaware, earthenware, and porcelain (excluding articles for industrial purposes and stone ware (*grès*)).
 Sheet and plate glass and crystal (other than those prepared for photography), and mirrors.
 Manufactures of glass and crystal, and ordinary bottles.
 Fresh flowers.
 Dates.
 Ornamental feathers.
 Ivory, amber, mother-of-pearl, and tortoiseshell, worked.
 Toys.
 Imitation jewellery.
 Fans.
 Musical instruments.
 Trimmed hats, for women.
 Artificial flowers, and articles for making them.

The "Gazzetta Ufficiale" for the 11th May contains a Decree of the Lieutenant-General of the King of Italy, dated the 30th April, which suspends the refund of the manufacturing tax on sugar which has hitherto been granted on the exportation from Italy of goods containing sugar.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA-HAITI.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copies of a Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Haiti, having for its objects the strengthening of the amity existing between the two countries, the remedying of the present condition of the revenues and finances of Haiti, the maintenance of the tranquillity of the Republic, and the carrying out of plans for its economic development and prosperity. The Treaty was signed at Port-au-Prince on the 16th September, 1915, and the ratifications were exchanged at Washington on the 3rd May, 1916. The Treaty is to remain in full force and effect for the term of ten years from the latter date, and, further, for another term of ten years if, for specific reasons

**Treaty.—(Finances,
 Economic Development
 and Tranquillity
 of Haiti.)**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—HAITI—*continued.*

presented by either of the High Contracting Parties, the purpose of the Treaty has not been fully accomplished.

It is provided in Article II. of the Treaty that the President of Haiti shall appoint, upon nomination by the President of the United States, a General Receiver and such aids and employees as may be necessary, who shall collect, receive and apply all Customs duties on imports and exports accruing at the several Custom houses and ports of entry of the Republic of Haiti; and the same Article also provides for the appointment, by the President of Haiti, of a Financial Adviser, nominated by the President of the United States, and to be attached to the Haitian Ministry of Finance.

Article IX. of the Treaty provides that the Republic of Haiti shall not, without a previous agreement with the President of the United States, modify the Customs duties in a manner to reduce the revenues therefrom; and in order that the revenues of the Republic may be adequate to meet the expenses of Government, the Republic of Haiti is to co-operate with the Financial Adviser in his recommendations for improvement in the methods of collecting and disbursing the revenues and for new sources of income.

The complete text of the Treaty may be seen by persons interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 18,257.)

CHILE.

With reference to the notice at page 126 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th April, respecting the enactment of a new Customs Tariff for Chile, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information from H.M. Minister at Santiago to the effect that the new Tariff was promulgated in the Chilean "Official Gazette" of the 10th April.

A further notice will be published in the "Board of Trade Journal" on receipt of copies of the new Tariff as promulgated. (C. 18,544.)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires to the effect that a Decree has been issued authorising the duty-free admission into the Argentine Republic, under certain conditions, of 30,000 (metric) tons of raw or refined sugar. Applications from persons desiring to import sugar under the terms of the Decree must be made to the Argentine authorities before 15th June.

The exportation of sugar from the Republic has been prohibited. (C. 18,344.)

PROPOSED EXCISE TARIFF REGULATION.

PORTUGAL.

The "Diario do Governo" (Lisbon) of 24th May publishes a Bill, presented to the Portuguese Chamber of Deputies, to authorise the Government to levy a tax on the consumption of salt in the country, at the rate of 1 escudo (4s. 6d. at par) per metric ton. It is provided that salt destined for abroad shall be exempt from this tax, as also shall salt which, on the promulgation of the proposed measure as a law, is in warehouse for sale to the retail trade.

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 9th June publishes the following further list of ships whose cargoes, or part of them, have been detained by H.M. Armed Forces:—

Name of Vessel.	Nationality.	Cargo detained at
Clan Sutherland	British	Zanzibar
Cometa	Norwegian	Newcastle
Comrie Castle... ..	British	Zanzibar
Estrella	Norwegian	London
Goentoer	Netherland	London
Insulnde	Netherland	London
Island	Danish	London
Noordiam	Netherland	Falmouth
Noorderdyk	Netherland	Kirkwall
Norefos	Norwegian	Zanzibar
Oscar II.	Danish	London
Roepat... ..	Netherland	London
Selandia	Danish	Kirkwall
United States... ..	Danish	London
Zeus	Netherland	London

Shipping and Transport.

MALTA.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is in receipt of copies of transcripts of the **Prize Court Proceedings.** official shorthand writer's notes on the proceedings before the Prize Court at Malta regarding (1) the sailing ship "Alexandros," (2) the sailing ship "Anna" and cargo *ex* the same, (3) the cargo *ex* the s.s. "Tayyabi," and (4) part cargoes *ex* the vessels "Scrivia," "Byzantion," "Erissos," "Eretria," and "Agamemnon."

The above-mentioned copies of the notes may be consulted by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (H. 3,750.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (PANAMA CANAL ZONE).

The Acting British Consul at Colon (Mr. J. R. Murray) has forwarded a copy of a Circular (No. 704-2) issued by the Panama Canal Administration under date 17th April, 1916, establishing maximum prices to be charged for coal sold to ships by lessees of coal storage areas at the canal terminals. The Circular is to the effect that, on and after 1st July, next and until further notice, the maximum price for coal supplied by individuals and private companies to steamships at the terminal ports of the Panama Canal will be the cost price, plus 25 per cent. Lessees will be required to furnish to the Administration such information as will enable it to check the maximum price on this basis. (M. 15,564.)

PANAMA.

H.M. Minister at Panama reports, under date 10th May, that the **Railways opened in Province of Chiriqui.** projected railways in the Province of Chiriqui (see notice on p. 787 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th March, 1914) have been completed and were formally opened to traffic on 22nd April.

The main sections of the railway extend from the port of Pedregal to the town of David (3 miles), and thence by two branch lines to Boquete and La Concepcion. The lines have a total length of 50 miles and are of the gauge of 3 feet. An additional branch line, leaving the main line at Ramal, near Dolega, and extending approximately $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Potrerillos, is still to be completed.

The construction work was carried out under a contract with a local American engineering firm. Practically all the materials were obtained in the United States, the Panama Canal supplying some second-hand rails used in canal construction.

The country through which the railway passes is undeveloped and sparsely settled. (C. 17,760.)

*Shipping and Transport.***ARGENTINA.**

The Consul-General in London for the Argentine Republic has forwarded a translation of a Decree, dated the 26th April, 1915, regulating Article 32 of the Immigration Law of the Republic. The Decree details what are considered to be organic defects in immigrants, and prescribes the documents which immigrants into the Republic must present on arrival.

The prescriptions of this Decree will come into operation six months after the date of its publication.

The text of the translation referred to above may be consulted at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 23,257.)

CHINA.

The Acting British Consul at Tengyueh (Mr. A. E. Eastes) reports that so long as the facilities for the handling of goods throughout West Yünnan remain in their present primitive condition, the prospect of any very material increase in trans-frontier trade passing through Tengyueh must be remote. The entire absence of wheeled traffic, and the limitations imposed by the numbers and carrying capacity of animals available for pack-transport, are effective barriers to trade expansion, and even though the whole section of the caravan route between Tengyueh and the frontier were brought up to the high standard of surface and gradient which is being maintained on the new section now under construction, that would not do away with these limitations.

It is to be hoped that in view of the growing need for improved facilities for the transport of goods between Burmah and West Yünnan the construction of the railway—surveyed many years ago—between Bhamo and Tengyueh may be proceeded with. (C.I.B. 18,826.)

MINERALS, METALS, AND MACHINERY.**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to the United States Geological Survey, the total value of slate of all kinds sold in the United States in 1915 was 4,958,500 dols., a decrease of 13 per cent. as compared with 1914. The sales of roofing slate in 1915 amounted to 967,780 squares, valued at 3,745,900 dols.; and of mill stock 4,576,100 square feet, valued 819,700 dols. Sales of blackboard material and school slates decreased nearly 31 per cent. It is stated that at present many of the quarries can greatly increase their output to keep pace with any increase in demand.

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**—*continued.*

The value of exports of slates from the United States in 1915 was the lowest recorded since 1895, namely 46,100 dols.; exports in 1914 were valued at 139,100 dols., and at 226,400 dols. in 1913. This decrease is attributed to the decline in building operations in Europe.

(C. 16,924.)

According to a compilation by the foreign trade department of the National City Bank of New York, quoted by the local press, the United States produced 66.3 per cent. of the world's output of crude petroleum in 1915, as compared with 64 per cent. in 1910; 43 per cent. in 1900; 60 per cent. in 1890; and 88 per cent. in 1880.

**Petroleum
Production in
Relationship to
World
Production.**

The world's production of petroleum in 1915 is stated to be 440,000,000 barrels (of 42 gallons* each), as compared with 328,000,000 barrels in 1910; 149,000,000 barrels in 1900; 77,000,000 barrels in 1890; 30,000,000 barrels in 1880; 6,000,000 barrels in 1870; and about 500,000 barrels in 1860. Of this world's production, that of the United States in 1915 was 292,000,000 barrels, as compared with 210,000,000 barrels in 1910; 64,000,000 barrels in 1900; 46,000,000 barrels in 1890; 26,000,000 barrels in 1880; 5,000,000 barrels in 1870; and 500,000 barrels in 1860, when the United States produced practically all the petroleum output of the world.

The total production of petroleum in the United States in 1915 was larger than in any earlier year, exceeding that of 1914 by 26,000,000 barrels. The world's production in 1915 was also larger than in any earlier year, exceeding that of 1914 by 39,000,000 barrels.

The United States has been the world's largest producer of petroleum continuously since the development of petroleum production, except in the period 1898-1901, in which period Russian production slightly exceeded that of the United States. In 1914 the output of the United States was nearly four times as much as that of Russia, her chief competitor.

The United States, despite the fact of being by far the world's largest producer of petroleum, has in recent years imported a considerable quantity of crude petroleum, imports in 1914 amounting to about 18,000,000 barrels, and, in the fiscal year which ends on 30th June, 1916, the amount of crude petroleum imported will probably attain the figure of about 20,000,000 barrels. A very large proportion of this comes from Mexico and is sent to the United States because of the superior facilities there for refining the crude product.

Dollar = 4s. 1½d. (par rate).

* The United States gallon = .833 of an Imperial gallon, or 6 United States gallons = 5 Imperial gallons.

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

ARGENTINA.

H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires reports that the Comodoro Rivadavia Oil Field Commission, the Government Department working the oil fields of Comodoro Rivadavia, has issued a new tariff for the supply of oil, which is more in consonance with the proper value of oil than has previously been the case. Formerly, the oil was sold at a price which was, apparently, meant to prevent competition, in spite of the fact that the Government reservation, with its comparatively few wells in working condition, could not hope to meet the demand. This fact was recognised in the recent Report of the Commission (see article on pp. 34-5 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th April), and the new tariff, and the proposal to expend £1,375,000 on increasing production, are the result.

The new tariff is as follows for Buenos Aires:—In bulk, *i.e.*, tank wagons or carts, tank lighters, etc., 50 pesos (paper) per 1,000 kilogs.; in barrels or casks of not less than 200 kilogs. (supplied by the purchaser), 51 pesos per 1,000 kilogs.; in steel pipes or drums (supplied by the Commission), 53 pesos per 1,000 kilogs.

All business is done on a strictly cash basis. Deposits of 20 pesos per 200 litre (about 44 Imperial gallons) drums and 30 pesos per 400 litre drums must be made to guarantee the return of the drums to the Commission.

(C. 17,228.)

Peso (paper) = 1s. 9d. (about), Kilogramme = 2.2046 lbs.

TEXTILES AND TEXTILE MATERIALS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 8th June, 1916, was **Cotton Statistics.** 57,906 (including 1,038 bales British West Indian and 466 bales British West African), and the number imported during the twenty-three weeks ended 8th June, 1916, was 1,861,475 (including 2,192 bales British West Indian, 1,779 bales British West African, 7,031 bales British East African, and 153 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 8th June, 1916, was 3,777, and during the twenty-three weeks 225,345.

For further details see p. 768.

A return showing the number of bales of cotton imported and exported, forwarded from ports to inland towns, and returned to ports, during the month and five months ended May, 1916, will be found on p. 767.

FRANCE.

Exports of Silk Goods in 1915. See article on p. 741.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

JAPAN.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) has furnished the following statistics relating to cotton spinning and weaving in Japan, in continuation of those given on p. 713 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9th December last :-

—	July-December, 1914.	January-June, 1915.	July-December, 1915.
Spinning—			
Companies No.	39	38	39
Daily average of working spindles—			
Ring "	2,298,428	2,331,963	2,541,060
Mule "	38,600	22,295	31,434
Total "	2,337,028	2,354,258	2,572,494
Cotton consumed Lbs.	378,230,273	384,431,509	416,280,880
Average count produced—			
Ring "	21.4	21.9	21.9
Mule "	31.6	25.5	32.6
Production of yarn—			
Ring Lbs.	324,222,288	334,179,941	361,949,549
Mule "	1,740,290	1,246,632	1,728,884
Total "	325,962,587	335,426,573	363,678,433
Daily average of yarn per spindle—			
Ring Ozs.	13.2	14.6	14.4
Mule "	9.8	7.0	4.9
Waste cotton Lbs.	45,566,298	44,104,286	50,356,569
" yarn "	2,469,971	2,146,955	2,333,070
Operatives—			
Male No.	21,975	22,289	23,059
Female "	89,737	92,182	92,817
Average daily wage—			
Male Sen	48.96	49.35	49.57
Female "	31.81	31.83	32.54
Weaving—			
Companies No.	16	16	17
Looms "	25,722	26,954	28,420
Production of cotton goods Yds.	226,999,434	247,557,169	254,519,452
Operatives—			
Male No.	3,561	3,507	3,586
Female "	22,592	22,820	23,039
Average daily wage—			
Male Sen	57.9	52.5	52.6
Female "	38.4	37.0	37.8

100 sen = 1 yen = 2s. 0½d.

Further particulars as to the amount of capital, output, etc. of the various Japanese cotton spinning and weaving companies may be consulted by United Kingdom firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 22,122.)

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 10th June, 1916, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	51s.	2d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	52s.	8d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	32s.	7d.

For further particulars see p. 768.

A statement is published on p. 769 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 10th June, 1916, as compared with the imports during the corresponding weeks of the two previous years.

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

CANADA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes)

Grain Crop Prospects in the North West in 1916.

reports that the following particulars relating to crop conditions and prospects for 1916 in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, were published in Winnipeg on 24th May. These are the result of the customary spring enquiry by a local paper which is an accepted authority and generally is first in the field with crop intelligence of a reliable character. The returns this year are from over 100 points in the three Provinces.

As regards the **acreage under wheat** this year as compared with 1915; 9 points report no reduction from last year's area; 4 points report a 5 per cent. reduction; 24 points a 10 per cent. reduction; 18 points, 20 per cent.; 31 points, 25 per cent.; and 14 points, 30 to 60 per cent. These returns indicate that the acreage under wheat this year is below that of 1914, and, of course, greatly below that of last year.

In reply to the enquiry when **seeding** would be completed the answers were as follows: 10 points gave 10th May; 17 points gave 12th-13th May; 15 points, 15th May; 18 points, 16th to 18th May; 30 points, 20th May; and 18 points, 22nd to 30th May inclusive. Compared with the figures for 1915, 11 points gave the date as not later than that in 1915; 10 points gave 5 to 9 days later than in 1915; 17 gave 10 days later; 36 points, 14 to 15 days later; 15 points, 15 days later; and 21 points gave 20 to 21 days later. These returns show that seeding this year is a full 14 to 16 days later than in 1915, but probably not much, if any, later than in 1914.

The percentage of **seeding on stubble** is large. 43 points (mainly in Manitoba and Alberta) report no seeding on unploughed stubble;

Agricultural and Forest Products.

CANADA—*continued.*

17 points report an acreage of from 1 to 5 per cent. seeded on unploughed stubble; 30 points report areas 30 to 40 per cent.; and 66 points report areas 45 to 90 per cent.

Summer fallowing and moisture.—In 1915 at least 60 per cent. of the entire crop went in on summer fallow, and the balance on the best of autumn and spring cultivation. This year, however, every point but three reports abundance of moisture, while last year by 11th May, 100 points out of 158 reported rain needed badly. On 11th May last year the average height of early sown grain was 3 inches; this season's growth, however, is much slower.

The response as to areas in coarse grains is not very complete. From the reports it appears that so far the amount of coarse grains actually seeded is small. The supply of labour seems to be sufficient on the whole, as only 20 points report any shortage. Only 24 points responded definitely to the question of the amount of **wheat in farmer's hands** for sale, but estimates from the points total 19,559,000 bushels.

The report, as a whole, indicates that with favourable weather from that time forward, *there was a prospect of a fair average crop.*

(C.I.B. 22,282.)

EGYPT.

The Consulting-Agriculturist to the Egyptian Government desires to make known the fact that the Ministry of Agriculture at Cairo furnishes information connected with Egyptian agricultural produce for export, and also with reference to markets in Egypt for imported produce, acting as intermediary between the producer and consumer.

Samples of produce are prepared for submission to any enquirers, and information is supplied to producers to enable them to prepare their produce in a manner suitable for foreign markets.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Bureau of Commercial Intelligence, Ministry of Agriculture, Cairo.

(C.I.B. 22,124.)

ARGENTINA.

According to the "Review of the River Plate" (Buenos Aires) of 12th May, the results of the recent census of live stock in the Province of Buenos Aires, show that the Province contains 11,336,513 head of cattle, 18,528,641 head of sheep 3,371,179 head of horses, and 1,324,408 head of swine. Compared with the returns from the census of 1908 there have been increases in the Province of 985,278 head of cattle, 851,226 head of horses, and 613,167 head of swine, but a decrease of 16,076,151 head of sheep.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

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

Bankruptcy Statistics.
p. 770.

CANADA.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) reports that the aggregate value of building permits issued to builders by the Municipal Authorities of twenty-one cities and towns in Canada in 1915 amounted to 28,305,755 dols. as compared with 87,043,826 dols. in 1914, 140,198,952 dols. in 1913, and 167,167,316 dols. in 1912.

These figures may be of interest to United Kingdom firms as indicating to some extent the greatly reduced demand for building materials, builders' hardware, etc., as a result of the substantial decrease in building operations. The outlook for new building operations this year is only fair. (C.I.B. 22,262.)

Dollar = 4s. 1½d.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at St. John's (Mr. H. W. Le Messurier, C.M.G.) reports that an Act respecting the refining of cod liver oil in Newfoundland has recently been passed by the Legislature. The Act orders that, as from 1st June, no person in Newfoundland shall engage in the business of refining cod liver oil without having first obtained a licence from the Department of Marine and Fisheries. (C.I.B. 21,196.)

AUSTRALIA.

With reference to the notice on p. 917 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 30th March relative to the proposed adoption in New South Wales of the bulk system of handling grain, the Sydney Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia reports that the Government's measure for the immediate erection of elevators and equipment for that purpose has been vetoed by the Upper House of the New South Wales Legislature. The Premier, however, has stated his intention of re-introducing the Bill during the next session. (C.I.B. 21,244.)

*Miscellaneous.***UGANDA PROTECTORATE.**

The following information relative to the bazaar trade in Uganda in 1915 is taken from the Annual Report of the Committee of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, a copy of which has been received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade from the Director of Customs at Entebbe (the Board of Trade Correspondent for Uganda):—

Considering the exceptional conditions, the bazaar trade of Uganda in 1915 has been very satisfactory. Many things have been against easy trading, chief among them being the difficulty experienced by importers in obtaining goods from the United Kingdom. In addition, there have been several rises in freights, and frequent increases of prices, which have made all indenting business of an uncertain character, and the conclusion of firm contracts impossible. Up-country trade has also been very much hindered owing to the great scarcity of porters, large numbers of whom have been engaged for war work.

Last year's cotton returns—exports of ginned cotton declined from £395,140 in 1914 to £209,230 in 1915—influenced trade adversely, as also did congestion on the Uganda railway. Most of the trade is now on a much reduced credit system, and traders having become accustomed to this, a healthier state of affairs exists in this respect than in pre-war times. Considering the present good condition of trade in spite of the many difficulties, it would appear that the business of the Protectorate is on the up-grade, and that it will still further improve when normal conditions are resumed.

(C.I.B. 21,192.)

VENEZUELA.

H.M. Vice-Consul at Caracas (Mr. T. I. Rees) reports that the Royal Bank of Canada have decided to open a branch in that city and have already acquired premises which they will take over about the beginning of August. It is understood that it is the intention of the Bank to establish, with the least possible delay, subordinate branches at all the principal towns of Venezuela.

Mr. Rees adds that the establishment of these branches will be a great boon to the Republic and will give a marked impetus to its agricultural and industrial development.

(C.I.B. 22,307.)

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

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

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* (price 1d., post free 2½d.) is published by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the May issue:—State of the Labour Market in the United Kingdom in April; Employment in Germany in March; The War and Employment in France; Retail Food Prices in the United Kingdom, Berlin, Vienna, and Switzerland; and Labour in the British Dominions Oversea and in Foreign Countries.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Report on Agricultural Education and Improvement of Live Stock in Wales in the Years 1912-13 to 1914-15. [Cd. 8,222.] Price 2½d. (post free 3¼d.).

West Africa. Committee on Edible and Oil-Producing Nuts and Seeds. Report with a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies. (Cd. 8,247.) Price 5d. (post-free 6½d.).

This is the Report of the Committee appointed by the Colonial Office to consider and report upon the present condition and the prospects of the West African trade in palm kernels and other edible and oil-producing nuts and seeds, and to make recommendations for the promotion in the United Kingdom of the industries dependent thereon.

West Africa. Committee on Edible and Oil-Producing Nuts and Seeds. Minutes of Evidence. (Cd. 8,248.) Price 1s. 11d. (post-free 2s. 4d.).

* 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.

Government Publications.

East India (Estimate). Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the year 1915-16 compared with the results of 1914-15. [H.C. 71.] Price 2d. (post free 2½d.)

East India. (Financial Statement and Budget.) Copy of the Indian Financial Statement and Budget for 1916-17, and discussions thereon in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General. H.C. 80. Price 3s. 1d. (post free 3s. 7d.)

Railway and Canal Traffic Acts, 1854-1894. Twenty-seventh Annual Report (1915) of the Railway and Canal Commission, with Appendix. [Cd. 8,255.] Price 2½d. (post free 3d.)

Defence of the Realm Regulations made to May 23rd, 1916, reproduced in Consolidated Form as provided by Order in Council, with Notes, Table of the Regulations and Orders made under the Regulations (2nd edition), edited by Alexander Pulling, C.B., of Trinity College, Cambridge and of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Price 6d. (post free 8½d.)

Statutory Rules and Orders, 1916. Price 1d. (post free 1½d.):—

No. 976. *Merchant Shipping: Forms of Passengers' Contract Tickets approved by the Board of Trade.*

No. 340. *The Prohibition of Import (No. 6) Proclamation, 1916. Dated June 1, 1916.*

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

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

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

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

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.

Grain Crop Conditions in Central and Southern Zones of Russia.

"*Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta*" (Petrograd), 11/24th May.

(1) Rubber Industry in Denmark.

(2) Agricultural Produce: Exports from Denmark in 1915.

"*Konsulateretninger*" (Christiania), 13th May.

Cereals—Imports into and Exports from France: August, 1915 to March, 1916.

"*Bulletin des Halles*" (Paris), 22nd May.

Rice Trade of Bangkok in 1915.

"*Indian Trade Journal*" (Calcutta), 12th May.

Timber Supplies in Russia.

"*Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta*" (Petrograd), 8th/21st May.

Exports of Cereals and Flour from Roumania.

"*Curierul Financiar*" (Bucharest), 28th May.

Dates and Melon Seeds from the Sudan: Sudan Government Report on those Products.

"*Monthly Report of Sudan Economic Board*" (April).

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

Tin Smelting at Perth Amboy (New Jersey).

"*Mining Journal*" (New York), 27th May.

Metal Market at Petrograd.

"*Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta*" (Petrograd), 8th/21st May.

Tin Plate Market in Germany.

"*Börsen - Zeitung*" (Berlin), 27th May.

Lead Production in the United States of America in 1915.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 25th May.

Mineral Oil Exports from Roumania.

"*Curierul Financiar*" (Bucharest), 28th May.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

Cotton-Growing Developments in Russia.

"*Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta*" (Petrograd), 12th/25th May.

Textiles and Textile Materials—cont.

Silk Market in Germany.

"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 28th May.

Jute Industry in India in 1915-16.

"*Capital*" (Calcutta), 12th May.

Cotton Growing in the United States of America: Increased Aereage in 1916.

"*Journal of Commerce*" (New York), 31st May.

Cotton Crop Prospects in Russia.

"*Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta*" (Petrograd), 8th/21st May.

Spinning and Weaving Industry in Lower Rhine District: Present Position.

"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 27th May.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

Riazan-Ural Railway purchased by Russian Government.

"*Pravitelstvennei Vjyestnik*" (Petrograd) 8th/21st May.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

Netherlands: Exports of Cattle, and Meat Prices.

"*Economisch - Statistische Berichten*" (Rotterdam), 24th May.

France: Taxation of Wine.

"*Bulletin des Halles*" (Paris), 20th May.

United States of America: Report of New York Cotton Exchange for 1915.

"*Journal of Commerce*" (New York), 27th May.

Japan: Increased Exports to India.

"*Yokohama Chamber of Commerce Journal*," April.

Pernambuco: Market Report.

"*Wileman's Brazilian Review*" (Rio de Janeiro), 16th May.

(1) Canada: Trade with New Zealand in 1915-16.

(2) Japan: Commercial Situation.

"*Weekly Bulletin of Canadian Department of Commerce*" (Ottawa), 22nd May.

Miscellaneous.

Sulphuric Acid Production in the United States of America in 1915.

"*Journal of Commerce*" (New York), 27th May.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

Miscellaneous—continued.

Artificial Fertilisers: World's Production.

"*Economisch - Statistische Berichten*" (Rotterdam), 17th May.

Dyeing Industry in the United States of America.

"*New-Yorker Handels-Zeitung*," 27th May.

Benzol Manufacture: Development in Russia.

"*Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta*" (Petrograd), 4th/17th May.

Miscellaneous—continued.

Lac Cultivation in the Karauli State (Rajputana).

"*Indian Trade Journal*" (Calcutta), 5th May.

Fish Trade of British West Indies.

"*Bulletin of Canadian Department of Commerce*" (Ottawa), 8th May.

Legislation respecting Agricultural Insurance in Switzerland.

Extract from the "*International Review of Agricultural Economics*" (Rome), April.

Advertising in China.

"*Commerce Reports*" (Washington), 11th May.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

British India.—Forecast of Rabi Crops in Bihar and Orissa, 1915-16.

Canada.—Report of the Board of Railway Commissioners for 1914-15.

New Zealand.—

Official Year Book, 1915.

Report for 1915 of the Auckland Chamber of Commerce.

South Africa.—Annual Statement of the Trade and Shipping of the Union of South Africa and of Southern and Northern Rhodesia in 1915.

Nigeria.—Ordinance (No. 10 of 1916) regarding Mining Concessions.

Fiji.—Report on Trade, Commerce and Shipping in 1915.

United States.—Department of Commerce: Pamphlet on Standardisation in the Construction of Freight Ships.

Argentina.—Pamphlet on Argentina as a field for American Capital and Trade.

China.—Imperial Maritime Customs—II. Special Series: No. 31. "The Soya Bean of Manchuria."

Japan.—Yokohama Chamber of Commerce Report for 1915.
Year Book for 1915.

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

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

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported, Forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns, and Returned to Ports during the Month and Five Months ended May, 1916, compared with the corresponding periods of the Year 1915.

	MONTH OF MAY.		FIVE MONTHS ENDED MAY.	
	1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.
IMPORTS.				
American	597,062	240,370	2,781,557	1,405,747
Brazilian	3,650	—	13,529	141
East Indian	44,500	17,181	123,571	68,138
Egyptian	33,295	19,453	357,231	262,839
Miscellaneous... ..	9,480	9,597*	48,983	55,734†
Total	687,997	286,601	3,324,871	1,792,599
EXPORTS.				
American	18,734	14,223	150,906	45,426
Brazilian	65	100	715	100
East Indian	4,055	2,074	38,773	8,170
Egyptian	16,889	17,835	122,396	148,639
Miscellaneous... ..	58	893	778	3,444
Total	39,801	35,125	313,568	205,779
FORWARDED from PORTS to INLAND TOWNS.				
American	248,613	227,203	1,397,234	1,130,442
Brazilian	5,412	5,929	34,218	80,934
East Indian	8,599	5,195	38,280	28,896
Egyptian	21,958	16,825	143,110	126,428
Miscellaneous	9,257	12,880	42,712	67,680
Total	293,839	268,032	1,657,654	1,379,380
FORWARDED from INLAND TOWNS to PORTS.				
American	788	240	1,049	1,439
Brazilian	12	—	12	—
East Indian	—	—	27	27
Egyptian	—	—	50	165
Miscellaneous... ..	689	6	897	237
Total	1,487	246	2,035	1,868

* Including 245 bales British West Indian, 186 bales British West African, 321 bales British East African.

† Including 1,154 bales British West Indian, 1,313 bales British West African, 6,283 bales British East African and 153 bales foreign East African.

Cotton Returns.—*continued.*

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 23 weeks ended 8th June, 1916 :—

—	Week ended 8th June, 1916.	23 Weeks ended 8th June, 1916.	Week ended 8th June, 1916.	23 Weeks ended 8th June, 1916.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	46,606	1,462,508	2,420	52,269
Brazilian	—	141	—	100
East Indian	3,523	71,661	1,036	20,411
Egyptian	5,085	267,933	135	148,935
Miscellaneous	2,692*	59,232†	186	3,630
Total	57,906	1,861,475	3,777	225,345

* Including 1,038 bales British West Indian and 466 bales British West African.

† Including 2,192 bales British West Indian, 1,779 bales British West African, 7,031 bales British East African, and 153 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 10th June, 1916, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

—	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	£. d.	£. d.	£. d.
Week ended 10th June, 1916	51 2	52 8	32 7
Corresponding Week in—			
1909	42 7	26 10	21 6
1910	29 0	18 11	18 0
1911	32 3	23 11	19 8
1912	37 0	30 8	23 10
1913	32 8	24 7	20 2
1914	34 1	24 11	19 8
1915	60 1	34 5	32 4

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

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of Agricultural Produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended 10th June, 1916, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding weeks of the two previous years.

		Week ended—		
		13th June, 1914.	12th June, 1915.	10th June, 1916.
Animals, living :—				
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves ...	Number	5	—	—
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—	—
Swine	"	—	—	—
Horses	"	181	367	—
Fresh meat :—				
Beef (including refrigerated & frozen)	Cwts.	196,795	73,751	87,195
Mutton " " "	"	98,136	131,544	21,141
Pork " " "	"	7,632	166	5,206
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	"	17,063	6,243	32,046
Salted or preserved meat :—				
Bacon	Cwts.	95,626	133,492	137,189
Beef	"	665	505	767
Hams	"	20,262	37,992	34,697
Pork	"	5,388	1,215	250
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	2,435	2,441	454
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	25,785	60,991	38,992
Dairy produce and substitutes :—				
Butter	Cwts.	92,910	93,718	31,908
Margarine	"	29,294	32,426	38,128
Cheese	"	67,462	49,777	40,943
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—	—
" cream	"	860	578	154
" condensed	"	24,594	35,107	45,511
" preserved, other kinds	"	624	13	399
Eggs	Grt. Hundr.	53,735	90,213	53,681
Poultry	Value £	7,351	406	19
Game	"	145	—	5
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen) ...	Cwts.	467	12,882	2,485
Lard	"	31,991	26,590	52,701
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—				
Wheat	Cwts.	1,771,000	1,315,100	3,454,800
Wheat-meal and flour	"	228,500	149,000	162,700
Barley	"	290,900	52,600	112,600
Oats	"	227,500	555,100	820,800
Peas	"	36,030	35,260	1,100
Beans	"	3,510	510	190
Maize or Indian corn	"	385,100	257,900	410,700
Fruit, raw :—				
Apples	Cwts.	50,813	11,289	87,477
Apricots and peaches	"	239	19	109
Bananas	Bunches	190,010	166,333	112,302
Cherries	Cwts.	31,851	687	522
Currants	"	4,664	—	—
Gooseberries	"	7,294	890	18
Grapes	"	164	19	172
Lemons	"	18,605	17,487	13,967
Oranges	"	20,924	114,952	168,238
Pears	"	1,379	282	1,457
Plums	"	—	2	—
Strawberries	"	6,581	3,865	196
Unenumerated	"	581	181	1,329
Hay	Tons	235	—	9
Straw	"	48	—	—
Moss Litter	"	1,062	1,051	—
Hops	Cwts.	1,948	5,923	2,826
Locust beans	"	—	9,960	—
Vegetables, raw :—				
Onions	Busbels.	70,947	257,341	110,798
Potatoes	Cwts.	449,333	287,966	203,971
Tomatoes	"	28,047	43,617	20,340
Unenumerated	Value £	10,773	11,191	8,100
Vegetables, dried... ..	Cwts.	4,533	2,031	11,876
" preserved by canning	"	9,838	2,731	4,144

Bankruptcy.—England and Wales.

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

	May.		Five months ended May.	
	1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.
Total gazetted	No. 26	No. 159	No. 1131	No. 781
Number gazetted in principal trades and occupations:—				
Agents, commission and general	4	4	12	14
Auctioneers, estate and house agents	—	2	8	10
Bakers	17	1	61	32
Bicycle and tricycle dealers and manufacturers	2	3	10	8
Blacksmiths, farriers, &c.	—	1	9	5
Boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers	1	3	30	13
Builders	6	5	43	25
Butchers and meat salesmen	6	7	36	18
Cab, omnibus and fly proprietors, &c.	1	2	7	9
Cabinet makers and upholsterers	1	1	7	7
Carpenters and joiners	—	—	5	2
Carriage, coach, &c. builders	—	1	4	5
Carriers, carmen, lightermen, and hauliers	4	1	11	5
Chemists, druggists, and chemical manufacturers	1	—	8	5
Clothiers, outfitters, &c.	1	—	7	9
Coal and coke merchants and dealers	2	5	21	13
Colliers, miners, &c.	—	1	5	6
Confectioners and pastry cooks	2	—	12	6
Corn, flour, seed, hay and straw merchants	—	2	10	10
Dairymen, cowkeepers, &c.	1	2	10	5
Decorators, painters, plumbers, glaziers, &c.	4	3	28	14
Drapers, haberdashers, &c.	12	4	30	18
Electricians and electrical engineers	—	1	5	3
Engineers and founders	1	1	7	4
Farmers and graziers	6	5	48	28
Fishmongers, poulterers, &c.	2	4	14	16
Furniture dealers and makers	2	4	15	8
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen and market gardeners	1	3	10	9
Greengrocers, fruiterers, &c.	2	1	24	11
Grocers	17	10	78	45
Hairdressers	—	—	6	4
Ironmongers	—	1	5	5
Jewellers, watchmakers, silversmiths	2	1	8	7
Merchants, general	2	1	9	2
Milliners, dressmakers, &c.	4	4	13	9
Printers, booksellers and publishers	2	2	15	4
Provision merchants	2	—	5	4
Publicans and hotel keepers, &c.	7	11	37	45
Tailors	5	1	32	20
Tobacconists, &c.	4	3	11	10
Travellers, commercial, &c.	—	2	5	7
Wheelwrights	1	—	4	3

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH of the BOARD OF TRADE.

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

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

The samples collected since the war began of goods of German and Austrian manufacture, which have been sold in British markets abroad and in certain foreign markets, have recently been exhibited at Sheffield and Liverpool; they will shortly be exhibited at Birmingham and Manchester. See notice on p. 718.

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

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

Particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom are given on p. 717.

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

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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

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

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

