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Vol. XCVI.

No. 1,052.



The

**Board of Trade
Journal**

Edited at the Department of Commercial Intelligence.

JANUARY 25, 1917.

PAGE

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THE Board of Trade Journal.

(Edited at the Department of Commercial Intelligence.)

Vol. XCVI.]

January 25, 1917.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE,

73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

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

32, Cheapside, London, E.C.

(British Industries Fair and Foreign Samples Section.)

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

The objects and work of the Department are described on p. 313.

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

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Fibre for Rope-making from Turkestan	25th Jan., 1917	241
China Clay from New Zealand	11th " "	141
Cinnabar (and Mercury obtained therefrom) from New Zealand	4th " "	58
Casein from Argentina	14th Dec., 1916	771
Dye-Producing Native Root from Porto Rico	2nd Nov., "	381
Baobab Fibre, Indigo, and Salt, from Senegal	28th Sept., "	925
Coco Fibre Broom and Pumice Soap: French Enquiry ...	24th Aug., "	533
Grass Tree Gum from Australia... ..	10th " "	373
Chromos ("Transfers") for Ceramic Work: French Enquiry	3rd " "	290

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

UNITED KINGDOM.

New Sources of Supplies Required.

Since the outbreak of the war, applications have been received at the Department of Commercial Intelligence from a large number of firms in all parts of the United Kingdom, and abroad, who wish to get into communication with British manufacturers or producers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Applications have been recorded during the past week for the names of manufacturers or producers of the following (amongst other) articles;

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

British manufacturers or producers of these articles now in a position to supply are invited to make application for the names of the enquirers :—

Advertising novelties—

Knives, cheap, to retail at 5d. each.

Mirrors, small reducing, covered with celluloid.

Pencils.

Bells, metal, toy.

Bootlaces, leather and mohair.

Chemicals—

Amorphous phosphorus.

Dextrinous substance (powder) made from the residues of farinaceous products.

Dyes, cheap, for ink making.

Egg beaters, "Dover" pattern.

Eyelets for boots.

Fezzes, felt.

Gum Arabic—

Gedda—amber sorts.

Good white—first cleaned sorts.

Iron spouts for kettles.

Isinglass.

Latex cups.

Machinery—

For making boot lace tags.

For making gelatine capsules.

Paste, to lay fibre on, and to give a polish to rough twine.

Push buttons.

Textiles—

Baize, green.

Boot looping, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Cotton waste for stuffing dolls.

Ribbons for Christmas cards.

Shawls, Oriental.

Stockinette.

Tapes, star.

Velvets, cheap.

Wood spools, used in the manufacture of fly catchers.

Yarns and threads—

Thread, worsted.

Wool, knitting.

Zinc, sheet, No. 5 zinc gauge, suitable for lining packing cases.

* * * * *

Government Contract: Trinity House.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence is notified that tenders are invited by the Corporation of Trinity House, **Paraffin Oil.** Tower Hill, London, E.C., for the supply of about 188,000 gallons of *light mineral oil* (*paraffin*) for lighthouses.

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

Specifications and forms of tender may be obtained from Trinity House, between 10.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.

Sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received by the Secretary, Trinity House, as above, up to 1st February. (D.C.I. 3,154.)

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:— (D.C.I. 4,615.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A Manchester company invites offers (c.i.f. Manchester) from Canadian Spruce Boards wanted. Canadian manufacturers of 1 in. spruce boards, planed.

A London firm wishes to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers of iron wood screws, Canadian Iron Wood Screws wanted. which are required for direct shipment to South Africa.

CANADIAN ENQUIRY.

A Canadian manufacturing company asks to be placed in touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of gears, Gears; Wheels. and wheels for baby carriages and go-carts.

FRENCH ENQUIRY.

A French firm wishes to get into touch with Canadian producers of rutile and ilmenite. Canadian Rutile and Ilmenite wanted.

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

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports the receipt of the two following enquiries from Melbourne agents:—

A manufacturers' agent desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of scientific and mathematical instruments, meters and calculating machines, telegraph and telephone instruments, watchmen's tell-tale clocks, watches and time stamps, and cutlery and plate, with a view to obtaining agencies therefor. (Reference No. 30.) See Note † on next page, and also Notice to Exporters on pp. 244-6. (D.C.I. 3,294.)

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

Another agent, who claims to have been connected with the soft goods trade in the Commonwealth for a considerable number of years, desires to obtain agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of *Manchester goods, woollen goods (including tweeds), dress stuffs, silks, buckram for millinery purposes, Scotch muslins, gloves, and hosiery.* (Reference No. 31.) See Note † following. (D.C.I. 3,295.)

The Sydney Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia reports that a firm of manufacturers' agents in that city desires to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *hardware and kindred lines; also of any proprietary articles which require advertising to create trade.* (Reference No. 32.) See Note † following, and also Notice to Exporters on pp. 244-6. (D.C.I. 40,481.)

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

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand (Mr. R. W. Dalton) reports the receipt of the following enquiries:—

An insurance assessor in Wellington desires to obtain agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of *fire prevention and extinguishing appliances.* (Reference No. 33.) See Note † on next page. (D.C.I. 1,110.)

A firm at Palmerston North desires to obtain an agency for a United Kingdom manufacturer of *light motor cars.* It is stated that this firm has an up-to-date garage, a good staff, and is well known in the district. (Reference No. 34.) See Note † on next page. (D.C.I. 3,585.)

Another firm at Palmerston North wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom firms, particularly in the *stationery* business, desiring to appoint agents in the Dominion. This firm, it is stated, prefers to work on an out-right purchase basis, but would be prepared, if principals so desired, to undertake business on a commission basis. The firm employs three travellers, and works the North Island four times a year, and the South Island twice. (Reference No. 35.) See Note † on next page. 2042

H.M. Trade Commissioner adds that one of the points made by this firm is that United Kingdom firms should support their New Zealand

Openings for British Trade.

NEW ZEALAND—continued.

agents by giving quick deliveries. The contention that this is not always done was not made with reference to existing circumstances, but rather to the fact that even prior to the war canvassing was often rendered permanently ineffective because customers were displeased at late deliveries.

(D.C.I. 3,576.)

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

SOUTH AFRICA.

In forwarding the following particulars of agencies wanted by South African manufacturers' agents, H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa (Mr. W. G. Wickham) writes that the enquirers are desirous of negotiating for agencies now, *irrespective of whether United Kingdom manufacturers are able to give deliveries at present* :—

(a) In the Union.

A firm at Johannesburg seeks to procure agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of **Kaffir Truck; Cutlery; Stationery.** *Kingdom manufacturers of Kaffir truck, cheap cutlery, and cheap stationery.* (Reference No. 36/91.) *See Note † following.*

A Johannesburg agent seeks the agency of a United Kingdom manufacturer of **Electrical Motors.** *3-phase electrical motors.* (Reference No. 37/92.) *See Note † following, and also Notice to Exporters on pp. 244-6.*

A Cape Town firm is desirous of taking up agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of **Slippers.** *fancy slippers.* (Reference No. 38/93.) *See Note † following.*

A firm established at Cape Town, Johannesburg, and Durban seeks agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of **Clothing; Shirts; Boots and Shoes.** *clothing (including blouses and skirts), shirts, and boots and shoes (including miners' boots).* (Reference No. 39/94) *See Note † following.*

A firm established at Cape Town and Johannesburg wishes to procure agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of **Cutlery; Tools; Boots; Shoes; Slippers.** *of cutlery and heavy tools; also of boots, shoes and slippers.* (Reference No. 40/95.) *See Note † following, and also Notice to Exporters on pp. 244-6.*

An agent at Cape Town wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of **Sporting Goods, etc.** *leather goods, particularly footballs, golf bags, etc., punching balls, boxing gloves, and batting gloves.* (Reference No. 41/96.) *See Note † following, and also Notice to Exporters on pp. 244-6.*

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

An agent in Johannesburg seeks to obtain agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of certain *furnishing goods*. (Reference No. 42/98.) See Note † following.

(b) *In the Union and Rhodesia.*

A Cape Town agent is prepared to undertake the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *men's and boys' ready-made clothing in justian goods, ducks and drills, etc.*; also of good quality *shirts in delaines, zephyrs, cashmeres, and mercerised twills, etc.* (Reference No. 43/97.) See Note † following.

(c) *In Natal.*

An agent in Durban desires to obtain agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of *drapery*. (Reference No. 44/90.) See Note † following.

† Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods referred to, desirous of appointing agents in the territories mentioned, may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. In making application the relative reference number should be quoted. (D.C.I. 2,613.)

* * * * *

H.M. Trade Commissioner has forwarded an extract from the local press, dated 22nd November, from which it appears that the Pretoria Town Council has adopted a scheme, involving an expenditure of £30,000, for making additions to the slaughter hall and chilling rooms of the Council's abattoir.

By the adoption of this scheme it was hoped that provision would be made not only for the local requirements but for the export trade. The oversea demand, it was said, would in the immediate future more than justify the proposed expenditure, and it was of importance that Pretoria, as the centre of an agricultural district, should avail itself of the opportunity for creating a new industry.

(In this connection attention may be drawn to a note on the South African meat export trade on pp. 359-60 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 2nd November.) (D.C.I. 1,826.)

Supplies for Durban Town Council : See notice on p. 274.
Preference to United Kingdom Goods.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Johannesburg (Lieut.-Col. C. A. C. Tremeer, D.S.O.) has forwarded a copy of the specification

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

and form of tender, etc., in connection with a call for tenders by the Johannesburg Municipal Council, as follows:—

Sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received by the Town Clerk, Municipal Offices, Johannesburg, up to noon on 12th March,* for the supply and delivery of 2,500 ft. of 2½ ins. *canvas hose*, in lengths of 100 ft. or over, required for filling street watering-carts from hydrants. A sample of the hose offered must be submitted to the Controller of Stores not later than 12th March. A sample of a suitable hose may be seen at Room 53, Municipal Offices, Johannesburg. (Specification No. 221.)

Copies of the specification, conditions of contract, and forms of tender may be *obtained* from Room 53, as above.

A copy of the above-mentioned specification, etc., may be *consulted* by United Kingdom manufacturers of canvas hose at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(D.C.I. 2,597.)

RUSSIA.

The Acting British Consul-General at Moscow (Mr. R. H. B. Lockhart) reports that a firm in that city desires to get into touch with United Kingdom rope manufacturers who would be interested in "*Apo-cynnum neneti*," a plant which is grown in the Turkestan districts along the river Amu-Daria. The firm states that the plant is little known, although its fibres possess many qualities and could be used for manufacturing ropes similar to Manila ropes.

Mr. Lockhart has forwarded a sample of fibre from the plant, and this may be inspected by British firms at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where also the name and address of the firm referred to may be obtained. In making application for the name the reference number (45) should be quoted.

(D.C.I. 1,856)

FRANCE.

H.M. Consul-General in Paris (Mr. W. R. Hearn) reports that an agent at Angers, who in normal times travels throughout France, wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *flax and hemp cords*, and *nets for sea and river fishing*.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, desirous of appointing an agent in France, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. In making application the reference number (46) should be quoted.

(D.C.I. 3,821.)

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

Openings for British Trade.

FRANCE—*continued.*

H.M. Consul-General at Lyons (Mr. E. R. E. Vicars) reports the receipt of the following enquiries:—

An agent in Lyons wishes to enter into relations now with United Kingdom firms dealing in *groceries and general food products*, with a view to setting up a selling agency therefor as soon as circumstances permit. (Reference No. 47.) *See Note † following, and also Notice to Exporters on pp. 244-6.* (D.C.I. 2,123.)

A business man in Lyons, claiming 15 years' experience in the local textile trade, wishes to establish now or later a selling branch for British *textiles of all kinds, including cotton fabrics and thread.* (Reference No. 48). *See Note † following.* (D.C.I. 3,357.)

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

MOROCCO.

H.M. Agent and Consul-General at Tangier (Mr. H. E. White, C.M.G.) has forwarded a copy of a notice of an adjudication in connection with a call for tenders by the Special Committee of Public Works for (1) the construction of a roadway 14,000 metres long between Arzila (Chemin des Jardins) and Aïn Hamam; and (2) the construction of a roadway 16,815 metres long between Aïn Hamam and Sidi ben Terlk (Plateau du Jemis), both being on the route from Tangier to Rabat between Arzila and Laraiche. Sealed tenders will be received by "M. le Président du Comité Spécial des Travaux Publics, Dar-en-Niaba," Tangier, up to 11 a.m. on 8th March. The estimated values of the contracts are placed at 395,000 and 480,000 Spanish pesetas respectively, and to qualify any tender a deposit of 2,500 pesetas is required in the case of (1) and 3,000 pesetas in the case of (2). At least 40 days before the date of the adjudication, certificates of competency must be forwarded to "M. l'Ingénieur en Chef des Travaux Publics," Tangier.

The *cahier des charges* may be consulted at the offices of the "Comité Spécial" and the "Ingénieur en Chef" above-mentioned, as well as at the offices of the Development Committee, Tetuan, and of Public Works at Rabat. (D.C.I. 1,961.)

25 pesetas = £1 (par rate); metre = 1.09 yard.

Openings for British Trade.

CUBA.

Accessories for Sugar Industry;
China and Earthen Ware; Paints; See notice on p. 268.
Chemical Products; Textiles.

ECUADOR.

The "Registro Oficial" (Quito) of 7th October last publishes a Decree, dated 6th October, establishing in the town of Machala a Committee of Public Works which will arrange for the carrying out of certain works on the "El Oro" Railway and the execution of flood-prevention works on the Rio Jubones. A certain proportion of the customs and other duties is to be set aside for the purchase of materials, for repairs, and for the extension of the railway referred to. Authorisation is also granted for the raising of loans to enable the early prosecution of the works, which the Committee may carry out either directly or by contract. *See Note † below.*

The "Registro" of 13th October contains a Decree, dated 8th October, authorising the construction of a railway from the town of Chone to Quito, *viâ* Santo Domingo de los Colorados, and setting aside certain funds for that purpose. A Committee is to be formed in Bahía de Caraquez to arrange for and control the carrying out of the works. An external or internal loan is to be raised, but the works are to be commenced during 1917 even though the loan has not been contracted. *See Note † below.*

The issue of the "Registro" of 16th October publishes a Decree, dated 6th October, empowering the Municipality of Quito to grant one or more contracts for the construction of electric tramways from that city to any town or towns in the canton. The concessionaire will be granted exemption from the payment of all fiscal and municipal taxes, but will be obliged to hand over to the Municipality at least five per cent. of the gross receipts from the undertaking during the first five years of operation, and thereafter the percentage is to be increased by two per cent. for each five-year period. The concession will be for a maximum period of thirty years, at the expiration of which the lines, together with all fixed and rolling stock, will become the property of the Municipality. Work must be commenced within a period of two years from the signing of the contract.

The Municipality will make application for the duty-free admission of such materials required in connection with the projected system as must necessarily be imported from abroad. *See Note † below.*

Note †.—In this connection it should be borne in mind that the exportation to Ecuador of certain kinds of railway and tramway material is prohibited—*see Notice to Exporters on pp. 244-6.*

Openings for British Trade.

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS.

In reading the foregoing 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. 15-19 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 4th January—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, *but in any case of doubt or difficulty concerning the various regulations, information may be obtained either by letter or on personal application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. :-*

Prohibited Exports.—A complete and revised list of prohibited exports appears in the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" of 23rd November; for amendments in and additions to the list since that date, see the issues of the "Journal" of 14th December (pp. 782-7), 21st December (pp. 858-60), 18th January (pp. 169-71), and p. 258 of this issue.

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

War Material.—For particulars regarding the goods which the Army Council and the Ministry of Munitions have declared to be "War Material," and for trading in or negotiating the sale or purchase of which permits are required, see the notices in the issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 21st September (pp. 849-54), 9th November (pp. 418-9), 7th December (p. 718), 14th December (p. 800), and 4th January (pp. 30-31).

Permits for the Export of War Materials.—See notices on pp. 504-5 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th November, and 574-6 of the "Journal" of 23rd November.

Export of Prohibited Goods by Parcel Post.—See notice on p. 89 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th October.

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

Statutory List of Firms in Foreign Countries with whom Trading is Prohibited.—The consolidated Statutory List of Firms in Foreign Countries with whom trading is prohibited, complete to 22nd December, has been issued by H.M. Stationery Office in the Statutory Rules and Orders, 1916 (No. 15a), and is

*Openings for British Trade.***NOTICE TO EXPORTERS**—*continued.*

obtainable, price 4d. post free through any bookseller, or directly from H.M. Stationery Office (see addresses on the cover of this "Journal"), or (in Ireland) from Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin. For additions to and amendments in the Statutory List since the date mentioned, see pp. 86-93 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 11th January, and pp. 250-6 of this issue.

Enemy Firms in Ceylon.—See notice on p. 110 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 11th January.

Enemy Firms in Egypt.—See notice on pp. 777-80 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 14th September.

Enemy Firms in India.—See notices in the issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 2nd November (pp. 347-9), 16th November (p. 514), and 28th December (pp. 948-9).

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; pp. 447-8, 18th November, 1915; p. 29, 6th July, 1916; and pp. 939-40, 28th December.

Denmark.—p. 624, 2nd March, 1916; p. 937, 30th March; p. 279, 4th May; and p. 790, 22nd June.

Switzerland.—pp. 806-7, 23rd December, 1915; p. 387, 10th February, 1916; pp. 455-6, 17th February; pp. 857-60, 23rd March; pp. 812-23, 22nd June; and pp. 865-80, 21st September.

Exports to British Possessions and Protectorates in Central Africa.—See notice on p. 342 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 2nd November.

Exports to Denmark.—See notices in the issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 14th September (pp. 765-6), 5th October (p. 21), 19th October (p. 171), 26th October (p. 266), 2nd November (p. 341), 4th January (p. 21), 11th January (p. 94), and p. 258 of this issue.

Imports into France and Algeria.—See notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 19th October (pp. 210-14), and 2nd November (p. 362).

Exports to India.—See notice on p. 860 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 21st December.

Exports to the Netherlands.—See notices in the issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 14th September (pp. 765-6), 5th October (p. 21), 19th October (p. 171), 26th October (p. 266), 2nd November (p. 341), 23rd November (p. 573), 30th November (pp. 652-3), 21st December (p. 860), 11th January (p. 94), and 18th January (p. 171).

Exports to Norway.—See notices in the issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 25th May (p. 530), 14th September (pp. 765-6), 28th September (p. 933), 12th October (pp. 86-8), 19th October (p. 171), 9th November (p. 414), 23rd November (p. 573), 30th November (pp. 652-3), 7th December (p. 713), 4th January, 1917 (p. 21), and p. 258 of this issue.

Openings for British Trade.

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS—*continued.*

Exports to Rhodesia *viâ* Beira.—See notice on p. 343 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 2nd November.

Exports to Russia *viâ* Archangel and White Sea Ports.—See notices in the issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 27th July (p. 236), 24th August (p. 544), and 14th September (p. 766).

Exports to Russia *viâ* Sweden.—See notice on p. 266 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th October.

Exports to South Africa, *viâ* Lourenço Marques, and to South-West Africa Protectorate.—See notices on pp. 322-3 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 3rd August.

Exports to Sweden.—See notices in the issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 24th August (pp. 541-2), 14th September (pp. 765-6), 28th September (p. 933), 5th October (p. 21), 12th October (p. 89), and 19th October (p. 171).

Exports to Switzerland, Spain and Italy *viâ* France.—See notice on pp. 382-5 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 11th May; and also (as regards Switzerland) the notices in the issues of 23rd March (pp. 857-60), 15th June (p. 740), 14th September (p. 790), 21st September (pp. 863 and 865-80), 28th September (p. 931), 21st December (pp. 873-4), and 11th January (pp. 119-22).

Exports to the United States of America.—See notice on p. 467 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th August.

Approved Consignees in China* and Siam.—See notices on p. 952 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 30th September, 1915; and p. 258 of this issue.

Approved Consignees in Liberia.—A complete list, revised up to 22nd September last, of approved consignees in Liberia was published on pp. 929-31 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 28th September; for modifications in the list see the issues of the "Journal" of 16th November (p. 509), 23rd November (pp. 579-80), 4th January, 1917 (p. 22), and p. 258 of this issue.

**PRINTED AND COMMERCIAL PAPERS POST
FOR PLACES ABROAD.**

With reference to the notices on pp. 235-43 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 Correspondents in the Dominions and Colonies of the Department of Commercial Intelligence 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 must be sent open* (see page 53 of the current Post Office Guide).

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

OPENINGS FOR TRADE 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 Department of Commercial Intelligence.

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

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 1916, 575 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 128,662 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 "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 Comptroller-General of the Department of Commercial Intelligence 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the necessary form of application.

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

EXHIBITIONS.

THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

All arrangements for the holding of the British Industries Fair, 1917, are well in hand. The Fair will be held from 26th February to 9th March.

The growth of the Fair has necessitated an increase of space, with the result that the Fair will be held partly, as last year, in the Victoria and Albert Museum, placed at the disposal of the Board of Trade by the President of the Board of Education, and partly in the Great Hall and certain Galleries in the Imperial Institute Building, which have been lent by the Executive Council of the Institute and by the University of London.

The allotments of space have already been sent out. There are many more entries than last year, and the exhibiting space of the Fair will be increased by about 12,000 ft. The space applied for has been again far in excess of the amount at the disposal of the Board of Trade, and, therefore, all applications have had to be cut down by 30 to 50 per cent., and some of the large applications to an even greater extent. Late applications, of which there were between 20 and 30, could not be entertained.

About 20,000 invitations to attend the Fair have been forwarded to firms in the Dominions, India and the Colonies, and in foreign allied or neutral countries; and 80,000 invitations will be sent to firms in the United Kingdom before the Fair opens.

Admittance to the Fair is confined to *bonâ fide* trade buyers, and the exhibits will include Glass, Earthenware, China, Fancy Goods, Toys (including games of all kinds), Printing, and Stationery. These classes of goods were to a large extent formerly imported from enemy countries, but since the Board of Trade held their exhibition of samples of enemy goods at the beginning of the war, they have been increasingly produced in this country, and the forthcoming Fair may be regarded, therefore, as the reply of the British manufacturer to the foreign competition from which he has suffered.

In view of the risk of interference with the output of munitions of war, it has not been possible to include in the Fair certain trades which would otherwise have been invited to participate. The Fair, therefore, will be confined to the trades mentioned above, which are the same as were sanctioned by the Minister of Munitions last year.

An important development, however, has taken place since last year, in that the Municipality of the City of Glasgow is organising a Fair at Glasgow which will take place concurrently with the Board of Trade Fair in London and will include certain trades not comprised in the London Fair. The Glasgow Fair, which is being held under the auspices and with the support of the Board of Trade, will include Textiles: Ready-made Clothing; Boots and Shoes; Foodstuffs (prepared and preserved); and Domestic Chemical Products. The extension of the number of articles exhibited simultaneously cannot fail to increase the importance of the Fairs in the eyes of foreign buyers, more especially as both Fairs are being brought to their notice at the same time.

Exhibitions.

**EXHIBITION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN
CATALOGUES IN LONDON.**

In order that British manufacturers may have an opportunity of familiarising themselves with German and Austrian methods of advertising, the Board of Trade have collected over 7,500 specimen catalogues of German and Austrian origin, and these may be inspected at the Foreign Samples Section of the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 32, Cheapside, London, E.C.

The collection, which is illustrative of a great variety of industries, includes, for example, over 1,400 catalogues of machinery, embracing over 100 of agricultural machinery, in addition to over 400 catalogues of machine tools. Recent additions have brought the number of toy catalogues up to about 485, 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 350 catalogues of fancy goods, over 245 of glassware and of chinaware, about 600 of hardware, 640 of electrical goods, 1,100 of tools, as well as a considerable number referring to cutlery, photographic apparatus, printers' and stationers' requisites, musical instruments, household utensils (960) and furniture (230).

A new 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 this index may be obtained on application to the Comptroller-General, Department of Commercial Intelligence (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, London, E.C.

**FORTHCOMING AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT
ROSEBANK, CAPE TOWN.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa (Mr. W. G. Wickham) reports that the Western Province Agricultural Society proposes to hold its next annual Show at Rosebank, Cape Town, from 27th February to 2nd March.

Although there is no competitive class for vehicles and agricultural machinery and implements, United Kingdom firms having representatives in the Western Province of the Cape are urged to take advantage of this opportunity to exhibit their machinery and other goods, as there is no doubt as to the very material advantages that follow the exhibits of firms at shows of this character. The fees for space will be:—3d. per square foot under cover, 1½d. per square foot in the open.

A copy of the prize list and regulations issued in connection with the above-mentioned Agricultural Show may be consulted by United Kingdom firms at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (D.C.I. 911.)

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

STATUTORY LIST OF FIRMS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES WITH WHOM TRADING IS PROHIBITED.

Additions to and Amendments in List.*

*At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 19th day of
January, 1917.*

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

WHEREAS His Majesty has been pleased, in exercise of the power in that behalf conferred on Him by Section one, sub-section one, of the Trading with the Enemy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1915, by divers Proclamations, and in particular by a Proclamation dated the 23rd day of May, 1916, entitled "The Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 3," to prohibit all persons or bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, resident, carrying on business, or being in the United Kingdom, from trading with any of the persons or bodies of persons mentioned in the List contained in the last mentioned Proclamation:

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

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

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

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

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

Whereof the Right Honourable Arthur James Balfour, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Controller of the Foreign Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

* See Note (1) on p. 255.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

STATUTORY LIST OF FIRMS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES WITH WHOM
TRADING IS PROHIBITED—*continued.*

SCHEDULE.**Additions to List.****ARGENTINA AND URUGUAY.**

- Carrasco, A., Tacuari 483, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Ebersson, Otto, Montevideo, Uruguay.
 Garbin Hermanos, Montevideo, Uruguay.
 Garcia Ramos, José, Calle Guayabo 166, Montevideo, Uruguay.
 Gazzano, Antonio, Calle San Eugenio 77, Montevideo, Uruguay.
 Mampoy, Jules, Casilla 384, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Rodin, Thor, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Ruiz, Raul, Casilla del Correo 1222 and Calle Humberto 1°-2807,
 Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Sanguinetti, José B., Montevideo, Uruguay.
 Sanjines, Dionysio, Montevideo, Uruguay.
 Stern, Ricardo, Montevideo, Uruguay.

BOLIVIA.

- Freudenthal Hermanos, La Paz.
 Morales, José, Cochabamba.
 Schmidt, Otto, & Company, Cochabamba.

BRAZIL.

- Cohn, G. (Fabrica de Discos Odeon), Boulevard 28 de Setembro
 36-56, Rio de Janeiro.
 Dienstbach, Theodor C., & Company, Rua dos Andradas 445,
 Porto Alegre.
 Dressler & Henkel, Rua Voluntaries de Patria 197c, Porto
 Alegre.
 Fabrica Metallurgica Allema, Rua Dutra Rodrigues 31, Sao
 Paulo.
 Fabrica de Discos Odeon (G. Cohn), Boulevard 28 de Setembro
 36-50, Rio de Janeiro.
 Hansen, Alfredo, Rua General Camara 62, Rio de Janeiro.
 Heise, Hugo, & Company, Rua Florencio de Abren, Sao Paulo
 and Santos.
 Lohner, F. A., Rua Riachuela 87, Rio de Janeiro.
 Odeon, Fabrica de Discos (G. Cohn), Boulevard 28 de Setem-
 bro 36-56, Rio de Janeiro.
 Portella Filho, Hemengildo, Rua Marquez Olinda 4, Pernam-
 buco.
 Ribeiro Chaves, Gualtero, Para.

CHILE.

- Ciangarotti, Luis A., Valparaiso.
 Herrera, Eduardo, Taltal.
 Rabenalt & Schmidtsdorf, Iquique.
 Schacht, Guillermo (partner of Schacht & Wyneken), Valparaiso
 and Coronel.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

STATUTORY LIST OF FIRMS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES WITH WHOM
TRADING IS PROHIBITED—*continued.*

Additions to List—*continued.*

DENMARK.

- Andersen-Hvam, C. Julius (Nordisk Kolonial Company), Lange-
linieskuret 40, Frihavnen, Copenhagen.
- Bach, Jörgen, Carl Ploughs Vej 5, Copenhagen.
- Baltisk Bouillontaerningfabrik, Henrik Steffensvej 8, Copen-
hagen.
- Berlau & Nielsen, Heimdahlgade, Copenhagen.
- Dellheim, Sigmund, A/S., Amaliegade 6, Copenhagen.
- Enna, Carl, Nytorv 13, Copenhagen.
- Eschricht, Svend, Classensg. 40 & Skindergade 24, Copenhagen.
- Germansk Handels Kompagni, Lögangsstr. 16, Copenhagen.
- Hansen, Valdemar, & Company, Classensq. 40 & Skindergade 24,
Copenhagen.
- Harskind, Emil, Falkonerallé 61, Copenhagen. (To be dis-
tinguished from Emil Herskind, Vesterbrogade 106.)
- Haug, Carl, Kjobmagergade 28, Copenhagen.
- Hellerie, Max, & Company, Reverdilsgade 5, Copenhagen.
- Jacobsen, Jacob, Nyhavn 31, Copenhagen.
- Jelstrup, H., Studiestraede 49 & Krystalgade 46, Copenhagen.
- Jensen, Carl, Hejrevej 1, Copenhagen.
- Jensen, Chr. Ruge, Aalborg.
- Jørgensen, J. A., & Company, Rømersgade 15, Copenhagen: &
Sønderg. 17/19, Odense.
- Kuhnert, Rasmus, Jorcks Pass & Vimmelskaflet 42, Copenhagen.
- Linoleum, A/S., Kolding.
- Lorenzen's, Christian N., Eftf., Gammel Kongevej 23, Copen-
hagen.
- Lykkeberg, Peter Rudolf, Teglgårdstr. 5, Copenhagen.
- Matthiesen, C., Vesterbrogade 35 & Strandvejen 90, Klampen-
borg, Copenhagen.
- Moritz, Carl G., Vesterbrogade 20 & Frederiksberg Allé 19,
Copenhagen.
- Mortensen, Orla, Nykjobing, Falster.
- Nielsen, Oskar, Skolebakken 11, Aarhus.
- Nordisk Kolonial Company A/S., Frihavnen, Copenhagen.
- Nordisk Vareimport, Griffenfeldtsgade 8, Copenhagen.
- Osterbro's Patent Seirocco Kaffebranderi, Limited, Magstr. 6,
Copenhagen.
- Petersen, Jens, Skindergade 31, Copenhagen.
- Phönix A/S., Vestervoldgade 11, Copenhagen.
- Rudholt, Rasmus, Tordenskjoldsgade 17, Copenhagen.
- Sand, Hilmar & Company, Nygade 3, Copenhagen.
- Scharling, Emil, Nørrebrog, 140, Copenhagen.
- Schimmelpfeng, W., Auskunftei, Vestergade 13, Copenhagen.
- Stern-Handfus, S., Niels Juelsgade 11, Copenhagen.
- Storm, Jörgen, Jernbanestations Plads, Hjørring.
- Thygesen, Aage, Kompagniestraede 22, Copenhagen.
- Union Special Maskin Kompagni Kjöbenhavn, Limited, Kjöb-
magergade 28, Copenhagen.

*Government Notices affecting Trade.*STATUTORY LIST OF FIRMS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES WITH WHOM
TRADING IS PROHIBITED—*continued.*Additions to List—*continued.*

ECUADOR.

Balda, Pedro A., Guayaquil.
 Jaime, Enrique T., Esmeraldas.
 Murillo, José, Guayaquil.
 Plaza, César, Bahía de Caráquez.
 Robinson, Platarco H., Guayaquil.
 Zambrano, Carlos, Bahía de Caráquez.
 Zedeno, Julio, Bahía de Caráquez.

GREECE.

Farkouh, Constantine, Salonika.
 Farkouh, George, Salonika and Athens.
 Farkouh, Hadzi Daoud, Salonika and Athens.
 Hasson & Recanati, Emniyet Han, Salonika.
 Recanati, Fils de Joseph, Sibi Gumruk Han, Salonika.
 Recanati, H. J., & Company, Sibi Gumruk Han, Salonika.
 Spiedel & Company, Island of Thassos and Suja, Crete.

NETHERLANDS.

Electrische Vleeschwaren Fabriek, Oranje Nassu Straat, Hille-
 gersberg, near Rotterdam.
 Heck, A.M. v.d., Oranje Nassau Straat, Hillegersberg, near
 Rotterdam.
 Kestein, E. A., Boompjes 92, Rotterdam.
 Lieshout, A. Van, & Company, S'Hertogenbosch.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

Adams, H., Hotel Des Indes, Weltevreden, Java.
 Aring, P., Macassar.
 Beek, N. Van, Samarang.
 Emmerick, Van, Sourabaya.
 Goldenberg, M.A., Bandoeng.
 Hoffmann en Benschlin Leelere, Toko, Sourabaya.
 Ioen Oen Hap, Macassar.
 Kuyper, J., Sourabaya.
 Matheron, F., Kawatan, Sourabaya.
 Meyer, F. E., Samarang.
 Nass, B., & Company, Koeta Radja, Atjeh; Sourabaya, &c.
 Obermuller, Herman, Sourabaya.
 Riviere J. La, Java.
 Rosenthal, Herbert W. (*alias* Rosenthal Bouin), Batavia.
 Schaijer (J.), Handel Maatschappij, Prins Hendrikplad, Macassar.
 Soenda, Import Maatschappij, Samarang.
 Tan Kok Tae & Zoonen, Menado, Celebes.
 Thio Tjin Tong & Company, Menado.

*Government Notices affecting Trade.*STATUTORY LIST OF FIRMS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES WITH WHOM
TRADING IS PROHIBITED—*continued.*Additions to List—*continued.*

NORWAY.

- Aalesund's Canning Company, Aalesund.
 Aalesund's Preserving Company, Aalesund.
 "Globus" Importhuset, Lille Graensegt 2, Christiania.
 Lexow, E. B., A/S., Kirkegade 32 & Gimleveien 17, Christiania.
 Pelz & Hauge, Incognitogade 15B, Christiania.

PERU.

- Gorbitz & Company, Chiclayo and Lima.
 Grillo, Adam, Chiclayo and Lima.

SPAIN.

- Andres, Arturo, Ronde de la Universidad 17, Barcelona; and
 Madrid.
 Beardro (see Salagun y Beardro).
 Bueno (see Guerrero Bueno).
 Cabrera, Andres, (of Bernardo Navarro), Las Palmas, Grand
 Canary.
 Casa, Antonio de la, Calle Cruz 5-7, Carrera San Jerónimo,
 Madrid.
 Cejudo-Nunez, Pedro, Calle Imperial 5, Madrid.
 Ferrer (Ricardo) Sociedad Anonima, Calle Mendez Nunez 8,
 Barcelona.
 Fraga, Enrique, Corunna.
 Guerrero Bueno, Manuel, Malaga.
 Kahlert, Alberto, Seville.
 Kaupp, Ernesto, S. en C., Calle Cortes 498, Barcelona.
 Larrea, Antonio (see Schad (Ernesto) y Larrea (Antonio)).
 Libreria Nacional y Extranjera, Caballero de Gracia 60, Madrid.
 Libreria Nacional y Extranjera, Rambla Cataluña 72, Barcelona.
 Loewenstein, Benito, Seville.
 Lopez, German, Malaga.
 Muller, Alejandro, y Cia., Calle Buenos Aires 6, Barcelona.
 Navarro, Bernardo, Las Palmas, Grand Canary.
 Nunez (see Pedro Cejudo-Nunez).
 Pumarino Valdes, Eduardo de las Alas, Malaga.
 Roth, Richard, Consejo de Ciento 313, Barcelona.
 Ruprecht, Federico, Rambla Cataluña 45, and Calle Cortes 587,
 Barcelona.
 Sahagun y Beardro, Federico, Isaac Peral 16, Cadiz.
 Sanchez, Eduardo, Malaga.
 Schad, (Ernesto) y Larrea (Antonio), Calle Ercilla 12, Bilbao.
 Soler y Trias, Francisco, Calle Gasometro 12, Barcelona.
 Torrens, Alberto, Mariana Pineda 5, Madrid.
 Trias (see Francesco Soler y Trias).
 Valdes (see Pumarino Valdes, Eduardo de las Alas).

Government Notices affecting Trade.

STATUTORY LIST OF FIRMS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES WITH WHOM
TRADING IS PROHIBITED—*continued.*

Additions to List—*continued.*

SWEDEN.

Arnberg, Rich. M. (of Tom A/B). St. Pauli Kyrkog. 12, Malmö.
Aspegren, Rich., Stortorget 3, Malmö.
Tom (A/B), Malmö.

VENEZUELA.

Beier & Company, San Fernando de Apure.
Blaubach, Alejandro, & Company, Valencia.
Kuhl & Company, El Callao, State of Bolivar.
Schultz, C. L., Caracas.
Wiese & Company, Caracas.

Removals from List.

ARGENTINA.

Brizzi, Luis E., Calle Piedras 1174, Buenos Aires.
Padros, Simon, & Company, Tres Esquinas 676, Buenos Aires.
Warburg & Goldschmidt, Calle Bartolome Mitre 1265, Buenos
Aires.

CUBA.

Barba, Vicente, Calle San Pedro 4, Havana.

NETHERLANDS.

Peereboom, S., & Company, Taludweg 45, Hilversum.
Rijnberk, W. E. Van, Wijnhaven 26, Rotterdam.

PORTO RICO.

Barba, Vicente.

Variations in List.

Corrections in the names, and alterations in and additions to addresses, of the persons or firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin, are made as under:—

ARGENTINA.

10th November, 1916. Meyer, D., & Company, Calle Cangallo 499, Bahia Blanca; Trelew, Chubut; and Puerto Madryn, Patagonia, Argentina.

SPAIN.

8th December, 1916. Romero, Manuel, Calle de Nicolas Maria Rivero 8, Madrid.

NOTE (1).—All persons or firms resident, carrying on business or being in the United Kingdom are prohibited from having any dealings with any of the persons or firms mentioned in this List, or in any List issued under the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 3. *A List consolidating all previous Lists was published on the 22nd December, 1916 (The Consolidating List No. 15A), which, together with the foregoing List*

Government Notices affecting Trade.

STATUTORY LIST OF FIRMS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES WITH WHOM TRADING IS PROHIBITED—continued.

and the List given on pp. 87-92 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 11th January, contains all the names which up to this date are included in the Statutory List.

Additions to and variations in these Lists will be published at intervals approximately of two weeks.

The Lists are published in the "London Gazette" and in the "Board of Trade Journal," and separate copies of all Lists may be obtained at a small cost from the Superintendent of Publications, His Majesty's Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.

NOTE (2).—Where a person or firm mentioned in the List has more than one address in the same country, all dealings in that country with such person or firm are prohibited, even in cases where one only of the addresses is specifically mentioned.

*NOTE (3).—Trading is prohibited, under the Trading with the Enemy Proclamations of 25th June and 10th November, 1915, with any person or firm of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia, Morocco, Liberia or Portuguese East Africa. Persons or firms in the United Kingdom are therefore prohibited from trading with any person or firm of enemy nationality in any of those countries, even though such person or firm is not mentioned by name in the Statutory List.

NOTE (4).—In order to minimise as far as possible any inconvenience which may be caused to British traders by the dislocation of export trade owing to the inclusion in the Statutory List of a former connection, the Foreign Trade Department is collecting and classifying the names of non-enemy firms who may be able to act as substitutes for firms mentioned in the Statutory List. A considerable amount of information is already available at the Foreign Trade Department, and it is in many cases possible to suggest the names of satisfactory substitutes without the necessity of referring the matter abroad. The Department is, however, prepared on application to enquire of His Majesty's Representatives abroad for the names of suitable substitutes. When the applicant wishes this done by telegraph he is required to undertake to pay the cost of telegraphic correspondence. It would greatly facilitate the work of the Foreign Trade Department if applicants in making enquiries would specify the particular trade or trades for which substitutes are required.

NOTE (5).—The Statutory List for each country is telegraphed, on the day of issue, to His Majesty's Representative in that country, who is instructed to notify accordingly British Consular Officers, to whom persons abroad should apply for information as to names on the List. Persons and firms in the United Kingdom with agencies or branches abroad would, however, be well advised to furnish such agencies or branches with issues of the List as they appear. The Lists for all countries in Central or South America are also telegraphed to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, who transmits them to His Majesty's Consul-General at New York and to other centres in the United States likely to be interested.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

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 6th February, 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," addressed to the Secretary (Wool Sub-Committee), War Trade Department, as above, and should be in his possession not later than 29th January. 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 representative authorised to attend on behalf of the organisation.

The Secretary should be notified at an early date of any matters which it is desired to bring up for discussion, in order that, if approved, they may be added to the agenda. (D.C.I. 4,922.)

**EXPORTS OF WOOLLENS TO RUSSIA VIA
NORWAY AND SWEDEN.**

With reference to the recent suspension of the export of woollen manufactures and clothing to Russia *via* Scandinavia which has been due to the lack of transport facilities, the Director of the War Trade Department announces that he is now in a position to consider applications for licences for the export of goods of this description, which are ready for shipment, to Russia.

He desires, however, to make it known that the transport facilities now available are extremely limited, and it is probable that only a small proportion of the applications can be dealt with at the present time. (D.C.I. 4,251.)

EXPORTS OF COTTON GOODS.**Denmark, The Netherlands, Norway.**

The Director of the War Trade Department adverts to the announcement made in the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 16th November last, regarding applications for licences to export cotton goods to Denmark, the Netherlands and Norway. He understands from the Cotton Export Committee that, while nothing can be added to that notice in respect of applications to export these goods to Norway, the situation in regard to Denmark and the Netherlands has been relieved to some extent. It is not, however, anticipated that, even in the case of Denmark and the Netherlands, it will be possible to recommend the issue of licences in all approved cases during a less period than from one to two months, having regard to the large quantity of the goods included in the applications. (D.C.I. 4,811.)

Government Notices affecting Trade.

PROHIBITED EXPORTS.**Amendment in and Addition to List.**

An Order of Council, dated 19th January, orders that the Schedule to the Proclamation dated 10th May 1916 (see pp. 341-54 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 11th May), prohibiting the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations, should be further amended, as follows:—

(1) The following heading should be deleted:—

Chemicals, etc., the following—

- (B) Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound (except ammonium nitrate, perchlorate and sulphocyanide).

(2) The following headings should be added:—

Chemicals, etc., the following—

- (B) Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound (except ammonium nitrate, perchlorate, sulphate and sulphocyanide);
(A) Sulphate of ammonia.

EXPORTS TO DENMARK AND NORWAY.

The Foreign Office notify, in modification of previous announcements (see pp. 765-6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 14th September), that the restrictions therein specified on the importation of (a) *grass seeds* and *tea* into Denmark, and (b) *clover seeds* into Norway have been cancelled. (D.C.I. 4,671.)

EXPORTS TO RUSSIA IN SMALL PACKETS.**Must be transmitted by Parcel Post.**

The Postmaster-General gives notice that the transmission of merchandise by post to Russia otherwise than by parcel post is strictly prohibited. Packets which contravene this prohibition will be stopped and may be confiscated.

APPROVED CONSIGNEES IN LIBERIA.

The Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office notifies that the name of Walker, E. W., has been added to the list of persons and bodies of persons to whom articles to be exported to Liberia may be consigned.

TRADE WITH CHINA AND SIAM.

The "London Gazette" of 19th January publishes the names of firms in *China* which have been added to the lists of approved consignees in China and Siam published as a Supplement (dated 11th December) to the "London Gazette" of 8th December.

Copies of the "Gazette" referred to may be obtained, price 1s. 1d. post free, through any bookseller or directly from H.M. Stationery

Government Notices affecting Trade.

TRADE WITH CHINA AND SIAM—continued.

Office (see addresses on cover), or (in Ireland) from E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

The revised lists of approved consignees in China and Siam may be consulted by British firms at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Applications for further information in regard to firms on these lists should be addressed to the Controller, Foreign Trade Department, Lancaster House, St. James', S.W.

[N.B.—The white list of approved consignees in China applies also to firms in Harbin (even though goods are entered as consigned to Harbin, Russia), but does not apply to firms in the British Colony of Hong Kong or to firms in Wei-hai-wei, Macao, Tsingtau, Dalny (Dairen), or the Japanese Leased Territory in Kwantung.]

RESTRICTION OF IMPORTS OF TOBACCO AND CANNED ETC., FRUIT.

The President of the Board of Trade has appointed Mr. Lancelot Hugh Smith to be Chairman of the Committees appointed to consider applications for the grant of licences to import tobacco and canned, bottled, dried, and preserved fruit, in succession to Mr. B. A. Cohen, K.C., who resigned to take up other duties on behalf of the Government.

[Communications for these Committees should be addressed to the Department of Import Restrictions, 22, Carlisle Place, London, S.W.]

IMPORTED LEATHER.

The Secretary of the War Office has issued the following announcement:—

Importers and others interested in the sale of imported leather should notice that they are required to hold their stocks of the classes of leather included in the Schedule annexed to the Army Council Order of 13th January (see below), but that they need not make a return until they are required to do so by the Director of Army Contracts.

Manufacturers and other persons using imported leather in the ordinary course of their business may continue to consume their stocks of such kinds, as far as the ordinary requirements of their trades demand, but are not permitted to sell them.

Army Council Order dated 13th January, 1917.

“In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Army Council hereby give notice that it is their intention to take possession of all leather of the classes indicated in the Schedule hereto annexed, which has been imported or may be imported into the United Kingdom, provided always that such leather shall have left the port of shipment on or prior to the date hereof.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

IMPORTED LEATHER—*continued.*

"And the Army Council hereby require all persons having any leather of the descriptions aforesaid in their custody or control to furnish such particulars as to such leather as may be required by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts.

"If, after this notice, any person having control of any such leather, without the consent of the Army Council, sells, moves or secretes such leather, or deals with it in any way contrary to any conditions imposed in any licence, permit or order that may be granted in respect thereof, he shall be guilty of an offence against the said Regulations.

"Applications for permission to sell or move such leather should be addressed to the Director of Army Contracts, Imperial House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W."

Schedule.

Colonial or American upper leathers, of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m/m. substance and upwards.

Colonial or American hemlock or oak sides, which will produce bends of 10 lbs. and upwards.

Colonial or American hemlock or oak backs, which will produce bends of 10 lbs. and upwards.

Colonial or American hemlock or oak bends, of 10 lbs. and upwards.

Colonial or American hemlock or oak shoulders, of 6 iron and upwards on the cut edge.

PRODUCTION AND SALE OF LEATHER.

The Army Council have ordered, under date 16th January, that until further notice all persons engaged in the purchase, sale or production of any or all of the leathers indicated in Schedule A hereto annexed shall comply with the following Regulations:—

(1) On any sale or delivery of leather of the description aforesaid by any tanner it shall be the duty of such tanner to ascertain from the purchaser thereof whether such leather is destined to be used directly or indirectly for the purpose of any Government order or contract.

(2) If it is found that such leather is destined by the purchaser thereof to be used directly or indirectly for the purpose of any Government order or contract, no tanner shall sell or deliver such leather otherwise than in exchange for a guarantee by the purchaser in the form set out in Schedule B hereto annexed, and no tanner shall sell or deliver such leather at prices exceeding those at which the said tanner made the last delivery of leather of a corresponding weight per piece, quality and description prior to 1st October, 1916.

(3) It shall be the duty of all parties to such sales or deliveries as aforesaid to require or disclose as the case may be all such information as may be required by such parties as aforesaid or by the Director of Army Contracts for the purpose of satisfying them or him that the provisions of this Order have not been contravened.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

PRODUCTION AND SALE OF LEATHER—*continued.*

(4) It is required that in all factories, workshops and other premises, the business carried on in which consists wholly or partly in the production of leather of the description aforesaid, work shall be done in accordance with the following directions, that is to say:—

(a) Priority over all other work shall be given to any work which is either directly or indirectly required for the purpose of any Government order or contract.

(b) Returns as to the nature and the amount of work done in any of the said workshops and factories shall be furnished by the owners, occupiers, their officers or servants, in such manner as may be required from time to time by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts.

(c) Any directions that may be given by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts for the purpose of this Order shall be strictly complied with by such owners or occupiers, their officers or servants.

Schedule A.

The following Rough Leather of all weights, qualities and descriptions:—

Split hides.	Dressing hide butts.
Split hide backs.	Rough dried backs.
Split hide butts.	Rough dried butts.
Shaved hides.	Strap butts.
Shaved hide backs.	Shaved hide shoulders.
Shaved hide butts.	Dressing hide shoulders.
Dressing hides.	Rough dried shoulders.
Dressing hide backs.	Strap ranges.

Schedule B.

I/We, _____ of _____, in consideration of the permission granted to me/us in pursuance of the Order of the Army Council dated the 16th day of January, 1917, made under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, hereby guarantee that the leather to be supplied to me/us by _____ of _____ under my/our order dated the _____ day of _____, 19____, will be used, so far as practicable, for the purpose of a Government order or contract.

Signed.....

Dated.....

Statement of the Leather referred to in above Guarantee.

No. of Hides, Backs, Butts, etc.	Usual trade description, including weight, selection and tannage.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

DEALINGS IN WOOL.

With reference to the notice on p. 95 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 11th January, relative to an Army Council Order prohibiting all persons from selling raw wool grown on sheep in Great Britain, Ireland and the Isle of Man prior to 1st January, 1916, provided that nothing in the said Order should regulate or restrict the sale of raw wool if such sale were completed within 30 days next following after 29th December, it is notified that the Army Council have issued, under date 18th January, a further Order to the following effect:—

Whereas the Army Council deem it advisable that persons other than growers should be permitted to deal freely in wool as in the said Order defined, provided that such sale is completed on or before 1st March, 1917, they authorise and permit the sale of raw wool grown on sheep in Great Britain, Ireland and the Isle of Man *prior to 1st January, 1916*, by all persons other than growers, provided that such sale is completed on or before 1st March, 1917.

NEW CHARTERING SCHEME.

With reference to the notice on pp. 174-5 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the chartering of vessels, the Board of Trade, in order to prevent misunderstanding and delay, give notice that if permission for any charter is given by the International Chartering Executive, it is not necessary to apply for separate permission from the Board of Trade.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES AFTER THE WAR.**Coal Trade Committee.**

The President of the Board of Trade has appointed Mr. Adam Nimmo to be Chairman of the Committee appointed to consider the position of the coal trade after the War, especially with reference to foreign competition. Mr. Nimmo takes the place of Lord Rhonda, who resigned in consequence of his acceptance of Office as President of the Local Government Board.

[The appointment of the Coal Trade Committee was notified in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 8th June, 1916, p. 659.]

ARMY OATS OF 1917 HARVEST.

The Secretary of the War Office announces that the Army Council offers to contract at 41s. 3d. per quarter of 320 lbs. for oats from the harvest of 1917. The Food Controller has fixed the price of oats for the same harvest at 38s. 6d. per 336 lbs.

The Army Council's offer is strictly confined to oats from suitable land *now in permanent pasture*. The intention is to have a large increase in the arable area of the United Kingdom, to save cubic space in ships by growing oats here instead of purchasing them from

Government Notices affecting Trade.

ARMY OATS OF 1917 HARVEST—*continued.*

abroad, to prevent the export of gold, and to produce more straw for forage purposes.

Those who accept the Army Council's offer must apply suitable artificial manures to a minimum value of 25s. per acre.

The bonus, subject to the expenditure on artificial manures, in favour of the Army Council's offer amounts to 4s. 7d. per quarter of oats delivered—38s. 6d. for 336 lbs. being equal to 36s. 8d. for 320 lbs.

Thus—

Army Council's offer ...	4s. 3d. per quarter of 320 lbs.		
Food Controller's fixed price is equal to ...	36s. 8d.	,,	,,
<hr style="width: 20%; margin: 0 auto;"/>			
Difference of bonus on ploughing up grass lands...	... ..	4s. 7d.	,,
<hr style="width: 20%; margin: 0 auto;"/>			

Expressing this bonus in terms of acreage is shown as under:—

Assumed crop.	Weight per quarter.	Bonus per quarter.	Bonus per Acre.
4 quarters ...	320 lbs. ...	4s. 7d. ...	18s. 4d.
5	320	4s. 7d. ...	22s. 11d.
6	320	4s. 7d. ...	27s. 6d.
7	320	4s. 7d. ...	32s. 1d.

Forms of contract can be obtained from the Controller of Cultivated Land Areas (War Office) at 45, Parliament Street, London, S.W.

STOCKS OF RAFFIA.

The Army Council have given notice, under date 15th January, of their intention to take possession of all stocks of raffia, excepting stocks of less than 2 cwts. All persons having in their custody or control any stocks of raffia in excess of 2 cwts. are required to furnish such particulars thereof as may be required by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts.

MANUFACTURE OF FLOUR AND BREAD ORDER, 1917.

The Food Controller announces that copies of the Manufacture of Flour and Bread Order, 1917, are now available for general use. The Order has been drafted so as to proceed on the percentage basis to which millers are accustomed to work, but its effect may be stated without reference to technicalities.

All flour milled from wheat must be straight-run flour, and the miller is required to obtain a certain percentage, called the prescribed percentage. The percentage varies with the different qualities of wheat used, and the average percentage is 76.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

MANUFACTURE OF FLOUR AND BREAD ORDER, 1917—continued.

The miller is not, however, allowed to stop short at the prescribed percentage, but is required to obtain five points beyond this. These further five points may be obtained either by milling the wheat to a higher percentage or by adding flour ground from rice, barley, maize and oats or any mixture of these grains, or in both of these ways.

In addition the miller has an option to add a further five points obtained in the same way. The effect of this option is practically that a sack of 280 lbs. of flour may contain, in addition to any compulsory admixture, about 17 lbs. of flour ground from rice, barley, maize or oats.

It has been represented to the Food Controller that it would be a great convenience to millers to know exactly in any particular case how much flour in any sack of 280 lbs. *must* be and how much *may* be flour milled from rice, barley, maize or oats. The Food Controller has accordingly had prepared a table showing this, which will be available for millers. For those millers who wish to work to a percentage on any quantity of the finished product the following rule is approximately accurate (and may be worked to):—For every one per cent. by which the actual percentage falls short of the prescribed percentage plus five, the miller *must*, and for every one per cent. by which the actual percentage falls short of the prescribed percentage plus a further five, the miller *may*, mix with the wheaten flour a quantity of the permitted added substance which shall equal $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the finished mixed flour.

[Applications for copies of the Order referred to above should be addressed to the Food Controller, Ministry of Food, Grosvenor House, London, S.W.]

(D.C.I. 4,616.)

POTATO PRICES FOR 1917.

The Food Controller notifies that the recent announcement as to the fixing of prices by him, after consultation with the Agricultural Departments of Great Britain and Ireland, for potatoes of the 1917 main crop (see p. 96 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 11th January) has been further considered in view of the possibility of an unfavourable season. It has been decided accordingly that the prices named for potatoes shall not be regarded as contract prices but as minimum prices guaranteed by the Government for potatoes of the first quality.

FIXED PRICES FOR SEED POTATOES.

The Food Controller announces that an Order ("The Seed Potatoes (Growers' Prices) Order, 1917") has been made fixing maximum growers' prices for seed potatoes. The operative parts of the Order, which came into force on 22nd January, are as follows:—

Government Notices affecting Trade.

FIXED PRICES FOR SEED POTATOES—continued.

Maximum price for seed potatoes.—Except under the authority of the Food Controller, no seed potatoes of any of the varieties mentioned in the first Schedule to the Order may be sold by or on behalf of the grower thereof at a price exceeding the price applicable thereto according to such Schedule.

Price to be f.o.r. or f.o.b., and not to include bags.—The price shall be the price for potatoes delivered free on rail or free on board at the option of the buyer, but shall not cover the price of bags or other packages.

Purchasers or agents to comply with Order.—No grower and no agent of any grower shall sell or offer to sell any seed potatoes grown by such grower, and no person shall buy or offer to buy any such seed potatoes from such grower or his agent at a price exceeding the price applicable thereto.

Other clauses in the Order relate to definition, penalty, and extent of scope; and appended thereto are two Schedules specifying prices and varieties.

[*Note.*—Copies of the Order may be obtained on application to the Food Controller, Ministry of Food, Grosvenor House, London, S.W.]
(D.C.I 4,686.)

REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS NAMES ACT, 1916.

(6 & 7 Geo. 5. Ch. 58.)

In accordance with the provision of section 15 of the Act an Office has been opened in London at 39, Russell Square, London, W.C., for the registration of firms and persons *whose principal places of business are situated in England and Wales*, and the Registrar-General has been nominated by the Board of Trade Registrar for the purposes of the Act.

For Scotland and Ireland separate offices will be opened in Edinburgh and Dublin, respectively.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the Act received the Royal Assent on 22nd December, 1916 (see "Board of Trade Journal" of 18th January, p. 174), and therefore under section 5 the earliest date on which it is permissible for particulars to be furnished with a view to registration is 22nd February.

The particulars required for registration must be furnished on the forms prescribed by the Board of Trade, which will be obtainable at the principal Post Offices.

The registration fee of 5s. must be paid by affixing a 5s. adhesive postage stamp to the form at the place indicated thereon.

Separate forms will be provided for individuals, firms and corporations.

When the forms are ready the fact will be notified in the public press.

All communications relative to the registration of names of businesses in England and Wales in future should be addressed to the Registrar of Business Names, 39, Russell Square, London, W.C.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

OFFICIAL PRICE OF ALUMINIUM.

The selling price of aluminium ingots of ordinary commercial purity of 98-99 per cent. has been fixed by the Ministry of Munitions at £225 per ton, carriage paid to consumers' works.

The maximum selling price of re-melted aluminium scrap and swarf ingots of 98-99 per cent. purity has been fixed at £210 per ton, carriage paid to consumers' works. The maximum price must not be exceeded, but a lower one may be fixed by agreement between the seller and the buyer, based upon the metallic aluminium content.

These prices are to take effect as from 1st January, and permits under Regulation 30 A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations will be granted only for such dealings in the above-mentioned materials as are in accordance with the above prices.

The above prices are subject to alteration, at any time, as may be directed by the Minister of Munitions.

PHOTOGRAPHIC AND OTHER LENSES.

Particulars Required.

The Minister of Munitions has ordered, under date 19th January, that all persons having in their possession or under their control any photographic lens or lenses of the natures specified in the Schedule below, to send, within seven days from the above-mentioned date, to the Director of Optical and Glassware Munitions, 117, Piccadilly, London, W., returns containing the following particulars with regard to such lens or lenses:—

- (1) Focal length.
- (2) Maximum aperture.
- (3) Name of maker.
- (4) Designation given by maker.
- (5) Number given by maker.
- (6) Type of diaphragm.

Schedule.

(a) Anastigmatic lenses having focal lengths of from 8 inches to 12 inches inclusive and an aperture of not less than F/4.5.

(b) Anastigmatic lenses having focal lengths of from 18 inches to 24 inches inclusive and an aperture of not less than F/6.

(c) Anastigmatic, symmetrical, and rapid rectilinear lenses having focal lengths of from 22 inches to 26 inches inclusive and an aperture of not less than F/11.

(d) Anastigmatic, symmetrical, and rapid rectilinear lenses having focal lengths of from 30 inches to 72 inches inclusive and an aperture of not less than F/8.

PARCEL POST TO PLACES ABROAD.

The Postmaster-General announces that in existing conditions all civil parcels for places abroad should be very strongly packed. Card-board or ordinary brown paper is not a sufficient packing.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

**LETTERS FOR SOUTH-WEST AFRICA
PROTECTORATE.****Reduction of Postage Rate.**

The Postmaster-General notifies that letters for the South-West Africa Protectorate will now be accepted for transmission at the Imperial rate of 1d. per ounce.

LOSS OF MAILS ON S.S. "INGEBORG."

The Postmaster-General has issued the following list of the mails from the United Kingdom which were on board the s.s. "Ingeborg" when she was intercepted by the enemy on the voyage from this country to Sweden.

Mails for *Russia* containing letters, postcards, commercial papers, printed papers, newspapers and samples, and mails for *China, Japan* and *Hong Kong* containing letters and postcards, which reached the General Post Office, London, between 8.30 a.m. on the 7th January and 5 p.m. on the 8th January.

Mails for *Persia* and *Roumania* containing letters and postcards which reached the General Post Office, London, between 6 p.m. on the 6th January and 5 p.m. on the 8th January.

Mails for *Sweden* containing letters, postcards, commercial papers, printed papers, newspapers and samples, which reached the General Post Office, London, on the 6th and 7th January.

All the mails, with the exception of some correspondence for Sweden, are understood to have been lost.

No parcel mails from the United Kingdom were lost.

SUPPLIES OF MOTOR SPIRIT.**Further Restrictions.**

It is announced by the Petrol Control Committee that, in view of the urgent necessity which has now arisen for further limitation of the consumption of motor spirit, they will not be prepared to issue licences on any applications received after 24th January, unless such applications are for the renewal of licences which have expired in the ordinary course. The Committee cannot undertake, however, that they will be able to issue renewals on all applications received from holders of motor spirit licences, and in any case it may be necessary to reduce the quantity of motor spirit at present allowed.

Every effort will be made to avoid disturbance of the existing arrangement under which the Committee receive applications, supported by Government Departments, on the ground that the motor spirit is required for work being performed in the national interest.

TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

CANADA (Western and Prairie Provinces).—H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes), who has recently visited the Western Provinces of the Dominion, reports that business conditions there are unusually good. There has been a considerable revival in the lumber business on the west coast, in the mining industry, and also in general business. In Vancouver there are still a number of inlet offices and empty buildings, but a more assured and confident spirit generally prevails.

In the Prairie Provinces general business conditions are good, and are probably better and on a sounder basis than they have been for the past few years. Farmers are improving the comfort of their homes. Traders are looking forward to an increased demand in all general lines during the next twelve months. [See also the notice containing Hints to Traders with Canada on pp. 272-3.] (D.C.I. 50,439.)

* * * * *

BELGIAN CONGO.—The Acting British Consul at Boma writes, under date 7th December, that very few catalogues from United Kingdom manufacturers are received in the Boma district. He calls attention to the fact that a great drawback to such British catalogues as are received is that they are in English only, and prices are given in English currency, instead of which the equivalent terms in the French language and currency should be stated, and weights and measures in the metric system should be given.

British firms should send commercial travellers to the Belgian and the French Congo after the war, but it is essential that these travellers should know French. One of the reasons why the Germans were so successful in the trade of the Congo was that their travellers and representatives were conversant with the French language. (D.C.I. 2,347.)

* * * * *

CUBA—H.M. Minister at Havana writes that from 1908 to 1913 there was a steady increase in imports into Cuba from the United Kingdom, the value of such imports amounting to 11,700,000 dols. in the former year, and 16,066,000 dols. in the latter. In 1914, however, the value of imports from the United Kingdom declined to 12,379,000 dols., but rose again in 1915, when it amounted to 15,288,000 dols.

As over 80 per cent. of the total exports from Cuba consists of the products of the sugar industry, there is a large demand for all manner of *supplies which the sugar industry requires*. There is also a demand for *china and earthen ware, paints, chemical products, and cotton, woollen and linen goods, etc.* [In this connection regard should be had to the restrictions on the exportation of certain goods from the United Kingdom—see *Notice to Exporters* on pp. 244-6.]

H.M. Minister states that he will be glad to suggest names of Cuban importers dealing in any specified goods in which United Kingdom manufacturers and merchants are interested. It should, however, be borne in mind that, speaking generally, credits in Cuba are excellent, and that British firms wishing to do business in the Island should always be prepared to grant somewhat generous terms, e.g., cash against documents in Havana up to 90 days' acceptance. (D.C.I. 2,556.)

Dollar = 4s. 1½d.

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Trade Conditions Abroad.

CHINA (Chungking).—The Acting British Consul at Chungking (Mr. A. G. Major) writes that imports into Chungking from all foreign countries, including the United Kingdom, have decreased since the outbreak of war. This decrease may be largely attributed to disturbed political conditions in the Province of Szechuan generally, as well as to the dislocation of trade due to the war.

There is already a large demand, which cannot fail to increase, for practically every variety of foreign goods, the supply of which has been interfered with. Non-Chinese firms have, generally speaking, only an insignificant share in the local import trade, which, with the exception of a few items, is mainly conducted with Shanghai.

(D.C.I. 50,876.)

* * * * *

JAPAN (Corea).—H.M. Consul-General at Seoul (Mr. A. H. Lay, C.M.G.) reports that imports from the United Kingdom into Corea during the first six months of 1916 showed a very heavy decline, as compared with the corresponding period of 1914, amounting only to £216,798 in the former period, as compared with £360,444 in the latter. Were it not for the all-round rise in values this comparison would be still more unfavourable. As compared with the first half of 1915, the value of imports into Corea from the United Kingdom during the first half of 1916 showed no great variation; this, however, was owing more to enhanced prices than to a maintenance of trade. Japanese competition in Corea is so keen and so difficult to meet at the present time that it is probable that imports from the United Kingdom would have declined to a certain extent even if conditions had remained normal. Owing to the war, however, prices have risen so greatly as to render it impossible for the Coreans, who are a very poor people, to purchase British goods. The restrictions on the exportation of certain goods from the United Kingdom also contributed to the general decrease, in which practically all the principal trades shared.

The British trade in grey sheetings has been entirely captured by the Japanese, who are also fast ousting British manufacturers from the predominant position they have hitherto held in regard to white sheetings; Japanese competition is also felt in many other trades. Since the war, much of the British trade in iron and metal manufactures has been diverted to the United States, while locomotives, rolling stock and railway material generally, for the use of the Corean railways were always mainly of American manufacture.

H.M. Consul-General thinks there should be an increasing market for British manufactures in Corea if prices and import duties make competition possible. The Japanese authorities are sparing no efforts to develop the country, which undoubtedly possesses natural wealth.

A serious obstacle in the way of the expansion of British trade is the absence of British mercantile houses. There are only three British firms in Corea; while in Seoul itself, a city of over 240,000 inhabitants and the seat of the Government of a country with a population of 16,000,000, there is not a single representative of British commerce.

(C. 31,582.)

TRADE ENQUIRIES REGARDING MARKETS FOR UNITED KINGDOM GOODS.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence invites applications from manufacturers and exporters of United Kingdom goods who are desirous of extending their trade. 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. If they desire to do an export trade it would be in their interest to state whether they have already succeeded in obtaining any trade in countries abroad, whether they are represented by agents there, and if so by whom, and whether they are satisfied with their representation.

Applicants for information as to openings abroad may apply direct to H.M. Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, the Board of Trade Correspondents 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 Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., because by the adoption of this course much delay may be avoided in those cases in which the Department is already in possession of the required information.

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE WITH CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

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, it has been arranged for H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada and Newfoundland (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) to pay a further official visit to this country.

Mr. Hamilton Wickes, who visited this country in 1915, is expected to arrive early in March, and will be prepared to interview (by appointment) representatives of those firms who may be able to see him in London at the Offices of the Department of Commercial Intelligence of the Board of Trade for several weeks before Easter. Immediately after Easter he will visit such trade and industrial centres in the United Kingdom as it may appear most advantageous to visit in view of applications that may be received from firms in

United Kingdom Trade with Canada and Newfoundland.

or near those centres, and from Chambers of Commerce. These centres will probably include, in the order named, Bristol and South Wales, Birmingham and district, the Potteries, Manchester, Liverpool, Ireland, Scotland, Newcastle, Yorkshire, Derby, Nottingham and Leicester.

In order that appointments may be satisfactorily arranged, firms who may desire to have an interview with Mr. Hamilton Wickes are requested to make their application as soon as possible, *and, in any case, not later than the 19th February in the case of London, and the 5th March in the case of the Provinces.* Applications should be addressed to the Comptroller-General, Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. The reference number (D.C.I. 2,360/17) should be quoted.

It is anticipated that a very large number of firms will wish to take advantage of this opportunity to consult H.M. Trade Commissioner in regard to steps to be taken for opening up or extending their trade in British North America, both at the present time (if circumstances permit), or in order to make arrangements for trade after the war. Among the matters in regard to which he is prepared to give information and advice are the general state of trade in Canada and Newfoundland, appointment of agents, methods of marketing and distribution, terms of payment, names of probable buyers of British goods, statistics of imports, and rates of Customs duties.

It may be stated that one of the principal duties of H.M. Trade Commissioners is to report to the Board of Trade promptly, and if possible in advance, any opportunities which may arise in the Dominions in the form of contracts open to tender, or in any other way for the development of British trade. The Commissioners also report to the Board periodically on the nature and extent of foreign competition and other matters of commercial interest, including changes in Customs duties and regulations, financial and trade conditions, changes in regard to means of transport, and legislation affecting trade and commerce; and they furnish periodically classified lists of importers and buyers in the Dominions. A good deal of the information so furnished is published by the Department of Commercial Intelligence in the "Board of Trade Journal," some is communicated to Chambers of Commerce likely to be specially interested and to those United Kingdom firms whose names are inscribed in the Special Register of the Department (see notice on p. 247), and some (*e.g.*, lists of names of traders at particular places, detailed Customs regulations affecting particular matters, and similar information) is filed at the Department of Commercial Intelligence for the information of firms and persons interested who may apply, either personally or by letter.

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

(D.C.I. 2,360.)

HINTS TO TRADERS WITH CANADA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) writes, under date 5th December, that in the course of a recent visit to the Western Provinces of the Dominion he was impressed by the prevalent desire amongst business men for improved commercial relations with the United Kingdom, and for a larger trade in British goods. The manager of one of the most important metal and hardware firms in the West, in speaking of the desire of his firm to deal more largely in British goods, testified to the value and usefulness of many articles of United Kingdom manufacture. In common with nearly all other business men, however, he spoke of the difficulties attending the development of British trade in Western Canada.

It was generally remarked that British firms, with the exception of some striking examples to the contrary, are ill-informed as to what the West can buy and use, and still more ignorant of the terms and conditions which Canadian firms find it necessary to employ in the conduct of their business. [In this connection, attention is drawn to the immediately preceding notice respecting the forthcoming visit of H.M. Trade Commissioner.]

Prior to the war, many British manufacturers, quite unconsciously no doubt, gave Canadian buyers the impression that they did not want to effect sales, by their habit of writing back referring enquirers to "an export agent," or, if the order were accepted, by being dilatory in shipping the goods. Attempts by British firms to open up business in a manner which hindered instead of helping towards the desired end, were also remarked upon. For example, in the West it is not at all uncommon for a wholesale warehouseman to be controlling a retail business under another name, and offers of goods at identical prices made by British firms to both the retail and the wholesale houses would not appeal to the latter.

Curiously enough, in certain lines dealt in by some retail firms and departmental stores, the position is the reverse, and the latter receive the same discounts and quotations as the wholesale house. It is features of this kind which are overlooked more frequently by British than by foreign firms.

American firms are stated to be making energetic efforts to secure a footing in trade in articles which hitherto have been entirely obtained from the United Kingdom. Japanese efforts to develop trade are also noticeable.

* * * * *

In connection with the foregoing, the following hints to traders with Canada, which have been forwarded by the Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field), may be of interest:—

Deal only with reliable agents whose references will stand the strictest investigation.

To compete with American manufacturers, Canadian importers must be given credit. If British firms wish to do business to any extent in Canada, they must give Canadian importers credit to the same extent as American firms do. Any reliable importer in Canada can get 30, 60, or 90 days' credit from American manufacturers, but

Hints to Traders with Canada.

a great many British firms require cash against documents in the United Kingdom. At the present time particularly this is an unreasonable request, as, owing to uncertain deliveries, the importer or agent may probably incur a great deal of expense in paying salaries and commissions to travellers for introducing goods to buyers from samples, in the hope that reasonable delivery will be made. Moreover, the rail and dock delays on both sides of the Atlantic and the shortage of tonnage mean that goods may, and often do, take two or three months to arrive.

British manufacturers must advertise in Canada. This is absolutely essential. Many British firms want the Canadian importer not only to pay cash against documents, but also to pay for advertising, which is a very one-sided arrangement, and is trading on the importer's capital. They do not exact these stipulations from their own customers in the United Kingdom, and they should not seek to do so in Canada, where their goods are much harder to sell owing to high duties and freights and very severe American competition.

Discount should be 20 per cent. to Canadian importers. A discount of 10 per cent. is not sufficient to an importer in Canada, as selling expenses are so much higher than in the United Kingdom. For example, the distance by Canadian Pacific Railway from Halifax (Nova Scotia) to Vancouver (British Columbia) is 3,815 miles, and it takes seven days to do this journey.

British exporters must not hesitate to spend 3s. or 4s. on a cablegram instead of a few pence on a letter. It often means making or saving pounds.

Invoices must always be made out in triplicate and attached to bill of lading, and each invoice must contain the necessary clauses on the back as per Canadian Customs regulations. If this is not done, goods cannot be got out of bond, and the importer is put to great inconvenience, besides involving three or four weeks' waste of time.

The invoices must always state the net price for which the goods are sold, and the number of packages must be stated on each invoice, so as to agree with the bill of lading.

Exporters should always give the fullest possible details when writing, stating exact terms, discounts, prices, how packed (*i.e.*, how many in a case), at what port *f.o.b.*, and should submit samples at the same time.

Prompt replies are very necessary on both sides of the Atlantic.

Catalogues, price lists, window and counter displays, and all advertising matter should be sent out without British prices printed thereon.

The names of firms in Canada who undertake advertising campaigns, with the names of their London offices, may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(D.C.I. 50,439; 46,922.)

SUPPLIES FOR DURBAN TOWN COUNCIL.

Preference to United Kingdom Goods.

The Town Clerk of Durban (Natal) has forwarded copies of recent minutes of proceedings of the Durban Town Council, and calls attention to action taken by that body with the object of encouraging British trade. The Finance Committee has authorised the General Storekeeper to give a preference up to 10 per cent. to goods produced and manufactured in the United Kingdom, as against American goods. Further, in accordance with a previous resolution of the Council (see p. 725 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 7th December), to the effect that Natal Municipal Councils and Local Boards should make a return of those goods which in the past they have been accustomed to purchase from foreign countries, with a view to publication for the benefit of British manufacturers, the Council has forwarded such a return to the Natal Municipal Association.

Amongst the goods included in the return are the following:—

Tools and implements.—*Axes, claw hammers, farriers' rasps, stable forks, and shovels.*

Hardware.—*Bolts, handles for tools and implements, locks, finishing and wire nails, and tacks.*

Tramway supplies.—*Electrical equipment and spares, trucks, fenders and spares, trolley wheels and bushes, trolley cord, and tramcar seats.*

Stationery and office requisites.—*Crayon chalk, paper clips, ink erasers, typewriter erasers, date stamps and parts for same, indelible pencils, pens, ribbons for typewriters, filing cabinets and lockers, and desk and wall telephones.*

Miscellaneous—*Bitumen, bathing caps, cement (Portland), grease compound, metallic filament, etc. lamps, oil (engine, cylinder and dynamo), paper (toilet), paraffin, petrol, timber, transformers (single phase), turpentine, and wheelbarrows.*

In some instances the return gives the names of the foreign makers from whom some of the above-mentioned goods have hitherto been obtained, and in others details as to sizes and weights are given. Such further information as is available may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers, and exporters of U K goods, on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (D.C.I. 49,517.)

AUSTRALIAN TARIFF INVESTIGATION.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) has forwarded copies of Reports and Appendices to Reports issued by the Inter-State Tariff Commission in respect of the following trades and industries:—

Machinery—engines and boilers and machines generally.	Iron and steel.
Machinery and implements, agricultural, incubators and irrigation apparatus.	Stoves—fuel, gas, and register grates.
Machinery, electrical, and electrical and gas appliances, telephones, etc.	Horseshoe nails.
Motor cycles and cycle parts.	Enamelled-ware and hollow-ware.
Miscellaneous, Group III. :—Cookers, steam; gold leaf; gold and platinum sheet, wire and solder; lead wool; incandescent mantles; malleable iron castings; metal plate goods; metal printing; motor car lamp-ware; oil drums; picks, miners'; snap-hooks, drawer handles, pulls, ticket-holders, twine-holders and reel paper cutters; spirit gas stoves (heaters); wire, brass pinion; wire netting; woven wire and woven wire fencing; electrolytic zinc; and other manufactures of metal.	Manures, native sulphur, and pyrites.
	Fruits, dried.

The above list is supplementary to the list of Reports and Appendices by the Commission on numerous trades and industries, which was published on pp. 569-70 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 21st October last. These documents, which contain specific recommendations regarding Customs duties and bounties, statistical matter, and the evidence of witnesses examined by the Commission, furnish much valuable information regarding the import trade and the development of manufacturing industries in Australia, and Mr. Milne has, on more than one occasion, recommended British firms to study them.

The Reports and Appendices referred to may be consulted by British firms at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (D.C.I. 51,074.)

FRENCH CONTRABAND LIST.

H.M. Embassy in Paris has forwarded the text of a notification in the "Journal Officiel" (Paris) of 3rd January, making additions to and alterations in the list of articles which the French Government have from time to time declared absolute and conditional contraband of war. These additions and alterations bring the French Contraband List into substantial agreement with the British list (as published on pp. 62-4 of the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" of 30th November, and modified by the subsequent Proclamation of 29th December, 1916—see pp. 23-4 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 4th January), the following articles additionally appearing in the French list of absolute contraband: Ores of vanadium, of titanium, and of uranium; lithium ores, salts and compounds thereof; titanium and uranium; zinc; steel containing titanium and uranium; ferro-titanium and ferro-uranium; and platinum and strontium ores.

(D.C.I. 2,698.)

FOREIGN TRADE OF URUGUAY IN 1915.

The October and November issues of the Journal of the British Chamber of Commerce in Uruguay publish the following particulars of the foreign trade of that country in 1915, which are derived from a return issued by the Commercial Statistical Office of the Uruguayan Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The definite organisation of the Uruguayan foreign trade statistics only dates from April, 1916, when the above-mentioned Office was created. With the exception, therefore, of the figures for total trade and total imports and exports in 1914 and 1915, comparative statistics are not available.

The value of the total foreign trade of Uruguay in 1915 was 108,270,310 pesos, as compared with 95,468,576 pesos in 1914. Of these totals the value of imports amounted to 34,979,639 pesos, and exports to 73,290,671 pesos, in 1915, as compared with 37,234,877 pesos and 58,233,699 pesos respectively in the preceding year.

The following table shows the share of the principal countries participating in the foreign trade of Uruguay in 1915:—

	Imports into Uruguay.	Exports from Uruguay.
	Pesos.	Pesos.
Argentina	7,373,843	8,941,349
United States	7,270,946	11,746,726
United Kingdom	6,851,113	13,206,910
Brazil	4,864,680	1,053,936
Italy	2,535,450	14,943,003
Spain	2,276,857	2,472,705
France	1,635,143	17,687,200
Other countries	2,171,567	3,238,842
	34,979,639	73,290,671

Imports.—The values of some of the principal imports into Uruguay in 1915, grouped according to the official classification, were as follows:—

	Pesos.
General stores (foodstuffs, beverages, cigars and tobacco, etc.)	12,171,379
Raw materials and machinery for industries	6,605,462
Livestock	5,018,307
Hardware, marine goods, etc.	4,439,136
Dry goods	4,126,850
Building materials	1,218,931
Drugs and chemical products	350,501
Footwear, saddlery and furs	291,730
Electrical goods	230,708
Pharmaceutical specialities, etc.	151,336
Scents and perfumery	104,976
Furniture and carpets	102,300
Clocks, watches and jewellery	97,321
Musical instruments	70,702
Total	34,979,639

Exports—The value of exports from Uruguay in 1915 showed an increase of 15,056,972 pesos over the corresponding figure in 1914. The principal exports were products of the pastoral industry (chiefly meat and meat extract, wool, and hides and skins), valued at 70,535,539 pesos; agricultural produce (chiefly grain and seed), 753,166 pesos; and minerals, 1,113,825 pesos.

Peso = 4s. 3d. (par value).

TERRITORY KNOWN AS GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

Regulation of Coasting Traffic.

The "Official Gazette" of the East Africa Protectorate, of 22nd November, publishes a General Notice (No. 854) setting forth regulations relative to trading facilities in the occupied territories of "German East Africa."

The Ports of Pangani, Sadani, and Bagamoyo are declared to be open for coastwise traffic only, no direct foreign trade being allowed. This traffic will be controlled from Tanga and Dar-es-Salaam, and direct coasting trade between the three ports is not allowed, unless specially authorised by the Customs Authorities at Tanga and Dar-es-Salaam. Coasting traffic is at present limited to these three ports.

All vessels arriving at Pangani, Sadani, and Bagamoyo must carry a *transire* (giving full particulars of all cargo carried) issued by the proper Customs Officer at Tanga or Dar-es-Salaam. All vessels carrying goods from foreign ports, the final destination of which is Pangani, Sadani and Bagamoyo, must first call at either Tanga or Dar-es-Salaam.

Vessels sailing from Pangani, Sadani, and Bagamoyo must clear for Tanga or Dar-es-Salaam direct, and they may carry export cargo (including merchandise destined ultimately for a foreign destination), provided that permission in writing to do so has first been obtained from the Political Officer. This document is to be produced to the Customs Authorities at Dar-es-Salaam or Tanga, where export duty, if leviable, must be paid.

[The foregoing notice supplements that which appeared on p. 725 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 7th December.] (D.C.I. 2,586.)

PROHIBITIONS OF EXPORT FROM BRITISH INDIA,
THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS, EGYPT, AND
CERTAIN OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Attention is directed to Part II. of a "Supplement" issued with the "Board of Trade Journal" of this week, containing complete lists of articles which, according to the latest information received by the Board of Trade, are prohibited to be exported to various destinations from the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, Nigeria, Gold Coast, Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, and British Guiana.

Part I. of the "Supplement" was issued on the 18th January, and contained the lists of export prohibitions in operation in British India, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, Newfoundland, Egypt, Malta, Cyprus, Mauritius and Ceylon.

Parts I. and II. of the present "Supplement" form the sixth of the series which has been issued by the Board of Trade at quarterly intervals since 14th October, 1915, and they supersede Parts I. and II. of the Supplement issued on 12th and 26th October, 1916, respectively.

Copies of the "Supplement" may be obtained, at the price of 3d. per copy (post free 4d.), through any bookseller, or directly from H.M. Stationery Office (see addresses on cover of this "Journal") or (in Ireland) from Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

(C. 767.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA.

Adverting to the notice on p. 44 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 4th January relative to the prohibition of the importation into India of motor cars (including commercial vehicles), chassis, motor cycles and all parts and accessories other than tyres, whether of British manufacture or not, except importations on behalf of the Government or under licence, the Board of Trade have been notified that telegraphic information has been received at the India Office that the Government of India have now decided to grant licences for the importation into India of motor cars and motor cycles *purchased against confirmed bankers' credits opened before the 23rd December, 1916.* (C. 1,479.)

Adverting to the particulars of restricted and prohibited exports from British India which appeared on pp. 4-8 of the Supplement to last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," the Board of Trade have now received copy of Notification No. 268-C.W. D., dated 16th December, 1916, which amends the lists above referred to by further restricting the exportation of tanned skins from British India.

Under the present Notification their exportation is now prohibited as follows:—

To all destinations, except the United Kingdom—

Skins, tanned.

(C. 1,078.)

The official "Indian Trade Journal" of the 22nd December contains the following press communiqué, dated 15th December, 1916, which has been issued by the Department of Commerce and Industry of India:—With reference to the press communiqué issued on the 24th November, 1916, it is notified for general information that no licences will be issued after the 31st December, 1916, for the export of wet salted cow hides of 12 to 36 lbs. weight to any countries other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Allied Countries.

[The communiqué of 24th November, 1916, above referred to, notified the restriction of the issue of licences to exports of cow hides of 6 to 18 lbs. weight arsenicated, and 9 to 24 lbs. weight dry salted to the United Kingdom and Allied Countries. See p. 44 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 4th January.] (C. 1,060.)

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Board of Trade have received information, through the Colonial Office, that in the case of goods which have been imported into the United Kingdom from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and Switzerland, being re-exported to Canada, the Canadian Customs Authorities will accept as proof of the non-enemy origin of such goods, the stamped

Duplicate "Specification Forms" or "Shipping Bills" accepted as proof of non-enemy Origin of Goods for Importation.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.

and signed duplicates of the "Specifications for Foreign and Colonial Merchandise" (Form 30), or "Shipping Bill" (Form 64), as the case may be, which will be issued by the proper officers of Customs in the United Kingdom on application by the exporters. (C. 200.)

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The "Commonwealth of Australia Gazette" of the 10th November contains copy of Proclamation dated 9th November, 1916, prohibiting the exportation of cinematograph films from the Commonwealth of Australia to the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, unless the consent in writing of the Minister of State for Trade and Customs has first been obtained. (C. 1,163.)

BERMUDA.

The "Official Gazette" of the 23rd December, contains copy of Government Notice, dated 15th December, 1916, specifying the duties payable on the importation of goods into the Colony, from the 1st January to 31st December, 1917, inclusive. The import duties are the same as those previously notified to the Board of Trade, with the exception of the duty on rice, which is now as follows:—

Rice, unmanufactured	...	...	...	Free.
Other kinds	...	...	...	10% <i>ad valorem</i> ,

with an *additional* charge of 10 per cent. on the amount of duty so leviable.

Under the previous Tariff, all kinds of rice were admitted into the Colony free of duty.

The list specifying the articles which are admitted into the Colony free of duty has been amended by the addition of the following item:—

Addition of Free List.

"Official supplies imported for the use of the Consulates of any foreign country which admits similar supplies for the use of His Majesty's Consulates free of duty."

The method now prescribed for ascertaining the value of goods subject on importation to *ad valorem* duties differs from that previously in operation. It is now provided that where the duties payable on any goods imported into the Colony, or taken out of bond from any bonded warehouse, are charged according to the value thereof, such value shall be

ascertained by the declaration of the importer, or his agent, made or subscribed before the proper officer of the Revenue Department, and shall include the invoice cost of the goods, the cost of all barrels, cases, crates, boxes, sacks, and other external packages and coverings of every kind, and all other costs, charges, and expenses incurred in placing such goods in condition for shipment to the Colony from the port of shipment in the country from which the same were directly or indirectly imported. (C. 1,150.)

Method of ascertaining Value of *ad valorem* Dutiable Goods.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TERRITORY KNOWN AS GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

Particulars of new regulations relating to coastwise traffic between certain ports in German East Africa appear on page 277.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

Adverting to the notice which appeared on pp. 817-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 14th December, 1916, specifying the duties imposed on petroleum and alcoholic liquors on their importation into the States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang, under Notifications Nos. 3329 and 3330, the Board of Trade have now received from the office of the High Commissioner, Singapore, copy of Notification No. 3767, dated 1st December, 1916, which cancels the above-mentioned Notifications and, at the same time, re-imposes the import duties on intoxicating liquors under a revised classification of the items comprised under that heading.

The duties under the present Notification are as follows, with the exception of the duty on petroleum, which has since been revised (see Notice below in connection with Notification No. 3903):—

Articles.	Rate of Import Duty.
	Dols. cts.
Beer, cider and perry Per gall.	0 48
Intoxicating liquors, not otherwise specified—	
(i.) Containing not less than 85 per cent. of proof spirit Per proof gall.	6 00
(ii.) Containing less than 85 per cent., but not less than 70 per cent. of proof spirit Per gall.	4 80
(iii.) Containing less than 70 per cent., but not less than 40 per cent. of proof spirit "	3 00
(iv.) Containing less than 40 per cent. of proof spirit—	
(a) Sparkling wines "	3 00
(b) Still wines "	1 60
(c) Other intoxicating liquors... .. "	2 00

Exemptions: Still wines, red or white, containing less than 26 per cent. of proof spirit, and toddy. (C. 1,059.)

The Board of Trade have also received from the office of the High Commissioner, Singapore, copy of Notification No. 3903, dated 11th December, 1916, which imposes the following import duties, partly new and partly revised, as from that date, on the articles specified below, on their importation into the States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang:—

**Amended
Import Duties.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES—continued.

Articles.	Rate of Import Duty.
Matches... .. Per case of 7 200 boxes	Dols. cts. 60 00
Motor spirit, benzol, benzoline, benzine, petrol and other inflammable liquids with a flash point of less than 73 deg. Fahrenheit, used for propulsion of motor vehicles Per gallon	0 10
Motor vehicles (including motor bicycles, tricycles and cycle cars), bicycles, tricycles, and parts of the same including tyres	10 % <i>ad valorem</i>
Petroleum not otherwise specified... .. Per gallon	0 05
Tobacco, etc.—	
Cigars valued at not less than 2 dols. per lb. and snuff of whatsoever value Per lb.	2 25
Cigars valued at less than 2 dols. per lb. and not less than 1.40 dols. per lb.	1 10
Tobaccos and cigarettes valued at not less than 1.40 dols. per lb., and Egyptian, Russian, and Turkish cigarettes of whatsoever value	1 10
Javanese, Chinese and Indian tobaccos other than cigars and cigarettes Per pikul	20 00
Tobaccos, cigars, and cigarettes of any kind not herein otherwise provided for Per lb.	0 80

It is stated in the present Notification that the valuation referred to above is that contained in the invoice relating to the imported tobacco, unless there be no such valuation or the propriety of such valuation be questioned by any officer of Customs, in which cases the valuation hereinbefore referred to is that which may be put upon the tobacco by the Commissioner of Trade and Customs.

Provided that—

- (a) no tobacco wherein import duty shall have been paid in any other State of the Federated Malay States shall be liable to duty under this Notification unless brought into or conveyed through the State in contravention of the provisions of the rules, if any, from time to time made in that behalf by the Resident;
- (b) no tobacco contained in passengers' luggage which is registered through, in accordance with the provisions of Rules under "The Railways Enactment, 1912," from a place outside the Federated Malay States to another place outside the Federated Malay States shall be liable to duty under this Notification;
- (c) no tobacco in the possession of a person entering the State, which is carried for his own personal consumption only, and does not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. in weight, shall be liable to duty under this Notification.

(C. 1,077.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

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

The Board of Trade have received from the office of the High Commissioner, Singapore, copy of Resolution passed by the State Council of Perlis at Kangar, on the 6th November, 1916, imposing duties on tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and snuff imported into the State.

The duties imposed by the Resolution are as follows:—

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.
	Dols. cts.
Cigars valued at not less than 2 dols. per lb., and snuff of any value Per lb.	1 50
Cigars valued at less than 2 dols. per lb., and not less than 1 dol. 40 cents per lb.	0 75
Tobacco and cigarettes valued at not less than 1 dol. 40 cents per lb., and all Egyptian, Russian, and Turkish cigarettes	0 75
Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes not otherwise provided for	0 40
Javanese, Chinese, and Indian tobacco, other than cigars and cigarettes Per pikul	10 00

Copy of Resolution passed by the State Council of Perlis on the 30th October, 1916, has also been received, imposing a duty on tobacco imported at Sanglang at the same rate as the duty imposed at Kangar (see above) on the importation of tobacco.

(C. 964.)

RUSSIA.

With reference to the notice which appeared at pp. 194-6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 18th January, respecting the Decree prohibiting the importation of various classes of goods into Russia, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the import prohibition will not apply to goods which arrive in Russia on and after the 1st/14th February (the date when the prohibition takes effect) if such goods were despatched to Russia, or handed to the carriers or the Post Office for despatch, prior to the 11th/24th December, 1916, the date on which the "prohibition" Decree was promulgated in Russia.

The import prohibitions apply not only to ordinary shipments, but also to goods sent to Russia by parcel post.

(C. 1,453.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

RUSSIA—*continued.*

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Russian Customs Circular of the 12th/25th December, 1916, was published in the official "Messenger of Finance" of Petrograd of 18th/31st December, notifying that the Minister of Finance has prohibited the export from the Empire of sweets and other products of the manufacture of sugar.

(C. 1,244.)

SWEDEN.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information from H.M. Minister at Stockholm to the effect that the exportation from Sweden of purple ore containing three-tenths per cent. of nickel has been prohibited since

the 14th January.

(C. 1,386.)

DENMARK.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at Copenhagen to the effect that the exportation of *glue* (of all kinds) and of *mussels* from Denmark has been prohibited.

NETHERLANDS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at The Hague to the effect that the following measures have recently been taken by the Netherlands Government, affecting the exportation of various articles from the Netherlands:—

(1) The prohibition imposed in August last on the exportation of rushes from the Netherlands has been extended so as to apply to *reeds and rushes and all products thereof*;

(2) The prohibition imposed in January, 1915 on the export from the Netherlands of resin and turpentine has been extended so as to apply to *turpentine, all resins, gums, asphalt, and also resinous substances, including mixtures and products thereof*;

(3) The exportation of *live or dead doves* from the Netherlands has been prohibited as from the 15th January, 1916. (C. 1,045; C. 1,245.)

FRANCE.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copies of two Decrees of the French Ministry of Finance, dated the 8th and 9th January, and published in the "Journal Officiel" for the 9th and 10th January, which abrogate the provisions of the Decrees of the 28th October, 1916, and the 6th April, 1915, in virtue of

**Exportation of Chicory
and of Feculae Prohibited,
except by Special
Permission.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRANCE—*continued.*

which roasted or ground chicory and potato, maize and other *feculents*, respectively, were allowed to be exported or re-exported from France, without special authorisation, when consigned to the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, and certain other countries. (C. 1,143; C. 1,230.)

Two Decrees of the French Ministry of Finance, dated the 8th January, and published in the "Journal Officiel" for the 9th January, provide that *photographic plates and papers* and *made-up articles of linen tissue* (the exportation of which from France was prohibited by Presidential Decrees of the 21st December, 1914, and the 28th December, 1916, respectively) may be exported and re-exported, without special authorisation, when consigned to the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, and certain other countries. (C. 1,143.)

Exportation of Photographic Plates and Papers and of made-up Articles of Linen Tissue permitted to certain Countries, without Special Permission.

January, and published in the "Journal Officiel" for the 9th January, provide that *photographic plates and papers* and *made-up articles of linen tissue* (the exportation of which from France was prohibited by Presidential Decrees of the 21st December, 1914, and the 28th

December, 1916, respectively) may be exported and re-exported, without special authorisation, when consigned to the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, and certain other countries. (C. 1,143.)

FRENCH COLONIES.

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 31st December, 1916, contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 22nd December, which provides that the prescriptions of the French Law of the 12th July, 1916 (relating to the importation, sale, and use of poisonous substances, particularly opium, morphine, and cocaine) are to be applied in the Colonies of Martinique, Guadeloupe, French Guiana, St. Pierre and Miquelon, and New Caledonia.

[See also the notices in the present issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the measures on this subject taken in French Establishments in India, Indo-China, and French Establishments in Oceania.] (D.C.I. 946.)

FRANCE (ALGERIA).

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 30th December last contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 21st December, relative to the application in Algeria of the French Law of the 1st August, 1905, as modified by subsequent Laws, respecting the adulteration of foodstuffs.

The Decree (which for the most part is in the same terms as the Decree of the 15th April, 1912, relating to France*) contains regulations as to the chemical products and colouring substances which may be used for preserving or colouring foodstuffs, the tins or wrappers in which such foodstuffs may be put up for sale, the sealing or soldering of such tins, and the colours or varnishes with which they may be painted. It also prohibits the application of any false trade description to the goods—whether such description refers to their origin, to the nature of their contents, or to their volume or weight.

*See the notice at pages 105-6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 11th July, 1912.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRANCE (ALGERIA)—continued.

Besides various regulations of general application, the Decree deals specifically with various meat preparations (such as galantine, sausages, &c.), *paté de foie gras*, preserves of tomatoes, and preserves of fruit and vegetables. It is prohibited, *inter alia*, to sell or to have in possession for sale under the name of "sardines" any fresh or preserved fish other than "alosa pilchardus."

The text of the Decree (in French) may be consulted at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (D.C.I. 945.)

FRANCE (MADAGASCAR.)

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 31st December, 1916, contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 27th December, which modifies, as follows, the consumption taxes leviable under the Decree of the 7th July, 1915, in Madagascar and its Dependencies, on certain articles whether produced in, or imported into, the Colony:—

**Modification of
Consumption
Taxes on certain
Articles.**

Salt, denatured, for salting intestines in Madagascar and its Dependencies—is exempt from the payment of consumption tax, on condition that it is denatured (in such a way as to be unsuitable for alimentary purposes) before leaving the Custom houses or warehouses or other authorised establishments.

[The Decree contains certain provisions as to the methods of denaturation, payment of expenses, etc., etc.]

Sacks of jute and hemp tissues, tarpaulins and awnings, transmission belts, hand-made lace and embroidery of any tissue, stockinettes and "*sus-stockinettes*"—are exempted from the payment of consumption tax.

Note.—Sacks of jute tissue lined with cotton tissue are to pay consumption tax only on the weight of the cotton sack.

Hats of straw, bark, esparto, palm fibre, or any other vegetable material (Tariff No. 612)—are exempt from payment of the consumption tax.

Corsets, parasols, umbrellas and hats (other than those above-mentioned) are to pay consumption duty at a rate equal to the duties leviable thereon under the "Minimum" Customs Tariff at present in force in Madagascar. (D.C.I. 946.)

FRANCE (FRENCH ESTABLISHMENTS IN INDIA).

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 21st December, 1916, contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 17th December, which provides that the importation into and storage in French Establishments in India of morphine, and other alkaloids of opium (except codeine), their salts and derivatives; cocaine, its salts and derivatives,

**Importation of
Morphine,
Cocaine, etc.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRANCE (FRENCH ESTABLISHMENTS IN INDIA)—*continued.*

or preparations having a similar physiological action, such as holocaine, novocaine, tropococaine, alipin, stovain, heroin, etc., and haschisch and its preparations, may only take place with the authorisation of the Secretary-General at Pondicherry or of the Administrator in each Dependency. Such authorisation is only to be granted in favour of the persons designated in Article 10 of the Decree of the 30th April, 1911, which regulated the exercise of the profession of chemist in French Establishments in India.

The Decree prescribes penalties for the illicit circulation of the above-mentioned products. It does not affect opium and opium derivatives, the importation and sale of which is, in virtue of the Decree of the 28th September, 1912, reserved exclusively to the Administration. (D.C.I. 51,324.)

FRANCE (INDO-CHINA).

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 31st December, 1916, contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 27th December, which provides that the prescriptions of the French Law of the 12th July, 1916 (relating to the importation, sale, and use of poisonous substances, particularly opium, morphine and cocaine) are to be applied in Indo-China, including the territory of Kouang-Tcheou-Wan, except in so far as regards the trade in and use of opium, other than medicinal opium.

The Decree, which is to come into force on the date of its promulgation in the Colony, contains measures intended to effect the gradual suppression of the use of opium in Indo-China (including the territory of Kouang-Tcheou-Wan).

The provisions of the Decree of the 20th June, 1915, regulating the sale of morphine and similar stupefying products in Indo-China (*see* the notice at page 192 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 15th July, 1915) are to remain in force, in so far as they are not contrary to the provisions of the Law of the 12th July, 1916. (D.C.I. 946.)

FRANCE (FRENCH ESTABLISHMENTS IN OCEANIA)

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 31st December, 1916, contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 27th December, which provides that the prescriptions of the French Law of the 12th July, 1916 (relating to the importation, sale, and use of poisonous substances, particularly opium, morphine and cocaine) are to be applied in the French Establishments in Oceania, except in so far as regards the trade in and use of opium, other than medicinal opium.

The Decree, which is to come into force on the date of promulgation in the Colony, contains measures intended to effect the suppression of the use of opium in the Colony within a period of five years. (D.C.I. 946.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

PORTUGAL (MOZAMBIQUE).

With reference to the notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 11th and 18th January, respecting the revised Customs Tariff for the territories of the Province of Mozambique which are under the direct administration of the State, the following is a statement of the principal provisions of a general character contained in the Decree by which the revised Tariff was enacted. The complete text of the Decree may be seen by persons interested, on application, at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Articles 1—16.—General Dispositions.

Article 1.

Goods which are imported or exported by the ports or over the frontiers of the territories of the Province of Mozambique which are directly administered by the State shall be subject to the payment of the duties (specific or *ad valorem*) set out in the Schedules of Import and Export Duties, whatever be the conditions of importation or exportation, except in the cases specified in these preliminary dispositions.

Public authorities, of any kind, are required to pay the duties fixed in the Schedule of Import Duties and any other taxes leviable on account of the State, in respect of imported products, whether such products come from foreign countries, from Portugal and the adjacent Islands, or from Portuguese Oversea Provinces. When such products are imported for the exclusive use of the State, however, the municipal taxes shall not be levied thereon, nor the special percentage tax levied for the benefit of the Customs officials.

Article 2.

Goods are subject to the duties in force at the time when they are declared for clearance through the Customs, and not to the duties in force at the time when they were deposited in Customs warehouses.

[The Articles then provides for certain exceptions to this general rule, *e.g.*, in the case of goods supplied under contract to the State, which are to pay the duties in force at the time of signature of the contract.]

Import clearances shall be effected by means of declarations drawn up (in duplicate), and signed by the importer or his legal representative. The declaration must contain :—

- (a) The name and nationality of the ship, and the port from which she sailed.
- (b) Year and number of registration of ship.
- (c) Name of the master.
- (d) Origin of the goods
- (e) Marks, numbers, quantity, and gross weight of the packages.
- (f) A specification of the goods contained in each package.
- (g) The net weight of each kind of goods or the number of articles, according to the unit on which duty is levied.
- (h) Value of the goods.

[The remainder of the Article deals with the verification by the Customs of the accuracy of the particulars given, etc.]

Article 3.

The *ad valorem* duties established by the Tariff of Import Duties shall be levied on the value of the goods at the place of origin or manufacture, increased by all expenses—freight, insurance, commission, unloading expenses, etc., up to the time the goods are brought into the Customs office for clearance.

The value of the goods must be proved by the production of invoices made out by the manufacturer or seller thereof, indicating the actual price of the goods in question. A written declaration may, however, be presented in place of this invoice.

When the respective invoice does not specify the expenses of freight, insurance, commission, etc., up to the place of unloading, the value shown in the invoice shall be increased by 25 per cent.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

PORTUGAL (MOZAMBIQUE)—*continued.*

Ad valorem duties leviable on imported goods of foreign origin shall, at the Custom Houses of Lourenco Marquez and Inhambane, be paid in gold, when the sum payable is not less than 2 escudos 25 centavos, the value of the pound (sterling) being taken as 4½ escudos for the purpose of payment of duty. When the amount payable is less than 2 escudos 25 centavos, it shall be paid at the current rate of exchange. In the same way, the value of goods dutiable on a specific basis or free of import duty shall be declared at the current rate of exchange.

The *ad valorem* duties established by the Schedule of Export Duties shall be calculated on the values fixed for such goods in virtue of existing legal provisions.

If the Customs authorities regard the declared values of either imported or exported goods as being too low, they shall contest the declaration, and in such cases the Customs appraiser shall fix the value on which, in his opinion, duty should be paid. The importer shall state whether he is satisfied with the value so appraised; if so, the clearance shall proceed in the ordinary way; but if not, the procedure laid down in Article 16 for the settlement of disputes shall be followed.

Article 4.

[Deals with the collection of fines imposed in virtue of decisions of the competent tribunal.]

Article 5.

When the amount of Customs duties and taxes payable in respect of import or export duty exceeds 500 escudos, payment may be made by means of bills, subject to the conditions laid down in this Article. (One-third part is to be paid in coin, and the other two-thirds may be paid in three and six months' bills—interest at 6 per cent. per annum being charged—the bills being guaranteed by two commercial firms of recognised standing or by the deposit of securities equal to double the amount of the bills.)

Article 6.

The *gross weight* is the total weight of the package; and the *net weight* is the weight of the package less the total weight of the external wrappings. The net weight of goods is established by means of examination in one or other of the following ways:—

- (1) By separating the goods from their external wrappings (*real weight—peso efectivo*).
- (2) By deducting from the gross weight the legal tare percentage specified in the Schedule in this Article (*legal net weight—peso por tara legal*).
- (3) By subtracting the legal tare from the *estimated gross weight, i.e.,* from the gross weight of all the packages calculated from the weight of some, or by estimating the total net weight of the goods, taking the net weight of a proportion of the goods as basis for the calculation (*estimated net weight—peso liquido por estimativa*).

The two last-named methods of fixing the net weight shall only be used—the first, when the packages are approximately of the same size and contain the same kind of goods; and the second when the whole of the goods are of the same kind and quality.

The interior wrappings used for packing separately the goods contained in one and the same package shall be regarded as part of the merchandise, and the weight thereof shall therefore be included in the net weight, except in the case of tissues of any kind, of tea, of tobacco, and of petroleum.

If articles are presented as internal or external packing, which are not usually used as packing material or which are not indispensable for packing, and which can be sold separately, such articles shall pay duty at the rate which would be applicable thereto if they had been imported separately.

The "estimated net weight" shall not be applied in the case of tissues, except in the case of unbleached cotton tissues, of which the net weight may be obtained by using the legal tare allowance, and in which case some of the bales must be opened in order to verify the nature of the goods.

The following tare allowances shall be deducted from the gross weight of goods subject to duty by weight:—

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

PORTUGAL (MOZAMBIQUE)—continued.

	Percentage deduction.
Rice—sacks	2 per cent.
Sugar—	
Sacks	2 "
Barrels and casks, cases	15 "
" Gigos "	7 "
Coffee—sacks	2 "
Meat and fish in brine—	
Barrels and tubs	25 "
Tins	10 "
Meat and fish, not in brine—	
Barrels and tubs	20 "
Tins	10 "
Tea—	
Ordinary cases	12 "
Cases lined or double	14 "
Lead or zinc boxes	20 "
Flour and meal—sacks	2 "
Beer—wooden casks of any capacity	25 "
Oils (olive and other)—tins	10 "
Wine and vinegar—	
Casks (<i>cascos</i>)	18 "
Barrels (<i>barris</i>)	20 "
Butter, lard and fat—	
Barrels	20 "
Tins	10 "
Earthenware vessels (<i>potes, boioes</i>)	30 "
Tissues—	
Bales with iron hoops	6 "
Bales without iron hoops	3 "
All other goods not specified in this Schedule, and the goods specified above when imported in receptacles other than those mentioned above—	
Pipes, barrels, casks, tubs and cases	12 "
Bales (<i>balas, balotes</i>), bundles, baskets (<i>alcofas</i>), and parcels	3 "
Tins	10 "
Leather bottles (<i>odres</i>)	5 "
Hampers, panniers, <i>gigos</i> , pails, twig-baskets, and crates of wood (<i>grades</i>)	6 "
Single sacks	1 "
Double sacks	3 "
Receptacles—	
Of earthenware or stoneware	25 "
Of glass	10 "

Article 7.

Importers who are not willing to accept the "legal net weight," or to abide by the "estimated net weight" have the right, in the first case, to have duty assessed on the "real weight," and, in the second, to have the whole of the goods weighed.

Article 8.

For the Customs classification of goods, the specific heading of the Tariff under which they may fall is always to be applied, as against any general heading of the Tariff which may also apply thereto.

Article 9.

(a) It is prohibited to change the packing of goods, except in certain specified cases (where, for instance, part of the goods in a package are to be re-exported).

(b) It is prohibited to transform or change the nature of goods in general free warehouses, in any way, except in the case of goods which are free of duty.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

PORTUGAL (MOZAMBIQUE)—*continued.*

(c) The importation of the following is prohibited :—

- (1) Foreign goods having trade or manufacturers' marks in contravention of existing legislation.
- (2) Cases or bales, untied or tied together, with the same mark, making one single package which contains different kinds of goods, or which, if containing only one kind of goods, is not accompanied by a declaration of the number and total weight of the separate cases or bales.
- (3) Animals and animal products coming from regions affected by epizootic diseases.
- (4) Plants coming from districts infected by phylloxera or other plant disease.
- (5) Editions, pirated abroad, of books with a Portuguese copyright.
- (6) Saccharine (except in cases exempted by law from the prohibition), and alimentary substances containing saccharine.
- (7) Pornographical publications, prints or any other articles offending public morality and decency.
- (8) Foreign literary or artistic works which are fraudulent reproductions of other works of which the property rights are guaranteed by international conventions.
- (9) Goods brought by vessels which do not comply with the conditions laid down by the Paris Congress of the 16th April, 1856.
- (10) Opium (unless legally imported).
- (11) Goods specified in the List of Articles prohibited to be Imported (*see* page 202 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal.")

(d) The exportation of the goods specified in the List of Articles prohibited to be exported (*see* page 204 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal") is prohibited.

(e) It is prohibited to tranship on board a coasting vessel articles received on board oversea vessels as ships' provisions and stores.

Article 10.

Books, printed matter, lithographs, photographs, prints and manuscript in any language may be cleared through the Customs, without submission to censorship, except in cases provided for in the Penal Code.

Article 11.

As "average" shall, for Customs purposes, be considered the damage suffered by goods from the time maritime risks commenced for the ship in which imported, up to the time of unloading, or by the dropping of packages in the water during unloading, and injury arising from the deterioration of the goods, in so far as it was not the fault of the consignor.

Article 12.

A reduction of duty is conceded in respect of averaged goods, proportioned to the difference between the value of the goods at the time of clearance and their value in good condition; but such reduction shall only be accorded where the average exceeds 5 per cent. of the value of the goods before damage.

Article 13.

[Deals with the method of establishing the cause and extent of average.]

Article 14.

Owners of averaged goods may separate the part of the goods which is in good condition and clear the same for consumption, and may re-export or abandon the remainder.

[The remainder of the Article deals with the procedure to be followed in case of such re-exportation or abandonment, etc.]

Article 15.

Reduction of duty by reason of average shall not be allowed in the case of :—

- (1) Cereals, vegetables, meat, fish, cheese, fruits, sugar and other alimentary substances, medicaments or drugs used in medicine.
- (2) Wood in the rough, beams, "tabuas," logs, sleepers, unwrought metals, and other articles which are not susceptible to change of value by accident during shipment or unloading.
- (3) Goods which have deteriorated through causes other than those specified in Article 11.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

PORTUGAL (MOZAMBIQUE)—*continued.*

Article 16.

[This Article contains particulars as to the procedure to be followed in cases of dispute between merchants (or importers) and Customs officials or between officials concerned in the clearance of goods, as to the classification and value of goods, average, tare allowance, application of the Customs duties or, in general, as to any acts connected with the examination of and assessment of duty on goods, and also in cases where the goods are not specified or included in the Tariff.]

Articles 17—23. — Importation.

Article 17.

The following are subject to a special régime on importation:—

(1) Goods the produce or manufacture of Portugal or the adjacent Islands, or goods "nationalised" in the Customs houses of Portugal and the adjacent Islands. Such goods shall pay 50 per cent. of the duties fixed by the Schedule of Import Duties, except in those cases where special duties are provided for such national goods.

NOTE.—The preferential treatment referred to above is not applicable to the following goods of national production or "nationalised," and such goods shall pay the full rates prescribed in the Tariff, without reduction—

Tobacco in any condition.

Wine of any alcoholic strength or quality, in casks, demijohns, bottles, or any other receptacles.

Spirits, plain or prepared, cognacs, gins, liqueurs, and any other alcoholic beverages, national or "nationalised," imported to the south of the River Save.

Alcohol, pure, of any origin, imported by chemists for pharmaceutical or medicinal use.

Alcohol and spirits intended for industrial uses, imported to the south of the River Save.

Alcohol and spirits, plain or prepared, cognacs, gins, liqueurs, and any other alcoholic beverages, national or foreign, imported into the districts of Mozambique, Quelimane or Tete.

Beer, cider and other fermented beverages not specially mentioned in the Schedule of Import Duties.

Opium of any origin.

Saccharine of any origin.

(2) Salt produced or manufactured in Portuguese Colonies—which is treated in the same way as salt from Portugal.

(3) Dried fish, produced and prepared in the district of Mossamedes, in the Province of Angola—which shall pay duty at the rate applicable to similar fish from Portugal.

(4) Alcohol and spirits, plain, the produce of other Portuguese Colonies, imported to the south of the River Save for industrial use—which are subject to duties equal to those leviable on alcohol and plain spirits exported from Portugal.

(5) Goods produced in other Portuguese Oversea Provinces, when imported into the Province of Mozambique, shall enjoy the benefit of 50 per cent. reduction of the duties fixed in the Tariff if, as a reciprocal measure, the products of the soil and industry of the Province of Mozambique enjoy a similar reduction when imported into such Oversea Provinces.

(6) Goods coming from territories which are under the immediate administration of Companies shall pay the same duties as foreign goods, when imported into Custom houses of the Districts directly administered by the State, except in the following case:—

(a) Products produced in and exported from the territories under the administration of the Mozambique and Nyassa Companies shall enjoy in the Custom houses of the Province of Mozambique a reduction of 50 per cent. of the duties fixed for similar foreign goods, provided that the products of the Province of Mozambique enjoy similar advantages in the territories administered by the Companies.

(b) In order to benefit by this preferential treatment, the goods must be accompanied by certificates of origin issued by the Custom house through which exported, or their origin must be declared in the documents which accompany them.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

PORTUGAL (MOZAMBIQUE)—*continued.*

- (c) The provisions of (a) above do not apply to the importation of sugar produced in the territories of the Mozambique and Nyassa Companies and imported into the Custom houses of the Districts directly administered by the State—which shall pay the duties laid down in the Schedule of Import Duties.
- (7) Arms and munitions of war (which are the subject of special legislation).
- (8) Distilled beverages (which are also the subject of special legislation and which pay the duties specified in the Tariff).
- (9) Substances which can be used for the denaturation of alcohol, imported for this special purpose, by owners or managers of industrial establishments using alcohol as the basis for their products. Such substances shall enjoy in the territories of the Province of Mozambique to the south of the River Save, a reduction of 50 per cent. of the duties fixed in the Schedule of Import Duties.
- (10) Goods coming from the Transvaal, under the Convention of the 1st April, 1909, between the Government of the Province of Mozambique and the Government of the Transvaal, and, in general, goods imported from countries having commercial treaties in operation in the Province.
- (11) Goods in transit via the Zambesi, Shiré, the port of Quelimane and between the coast and the territories in the British sphere of influence, under the Conventions between Portugal and the United Kingdom.
- (12) Saccharine and opium—which may only be imported in accordance with the legal provisions in force.
- (13) The transfer of coined metal between Portugal and Portuguese Colonies or between the agencies and branches of the National Overseas Bank is free of Customs duty and other charges.
- (14) Goods which have been "nationalised" in the Custom houses of the Province under the direct administration of the State, when imported into other Custom houses of the same Province, shall pay the difference between the duties already paid and those to which they are liable under the Tariff in force at the Custom house of destination.

[The products of the local soil or industry are exempt from the above provision, and shall be subject to the general provisions in force, when the fact of local production is proved by certificates issued by the Custom house concerned.]

Article 18.

Manufactures or products composed of materials or substances liable to different rates of duty (except tissues) which are not easily separable, are to be regarded for Customs purposes, as composed solely of the material or substance which predominates in quantity, if such manufactures or products are not specially provided for in the Tariff. Should doubt arise as to the predominating material or substance, such manufactures or products shall be subject to the duty which would be applicable thereto if they were composed entirely of the material or substance subject to the highest rate.

By "easily separable" is understood those cases in which separation can be effected without the use of any tool.

Article 19.

Foreign vessels, after clearing in the Customs, must, in order to be treated as national, be registered and entered before the competent maritime authority.

Article 20.

[Deals with the powers of the Customs to treat foreign vessels as unseaworthy, under the Decree of 8th July, 1863.]

Article 21.

The following (*inter alia*) shall be admitted free of Customs duty, in addition to the goods specified in the Tariff as being duty-free:—

Goods which have been seized by the Customs, and which have been subsequently abandoned.

Samples of goods, of a total weight not exceeding 500 grammes, and in respect of which the import duty would not exceed 30 centavos—except manufactured tobacco of any kind, gunpowder, saccharine, and opium.

NOTE.—As "samples" shall be regarded only specimens of goods which cannot be regarded as "importations" in the strict legal and commercial sense of that term.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

PORTUGAL (MOZAMBIQUE)—*continued.*

Articles imported by companies, firms or institutions having a legal right to such duty-free importation.

Baggage (as defined in the Article).

Articles taken out of Customs warehouses for use as provisions and stores for vessels making oversea journeys—on condition that such articles shall only be used outside territorial waters.

Article 22.

[Deals with the liability to Customs duty of goods left in Customs warehouses beyond the legal period, and goods seized by the Customs, and sold by auction.]

Article 23.

[Under this Article, the "temporary importation" of various classes of goods is authorised, including commercial travellers' samples, under the conditions laid down in the Article.]

Re-Importation.

Article 24.

The reimportation of the following articles, without payment of duty, is authorised :—

Literary works and publications printed in the Province.

Articles returned after display in exhibitions abroad.

Receptacles, cases, sacks and other wrappings which have been used for exporting goods from the Province.

Any goods which are returned for valid reasons.

Goods which, subject to previous permission, have been improved or repaired abroad.

[The Article contains regulations governing this privilege of duty-free re-importation. It provides, *inter alia*, that the Customs (export) duties must be deposited, or security given, and that, as a general rule, the re-importation must be effected within a year.]

Exportation.

Article 25.

The following are exempt from export duty, in addition to the goods which are classed as duty-free in the Schedule of Export Duties :—

- (1) Goods which have been "temporarily imported," and exported under the prescribed conditions.
- (2) National or "nationalised" goods, for repairing national or foreign vessels.
- (3) Goods which pass through Portuguese territory in transit, under various Conventions, and in accordance with the terms of the Convention with the Transvaal and the regulations governing transit by way of the Rivers Zambesi, Shiré and Quaqua.

Goods destined for national ports shall pay 50 per cent. of the duties fixed in the Schedule of Export Duties when exported on national vessels, and goods for foreign ports exported on national vessels shall pay 90 per cent. of such duties. The preferential treatment accorded by this paragraph may only be enjoyed by national shipping companies when the freights charged by their vessels do not exceed those charged by foreign vessels.

Re-Exportation (Articles 26-28).

Article 26.

A reduction of 20 per cent. of the duties established by the Schedule of Import Duties shall be accorded to goods re-exported from Portugal or the adjacent Islands, except in the case of tobacco, alcohol, beverages, arms, munitions of war, opium and saccharine, which shall pay in full the duties established in the Schedule.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

PORTUGAL (MOZAMBIQUE)—*continued.*

Article 27.

The import duties paid on packing material shall be refunded on the re-exportation of such materials when such refund was stipulated for in the request for "clearance for consumption," and subject to the necessary comparisons and checkings.

Article 28.

Goods cleared through Portuguese Customs houses for export, with drawback, for the Province of Mozambique are regarded, for all purposes, as foreign, but such goods shall enjoy the reduction of duty referred to in Article 26.

ITALY.

Annex L to the Italian Royal Decree of the 9th November last provides that the sale of playing cards in Italy (other than for export) is reserved to the State, the administration of the monopoly being undertaken by the Direzione Generale delle Privative in the Ministry of Finance. As from the date of the Decree the importation of playing cards into Italy from abroad is also reserved to the State. (C. 1,056.)

With reference to the notice at page 145 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 11th January respecting the State Match Monopoly in Italy, it may be noted that the Royal Decree of the 29th December, 1916, reserves to the State the right to import matches into Italy. Further, the importation of the following articles into the Kingdom is prohibited:—

- (a) Any igniting (lighting) apparatus which can be used in place of matches;
- (b) Flint or fire stone for use with such apparatus;
- (c) Any articles which can be used in place of such apparatus or stone for the purpose of ignition.

The provisions of the Decree were to come into force from the date of its publication in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale." (C. 1,005.)

ITALY (ERYTHREA).

The Italian "Gazzetta Ufficiale" for the 27th December, 1916, contains a Royal Decree, dated the 1st October, which provides that Customs duties on tobacco imported into the Colony of Erythrea are to be levied at the following rates, as from the date of publication of the Decree in the "Bolletino Ufficiale della Colonia Eritrea":—

Cigars of all kinds	...	...	...	15 lire per kilogramme.
Cigarettes	...	...	...	10 " "
Other manufactured tobacco	...	...	...	8 " "
Leaf tobacco, excluding "Surati"	...	...	...	5 " "
"Surati" tobacco in leaves and stalks	...	...	...	75 centesimi "

(D.C.I. 1,550.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.)

The Philippine Islands "Official Gazette" for the 15th November last contains a Circular of the Philippine Bureau of Customs, dated the 27th October, notifying that *bronze blue dry colour* imported into the Islands is to be classed under paragraph 59 (c) of the Customs Tariff as "pigments not otherwise provided for, dry," and is accordingly to pay Customs duty at the rate of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

This ruling was to take effect 60 days from the date of the Circular.
(D.C.I. 2,691.)

EXCISE TARIFF CHANGES.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

The "Federated Malay States Government Gazette" of the 1st December, 1916, contains copy of Government Notification No. 3,763, imposing the following excise duty on intoxicating liquors (other than toddy) manufactured in the States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, with effect from the 21st October, 1916, viz. :—

Item.	Duty.
Intoxicating liquors (other than toddy) manufactured within the above-mentioned States...	70 per cent. of the import duty payable upon imported liquor of similar strength.

(C.1923.)

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 Department of Commercial Intelligence, 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.

BRITISH FORWARDING AGENCIES.

Information regarding British forwarding agencies from the United Kingdom to all parts of the world may also be obtained on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence (as above). Firms requiring information are requested to give full details, especially in regard to the ports or districts between which goods are to be carried.

DETENTION OF CARGOES AND VESSELS BY H.M. ARMED FORCES.

In continuation of the list of cargoes and vessels detained by H.M. Armed Forces, which appeared on p. 208 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 18th January, it is notified by the Foreign Office that the cargoes or part cargoes of the following vessels have also been detained:—

Name of Vessel.	Nationality.	Cargo detained at
Avesta	Swedish	Kirkwall
Fionia	Danish	London
Iberia	Swedish	Manchester
Kristianafjord	Norwegian	London
Ophir	Netherlands	Falmouth
Perm	Danish	North Shields
Sydic	Swedish	Kirkwall
Vondel	Netherlands	London

It is also notified that the Danish vessel "N. A. Christensen" has been detained at London.

SEIZURE OF CARGOES OF SUSPECTED ENEMY ORIGIN.

The Third Supplement, dated 18th January, to the "London Gazette" of 16th January comprises a list of goods which have been seized by the directions of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, under the Customs Laws, as being of suspected enemy origin. The particulars given in respect of each item are: Name of vessel carrying the goods, and its date of arrival; numbers of parcels; description of contents; persons purporting to be consignor, and addressee.

Copies of the above-mentioned Supplement may be obtained, price 4½d. post free, from H.M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.

Shipping and Transport.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The Marine Department of the Board of Trade (7, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.) has issued a Circular (No. 1,581) containing instructions to surveyors regarding boat's disengaging gears. Copies of the Circular may be purchased through any bookseller, or directly from H.M. Stationery Office (see addresses on cover), or (in Ireland) from Messrs. E. Ponsoby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin. The price of the Circular is 1d. (post free 1½d.).

New Chartering Scheme. See notice on p. 262.

NORWAY.

According to "Tidens Tegn" (Christiana) of 6th January, the great feature of the Norwegian shipping industry in 1916 was the amount of new capital invested in it. New companies were formed with a total capital of 550,000,000 kroner, and the existing companies enlarged their capital by 50,000,000 kroner, making a total addition of 600,000,000 kroner.

The normal yearly increase of Norwegian tonnage is about 100,000 tons, but during the war the increase has been only 120,000 tons. In 1916, there was a diminution of 80,000 tons in the total amount of Norwegian tonnage, viz.: from 2,580,000 to 2,500,000 tons. Tonnage which has been contracted for, in Norwegian yards and abroad, amounts to 1,400,000 tons, and the capital absorbed in these contracts is estimated to equal the whole of that subscribed in 1916.

Krone = 1s. 1½d. (par rate).

TERRITORY KNOWN AS GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

Regulation of Coasting Traffic. See notice on p. 277.

NETHERLANDS.

H.M. Minister at The Hague reports, under date 29th December, that a Bill for the improvement of the waterway from Rotterdam to the sea was passed by the Second Chamber of the States General on 13th December.

Proposed Improvement of Waterway from Rotterdam to the Sea. During the debate on this measure the Minister of Waterways, stated that, at Hamburg, preparations for ships of 11 metres draught are almost ready. Having regard to the fact that the Suez Canal and various ports in North America and East Asia are being prepared for ships of 11 metres draught, and that the Panama Canal can receive ships with a greater draught, it was thought desirable

Shipping and Transport.

NETHERLANDS—*continued.*

that the depth of the Rotterdam waterway should be increased to 11 metres. It was further stated that Amsterdam is preparing to receive, at a future date, ships drawing 14 metres (see below), and that the present plans in regard to Rotterdam will admit of the depth of the waterway being increased, if necessary, to 14 metres. The Minister added that a Bill would shortly be submitted for the expropriation of property to provide for additional harbour accommodation at Rotterdam.

H.M. Minister also reports that a Bill for the construction of new locks at Ymuiden and the improvement of the North Sea Canal (from Amsterdam to the North Sea) was passed by the Second Chamber of the States General on 8th December.

**Proposed
Improvement of
Port of Ymuiden
and
North Sea Canal.**

The new locks at Ymuiden will be 360 metres long and 40 metres wide, with a depth of 13.1 metres at ordinary low water and 14.7 at ordinary high water. The depth of the North Sea Canal will be increased at first to enable ships of 11 metres draught, and subsequently of 12.2 metres draught, to reach Amsterdam. The third stage will be to enable ships of 14 metres draught to proceed to Amsterdam, which will involve the reconstruction of the piers at Ymuiden.

[A notice relative to the projected construction of new harbours on the North Sea Canal at Amsterdam appeared on p. 210 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal."] (D.C.I. 1,232; 2,678.)

Metre = 39.37 inches.

MOROCCO (FRENCH ZONE).

With reference to the notice on pp. 688-9 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 8th June last, relative to the opening to general traffic of the military railways in the western regions of the French Zone in Morocco, H.M. Agent and Consul-General at Tangier (Mr. H. E. White, C.M.G.) has forwarded an extract from the Cherifian "Bulletin Officiel," dated 27th November, from which it appears that a Commission, especially appointed for the purpose, has reported as to the measures that should be adopted to render the existing military railways in the French Zone more useful for purposes of commerce, and that effect is shortly to be given to the recommendations of the Commission. Among these are the unification of the tariff of rates on the different railways; the modification of existing tariffs; the suppression of the present limitations as to the weights to be carried, and the waiving of the requirement of a special permit to send goods by the trains.

(D.C.I. 2,205.)

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

CANADA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) has furnished, under date 18th December, the following particulars regarding the asbestos mining industry in the Dominion:—

Asbestos mining in Canada has in the last few years made considerable progress, and a trade of some importance has grown up between Canada and the United Kingdom. The chief mining centres are at Thetford, Black Lake, Danville, and the Broughton District, all in the Province of Quebec. At Thetford there are, excluding smaller businesses, five large concerns engaged; at Black Lake, three; at Danville, one; and in the Broughton District, three.

Output, etc.—In 1915 the output, sales and stocks of asbestos mined in Canada were as follows:—

	Output.		Sales.		Stock on hand at 31st December.	
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Dols.	Tons.	Dols.	
Crude No. 1	2,306	2,735	749,811	590	176,533	
„ No. 2	1,681	2,631	322,049	316	43,006	
Mill stock—						
„ No. 1	21,710	24,238	1,270,074	2,176	91,919	
„ No. 2	41,973	42,031	840,132	12,837	268,197	
„ No. 3	38,888	41,479	309,384	6,133	55,555	
Total	106,558	113,114	3,491,450	22,052	635,210	

Dol. = 4s. 1½d.

An estimate of the possible output from mines in the above-mentioned centres, provided adequate labour and material are available, is given at 150,000 tons per annum. At the present time and in the present state of development, with adequate labour and supplies of material, the largest producing concern, which has properties in all the districts mentioned except Danville, would have an output of asbestos fibre of about 40,000 tons per annum. To obtain this, however, it is necessary to treat about 900,000 tons of rock. In 1913 some 35,000 tons of fibre were actually produced, but it is doubtful if under present conditions more than three-fourths of this quantity can be produced by this concern. At the present time, however, it is credited with a production of 40 per cent. of the total output from the Black Lake and Thetford mines.

Qualities.—The various qualities of asbestos fibres are: (a) *Crude* (No. 1—fibres of a length of $\frac{3}{4}$ in. and upwards; No. 2—fibres of a length of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; (b) *spinning fibre*; (c) *slate*; and (d) *mill-board* and *short mill-board*. A specially long fibre much in demand in the United Kingdom and the United States is *Grade X*. It is understood that the total 1917 output of qualities (a) and (b) has been contracted for and sold, but small quantities of grade (c) are still available.

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

CANADA—*continued.*

The qualities known as *crude* and *spinning fibres*, which are by far the most valuable, are, for the greater part, produced only at the Thetford mines. Fibre suitable for *millboard, slates and tiles* are found in all districts. Even in Thetford, however, 75 per cent. of the output of the best mines consists of slate and millboard qualities; about 20 per cent. being spinning fibre, whilst crude fibre forms only about 5 per cent.

Packing.—Asbestos fibre is packed in jute bags (each containing 100 lb.), 20 of which go to the ton. Crude fibre is sorted by hand, and occupies 40 cubic ft. to the ton; millboard occupies 70 cubic ft. to the ton; and spinning fibre occupies about 90 cubic ft. to the ton.

An official list containing the names and addresses of asbestos mines in Canada has been forwarded by H.M. Trade Commissioner, and may be consulted by British firms at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(D.C.I. 1,073.)

BRAZIL.

The following particulars relative to Brazilian deposits of zirkite are taken from "Wileman's Brazilian Review" (Rio de Janeiro) of 19th December:—

The Caldas region, in which these deposits occur, is a mountainous plateau of, approximately, 20 miles by 15 miles, situated partly in the State of Minas Geraes and partly in the State of São Paulo, about 130 miles north of the city of São Paulo. Several large outcrops of the ore occur on the extreme westerly edge of the plateau, one or two isolated boulders weighing as much as 30 tons. No extensive development work has yet been attempted, although several cross cuts have been run to determine the width of the vein, and a few shallow prospect holes to ascertain the depth. This very cursory examination of the zirconia deposits makes it unsafe to venture any conjecture as to the quantity of the ore available. Deposits, however, have been traced for a distance of 15 miles between Cascata and Caldas, and, if surface indications are of any significance, the deposits are of vast extent.

Owing to the hardness of the ore it is almost impossible to drill holes for explosives; consequently the method employed is the primitive one involving fracture by fire and water. In some of the deposits the ore occurs in the form of gravel and large pebbles embedded in a reddish clay matrix greatly resembling boulder clay. The clayey mass, on being exposed to the tropical sun and air, readily dries, and the zirconia can then be separated from the clay matrix by a coarse screen. Before shipment it is thoroughly washed to remove the small percentage of ferruginous matter still remaining.

Most of the mines are many miles from a railway, so that the ore has to be transported by ox carts carrying about one ton each. Owing to the mountainous character of the roads from 20 to 30 oxen are generally required for each cart.

TEXTILES AND TEXTILE MATERIALS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 18th January, 1917, was **Cotton Statistics.** 71,256 (including 5 bales British East African), and the number imported during the three weeks ended 18th January, 1917, was 320,414 (including 924 bales British West African, and 51 bales British East African.) The number of bales exported during the week ended 18th January, 1917, was 4,569, and during the three weeks 14,751.

For further details see p. 310.

Notices under the following headings appear on pp. 257 and 262.

Exports of wool: Forthcoming Conference.

Exports of Woollens to Russia *via* Norway and Sweden.

Exports of Cotton Goods to Denmark, The Netherlands and Norway.

Dealings in Wool.

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 20th January, 1917, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	75s.	8d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	64s.	9d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	47s.	4d.

For further particulars see p. 310.

A statement is published on p. 311 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 20th January, 1917, as compared with the imports during the corresponding weeks of the three previous years.

Imports of Agricultural Produce.

RUSSIA.

H.M. Commercial Attaché in Petrograd (Mr. H. Cooke) writes, under date 17th December, that according to the "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd) of 30th November/13th December, the weather in the summer and autumn of 1916, in many parts of European Russia was not very favourable for the growth or harvesting of the potato crop, which in general is below the average. The crop is unsatisfactory in parts of the Central and North-Western Governments, in places in the South, and in Livonia; it is above the average, and even excellent in places in the South-West, the South-East (including the northern Caucasus), and the North-East Governments. Elsewhere generally the crop is an average one.

(D.C.I. 1,289.)

Agricultural and Forest Products.

SPAIN.

According to statistics recently published by the Director-General of the Spanish Customs, the total stocks of sugar in Spain on 30th June, 1916, amounted to 32,317 metric tons, consisting of 25,338 metric tons of unrefined sugar and 6,979 metric tons of refined sugar. The distribution of this sugar was as follows:—In the mills, 22,931 tons; in the refineries, 6,317 tons; in special depôts, 3,069 tons. In the mills 21,396 tons consisted of beet sugar not refined and 1,535 tons of unrefined cane sugar.

The production of beet sugar during January-June, 1916, amounted to 29,330 metric tons, an increase of 5,185 tons as compared with the corresponding period of 1915, but the quantity distributed and exported has increased in such proportion that the quantity in the factories showed at 30th June last a decrease of 30,423 tons as compared with the corresponding figure for 1915. The production of cane sugar during the first half of 1916 was 3,745 tons, as against 5,012 tons in January-June, 1915, while stocks of cane sugar at the factories were 1,727 tons less than those on 30th June, 1915.

In normal times the consumption of sugar in Spain amounts to about 10,000 metric tons per month. During the first six months of last year 5,511 tons of sugar were imported into Spain, as compared with 35 tons in 1915 and 10 tons in 1914.

Metric ton = 2,204·6 lbs.

CHINA (MANCHURIA).

According to an extract from the "Japan Times" of 24th October last, forwarded by H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.), a large company has been formed in Tokio with a capital of 10,000,000 yen for the purpose of establishing a beet sugar factory near Mukden. The undertaking has the support of the South Manchuria Railway Company and of business men in Japanese trade centres, who, as the result of investigations by experts, are convinced of the practicability of growing beet in Manchuria.

The project includes the construction of a large mill, equipped with a beet-crushing plant and a sugar-refining plant. The output will be sold in Manchuria and North China, but will not be imported into Japan.

The company does not propose itself to cultivate beet, but will encourage the native farmers to do so, probably by advancing money or by providing trained experts for their practical guidance.

It is expected that there will be strong rivalry between Java sugar and the product of this new enterprise in the northern and southern provinces of China.

(D.C.I. 50,288.)

Yen = 2s. 0½d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The following statement shows the quantity and value of fish landed on the English and Welsh, Scottish and Irish coasts during the month and twelve months ended December, 1916, as compared with the corresponding periods of the year 1915:—

	Month of December,				Twelve Months ended December,			
	1915.		1916.		1915.		1916.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
England and Wales—								
Fish, excluding shell	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
fish	319,090	547,593	258,235	505,760	5,785,233	7,391,115	4,244,172	7,222,917
Shell fish	—	26,297	—	27,580	—	290,406	—	325,645
Total value ...	—	573,890	—	533,340	—	7,681,521	—	7,548,562
Scotland—								
Fish, excluding shell								
fish	176,820	182,460	150,277	220,157	2,297,818	2,047,989	3,398,389	3,147,565
Shell fish	—	3,419	—	4,575	—	68,052	—	58,862
Total value ...	—	185,879	—	224,732	—	2,106,041	—	3,206,427
Ireland—								
Fish, excluding shell								
fish	36,640	24,601	45,078	40,139	474,970	296,469	531,078	421,165
Shell fish	—	1,219	—	1,187	—	13,979	—	14,511
Total value ...	—	25,820	—	41,326	—	310,448	—	435,682

NOTE.—The above figures are subject to correction in the annual returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at St. John's (Mr. H. W. Le Messurier) has furnished the following particulars of the foreign trade of Newfoundland in the year ended 30th June, 1916, the figures for the previous twelve months being added for purposes of comparison:—

From and to—	Imports.		Exports.	
	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
United Kingdom	2,311,945	2,579,614	3,196,353	4,582,379
British Possessions	4,868,352	6,446,359	1,943,295	2,727,337
United States	4,943,752	7,097,779	1,537,385	2,540,606
Other Countries	226,737	303,584	6,459,847	9,119,171
Total	12,350,786	16,427,336	13,136,880	18,969,493

*Miscellaneous.***NEWFOUNDLAND**—*continued.*

From the foregoing it will be seen that the value of both the import and the export trade of Newfoundland in the year under review showed considerable increases as compared with the preceding twelve months, and in this connection the following notes on business conditions in the Colony, which are taken from the Annual Report, dated 4th December, 1916, of the Directors of the Bank of Montreal, may be of interest:—

**Commercial
Conditions in
1916.**

The trade of the Colony during 1916 was good, the only exception being the lumber industry. The full benefit of the market for pit-props in the United Kingdom could not be realised owing to the scarcity of tonnage, and a large stock will be carried this winter. Prices at present are falling.

The Belle Isle Iron Mines have been working most of the year at full capacity, and with profitable prices prevailing for the products.

It is too early to get reliable information regarding this year's catch of cod-fish, but expectations are that it will about equal the catch for 1915, and bring greater returns because of the high prices now prevailing. Out of the total value of all exports (18,969,493 dols.) in 1915-16, exports of cod-fish represented 10,394,000 dols. Lobster exports show improvement. The seal catch last spring yielded 637,000 dols., as against 94,000 dols. in 1915. The latter season, however, was one of the worst ever experienced in the Newfoundland sealing industry.

Manufacturers generally have had a good year, and in the wholesale and retail trade demands have been good and payments satisfactory.

The revenue of the Government during 1916 exceeded expectations, and on the whole the Colony is regarded as being very prosperous at the present time. (D.C.I. 50,040.)

Dollar = 4s. 1½d.

AUSTRALIA.

The Executive Committee of the Advisory Council of Science and Industry in Australia, which was constituted in March, 1916 (see p. 697 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 8th June), has issued two Reports, copies of which have been received from H.M.

Trade Commissioner in Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne). This Council was constituted, pending the establishment of a permanent Commonwealth Institute of Science and Industry (see pp. 787-8 of the "Journal" of 16th March, 1916), to carry out the following objects:—

(1) The consideration and initiation of scientific researches in connection with or for the promotion of primary and secondary industries in Australia; and

*Miscellaneous.***AUSTRALIA**—*continued.*

(2) The collection of industrial scientific information and the formation of a bureau for its dissemination amongst those engaged in industry in the Commonwealth.

The bureau has been established, on a small scale at first, and a Science Abstractor appointed for the collection of information. State Committees have been appointed in all the States of the Commonwealth, except Tasmania.

The Council has conducted enquiries into all the subjects referred to it (see second reference above), but, although considerable progress has been made, the enquiries are not sufficiently advanced for recommendations to be put forward. In connection with the proposed production of ferro alloys in Australia, however, it is stated that steps have been taken which may lead in the near future to the commercial production of high-speed tool steel in the Commonwealth.

Reference is also made to the large quantities of alunite which occur in Australia. The treatment of this mineral as a source of potassium sulphate and of alumina has not yet been attempted in the Commonwealth, and the Council has appointed investigators to experiment with the known processes used elsewhere.

Other enquiries being made by the Council (outside the subjects originally referred to it) relate to the utilisation of waste timber (a) by making wood pulp for paper manufacture, and (b) by subjecting it to destructive distillation for the manufacture of acetic acid, creosote oils, etc.; soil survey; and the breeding of drought-resisting wheat. The Council has also directed its attention to such special problems as the possible uses of *posidonia* fibre, which occurs in immense quantities in Spencer's Gulf, and which was formerly exported to Germany and there specially treated for use in textile manufacture; the laws governing the mode of occurrence of gold in quartz; the tick pest and nodule disease in cattle; yeasts and bread-making; the standardisation of physical apparatus for teaching science; the cultivation of cotton; and the standard for alcoholometry.

(D.C.I. 51,070.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia has forwarded an extract from the "Victoria Government Gazette" of 15th November, containing regulations (made by the Board of Public Health of the State of Victoria under the Health Acts) amending the Food Standard Regulations, 1916. These regulations (which, with one exception, came into operation on 1st December, 1916) deal, *inter alia*, with infants' food; milk; coffee essence, etc.; fruit and fruit products, including jams; essences; and certain drugs.

The text of these regulations may be consulted by British firms at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(D.C.I. 1,938.)

Miscellaneous.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Embassy at Washington has forwarded a copy of Regulations (No. 39), issued by the United States Treasury Department, to give effect to the tax imposed by the Revenue Act of 8th September, 1916, on manufacturers in the United States of certain munitions and parts thereof.

Tax on Munition Manufacturers. The tax imposed upon manufacturers of munitions is in addition to that imposed by the Federal Income Tax Law, and "is an amount equivalent to 12½ per cent. of the entire net profits received or accrued to every person from the sale or disposition of such of the following named articles as are manufactured in the United States by such person":—

(a) Gun-powder and other explosives, except blasting powder and dynamite used for industrial purposes; (b) cartridges, exclusive of those used for industrial purposes; (c) projectiles; (d) fire-arms and appendages; (e) electric motor boats, submarine or submersible vessels or boats; and (f) any part of the foregoing goods.

The Regulations have effect as from 1st January, 1916; that is to say, the tax is levied upon profits received during the entire calendar year 1916.

The text of the Regulations may be consulted by British firms at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 34275.)

H.M. Consul at Portland, Oregon (Mr. H. L. Sherwood) has forwarded an extract from the "Pacific Fisherman" for December last, in which it is stated that a number of plans for the formation of canning companies and the erection of plant to be operated during the 1917 season have been upset by lack of supplies of tin plate, netting, etc. An expected big run on Puget Sound and the needs of existing canneries have resulted in suppliers of tin plate and other requirements being overwhelmed with orders, so that they have been compelled in most cases to decline business with new concerns, their output being barely sufficient for their regular customers. Dealers in the net and twine trade, while doing their best to meet orders from new concerns, have found increasing difficulty in meeting the needs of older businesses.

(D.C.I. 340.)

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 December, 1916, and containing preliminary figures for the year, 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. 3d. per copy (post free 1s. 8d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that the two volumes of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1915 have been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 10d. (post free 6s. 5d.) for the first volume, and 4s. 3d. (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 1911-1915, and detailed statements of imports and exports of principal articles consigned from and to specified countries; and in the second volume particulars of the imports from the various countries returned for consumption, 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 3d.) is published by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the January issue:—Employment, Wages, Prices and Disputes in 1916; Extension of the Employment of Women; State of the Labour Market in the United Kingdom in December; Employment in Germany, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Canada and the United States; Course of Retail Prices of Food in the United Kingdom, Berlin, Vienna, Norway, Canada, and the United States; Reports on Employment in the Principal Industries of the United Kingdom during December.

This issue contains the Index to Vol. XXIV.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORT.

The following Report has been issued by the Colonial Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 913. Leeward Islands, 1915-16. Price 2d. (post free 2½d.).

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Report from the Committee Appointed by the Postmaster-General to consider the Question of High-Speed Telegraphy. Cd. 8,413. Price 3d. (post free 4d.).

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased through any Bookseller, or directly from H.M. Stationery Office at the following addresses: Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C., and 28, Abingdon Street, London, S.W.; 37, Peter Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or from E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, and other Foreign Countries of T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., London, W.C.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

- Harvest in the United States in 1916.
"Commercial and Financial Chronicle" (New York), 23rd Dec.
- Measures for Increasing Livestock in Russia.
"Pravitelstvennoi Vvestnik" (Petrograd), 9th 22nd Dec.
- Sugar Production in the West Indies: Increased Plantings of Cane.
"Agricultural News" (Barbados), 16th Dec.
- Method of Gathering Medicinal Plants in Brazil
"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 23rd Dec.
- Situation in the German Corn Market.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 6th Jan.

Machinery and Hardware.

- Agricultural Machinery and Hardware Markets in Italy.
"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 14th Dec.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- (1) Coal Situation in the Ruhr District.
- (2) Mining Industry in Poland in 1916.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 27th Dec.
- Bismuth and Tin Mines of Bolivia.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 16th Dec.
- (1) Mining Industry in Russia: Foreign Capital Invested.
- (2) Mining and Metallurgy in the Urals in 1915.
"Vvestnik Finansov" (Petrograd), 4th 17th Dec.
- Brown Coal Deposits in Victoria.
"Australian Statesman and Mining Standard" (Melbourne), 23rd Nov.
- (1) Mining in the United States in 1916.
- (2) Mining in Mexico in 1916.
Annual Statistical Number of the "Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 6th Jan.
- Mining Industry in Germany: Future Prospects.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 6th Jan.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

- German Wool Trade Prospects.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 19th Dec.
- Cotton and Linen Industries in Russia.
"Pravitelstvennoi Vvestnik" (Petrograd), 9th 22nd Dec.
- Long Staple Upland Cotton Production in Nyasaland Protectorate.
Supplement to the "Nyasaland Government Gazette" (Zomba), 30th Nov.

Railways.

- Chinese Eastern Railways: Increased Activities in 1915.
"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 23rd Dec.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

- French East Africa: Trade of Madagascar in 1915.
Supplement (No. 70 a) to "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 15th Dec.
- French Colonies: Trade of Senegal, French Guinea, the Ivory Coast, and Indo-China.
"Bulletin de l'Office Colonial" (Paris), Oct.-Nov.
- Netherlands: Economic Outlook.
"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 22nd Dec.
- United States of America: Plans for the National Foreign Trade Convention in January, 1917.
"Commercial and Financial Chronicle" (New York), 23rd Dec.
- Berlin: Report of Chamber of Commerce for 1916.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 27th Dec.
- British India: Reports of Investigations of the Indian Industrial Commission—Behar Indigo Industry; Cinchona Production and Manufacture of Quinine, etc.
Mail Edition of "Times of India" (Bombay), 2nd, 9th and 16th Dec.
- Dutch Colonies: Review of Trade Conditions in 1916.
"Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant" (Rotterdam), 31st Dec.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

Miscellaneous.

- Irrigation in Ceylon.
 "Ceylon Observer" (Colombo), 1st Dec.
 Toy Trade Situation in Germany.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 3rd Jan.

Miscellaneous—continued.

- Annual Burma Arts and Industries Exhibition Opened in Rangoon.
 "Rangoon Gazette," 11th Dec.
 Starch Produced from Cassava.
 "Queensland Agricultural Journal," (Brisbane), Nov.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

British India.—

- Annual Statement of the Seaborne Trade and Navigation of Bengal in 1915-16.
 Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of the Province of Sind for 1915-16.
 Preliminary Report on the Working of the Department of Agriculture of the Central Provinces for 1915-16.
 Report of the Agricultural Research Institute and College at Pusa for 1915-16.

Australia.—

- Report and Recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Pearl Shelling Industry.
 Annual Report of the Fremantle Chamber of Commerce for the Year ended 30th June, 1916.
 Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines, Victoria, for 1915.

Canada.—

- Department of Customs: Memorandum on Animal Quarantine.

New Zealand.—

- Annual Report for 1915-16 of the Dunedin Chamber of Commerce.

Cyprus.—Blue Book for 1915-16.

Southern Rhodesia.—Report of the Controller of Customs for the Year 1915.

Brazil.—

- Official Trade Statistics, Vols. II, and III.—Foreign Trade of Brazil, 1910-14; General Imports of Merchandise; and Direct Exportation of Brazilian Merchandise, etc.

Morocco.—Bulletin issued by the "Office du Gouvernement Cherifien" containing advice to Manufacturers and Merchants. (In French.)

Seychelles.—Trade Report for 1915 of the Collector of Customs.

United States of America.—Annual Report of the Federal Trade Commission for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 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	Australia House, Strand, W.C.
New South Wales	Sydney House, 26-7, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square, S.W.
Victoria	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.
Queensland	409, West Strand, W.C.
South Australia	112, Strand, W.C.
Western Australia	Savoy House, 115-6, Strand, W.C.
Tasmania	56, Victoria Street, S.W.
Dominion of New Zealand	413, Strand, 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.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 3 weeks ended 18th January, 1917:—

	Week ended 18th Jan., 1917.	3 Weeks ended 18th Jan., 1917.	Week ended 18th Jan., 1917.	3 Weeks ended 18th Jan., 1917.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	15,626	244,901	1,230	9,310
Brazilian	1,900	1,326	—	—
East Indian	2,512	2,512	—	442
Egyptian	20,628	69,126	3,221	4,635
Miscellaneous	590*	1,949†	118	364
Total	71,256	320,414	4,569	14,751

* Including 5 bales British East African.

† Including 924 bales British West African and 51 bales British 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 20th January, 1917, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1832.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
Week ended 20th January, 1917	<i>s. d.</i> 75 8	<i>s. d.</i> 64 9	<i>s. d.</i> 47 4
Corresponding Week in—			
1910	33 6	25 0	17 4
1911	30 11	24 5	17 3
1912	33 7	33 1	21 1
1913	30 11	28 10	19 4
1914	30 11	26 3	18 11
1915	51 6	31 3	28 10
1916	57 2	49 6	32 6

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1832, 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 20th January, 1917, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the three previous years.

	Week ended—			
	24th Jan., 1914.	23rd Jan., 1915.	22nd Jan., 1916.	20th Jan., 1917.
Animals, living :—				
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	17	19	23
Sheep and lambs	..	—	—	—
Swine	..	—	—	—
Horses	..	87	—	53
Fresh meat :—				
Beef (including refrigerated & frozen)	Owts.	210,367	73,066	144,856
Mutton	..	109,651	71,608	63,376
Pork	..	21,954	10,878	9,716
Meat unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)	..	13,936	13,199	11,655
Salted or preserved meat :—				
Bacon	Owts.	110,266	129,909	94,744
Beef	..	1,975	517	891
Hams	..	25,352	24,787	17,565
Pork	..	5,482	2,491	493
Meat, unenumerated, salted	..	3,134	2,943	761
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	..	9,797	28,081	15,298
Dairy produce and substitutes :—				
Butter	Owts.	100,660	76,727	74,529
Margarine	..	29,571	39,533	44,616
Cheese	..	50,009	36,927	43,973
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	..	45	—	—
.. cream	..	160	45	—
.. condensed	..	25,248	27,000	19,470
.. preserved, other kinds	..	429	—	12
Eggs	..	245,142	139,497	220,857
Poultry	..	40,967	5,871	16,452
Game	..	6,239	1,091	121
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Owts.	8,754	5,730	13,952
Lard	..	68,252	73,884	53,695
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—				
Wheat	Owts.	1,536,100	1,696,300	1,506,600
Wheat-meal and flour	..	278,300	245,600	111,200
Barley	..	286,700	83,000	704,400
Oats	..	292,500	229,300	551,000
Peas	..	29,813	20,980	30,160
Beans	..	5,140	33,350	34,330
Maize or Indian corn	..	595,100	1,880,800	914,800
Fruit, raw :—				
Apples	Owts.	81,011	130,878	27,215
Apricots and peaches	..	187	258	654
Bananas	Bunches	79,268	135,177	31,797
Cherries	Owts.	—	—	—
Onrrants	..	—	—	—
Gooseberries	..	—	—	—
Grapes	..	416	436	566
Lemons	..	7,469	22,301	41,408
Oranges	..	217,169	251,990	214,119
Pears	..	223	1,560	40
Plums	..	412	87	178
Strawberries	..	—	—	—
Unenumerated	..	1,283	2,075	138
Hay	Tons	291	—	9
Straw	..	31	55	—
Moss Litter	..	1,767	859	412
Hops	Owts.	5,726	5,545	7,195
Locust beans	..	941	1,316	4,501
Vegetables, raw :—				
Onions	Bushefs.	150,855	189,745	75,268
Potatoes	Owts.	8,264	1,496	61
Tomatoes	..	16,011	11,532	27,537
Unenumerated	Value £	9,056	5,019	6,449
Vegetables, dried	Owts.	9,355	43,864	8,310
.. preserved by canning	..	11,328	12,847	38,180

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.
- Brazil**... ... British Chamber of Commerce of São Paulo, 26 Rua 15 de Novembro, São Paulo.
- China**... ... British Chamber of Commerce, 1, The Bund, Shanghai.
British Chamber of Commerce, British Municipal Council Buildings, Hankow.
British Chamber of Commerce, Canton.
Mukden British Chamber of Commerce, c/o British Consulate-General, Mukden.
Newchwang British Chamber of Commerce, c/o British Consulate, Newchwang.
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.
- Italy** British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 7, Via Carlo Felice, Genoa (with Sample Show Rooms for British goods).
Branches—76, Via Delle Terme, Rome.
12, Via Silvio Pellico, Milan.
Scali d'Azeglio 3 p. p., Leghorn.
24, Guglielmo Sanfelice, Naples.
- Morocco** ... British Chamber of Commerce for Morocco, Tangier.
- Persia**... ... British Chamber of Commerce, Bushire.
British Chamber of Commerce, Mohammerah.
- Persian Gulf**... Basrah British Chamber of Commerce, c/o Eastern Bank, Basrah.
- Portugal** ... British Chamber of Commerce in Portugal, 4, Rua Victor Gordon, 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—See under Russia.
- Russia** ... Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, 4, Gorochovaia, Petrograd.
Branch—Kondratenko St., No. 17-19, Odessa.
Agency in Kiev
Roumanian Branch of the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States, c/o the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, 4, Gorochovaia, Petrograd.
- Spain** British Chamber of Commerce for Spain, 9, Plaza de Cataluña, Barcelona.
Branch—Avenida Conde Peñalver (Gran Via), 20, 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 Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE**73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.**

The Department of Commercial Intelligence 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 Department 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 Tariff and Customs Regulations; Commercial Statistics; Forms of Certificates of Origin; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers; Sources of Supply, Prices, etc. of Trade Products; Shipping and Transport; etc., etc.

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

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 been shipped to Canada upon loan to the Dominion Government for exhibition there.

The British Industries Fair, 1917, will be held in London from Monday, 26th February, to Friday, 9th March, inclusive; concurrently with the Fair in London a Fair will be held at Glasgow. The office dealing with Fair matters is at 32, Cheapside, London, E.C. A notice relating to the Fair appears on p. 248.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is published weekly and is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Department of Commercial Intelligence, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" may be obtained through any bookseller or directly from H.M. Stationery Office (see addresses on cover), or (in Ireland) from Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin. The price is 3d. per copy, exclusive of postage, 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, etc. 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. 247.

All communications intended for the Department of Commercial Intelligence should be addressed to: **The Comptroller-General, Department of Commercial Intelligence, 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.*

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

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

NATIONAL INSURANCE (UNEMPLOYMENT) ACTS,
1911 TO 1916.
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Decisions by the Umpire.

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

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

A. 2115X. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in working wood on machines driven by foot power. (Application 486X.)

A. 2116X. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in sawing, backing and chopping wood by machinery for use in the manufacture of paper.

B. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE NOT PAYABLE in respect of:—

2117. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in crushing granite or stone.

Note.—Decisions in which the Umpire has decided that contributions are payable under the National Insurance (Part II.) (Munition Workers) Act, 1916, are indicated by the letter X at the end of the number, e.g., 1554X. Contributions under these decisions are payable as from the 4th September, 1916.

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

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

