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Vol. XCII.

No. 1,008.



The

Board of Trade Journal

Edited by the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade

MARCH 23, 1916.

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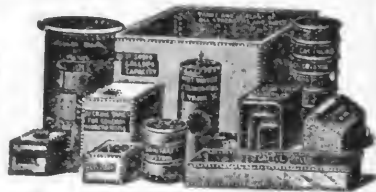
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THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. XCII.]

March 23, 1916.

[No. 1.008

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH of the BOARD OF TRADE,

73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

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

32, Cheapside, London, E.C.

(*British Industries Fair and Foreign Samples Section.*)

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

The objects and work of the Branch are described on p. 909.

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

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Wheat of 1915-16 Season from Western Australia: Standard Sample	23rd Mar., 1916	902
Necktie for manufacturing which Machinery is required in Portugal	16th " "	760
Raw and Manufactured Baobab Fibre from Senegal	2nd " "	662
Insulators, Iron Oxide, and Glass Lamp Chimney (German), sold in Brazil	17th Feb., "	447
Ruby Mica from Brazil— <i>Market sought</i>	27th Jan., "	223
Cotton Tweeds of German make—Australian enquiry	13th " "	77
Paper or Wood-Pulp Twine of German make	23rd Dec., 1915	854
Native Hardwoods from Brazil	16th " "	737
Tanning Extract from Japan	2nd " "	588

Attention is also called to the following notices:—

Register of firms in the United Kingdom who may desire to receive Confidential Information relative to openings for trade	814
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications , &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	905
List of H. M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions	906
List of Trade Enquiry Offices in London of the Self-Governing Dominions	906

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

UNITED KINGDOM.

New Sources of Supply Required.

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

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

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

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

A.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Bags, paper, blue, for moist sugar,
2 lb., 4 lb., 5 lb. and 7 lb.</p> <p>Bangles, wrist, celluloid, plain
round.</p> <p>Buttons, made from Corozo nuts.</p> <p>Chemicals—
Acetic acid, 60 per cent.
Bleaching powder.
"Phosphate," for self-raising
flour.
Potassium nitrate.
Sodium bromide.</p> <p>Enemas, complete, in boxes.</p> <p>Hooks, cup, with wood-screw
thread, 1 in., 3 ins. and 5 ins.
long.</p> <p>Internal combustion engines for
alcohol or benzol.</p> <p>Machinery and plant—
Machines for inking type-
writer ribbons.</p> | <p>Machinery and plant—<i>cont.</i>
Machinery for stuffing toys.
Moulding machinery
(foundry).
Slot-knife cutting-out
machine for toys.
Masks, dolls', papier mâché, faced
with silk.
Mouth organs.
Nails, wire, for butter boxes.
Needles, Pearl machine.
Paste, soldering, non-corrosive,
for work on steel strips, &c.
Ponchos.
Straps, chin, rubber.
Silk, artificial; 1,000 lbs. required.
Trays, papier mâché, 18 in.
by 14 in.
Trunks, metal, for export.</p> |
|---|--|

B.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Machines for weaving and tipping
shoe laces. (Sweden.)</p> | <p>Plant for rice milling. (India.)</p> |
|---|---|

* * * * *

Government Contracts: Trinity House.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified that tenders are invited by the Corporation of Trinity House, London, E.C., as follows :—

- (1) For the supply of *colton waste, chamois leathers, drugget, scouring
Cleaning Materials. flannels, and other sundry cleaning stores* during
the year ending 31st March, 1917. See Note †
following. (C.I.B. 10,978.)
- (2) For the supply of *flags and bunting* during the year ending
31st March, 1917. See Note † *following.*
Flags, &c. (C.I.B. 11,433a.)
- (3) For the supply of *brooms and brushes* during the year ending
31st March, 1917. See Note † *following.*
Brooms and Brushes. (C.I.B. 11,433b.)

*Openings for British Trade.***UNITED KINGDOM**—*continued.*

Note.—Tenders on the proper forms should be addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, as above, and delivered not later than 10 a.m. on 27th March. Forms of tender may be obtained at Trinity House between the hours of 10.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., where also samples of the cleaning materials required may be inspected. Patterns of the flags, bunting, brooms and brushes required may be inspected between the hours of 10.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., at Trinity Wharf, Blackwall, E.

* * * * *

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

Regard should also be had to the Royal Proclamation (see p. 952 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 30th September) prohibiting exports to China and Siam unless consigned to authorised persons or bodies of persons—see notice on p. 861 of this issue; and also to the notice on p. 21 of the "Journal" of 6th January regarding enquiries as to consignees in Persia, Morocco, Liberia, or Portuguese East Africa.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hides, p. 386, 10th February.

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

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

Rubber, p. 22, 1st April.

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

* This Proclamation does not apply to Hong-Kong.

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

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

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

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

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

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

* * * * *

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

CANADA.

The following enquiries have been received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 11,410.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A London company, in the market for a large quantity of corn starch, in bulk, invites offers c.i.f. London, from **Canadian Corn Starch and Canned Products** wanted. Canadian manufacturers. This company is also a buyer of canned tomatoes, peas, beans, peaches, and strawberries, and of canned herrings packed in tomato sauce.

A firm of produce brokers in Bristol asks to be placed in touch with **Canadian Canned Tomatoes and Fruit** wanted. Canadian packers of canned tomatoes and fruits.

A London firm asks to be placed in touch with Canadian manufacturers of carbide of calcium **Canadian Carbide of Calcium** wanted. with a view to shipment to Australia.

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.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA.

The Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia has forwarded specifications in connection with certain calls for tenders (as noted below) by the Victorian Government Railways. Sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received by the Victorian Railway Commissioners, Spencer Street, Melbourne:—

- (1) Up to 11 a.m. on 26th April* for the supply and delivery of *canvas* (for water crane hose bags) in bolts, each **Canvas.** 24 ins. wide, and approximately not less than 52 yards in length. (Contract No. 29,865.)
- (2) Up to 11 a.m. on 26th April* for the supply and delivery of *car lighting material*, including *indiarubber cable, switches, lamp cartridge fuses, plugs, sockets, &c.* **Car Lighting Material.** (Contract No. 29,784.)
- (3) Up to 11 a.m. on 3rd May* for the supply and delivery of *5 tons of color (Chinese red dry).* **Color (Chinese Red Dry).** (Contract No. 29,782.)
- (4) Up to 11 a.m. on 10th May* for the supply and delivery of a *motor generator set, and accessories for battery charging of baggage trucks, also switchboard and connections.* **Motor Generator Set, &c.** (Contract No. 29,796.)
- (5) Up to 11 a.m. on 10th May* for the supply and delivery of *2 hydraulic spring buckle presses, tools and accessories.* **Hydraulic Spring Buckle Presses, &c.** (Contract No. 29,870.)

Copies of the specifications and forms of tender, &c. may be obtained at the offices of the Victorian Railway Commissioners, as above.

Tenders must be accompanied by a preliminary deposit of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the amount of the offer in the case of (1), (2), (3) and (5), and of £1 in the case of (4). Local representation is necessary.

A copy of each of the specifications and forms of tender may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods and plant mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 11,327; 11,331.)

The Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner has also forwarded a specification, tender form, &c., in connection with a call for tenders by the Melbourne City Council for the supply and delivery of 533,000 arc lamp yellow flame carbons. *See note on p. 833.*

Sealed tenders on the proper forms will be received, up to noon on 11th April, by the Agents of the Melbourne City Council, Messrs. McIlwraith, McEacharn & Co., Billiter Square Buildings, London, E.C., where also copies of the specification, tender form, &c., may be obtained.

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

*Openings for British Trade.***AUSTRALIA**—*continued.*

The above-mentioned copy of the specification, form of tender, &c. may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of arc lamp carbons at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 11,329.)

The Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner has also forwarded a copy of a tender form and conditions of tender in connection with a call for tenders by the Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne, as follows:—

Sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne, up to 3 p.m. on 18th April* for the supply and delivery of 8,500 fuses. (Schedule No. 1,299).

Copies of the specification, conditions and form of tender may be obtained from the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne. Preliminary deposits may be paid at the offices of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W.

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

The above-mentioned copy of the tender form, &c. may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of fuses at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 11,332.)

The Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia has forwarded copies of two Acts of the Victorian Legislature, dated 23rd December last, enacting as follows:—

(1) Act No. 2794 authorises the raising of moneys to the amount of £3,500,000, to be applied as follows:—

Railway and	£3,000,000 for the construction of railways
Tramway Material;	and tramways and works connected therewith;
Irrigation, Water	£160,000 for irrigation, water supply, drain-
Supply, &c. Works;	age and flood protection works in country
Building Material. &c.	districts; £240,000 for public works and
	other purposes; and £100,000 for works and buildings (other than
	maintenance) in connection with the State Primary Schools.

(2) Act No. 2796 sanctions the issue and application of loans to the extent of £3,110,000, to be devoted to works in connection with the construction and maintenance of railways. A Schedule to the Act provides for the distribution of this sum as follows:—£800,000 is allotted for additions and improvements to way and works; £800,000 to rolling stock, equipment, machinery, and other works; £50,000 for the purchase of railway stores; £800,000 towards the electrification of the Melbourne suburban lines; and £660,000 for the construction of new lines, including rolling stock and work in connection therewith and surveys of proposed lines.

* See note at foot of preceding page.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

The Sydney Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia reports an announcement by the Premier of the New South Wales Government that a Bill providing for the construction of the high-level bridge connecting the city of Sydney with the harbour, at an estimated cost of £3,000,000, was in the course of preparation, and would be introduced into the Legislative Assembly at an early date. The Engineer to the Public Works Department, however, states that the work of construction could not be commenced until after the war, owing to the difficulty in obtaining the necessary materials. (C.I.B. 9,300.)

Material for Electric Railway Construction and Adaptation. See notice on p. 896.

AUSTRALIA. NEW ZEALAND.

A travelling representative, on commission and part expenses, in Australia and New Zealand, claiming exceptional connections and experience, is desirous of representing one or two United Kingdom manufacturers of *stationery and sundries, fancy leather goods, pottery and glass, laboratory equipment, toilet brushes, &c.*, also *building trade goods, hardware, and ironmongery.* See Note on p. 833.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Secretary, Statistical and Information Department, London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C. (C.I.B. 10,121.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent in Johannesburg (Lt.-Col. C. A. C. Tremeer, D.S.O.) has forwarded specifications, &c. in connection with calls for tenders by the South African Railways Administration as follows:—

- (1) Up to noon on 27th March*, for the supply of 13,200 ft. of 3-in. *bore wrought steel tubing.* (Tender No. 691.)
Steel Tubing. (C.I.B. 11,377.)
- (2) Up to noon on 10th April,* for the supply of 57,706 lbs. of *copper rod for fire-box stays.* (Tender No. 692.)
Copper Rod. (C.I.B. 11,387.)
- (3) Up to noon on 1st May,* for the supply of *logs and deals in Douglas fir timber.* (Tender No. 690.)
Douglas Fir Logs and Deals. (C.I.B. 11,388.)

* 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.

SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

- (4) Up to noon on 1st May, for the *superstructure of a two-span double-track bridge*, 100 ft. 6 ins. in the clear, **Bridge Superstructure.** required for Ladysmith Doubling, Natal Province. (Tender No. 683.) (C.I.B. 11,345.)

Copies of the specifications and forms of tender may be *obtained* from the Secretary to the Tender Board, South African Railways Headquarters Offices, Johannesburg, at which address also sealed tenders will be received up to the date mentioned. Tenders for the bridge superstructure will also be received at the office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, 32, Victoria Street, London, S.W., where also a complete set of the drawings in connection with the contract may be obtained on payment of the sum of £1 1s., which will be refunded on receipt of a *bonâ fide* tender and return of the drawings.

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

The Imperial Trade Correspondent has also forwarded a specification and tender form in connection with a call for tenders by the Johannesburg Municipal Council, as follows:—

Tenders will be received for the supply and delivery of 66½ tons of *bar iron*, 136 boxes, each containing 25 lbs., of **Bar Iron**; *horse shoe nails*, and eight dozen 10 in. *horse rasps* **Horse Shoe Nails**; (Contract No. 96). Samples of the iron and nails **Horse Rasps.** tendered for must be delivered to the Controller of Stores, Johannesburg Municipal Council, not later than the time of closing of tenders.

Copies of the specification, conditions of contract and forms of tender may be *obtained* from the Municipal Offices, Johannesburg, at which address also sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received by the Town Clerk, up to noon on 4th April.*

A copy of the specification, &c. may be *consulted* by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 11,368.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent in Johannesburg further reports that the Johannesburg Municipal Council are calling for tenders for the supply of *uniforms for tramway employees and natives*, and also for *overcoats for tramwaymen*. All work under these contracts must be executed within the municipal area of Johannesburg, but the Imperial Trade Correspondent desires to call attention to them, as they may be of interest to United Kingdom firms who are

* 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.

SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

represented in Johannesburg. In any event, the carrying out of the work will probably involve the purchase of materials outside South Africa.

A copy of each of the specifications, which contain details as to the articles required and the materials to be used in their manufacture, may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 11,376.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent in Johannesburg calls attention to the following statements in the issues of the "South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg) of 19th and 26th February:—

The Rand Water Board has decided to proceed with a modified scheme for supplying the Witwatersrand with water from the Vaal River. Originally the scheme was one for impounding 20,000,000 gallons of water and providing plant for pumping 10,000,000 gallons to the Rand. It has now been decided to proceed with the erection of the barrage on the original lines, but to instal a plant capable of dealing with only 5,000,000 gallons. The cost of the scheme is estimated at £758,000, including an amount of £12,000 already expended for surveying, &c.

**Plant and
Material for
Water Supply
Works.**

Electrical materials are being purchased as fast as they are received in Johannesburg. The same may be said of timber and all building materials, for which the demand is quite steady.

In Johannesburg the pinch is beginning to be felt over the shortage of certain kinds of steel; for example, 3 in. steel turned shaftings are exceedingly scarce.

Steel.

There is also a great scarcity of wrought iron pipes from one inch to four inches, and the mines are securing what is available as the regulations about spraying underground are being strictly enforced, which means that an immense quantity of piping is used in each producing mine.

**Wrought Iron
Pipes.**

RUSSIA.

A British subject, born in Russia, who is at present in London, and has experience of business in that country, is desirous of making arrangements for agencies in Russia for the sale of *machinery and hardware of all kinds*, as well as accessories such as *machinery belting*. The business would be worked from Moscow, where the enquirer will open an office early next year.

**Machinery and
Hardware; also
Accessories such
as Machinery
Belting.**

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of appointing a representative in

Openings for British Trade.

RUSSIA—*continued.*

Russia, may obtain the name and address in this country of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. In making application the reference number (99) should be quoted. Further communications respecting the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate-General, Odessa. (C.I.B. 11,337.)

FRANCE.

H.M. Consul at Bordeaux (Mr. A. L. S. Rowley) reports that a local firm of general merchants wishes to secure the exclusive representation for France and the French Colonies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *enamelled baths and washstands, brass taps, &c., and steam boilers and radiators for central heating.*

Enamelled Baths and Washstands, Brass Taps, &c.; Steam Boilers and Radiators. United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of appointing agents in Bordeaux, may obtain the name and address of the firm referred to on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. In making application the reference number (100) should be quoted. (C.I.B. 10,838.)

H.M. Consul at Lyons (Mr. E. R. E. Vicars) reports that a local business man wishes to obtain agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *women's and children's boots and shoes.*

Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes. United Kingdom manufacturers of boots and shoes, and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of appointing an agent in Lyons, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. In making application the reference number (101) should be quoted. (C.I.B. 10,836.)

PORTUGAL.

The "Diario do Governo" (Lisbon) of 13th March publishes the text of conditions under which João Pedro Vierling, or a company to be formed for the purpose, is authorised to construct and work, for a period of 99 years, a railway from Tomar to Nazaré (see notice on p. 193 of the Board of Trade Journal" of 15th July, 1915). The line, after leaving Tomar, will pass through Agroal, Ourém, Reguengo, Batalha, Porto de Mós, Aljubarrota and Alcobaca, and thence to Nazaré: a branch line will connect with the town of Leiria. The railway will be of metre gauge, and a period of three years is allowed for its completion.

During the period of the concession all material, both fixed and rolling stock, required for the construction and working of the railway, will be granted duty-free admission, provided such material is not able to be satisfactorily supplied by Portuguese workshops.

*Openings for British Trade.***PORTUGAL**—continued.

H.M. Consul at Lisbon (Mr. P. Somers Cocks, C.M.G.), writes that firms desirous of tendering for railway material in connection with the above-mentioned contract might communicate with Mr. Vierling, whose address may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. In making application the reference number (102) should be quoted. (C.I.B. 11,530.)

The same issue of the "Diario" notifies that the Portuguese Government has approved the projects and estimates for port works at Setubal, representing a total cost of 1,302,360 escudos (about £195,000 at current rate of exchange).

**Material for
Port Works.****SPAIN.**

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 11th March notifies that sealed tenders will be received at the "Dirección General de Obras Públicas, Ministerio de Fomento," Madrid, up to 11.30 a.m. on 15th April, for the supply of *four locomotives* required for the State railway from Betanzos to Ferrol. A preliminary deposit of 25,000 pesetas (about £1,000) is required to qualify any tender. *Foreign competition will be admitted, but local representation is necessary.*

Specifications, conditions of tender, &c. may be consulted at the "Negociado de Concesión y Construcción de Ferrocarriles, Ministerio de Fomento," Madrid.

The "Gaceta" of 10th March notifies that tenders will be opened, on 12th April, at the offices of the "Consejo de Administración del Canal de Isabel II, Calle de Alarcón, 7," Madrid, for the construction of a drainage canal in connection with the Isabel II Canal scheme. The estimated cost of the works to be carried out under the present contract is 2,488,286 pesetas (about £99,500).

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

The "Gaceta" of 12th March publishes a notice, issued by the "Ministerio de Fomento," approving the distribution of a credit of 7,287,354 pesetas (about £291,500) for expenditure, during the current year, on hydraulic works in connection with various land drainage and canal, &c. schemes.

The above-mentioned issue of the "Gaceta," containing a statement showing the amounts allotted in respect of each of the undertakings throughout the various districts of Spain, may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of hydraulic plant at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY.

H.M. Consul at Milan (Mr. J. H. Towsey) reports that a local business man wishes to obtain agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *bar iron and steel; iron and steel sheets and hooping; tin sheets; machinery of all kinds; special leather for bootmakers and leather trunks and bags; and manufactured articles.* See Note on p. 833.

The enquirer states that in connection with his manufacturing business he has storage accommodation in which British goods consigned to him could be deposited free of charge. He is endeavouring to develop business connections with United Kingdom firms with a view to supplanting German by British goods in Italy, and to this end he is opening a special branch of his business as a commission agency.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of appointing an agent in Milan, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. In making application the reference number (103) should be quoted. (C.I.B. 11,155.)

The following enquiry has been received at the British Chamber of Commerce for Italy:—

A British agent in Genoa wishes to obtain agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of *spoons and forks, electro-plated cutlery, and cased goods of every description; leather and leather goods, including ready-cut soles and top pieces of boots and shoes; paints, colours and varnishes; semolina, and refuse for macaroni; and coffee, chicory and tea.* See Note on p. 833.

Communications regarding this enquiry should be addressed to the Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 7, Via Carlo Felice, Genoa, quoting the reference number (996). (C.I.B. 10,344.)

The Secretary of the Milan Branch of the British Chamber of Commerce for Italy calls attention to the desire of an importing and warehousing firm established at Genoa, whose aim is to introduce British merchandise into Italy to replace German supplies, to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters. The firm is at present doing a big turnover in *pharmaceutical and industrial chemicals, iron and steel, general colonial produce, &c.* (See Note on p. 833). All risks on merchandise imported from abroad are undertaken by the firm.

Communications in this connection should be addressed by United Kingdom manufacturers, and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—*continued.*

doing business in Italy, to the Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, (Milan Branch) 18, Via Andegari, Milan.

(C.I.B. 9,712.)

[The above notice is published in correction of the notice on page 768 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," in which reference was made to the Headquarters of the British Chamber of Commerce at Genoa, instead of to the Branch at Milan.]

MOROCCO.

H.M. Vice-Consul at Tangier (Mr. W. A. Smart) reports that a local merchant (British) wishes to extend his business by obtaining agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *groceries, including tea and essences; soap; and hardware.* See Note on p. 833.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of appointing an agent in Tangier, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. In making application the reference number (104) should be quoted.

(C.I.B. 10,635.)

BELGIAN CONGO (KATANGA).

According to a recent Italian Consular Report, there is an increasing demand in the Katanga district, for *motor vehicles, and especially for strong motor cycles,* in consequence of the continual progress of road construction due to the development of new mining localities and the consequent opening up of railway connections.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

A recent Italian Consular Report calls attention to the importance of the *motor vehicle* import trade of Java. In 1912 the number of motor vehicles (exclusive of motor cycles) imported into the island was 1,104; in 1913, 1,126; and in 1914, 1,027. It is also pointed out that Java forms a good distributing centre for the motor car requirements of the other Netherlands Possessions in Asia.

CUBA.

The February issue of the "Boletin de las Cámaras de Comercio" (Madrid) contains the following particulars, furnished by the Spanish Chamber of Commerce at Havana, regarding possible openings for trade in Cuba:—

Chinaware;
Earthenware;
Glassware, &c.

Until the cessation of her sovereignty in Cuba, Spain exported large quantities of *chinaware, earthenware, glassware and similar products* to the Island, adapted to the tastes and requirements of

Openings for British Trade.

CUBA—*continued.*

the population. The importation of window glass, however, was never so extensive as the market deserved owing to the high price of that commodity, which was too expensive for people of modest means, and even for the more affluent class of people, living in the older houses. The normal high temperature of the climate renders window glass more or less dispensable in Cuba.

Spanish manufacturers and exporters abandoned the market to a great extent, giving place to the Americans, British, French, and above all to the Germans who granted more and better facilities than the other competing countries. It is of interest to note that the competitors most in favour in the Cuban market at the present time are the Japanese manufacturers, who introduce their goods through the services of North American commission agents.

Goods for Cuba must be light, attractive and cheap. As practically all imported merchandise of the type referred to pays duty according to weight, the lighter the goods are the better they will be able to compete in the market, but cheapness (in combined cost and duty) is the decisive factor.

CHILE.

The "Diario Oficial" (Santiago) of 3rd February publishes a Decree, dated 29th January, granting permission to the Chile Exploration Company (a United States syndicate) to instal an overhead electric power transmission line, of 5,000 volts tension, from Chuquicamata to a place called El Banco and to the San Salvador station of the Antofagasta-Bolivia railway, covering a distance of 9 kilometres (about 5½ miles). The works must be commenced within a period of six months and completed in a further twelve months.

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information.

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

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

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information—*continued.*

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

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

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

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

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

EXHIBITIONS.

THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR, 1916.

The Exhibitors at the recent British Industries Fair have submitted to the President of the Board of Trade the following memorial, signed by all of them, without exception:—

"We the undersigned, Exhibitors at the British Industries Fair, 1916, desire to testify to the success of the Exhibition and the benefit that has accrued therefrom to the trades represented.

"We also desire to place on record our appreciation of the excellence of the arrangements made by the Officials of the Board of Trade for the comfort and convenience of Exhibitors and Visitors.

"We learn with great satisfaction that the British Industries Fair is to be continued as an annual event under the auspices of the Board of Trade."

*Exhibitions.***EXHIBITION OF GERMAN CATALOGUES
IN LONDON.**

In order that British manufacturers may have an opportunity of familiarising themselves with German methods of publicity, the Board of Trade have collected over 3,000 specimen catalogues of German origin, and these may be inspected at the Foreign Samples Section of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, 32, Cheapside, London, E.C.

The collection, which is illustrative of a great variety of industries, includes 887 catalogues of machinery. Recent additions have brought the number of toy catalogues up to 271, including the productions of most of the well-known Nuremberg toy manufacturers, and in view of the progress made by British toy manufacturers these catalogues should prove of particular interest to firms engaged in the industry. There are also 177 catalogues of fancy goods and 71 of glassware.

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

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

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

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

RUSSIA.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is in receipt of telegraphic information from the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce in Petrograd, to the following effect:—

An exhibition of artificial limbs and all kinds of appliances for mutilated soldiers will be opened in Petrograd during April and will continue for two months. United Kingdom manufacturers are invited to participate in this exhibition. It is understood that no charge will be made for space and that exhibits will be exempt from customs duties.

Communications should be addressed to the Committee of the Exhibition, 1, Simeonienskaia Street, Petrograd.

Further particulars are being forwarded to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and will be available, on receipt, for consultation by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Offices of the Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 11,538.)

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES PROHIBITED.

BY THE KING.
A PROCLAMATION.

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

GEORGE R.I.

Whereas by Section 43 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation:

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

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

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

Motor cars, chassis, motor cycles and parts and accessories of motor cars and motor cycles (other than tyres) with the exception of the motor cars, chassis, accessories and parts which are at present exempted from import duty under Section 13 (4) of the Finance No. 2 Act, 1915.

Musical instruments, including gramophones and pianolas and other similar instruments and accessories, component parts and records therefor.

Spirits and strong waters of all kinds except brandy and rum.

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

This Proclamation may be cited as the Prohibition of Import (No. 3) Proclamation, 1916.

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

GOD SAVE THE KING.

*Government Publications.***TRADING WITH THE ENEMY (NEUTRAL COUNTRIES) PROCLAMATION, 1916.**

Additions to and Alterations in Statutory List of Firms in Neutral Countries with whom Trading is prohibited—Argentine Republic, Morocco*, Netherlands, Persia*, Portuguese East Africa*, and Sweden

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 16th day of March, 1916.

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

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

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

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

That the List of persons and bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, with whom trading is prohibited by the Proclamation dated the 29th day of February, 1916, should be amended by the variation and addition of the names set forth in the Schedule hereto.

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

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

ALMERIC FITZROY.

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

Government Notices affecting Trade.

SCHEDULE.

Additions to List.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Bunge, Ernesto A., and Born, J., B. Mitre 226, Buenos Aires.
 Hardy, E., & Co. (formerly Hardy and Mühlenkamp), Buenos Aires
 and Rosario.
 Weil Hermanos & Co., Buenos Aires.

MOROCCO.

Jahn (or Yahn) & Toledano, Lاراiche.

NETHERLANDS.

Van Perlstein & Co., Singel, 512, Amsterdam.

PERSIA.

Abdul Rahim Arab.
 Agha Muhammad Yusuf Khabbez Beglaroff, Kazvin.
 Agha Muhammad Ismail Isfahani, Meshed.
 Amin-ut-Tujjar (alias Agha Isfahansi), Ispahan.
 Baue, Tehran.
 Bonati (Schwerin), Tehran.
 Christodoroff, Zares, Resht.
 Eger Brothers, Meshed.
 Farbwerke vorm. Meister Lucius & Brunig, Ispahan.
 Fars Company, Shiraz.
 Haji Abbas Arab, Ispahan.
 Haji Abdur Rahman Shirazi, Bombay and Shiraz.
 Haji Amin, Ispahan.
 Haji Goulam Hussein, Sons of, Resht.
 Haji Lutfali Tabrizi, Tehran.
 Haji Muhammad Reza, Ispahan.
 Haji Mihammed Ibrahim (Malik-ut-Tujjar), Ispahan.
 Haji Muhammad Ibrahim Tehrani Sakkon, Tehran.
 Haji Muhammad Welinkani, Kerman.
 Haji Saleh Arab, Successors of, viz.—Haji Amin, Haji Mohammed
 Reza and Zafar Ispahan.
 Herold, M., Meshed.
 Hoffman, Meshed.
 Ismaloff (Georges & Jean), Kazvin.
 Ittahadie Fils, Tehran.
 Keprielli, Meshed.
 Lascarides Frères, Resht.
 Maison Hollandaise (Prins, C. F.), Tehran.
 Malik-ut-Tujjar (Haji Muhammed Ibrahim), Ispahan.
 Meshedi Ismail Salmasi, Kerman.
 Meshedi Goulam Ali, Resht.
 Minassiantz, A., Tehran.
 Mir Abdul Baghi & Sons, Kermanshah.
 Missirian, Kerman.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

Muhammad Mehdi Samsar Isfaman.
 Muhammad Saleh, Resht.
 Mustafa Hussein, Tehran.
 Papadopoulo, Hariles, Resht.
 Pascalidi Frères, Resht.
 Persische Teppiche A/G, Ispahan.
 Prins, C. F. (Maison Hollandaise), Tehran.
 Rahim Ittahadie (Ittahadie Fils), Tehran.
 Roever, Wilhelm, Shiraz.
 Sadik Afshar, Yezd.
 Safa & Co., Limited, Bushire.
 Seskiel Nawi, Tehran.
 Société du Tombac, Ispahan.
 Sofer, D. J. & S., Hamadan.
 Tabibian, M., Resht.
 Tehallis, Demetri, Resht.
 Tehallis, Leandros, Resht.
 Tehallis, Sotiri, Resht.
 Wassmuss.
 Wonckhans & Co., Bushire.
 Yavash Oghli, Resht.
 Zafar, Ispahan.
 Zaronr. Sion, Hamadan.
 Zilka, Abraham Joseph, Kermanshah.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

Deuss, Paul.
 Mebel, Beira.
 Villardo, Ricarto, Beira.
 Vithaljee, Bhatt, Lourenço Marques.

SWEDEN.

Harmsen, Wilhelm & Co., Stockholm.

Removals from List.

NETHERLANDS.

Van Perlstein & Co., Singel, 532, Amsterdam.

SWEDEN.

Hanson, Wilhelm & Co., Vasag, 6, Stockholm.

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

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 16th day of March, 1916.

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

Whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,

Government Notices affecting Trade.

as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

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

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited :

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

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

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

- (1) That the headings "Sugar, refined and candy" and "Sugar, unrefined" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Cane and beet sugar, unrefined or refined, including candy."
- (2) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations :—
 - Acetic acid ;
 - Cinematograph films ;
 - Ferro-molybdenum ;
 - Ferro-silicon ;
 - Ferro-tungsten ;
 - Gramophone and other sound records ;
 - Photographic sensitive films, plates and printing paper, whether exposed or not ;
 - Platinum, salts of ;
 - Radium ;
 - Tungsten.
- (3) That on and after the 27th day of March, 1916, the exportation of "Manufactured fuel" should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates.
- (4) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates :—

Government Notices affecting Trade.

Clinical thermometers;
 Ramie stockings and ramie fabrics for the manufacture
 of gas mantles;
 Surgical instruments;
 X-Ray apparatus.

- (5) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic Ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—
- Absinthe;
 Chemicals, the following:
 Barium sulphate;
 Calcium sulphate;
 Iron sulphates;
 Sodium sulphate and bisulphate (including nitre cake);
 Strontium sulphate;
 Glucose and malt sugar;
 Salt, rock and white, except table salt.

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

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

ALMERIC FITZROY.

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

Enemy Businesses to be Wound Up.

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

45. Australian Metal Co., Ltd., 2, Metal Exchange Buildings, Leadenhall Avenue, London, E.C. Purchasers of Machinery; business practically directed by the "Metallgesellschaft" Frankfort. *Controller*: C. H. Weatherley, 14, George Street, Mansion House, London, E.C. 13th March, 1916.
46. Bronzefarbenwerke Aktiengesellschaft vorm Carl Schlenk, 14, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., Aluminium and Bronze Powder Manufacturers. *Controller*: J. S. Holmes, 33, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. 13th March, 1916.
47. Carbonite Syndicate, Ltd., 220, Winchester House, London, E.C., Explosive Merchants. *Controller*: Francis J. Saffery, 14, Old Jewry Chambers, London, E.C. 13th March, 1916.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

48. W. Klaar, 112-113, Fore Street, London, E.C. (Fancy Goods). *Controller*: Sydney Walter Tubbs, 28, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 16th March, 1916.
49. Ernest Nister, 26, St. Bride Street, London, E.C., Publishers and Colour Printers. *Controller*: James Durie Pattullo, 65, London Wall, London, E.C. 16th March, 1916.
50. Thonet Brothers, 82, Great Eastern Street, London, E.C., Bentwood Furniture Manufacturers. *Controller*: Charles Nicholas Moysey Stuart, 31, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 16th March, 1916.
51. Reiche and Co., Bradford, Shippers and Merchants of Wool, Tops, Noils and Waste. *Controller*: John Hartley Blackburn, Commercial Bank Buildings, Bradford. 16th March, 1916.
52. The Great Eastern Paper Company. 37, Curtain Road, London, E.C., Fancy Paper Manufacturers. *Controller*: Sydney George Cole, 48, Gresham Street, E.C. 20th March, 1916.
53. Franz Hanfstaengl, 16, Pall Mall East, London, S.W., Fine Art Publisher. *Controller*: James Fraser, 31, Copthall Avenue, E.C. 20th March, 1916.
54. The Alloit Co. and Otto Rosentiel, 4, Charles Street, Hatton Garden, London, E.C., Agents for sale of Aluminium Foil. *Controller*: Harold Hartley, 9, Ironmonger Lane, E.C. 20th March, 1916.
55. Waldes and Co., 65, Fore Street, London, E.C., Wholesale Haberdashers and Press Button Manufacturers. *Controller*: Thomas Wise, Bassishaw House, Basinghall Street, E.C. 20th March, 1916.
56. W. Wolf and Sons, James Street, Miles Platting, Manchester, Waste Merchants. *Controller*: John Philip Garnett, 61, Brown Street, Manchester, 20th March, 1916.
57. Esslerk, Limited, 91-93, Bishopsgate, London, E.C., Dealers in Electrical Carbons. *Controller*: W. C. Jackson, 58, Coleman Street, E.C. 17th March, 1916.
58. Theod. Staber, Limited, 90, Queen Street, London, E.C., Importers and Exporters of Hemp and Straw Goods, &c. *Controller*: R. Evans Smith, 53, New Broad Street, E.C. 17th March, 1916.
59. Brasch and Rothenstein, 44A and 45, Fore Street, London, E.C., Shipping Agents. *Controller*: A. F. Whinney, 4B, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C. 17th March, 1916.
60. Continental Tyre and Rubber Co. (Great Britain), Limited, Rubber Tyre Manufacturers, Thurloe Place, South Kensington, S.W. *Controller*: H. Bishop, 41, Coleman Street, E.C. 20th March, 1916.
61. Persian Carpet Co., Limited, 65-66, Houndsditch, London, E.C., Dealers in Rugs and Carpets. *Controller*: A. Dangerfield, 56, Cannon Street, E.C. 20th March, 1916.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

62. Paul Suss, A. G., 73, Golden Lane, London, E.C., Christmas Card Publishers. *Controller*: John W. Woodthorpe, 1, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 20th March, 1916.

The following amended notice is substituted for that published in the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 16th March, 1916:—

24. The Polack Tyre and Rubber Co., Limited, Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, London, W. *Controller*: Sydney Tubbs, 28, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 6th March, 1916.

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

PROHIBITION OF IMPORTS.**Notice as to Licences.**

The Board of Trade announce, with reference to the Proclamation which appears on p. 847 of this issue prohibiting as from 27th March the importation of certain articles into the United Kingdom, that these prohibitions will be subject to the issue of licences by the Board of Trade, but such licences will not in general be issued except where evidence is forthcoming that the goods were either (a) actually *en route* for the United Kingdom at the date of this notice (21st March), or (b) paid for at this date (21st March).

All correspondence with regard to these prohibitions, including applications for licences, should be addressed to the Controller, Department of Import Restrictions, 64, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

NEW DEPARTMENT OF IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

The President of the Board of Trade has constituted a new temporary department, termed the Department of Import Restrictions, for the purpose of giving effect to the policy of the Government with regard to the prohibition or restriction of imports of certain goods to meet the present and apprehended deficiency of tonnage.

Sir W. Guy Granet, whose services have temporarily been placed at the disposal of the Board of Trade for this purpose by the Directors of the Midland Railway Company, has been appointed to act in an honorary capacity as Controller of the new department. The department will deal with questions relating to all classes of import restrictions imposed as war measures, except those affecting sugar and paper and paper-making materials, which are administered by special Royal Commissions. The existing Advisory Trade Committees dealing with restrictions on tobacco, stones and hard woods, and dried fruit, and any other similar Committees that may be set up in future, will report to the Controller of the new Department. All communications should be addressed to the Controller, 64, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

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BRITISH INDUSTRIES AFTER THE WAR.**Appointment of Committees.**

The President of the Board of Trade has decided to appoint Committees to consider the position of certain important British industries after the war, especially in relation to International competition, and to report what measures, if any, are necessary or desirable in order to safeguard that position.

The following Committees have been constituted :—

For the Iron, Steel and Engineering Industries.

Sir Clarendon Hyde (Chairman); Mr. A. Balfour; Sir Hugh Bell, Bart.; Mr. A. J. Hobson; Sir Hallelwell Rogers; and Mr. Douglas Vickers.

For the Shipping and Shipbuilding Industries.

Sir A. A. Booth, Bart. (Chairman); Professor W. S. Abell; Sir Archibald Denny, Bart.; Sir Edward Hain; Captain H. B. Hooper; Mr. James Readhead; and Mr. Oswald Sanderson.

All communications relating to the above Committees should be addressed to Mr Percy Ashley, the Board of Trade, S.W.

The constitution of a Committee for the **Textile Industries** will be announced shortly.

COAL EXPORTS COMMITTEE.**Change of Address.**

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified that the address of the Coal Exports Committee has been changed to No. 3, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S.W.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON PAPER.**Correspondence relating to existing Contracts.**

The following is a copy of correspondence which has passed between Sir Thomas Whittaker, M.P., Chairman of the Paper Commission, and the President of the Board of Trade :—

Royal Commission on Paper.
Central House, Kingsway,
London, W.C.,
10th March, 1916.

Dear RUNCIMAN,

The members of the Royal Commission on Paper feel that if the duty which has been entrusted to them of restricting the imports of paper and paper-making materials in order that shipping tonnage may be liberated for the conveyance of food and other necessities, is to be discharged with equity and the minimum of inconvenience and loss to all concerned, it is essential that both parties to existing contracts for the supply of paper or printing should be willing to adjust them equitably and reasonably. The entirely exceptional and unforeseen conditions which have been created by the action which the Government have been compelled by the war to take may have rendered it impossible for many existing contracts to be fulfilled both as regards quantity and price without grave injustice being done to one of the parties to the contract and also more or less to all other users of paper.

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When supplies are being curtailed by one-third and prices are in consequence being increased, the only way in which the inconvenience and loss can be equitably distributed is by all users of paper being willing to reduce their consumption in the same proportion as the supplies of the country are being reduced, and by such adjustments being made in prices as fair-minded men will consider to be reasonable.

If those who have contracts which they think they could enforce, insist upon having their pound of flesh according to the letter of their bond, or if those in whose hands the supply of paper is, take advantage of the restriction of imports and demand unreasonable prices, they will, in the opinion of the Commission, act unfairly as between man and man and will not be playing a worthy and patriotic part in a time of national necessity.

The Commission have sufficient confidence in the commonsense and love of fair-dealing of their countrymen to induce them to hope that there are very few, if any, who will desire to insist upon what they may think are their strict legal rights, or to take unfair advantage of abnormal conditions created by the war, when the necessities of the case and the importance of mutual consideration and reasonable adjustment are fully realised. It is therefore hoped that you will be willing to make a public statement on the matter on behalf of the Government.

It is very desirable that Municipal Corporations, Public Authorities, Railway Companies, and large Corporate Bodies and Companies, as well as paper-makers, paper-merchants, newspaper proprietors and large printers should set an example; and the Commission think that an announcement by you of the view of the Government will suffice to ensure a widespread response of patriotic acquiescence, without resort being had to other measures.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) THOS. P. WHITTAKER.

THE RT. HON. W. RUNCIMAN, M.P.,
President of the Board Trade;

Board of Trade,
7, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.
15th March, 1916.

DEAR WHITTAKER,

I entirely endorse what you say in your letter of 10th March as to the adjustment of existing contracts which is rendered necessary by the restriction of supplies of paper and paper-making materials.

My own view is that all contracts for the purchase or supply of such goods should be read as if the quantities therein contained were reduced by one-third and I do not see that such a course could or should give rise to difficulties save in very exceptional circumstances. I fully appreciate the fact that questions of price may prove more troublesome of solution, but I earnestly trust that all who find themselves in a position to demand greatly enhanced prices will be prepared to forego their advantage in the national interest and to be satisfied with such reasonable adjustments as the occasion calls for. Where disputes arise which do not admit of easy adjustment I cannot help thinking that an agreement to abide by the decision of an independent arbitrator would usually lead to rapid settlement of outstanding questions. I have every confidence however that most firms concerned will find it possible to come to a settlement without recourse to such methods.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) WALTER RUNCIMAN.

THE RT. HON. SIR THOMAS P. WHITTAKER, M.P.,
Royal Commission on Paper,
Central House, Kingsway, W.C.

*Government Notices affecting Trade.***SMALL PARCELS OF GOODS FOR SWITZERLAND.**

The Director of the War Trade Department announces that arrangements have been made with the *Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique*, to enable small parcels of *certain goods on the list of articles consignable to them* to be exported from the United Kingdom to Switzerland without an acceptance certificate from the Society first being obtained. A list of these goods is given below. The War Trade Department reserve their right to insist on the production of a certificate where this is considered desirable. Although an acceptance certificate need not in these circumstances be obtained from the Society, parcels of goods thus exported, whether by post or otherwise must nevertheless be consigned to the Society in accordance with the Royal Proclamation of 22nd December, 1915,* and should bear the following words clearly written after the name of the addressee (*i.e.* after the words the *Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique*):—
“*via* the International Postal Parcels Bureau, Vallorbe.”

The name and address of the ultimate consignee must of course also be given, both on the despatch note or Customs form and on the parcel itself.

This scheme will come into operation on the 27th March, 1916.

(1). Parcels by Parcels Post.

A person in the United Kingdom desiring to send a postal parcel of such goods weighing less than eleven lbs. (gross) may apply in the usual form to the War Trade Department for an export licence, without the production of an acceptance certificate. If the application is granted, the exporter, on tendering the parcel at a Post Office, must copy the undernoted particulars from the licence on to the back of the Customs Declaration form (which will be supplied by the Post Office authorities) otherwise the parcel will not be accepted by the Post Office:—

Name of ultimate consignee

Address of ultimate consignee

Net weight of contents

Group No.

(2). Parcels not by Parcels Post.

Applications may be made to the War Trade Department in the same manner as above in respect of parcels weighing less than twenty-two lbs. (gross) which it is not intended to send by post. Such parcels must in every case be sent *via* Dieppe and Vallorbe, and the licence will be endorsed to this effect. When making the Customs entry for any parcel exported under this arrangement, the exporter or his agent must copy the undernoted particulars from the

* See pp. 806-7 of the “Board of Trade Journal” of 23rd December, 1915.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

licence on to the back of the Customs form S. 45A (which will be supplied by the Customs authorities for the purpose). Otherwise the parcel will not be accepted for shipment by the Customs House.

Name of ultimate consignee
 Address of ultimate consignee
 Net weight of contents
 Group No.

Articles to which this Notice applies.

Aconite preparations and alkaloids of.
 Ammonia.
 Ammoniacal salts.
 Atropine.
 Bamboos.
 Belladonna, and preparations or alkaloids of.
 Bismuth and its salts.
 Cycles, parts of.
 Cocoa, chocolate.
 Coffee.
 Caffeine.
 Cantharides and preparations.
 Carbonate of soda.
 Carbide of calcium.
 Caseine.
 Celluloid.
 Cellulose.
 Chestnuts.
 Chloral.
 Chloramide and preparations.
 Coca and preparations.
 Cocaine.
 Codeine.
 Creosote (wood).
 Calcium cyanamide.
 Cinchona bark.
 Cotton yarn.
 Cotton piece goods, made up or otherwise (other than in the grey and bleached, rectangular texture, weighing more than 22 kilogrammes per 100 square metres).
 Digitaline.
 Emetine and salts.
 Ergot of rye.
 Eucaine (hydrochloride).
 Electric batteries and parts.
 Earths, containing infusoria.
 Extracts of meat.
 False jewellery.
 Fecula of potatoes and other.

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Foodstuffs, preserved.
Fermol.
Flax.
Gentian and preparations.
Game.
Gums of all kinds.
Henbane and preparations.
Hair, horse and other animal.
Ipecachuana root.
Indigo, natural.
Jute tissues (other than in the grey, rectangular texture, over 30 kilogrammes per 100 square metres).
Knitting and hosiery needles.
Leather wares, excluding articles of military clothing, camping, harness, equipment.
Linen yarn.
Linen tissues (other than in the grey or bleached, rectangular texture, over 27½ kilogrammes per 100 square metres).
Medicinal preparations.
Methylsalicylate.
Millet.
Nuts and walnuts.
Nux vomica, alkaloids and preparations.
Novocaine.
Oils, residual of alcohol.
Opium and preparations.
Packing, steam, including slag wool.
Paraldehyde.
Peptone.
Photographic plates, films and papers.
Pork butcher's meat.
Protargol.
Poultry dead, fresh or preserved in any way.
Quinine, extracts of.
Rubber wares ; erasers, toys, drains, gloves, injectors, and mixed rubber wares, partly of rubber.
Ramie.
Ramie tissues.
Rattans, natural and peeled.
Rennet.
Starch.
Silver, raw bar, ingot, powder, scrap.
Samples.
Seeds, sowing.
Saccharine and products.
Salicylate of soda.
Salvarsan and neo-salvarsan.
Santonin and preparations.
Soaps, perfumed (toilet).
Salts of thorium, cerium and other rare earths.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

Serums.
 Soups, compressed and desiccated.
 Sulfonal.
 Sulphate of soda and zinc.
 Tar and tar oil, vegetable.
 Tin-plate boxes for packing food-stuffs.
 Tartrates, alkaline other than potass. tartrates.
 Terpene.
 Theobromine.
 Thymol and preparations.
 Titanium metal and salts.
 Trioxymethylene.
 Urea and preparations.
 Urotropine (hexamethylene tetramine) and preparations.
 Vaccines.
 Vaseline, and mineral jellies.
 Vulcanised rubber in sheets.
 Water, oxygenised.
 Woollen blankets.
 Woollen hosiery other than men's.
 Woollen tissues (except those for clothing of plain colour—save black—and weighing over 400 grammes per square metre).
 Yeast.

**PROHIBITION OF THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF
RUSSIAN FLAX.**

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by Regulation 30 A of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Army Council give notice (under date 21st March) that the Order published in the London Gazette on the 28th January, 1916,* prohibiting the purchase and sale of Russian flax or tow in stock in the United Kingdom is hereby extended to the purchase and sale of Russian flax or tow wherever situate.

The Order as amended is therefore as follows:—

“No person shall from the date of this Order until further notice, buy, sell, or deal in dressed or undressed Russian flax or tow except under Licence from the War Trade Department.”

Correspondence relating to this Order should be addressed to the Director of Army Contracts, Raw Materials Section, Imperial House, Tothill Street, London, S.W.

PROHIBITION OF TRADE IN WHALE OIL.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 30 A of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Minister of Munitions gives notice (under date 18th March) that the

* See p. 309 of the “Board of Trade Journal” of 3rd February.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

War Material to which the Regulation applies shall include war material of the following class and description, namely :—

Whale Oil.

All applications for a permit in connection with the above order should be addressed to the Director of Propellant Supplies, Ministry of Munitions, 32 & 34, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.

HIGH SPEED STEEL SCRAP.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified that arrangements have been made by the Ministry of Munitions whereby the makers of high speed steel will take back all scrap, short ends, &c., at uniform prices. The prices which have been fixed, including delivery at steelmakers' works, are :—

5d. per lb. for turnings.

6d. per lb. for bar ends.

All material of this kind should be returned as far as possible to the manufacturer who supplied the original steel. In cases where this is not possible, owing to supplies being obtained from a number of manufacturers, the scrap should be returned in proportion to the quantity of steel which was originally received.

The scrap must be packed in convenient sized barrels, or other suitable cases, and should be free from all foreign substance, and particularly other kinds of steel. Turnings should be returned as soon as a reasonable quantity can be got together and not kept until rusted solid; such scrap is practically worthless.

Under Regulation 30 B. of the Defence of the Realm Regulations it is illegal to dispose of high speed steel through any but authorised channels, and users are therefore advised that the above arrangements should be carried out in every case.

TRADE WITH CHINA AND SIAM.

The "London Gazette" of 21st March publishes further names of firms in *China and Siam* additional to the lists of approved consignees in China and Siam which were published in the Third Supplement to the "Gazette" of 22nd February.

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

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

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

*Government Notices affecting Trade.***ADDITIONAL CODE AUTHORISED FOR USE IN FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.**

The Postmaster-General announces that the Riverside Code, 5th Edition, has been added to the list of the codes authorised for use in foreign telegrams.

The code is not at present available for use in telegrams to the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay and the Republic of Honduras, but otherwise it can be used, under the same conditions as those applicable to the seven codes already in use.

These conditions are as follows:—

- (1) Code is at present only allowed in telegrams exchanged between the United Kingdom on the one hand and British Possessions and allied or neutral countries outside Europe on the other.
- (2) Messages in private code or in any unrecognised code are stopped.
- (3) Neither private supplements nor the numerical equivalents of the phrases in published codes are admissible. It should be specially remembered that groups or series of numbers and similar expressions (*e.g.*, prices of stocks) are not necessarily admissible because they appear in code. If the decode would not have passed the Censors, neither will the coded message be passed.
- (4) All messages in code are decoded under arrangements made by the Post Office for submission to the Censors. Every effort is made to avoid delay in this operation. It tends, however, to expedite the transmission of telegrams if persons handing in coded telegrams deposit at the same time translations of the messages.
- (5) In all cases the name of the code used must be indicated on the form. It is not permissible to use words from more than one code in the same telegram.
- (6) No charge is made for the transmission of the name of the code, but a fee of sixpence is charged for each outward telegram in code.

(C.I.B. 10,754.)

PROPOSED TAXATION OF WAR PROFITS IN CANADA.

According to the "Monetary Times" (Toronto) of 25th February, a Resolution for the taxation of war profits in Canada has been submitted to the Dominion House of Commons by the Canadian Minister of Finance. The Resolution contains the following clauses:—

That there shall be charged, levied and paid a tax of 25 per cent. of the amount by which the profits arising from any trade or business, subject to the tax in every accounting period ending after 4th August, 1914, exceeded, in the case of incorporated companies, seven per cent., and, in the case of all other persons, ten per cent., upon the capital employed in such trade or business. Provided, however, that the amount paid or payable by any persons under the provisions of

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Part 1 of the Special War Revenue Act, 1915, shall be deducted from the amount which such person would otherwise be liable to pay, and the Minister of Finance shall have the power to determine any questions that may arise in consequence of the difference of the several periods for which the taxes under the said Act, and those proposed herein, are payable.

That the trades and businesses to which the tax shall apply are all trades and businesses, including the business of transportation (whether continuously carried on or not) of any description carried on, or partly carried on, in Canada, except—(a) Any trade or business, other than a trade or business which, or any portion of which, is the manufacturing or dealing in munitions of war, or in materials or supplies of any kind for war purposes, the capital employed in which is less than 50,000 dols. (about £10,250): (b) the business of life insurance; and (c) the business of farming and stock raising.

**FOREIGN GOVERNMENT NOTICES
AFFECTING TRADE.**

**RUSSIAN UKASE RESPECTING CONTRABAND
OF WAR.**

H.M. Ambassador at Petrograd has forwarded the following memorandum, prepared by the Commercial Attaché to His Majesty's Embassy, in continuation of the memorandum which appeared on p. 888 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 23rd September, 1915:—

The "Official Messenger" of Petrograd publishes an Imperial Ukase of 24th January/6th February, replacing the contraband lists given in the Imperial Decree of 10th/23rd August, 1915, by new revised lists of absolute and conditional contraband. The new Russian revised list of absolute contraband (Items Nos. 1-42) is identical with the list (Schedule I, Items 1-42), given in the British Proclamation of 14th October, 1915 (see pp. 164-6 of the "Journal" of 21st October last), with the following slight differences:—

In Item 8: At end, between the Russian equivalents for *urea* and *cyanamide*, the Russian list includes *carbamide*.

In Item 28: The English list has: "Mineral oils, including benzine and motor spirit." The Russian list has: "Mineral oils, including benzine and other liquid fuel for internal combustion."

In Item 32: After the word *Lubricants*, the Russian text adds "including castor oil."

In Item 42: The following words in the English text, "on a scale of four miles to one inch or any larger scale," are replaced by "on a scale of more than $\frac{1}{250000}$."

The new Russian conditional list of contraband, Items Nos. 1-14, is identical with the list (Schedule II, Items 1-14) given in the British Proclamation of 14th October, 1915.

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ENEMY BUSINESSES IN RUSSIA UNDER LIQUIDATION.

Notice to Creditors.

With reference to the notice on p. 700 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9th March, and to previous notices, relative to enemy businesses in Russia under compulsory liquidation, H.M. Commercial Attaché at Petrograd (Mr. H. Cooke) reports that the official "Bulletin of Laws" (Petrograd) of 4th 17th February publishes a Decree of the Minister of Commerce, following a decision of the Council of Ministers, closing "The Russian Kuban Industrial and Petroleum Company, Limited," which was authorised in 1911 to carry on operations in Russia.

Further particulars of the arrangements which have been made for the liquidation of the above-mentioned company may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

[*Note.*—A list of enemy businesses in Russia which have been placed under compulsory liquidation may be consulted at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Particulars as to the period within which claims against liquidated firms must be submitted and the manner of their submission, &c. appeared on pp. 669-70 of the "Journal" of 9th December last.]

(C. 9,165.)

ITALIAN DECREES RELATIVE TO ENEMY MERCHANT VESSELS.

The "London Gazette" of 17th March publishes the following announcement by the Foreign Office:—

According to a notification received from His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome, the Italian Government have, by a Decree dated 10th February, 1916, amended Article 1 of the Decree (No. 1014) of 24th June, 1915, which provides (Article 2) for the confiscation of enemy merchant vessels by way of reprisal for certain hostile acts. A translation of the latter Decree was published in Parliamentary Paper Miscellaneous No. 18 (1915).

The text of Article 1 as thus amended is as follows (translation):—

Article 1. If the enemy causes damage to the lives or goods of Italian subjects or citizens by bombarding undefended towns, ports, villages, houses, or other buildings, by destroying merchantmen unarmed *or armed for defence in accordance with the provisions of Article 109 of the Mercantile Marine Code, or by committing any hostile acts which are contrary to the principles of the rights of war generally recognised and admitted, the Government of the King are authorised to order the appropriation of the sum required to indemnify Italian subjects or citizens, or their representatives, who have suffered damage from the enemy, from the fund which has been established by the Caisse of Deposits for seamen in the maritime department of Genoa in accordance with the terms of Article 6 of our Decree of the 17th June, 1915, No. 957.

* The words in italics are added by the Decree of 10th February, 1916.

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

Visit of H.M. Trade Commissioner.

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

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

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

It may be stated that one of the principal duties of H.M. Trade Commissioners is to report to the Board of Trade promptly, and if possible in advance, any opportunities which may arise in the Dominions in the form of contracts open to tender, or in any other way for the development of British trade. The Commissioners also report to the Board periodically on the nature and extent of foreign competition and other matters of commercial interest, including changes in Customs duties and regulations, financial and trade conditions, changes in regard to means of transport, and legislation affecting trade and commerce; and they furnish periodically classified lists of importers and buyers in the Dominions. A good deal of the information so furnished is published by the Commercial Intelligence Branch in the "Board of Trade Journal," some is communicated to Chambers of Commerce likely to be specially interested and to those United Kingdom firms whose names are inscribed in the Special Register of the Commercial Intelligence Branch (see notice on p. 844) and

United Kingdom Trade with Australia.

some—*e.g.*, lists of names of traders at particular places, detailed Customs regulations affecting particular matters, and similar information—is filed at the Commercial Intelligence Branch for the information of firms and persons interested who may apply, either personally or by letter.

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

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

TRADE ENQUIRIES REGARDING MARKETS ABROAD.

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

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

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

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

IMPORTATION OF COMPETITIVE MERCHANDISE INTO AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) has furnished the following table illustrating the share of the United Kingdom, the British Dominions and Possessions, and the United States in the importation of "competitive merchandise" into the Commonwealth of Australia, which in the year ended 30th June, 1915, totalled £48,867,011:—

	1913. (Calendar year.)		1914. (January-June.)		1914-15. (Year ended 30th June.)	
	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Gross Imports	79,749,653		39,777,497		64,431,837	
Deduct warships	2,495,000		233,500		—	
	77,254,653		39,543,997		64,431,837	
Deduct specie, bullion, live animals	1,698,759		388,898		1,409,356	
	75,555,894		39,155,099		63,022,481	
Deduct items non-com- petitive with United Kingdom trade, <i>viz.</i> timber, bags and sacks, oils, tea, tobacco, sugar, chemicals, fertilisers, rice, fruit, vegetables, &c., &c.	15,004,378		7,898,951		14,155,470	
Balance—						
Competitive Merchandise:						
Total	60,551,516	100.0	31,256,148	100.0	48,867,011	100.0
Of which from—						
United Kingdom...	38,285,340	63.2	19,285,214	61.9	31,732,974	64.9
British Dominions and Possessions	...	...	...	...	1,899,075*	3.8
Germany	6,886,441	11.4	3,592,287	11.5	—	—
United States	7,125,145	11.8	3,709,393	11.9	7,430,170	15.2
All other countries	8,254,590	13.6	4,669,254	14.7	7,804,792	16.1

* First year in which figures relating to British Dominions and Possessions have been shown separately.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that, of the decrease of about £12,000,000 in the total imports of "competitive merchandise" into Australia in the year ended 30th June, 1915, as compared with the calendar year 1913, the decrease in the imports from the United Kingdom amounted to £6,500,000; it should be noted, however, that the percentage of imports from the United Kingdom to the total imports actually increased from 63.2 per cent. in 1913, to 64.9 per cent. in 1914-15.

The following table shows the total value of the various classes of "competitive merchandise" imported into Australia in the year ended 30th June, 1915, and the respective shares of the United Kingdom, the British Dominions and Possessions, and the United States:—

*Importation of Competitive Merchandise into Australia.***Imports of "Competitive Merchandise" in 1914-15.**

	From United Kingdom.	From British Dominions and Possessions.	From United States.	From all Countries.
	£	£	£	£
Metals—				
Manufactured	6,789,134	306,224	1,717,099	9,441,123
Machinery	1,988,409	122,279	1,446,744	3,806,100
Miscellaneous manufactured	1,691,957	241,147	715,639	2,886,608
Bars, rods, blooms	72,672	4,693	115,837	933,594
Pig and ingot	162,176	59,013	25,830	258,167
Textiles... ..	8,112,760	384,350	255,896	11,136,969
Apparel... ..	2,795,245	62,056	441,105	4,614,108
Paper	787,324	152,001	316,611	1,743,298
Stationery	812,079	7,849	121,232	1,009,346
Jewellery, timepieces, fancy goods, &c.	459,513	3,516	131,604	884,608
Spirits	1,238,923	5,010	41,686	1,342,965
Earthenware, cement, china, glass	740,002	42,340	126,287	1,208,186
Foodstuffs—				
Vegetable origin	686,801	25,072	94,527	888,406
Animal origin	293,148	148,978	219,302	948,368
Leather, and manufactures of Indiamber, and manufactures of	131,594	8,625	317,139	489,787
Ammunition and explosives... Chemicals	214,929	36,703	118,669	481,811
Pharmaceutical	518,744	23,340	55,215	608,146
Industrial	437,509	18,855	203,341	802,389
Fertilisers	441,618	17,608	65,044	622,314
Paints and varnishes	21,079	1	—	99,719
Wood, manufactures of	496,945	1,662	95,853	609,813
Vegetable substances, un- manufactured	63,170	11,755	79,858	211,487
Animal substances, unmanu- factured	359,196	69,899	23,877	567,478
Instruments, scientific, sur- gical, &c.	58,821	78	7,229	79,204
Oils, fats and waxes	257,051	3,610	220,813	543,463
Beverages (non-alcoholic)	199,165	18,813	44,612	331,026
Stones and minerals	187,620	5,221	14,212	323,199
Tobacco, manufactured	54,223	2,316	20,626	96,325
Miscellaneous	64,186	11,164	30,602	108,538
	960,911	104,957	363,681	1,830,466
Total	31,732,974	1,899,075	7,430,170	48,667,011

Of the total value of imports of "competitive merchandise" from all countries, imports of goods of a class subject to preference amounted to £45,862,592. The United Kingdom's share in the import trade was divided as follows:—goods of a class subject to preference, £29,552,328; goods of a class not subject to preference, £2,180,646.

Further detailed statistics showing in respect of each item the value of the imports from the United Kingdom, the British Dominions and Possessions, and the United States, distinguishing between imports of goods of a class subject to preference, and goods imported under the general tariff, may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 2,470.)

REPRESSION OF SMUGGLING IN THE NETHERLANDS.

H.M. Minister at The Hague has forwarded the following translation of an extract from an official report made by the General Headquarters in explanation of the measures taken up to the present for the repression of smuggling in the Netherlands:—

During the year 1915, 36,679 reports were drawn up on account of smuggling or of transgressions of the regulations for the restriction of smuggling in the Netherlands. Of these reports, 10,851 were drawn up by Customs Officials, 4,929 by the personnel of the State police force, 19,479 by soldiers, 613 by policemen and 807 by soldiers and other persons co-operatively. During the period from 1st to 15th January, 1916, 1,727 reports were drawn up by the above-mentioned officials as follows:—580, 194, 794, 71, and 88 respectively. In 1915, in connection with smuggling, 1,297 persons were denied the right to stay any longer in the area under martial law.

The principal matter in the repression of smuggling is, in the present circumstances, to prevent animals, provisions, &c., the export of which is forbidden, from being brought into the frontier-district, and, if they are admitted into that district, to see that they are carefully controlled by the military authorities, which control extends likewise to goods and animals which are in that district. In this way the importation of large quantities of animals and goods on the prohibited list into the district under martial law is prevented, and the removal from that district of supplies in excess of local requirements carried out.

Despite these measures it is not always possible to prevent certain quantities from escaping from control; this, however, does not mean that smugglers succeed in passing these quantities across the frontier, for when attempting to do so they are usually caught by the personnel directly entrusted with guarding the frontier. In this manner were seized, during the period from 1st January to 15th November, 1915, 774 horses, 53 head of cattle, 49 sheep, 20 pigs and 295 chickens. In the district of the Commander of the Field Army the following quantities of goods were seized:—1,942 litres of benzine, 20,000 litres of varnish, 13,670 kilogrammes and 17 bundles of leather, 125,844 litres of petroleum, 21,287 kilogrammes of white and red cabbage, and 23,772 kilogrammes of seed, &c.; in the district of the Commander in Overysse, &c., 65,827 kilogrammes of potatoes, 22,567 kilogrammes of margarine, 6,064 litres of engine oil, 365,620 litres and 2,194 barrels of various oils, 22,072 kilogrammes of edible fats, and 6,504 kilogrammes of meat and sausage, &c. were seized; while in the district of the Commander in Zeeland there were seized 25,174 kilogrammes of grain, 25,925 kilogrammes of pulse, 25,101 kilogrammes of grain products (meal, flour, &c.), and 10,480 kilogrammes of coal, &c. (C. 9,757.)

JAPANESE COTTON SPINNING INDUSTRY IN 1915.

A Memorandum prepared by Mr. O. White (H.M. Vice-Consul at Osaka).

Imports of Raw Cotton into Japan.

The quantity of raw cotton imported into Japan again increased in 1915. The Customs returns show that for last year the imports amounted to 7,292,000 piculs, valued at 217,316,000 yen, as compared with 6,201,000 piculs, valued at 218,975,000 yen, in 1914. American cotton showed a proportionately larger increase from 1,370,000 to 1,615,000 piculs; for this the increased demand for medium and finer counts referred to later is responsible. Indian cotton rose from 4,143,000 to 4,897,000 piculs.

Spinning.

The state of the Chinese trade in one sense determines the welfare of the Japanese spinning industry, as, though the home demand is larger, it is steady enough to cause little anxiety, being raised or depressed by temporary conditions, but expanding constantly. The China market, on the contrary, is very sensitive and has shown itself liable to sudden fluctuations in recent years. Time and again when the Japanese export trade to China has apparently been on the eve of striking development, a change in the situation has upset calculations. In April, 1915, exports of yarn and piece goods to China seemed to be booming. All expectations, however, were falsified by the crisis which arose between the Governments of Japan and China. Not till August did trade recover from the blow which had been dealt it.

At the same time, conditions in China favoured the local spinner, *e.g.*, the abundant crop of Chinese cotton and the fall in the price of silver. Chinese competition in the coarser counts was accordingly severe. In medium and finer counts and in piece goods, however, Japanese merchants profited by the stoppage of German goods and possibly also by some falling off in imports of Manchester goods. The net result was that while exports from Japan of counts up to 20 declined slightly in 1915 and counts over 20 increased, the total export was only slightly less than that for 1914. The exact figures were as follows:—

Counts.	1914.	1915.
	Kin.	Kin.
Up to 20	144,228,000	138,532,000
Over 20	20,363,000	26,229,000
	165,291,000	164,761,000

Over 87 per cent. of the exports in 1915 went to China and Kwantung and 12 per cent. to Hong Kong.

Japanese Cotton Spinning Industry in 1915.

If, however, these figures are compared with those for 1913 it will be seen that the growth has been striking, the export in that year amounting to 136,000,000 kim.

The home demand was good and would have been better but for the low prices of rice and raw silk in the first half of 1915. The high price of dyes which raised the cost of the finished goods also checked sales after a time. Raw silk, however, recovered and the price of rice also rose in sympathy with the general appreciation in prices.

Conditions being as stated, while the spinning mills realised good profits in 1915, the year could not be regarded as one of the best, though spinners of fine counts were very successful, particularly as the demand for fine counts for knitted goods was great. In August 1914 the panic in the yarn market caused by the outbreak of war brought many dealers to the verge of bankruptcy. Meanwhile the output of yarn had increased considerably with the installation of new spindles and during the whole of 1915 it was necessary to curtail output, 20 per cent. of the spindles being sealed during the first seven months and 10 per cent. during the remainder of the year. The mills agreed to resume normal working as from 1st February last. The *output of yarn* at the time of writing (31st January) is about 160,000 bales per month and it is estimated that full work will bring this up to 165,000 bales. Now, the home consumption has gone from 85,000 to 95,000 bales per month; exports averaged about 50,000 bales per month in 1915 in spite of adverse conditions; taking this figure for 1916 there would remain a balance of 20,000 bales which, it is expected, should be taken off by increased sales at home and in China. That the outlook is regarded as promising is shown by the fact that extensions at present planned amount to at least 300,000 spindles. In Japan there are at present some 2,800,000 spindles in all.

Estimated Consumption of Raw Cotton in 1916.

As to consumption of raw cotton in 1916, the Spinners' Association has contracted with the shipowners concerned for the provision of space for 1,400,000 bales of Indian cotton at 17 rupees per ton net, but it is anticipated that space will have to be found for a further 300,000 bales. The consumption of American cotton was expected to increase by about 20 per cent. to, say, about 600,000 bales, but the remarkable rise in freight rates combined with the difficulty in obtaining space may keep down imports of American cotton with a corresponding increase in Indian.

Exports of Piece-Goods from Japan.

In the export of cotton piece-goods, the effects of the war were favourable to Japan and the mills are reported to have made big profits in the sale of shirtings and drills. From May, 1915, the diminution in stocks in Shanghai created a demand for Japanese goods which increased steadily during the year. The mills, however, adopting the view that prices would go higher, showed no anxiety to

Japanese Cotton Spinning Industry in 1915.

push sales. This attitude appears to have been justified by results and prices of shirtings and jeans were maintained at a high level. In the case of the latter, Japanese goods had with difficulty succeeded in obtaining a footing prior to the war, but, as a result of the altered conditions, they assumed a position of some importance. Jeans were also exported, though in small quantities, to India, with which country a considerable trade in shirtings was done. Japanese mills, therefore, had every reason to be satisfied with their trade in piece goods; ordinary sheetings and drills have been exported in good quantities in the past but the export of shirtings and jeans in 1915 constituted an advance of some importance. Besides grey shirtings, bleached and dyed goods were the subject of enquiry. It is reported that at the beginning of 1916 the mills were in the comfortable position of having sold their output for six months ahead and there is a general impression that the position thus gained in the cotton piece-goods markets of China and India is one which will be held. Two other lines of export in 1915 were imitation nankeens and cotton flannel, both of which benefited by the war.

Yen = 2s. 0½d. : rupee = 1s. 4d. : picul = 133½ lbs. : kin = 1½ lbs

(C.I.B. 9,573.)

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF STOCKS OF RAW
MATERIALS, &c. IN PORTUGAL.

With reference to the notice on p. 580 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 24th February relative to a Law authorising the establishment of a "Comissão Central de Subsistências" to control stocks of raw materials, &c. in Portugal, it is notified that the "Diario do Governo" (Lisbon) of 15th March contains a Decree regulating the execution of the Law mentioned as regards the provisioning of the Portuguese markets with stocks of raw materials and articles of prime necessity, the declaration of stocks, the requisitioning of supplies, &c.

In connection with the requisitioning of merchandise by the State, Article 44 of the Decree provides that when the person whose goods are concerned is a foreigner and not able to appear or send a representative, the Consul of his nation will be able to act on his behalf in all matters connected with the requisitioning and liquidation, but the indemnity to be paid will be deposited in favour of the person interested in the "Caixa Geral de Depósitos."

Article 61 of the Decree lays down that when merchandise has to be imported from abroad, the "Comissão Central" will make arrangements with the Public Finance Department for the opening of a credit or the despatch of a cheque in payment for the goods purchased.

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

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

JAPAN.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Government Bill has been introduced in the Japanese Diet which proposes to modify the Customs duties on various articles imported into Japan, as shown in the subjoined statement:—

[Yen (100 sen) = 2s. 0½d.; 100 kin = 132·277 lbs.; litre = 0·22 gallon.
Proposed additions to the text of the Tariff are indicated by *italic type*.]

Tariff No.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.	
		Present.	Proposed.
	GROUP II.—GRAINS, SEEDS, &C.	Yens <i>Per 100 kin</i>	Yens
26	Linseed (flax seed)	0·65	Free
26 (2)	<i>Hemp seed</i>	(not specified)	Free
26 (3)	<i>Castor seed</i>		Free
29 (2)	<i>India-rubber wood, guttapercha wood, indigo plant seed</i>	(not specified)	Free
	GROUP IV.—SKINS, &C. AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.		
71	Hides and skins, animal, raw, not otherwise specified	(<i>See below</i>)	Free
	[Note.—The duties at present in force on "raw animal hides and skins" under Tariff No. 71, are as follows—		
	Of bulls, oxen, cows and buffaloes	Free	—
	<i>Of deer</i>	<i>Per 100 kin</i> 1·90	—
	Of red deer (<i>cervus elaphus</i>)	1·25	—
	Waste	Free	—
	Other	5% <i>ad val.</i> <i>Per 100 kin</i>	—
72 (6) <i>ad 78</i>	Waste leather	9·20	20% <i>ad val.</i>
	<i>Horn bristles</i>	(not specified)	Free
	GROUP V.—OILS, FATS, WAXES, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.		
113	Vaseline—		
	1. <i>Not exceeding 1 kilog. (including weight of receptacle)</i>	<i>Per 100 kin</i>	20% <i>ad val.</i> <i>Per 100 kin</i> 2·95
	2. <i>Other</i>	2·95	
	GROUP VI.—DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &C., &C.		
128(2)	<i>Coca leaves and jaborandum leaves</i>	(not specified) <i>Per 100 kin</i>	Free
131	Semen cyna	6·70	Free
139	Sandalwood—		
	1. <i>Santalum album</i>	3·85	Free
	2. <i>Others</i>		3·85
141	Cutch and other tanning extracts	0·50	Free
154(2)	<i>Lactic acid</i>	(not specified) <i>Per 100 kin</i>	30% <i>ad val.</i> <i>Per 100 kin</i>
160	Citric acid	18·40	27·60
170	Borate of soda (borax)	1·00	Free
181(2)	<i>Peroxide of hydrogen</i>	(not specified)	30% <i>ad val.</i>
192(2)	<i>Radium and radium salts</i>	(not specified)	Free

Proposed Tariff Changes.

JAPAN—continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.	
		Present.	Proposed.
	GROUP VI.—continued.		
208	Santonin	Yens Per 100 kin 326.00	Yens Per kin 9.30
ex 209	Sulphate of quinine	135.00	Per 100 kin 60.00
211(2)	Cocaine	(not specified)	5% ad val.
216(2)	Peppine	(not specified)	30% ad val.
220	Alcoholic medicinal preparations—	Per 100 kin	
	1. Tincture of opium... ..	29.00	Per litre
	2. Other	Per litre 0.73	0.73
	GROUP VII.—DYES, PIGMENTS, &C.	Per 100 kin	
244	Oxide of cobalt	52.40	Free
ex 258	Coal tar	0.50	Free
	GROUP XIII.—GLASS, &C.		
457(2)	Glass manufactures, not otherwise provided for—other (than those combined with precious metals or metals coated with precious metal)—		
	a. Fused silica manufactures	40% ad val.	20% ad val.
	b. Others	ad val.	40% ad val.
	GROUP XIV.—ORES AND METALS.		
ex 462	Iron—		
	(12c) Pipes and tubes, not otherwise provided for, not coated with metals, other than elbows and joints, and other than cast or drawn—		
	Welded, and not exceeding 5 cm. in interior diameter	Per 100 kin	Per 100 kin
	Others	1.10	2.50
	ex (13.) Waste or old iron pipes and tubes...	0.18	1.10
ex 468	Nickel—		
	1. Ingots and grains	4.75	Free
	4. Waste or old, fit only for remanufacturing	5% ad val.	Free
471(2)	Brass and bronze bars and rods—	Per 100 kin	Per 100 kin
	a. For steam turbines	7.55	16.09
	b. Others		7.55
	GROUP XV.—METAL MANUFACTURES.		
484	Materials for construction of buildings, bridges, vessels, docks, &c., not otherwise provided for—		
	1. Of iron only (including those of iron coated with base metals)... ..	Per 100 kin	Per 100 kin
	2. Others	1.90	1.90
489(2)	Iron chains, other than gearing chains—		25% ad val.
A(b)	1. Each not exceeding 500 grammes in weight	2.00	30% ad val.
	2. Other		Per 100 kin 2.00
514	Stoves and parts thereof	Rates un	changed

Proposed Tariff Changes.

JAPAN—*continued.*

Tariff No.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.	
		Present.	Proposed.
	GROUP XVI. CLOCKS, WATCHES, INSTRUMENTS, VEHICLES AND MACHINERY.	Yens	Yens
530 (1)	Clock movements, <i>including dials and hands</i>	Rates unchanged	
ex 530 (4)	Musical instruments for clocks	40 % <i>ad val.</i>	Each 0 17
565	Cycles—		
	1. Motor cycles—		
	<i>a.</i> With motive machinery	93.60* } 16.00† }	Each 93.60
	<i>b.</i> Others		77.60
	2. Others		16.00
	<i>Note.</i> — <i>Side cars are to be treated separately and shall come under the provisions of Tariff No. 566.</i>		
ex 577	Gas engines, petroleum engines and hot-air engines—		
	Other (each weighing more than 2,500 kilogs.)—	<i>Per 100 kin</i>	<i>Per 100 kin</i>
	5. Each weighing not more than 10,000 kilogs.	5.00 }	5.00
	6. Each weighing not more than 50,000 kilogs.		4.50
	7. Each weighing not more than 100,000 kilogs.		4.00
	8. Other... ..		3.50
579	Dynamo electric motors, transformers, converters, armatures, and <i>alternating current variable speed electric motors</i>	Rates unchanged	
580 (3)	Dynamos combined with gas engines, petroleum engines or hot air engines—		
	Other (each weighing more than 5,000 kilogs.)—	<i>Per 100 kin</i>	<i>Per 100 kin</i>
	F. Each weighing not more than 10,000 kilogs.	5.80 }	5.80
	G. Each weighing not more than 50,000 kilogs.		5.50
	H. Each weighing not more than 100,000 kilogs.		5.20
	I. Other... ..		4.90
605	3. Milling cutters and gear cutters	130.00	} 15% <i>ad val.</i>
	4. Saws for machinery	11.10	
	GROUP XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.		
612 (1)	Wood, cut, sawn, or split, simply—		
	A.—“Kwarin,” “tagayasan,” “tsuge” or box wood, red or rose wood, red sandal wood and ebony wood (<i>except stripped ebony wood</i>)	Rate unchanged.	
	1.—(1) <i>Stripped ebony wood</i> , “doronoki” and “hakoyanagi”	} 15% <i>ad val.</i>	} Free 15% <i>ad val.</i>
	(2) <i>Other</i>		
621	Plaits for hat manufacture	Rates unchanged	
	[This heading at present reads— “Plaits of straw or wood shaving, pure or mixed with one another.”]		

* Cycles with motive machinery.

† Other.

Proposed Tariff Changes.

JAPAN—*continued.*

The Bill further proposes to amend the Customs Tariff Law so as to allow the duty-free importation of "articles which are to be used for receptacles of goods for export and are designated by Ordinance;" and, in Article VIII. of the Law (which provides for the exemption from import duty of certain articles if they are to be re-exported within one year from the date of importation, subject to deposit of security), to amend section 7 [articles imported for use in theatrical and other performances] to read "articles for use in performances, which are imported by travelling performers visiting Japan on tour."

(C. 10,120.)

**TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS
REGULATIONS.**

BRITISH INDIA.

Adverting to the Notice which appeared on pp. 4-7 of the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 13th January last, specifying articles the exportation of which is prohibited from British India, the "Indian Trade Journal" of the 11th February, 1916, contains copy of a Government Order in which it is stated that the Governor General in Council has prohibited the export of pepper and capsicum from British India to all countries other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and British Protectorates. In this connection, a press communiqué states that in regard to the grant of licences the Secretary of State for India has for the present reserved to himself the decision in case of all applications to export to neutral countries in Europe, even when these are in respect of existing commitments. Collectors of Customs have been authorised to permit export to the remaining prohibited destinations up to normal quantities.

(C. 9,789.)

CEYLON.

The "Ceylon Government Gazette" of the 4th February, 1916, contains copy of Proclamation dated 31st January, 1916, specifying the articles the exportation of which from the Colony to Switzerland is prohibited, unless consigned to the Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique.

A copy of the Gazette referred to above may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London. E.C.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

CEYLON—continued.

Adverting to the Notice which appeared on pp. 64-71 of the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 13th January last, relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from Ceylon under certain Proclamations, and to subsequent amending Notices in the "Board of Trade Journal," the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation dated 5th February, 1916, which prohibits the exportation of the undermentioned articles from the Colony, as follows:—

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

Colchicum and its preparations.
Oils and fats, all animal and vegetable (other than essential oils).
Iron and steel smelting scrap.
Solid drawn steel tubes.
Vegetable fibres, all such, and yarns made therefrom (not including linen thread) as are not prohibited to be exported to any destination.
Wireless telegraphs, material for.
[The above are new items.]
Bladders, casings and sausage skins.
Bichromate of soda.
Iron, hematite pig.
Pepper.

[Transferred from Group B.]

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

Food-stuffs and feeding stuffs, and the raw materials thereof, *including all animal oils and fats (other than linseed oil, heated and unheated, unmixed with other oil, and not including essential oils).*

[The italicised words have been deleted. See "Oils and fats," Group A.]

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

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

Group D has been deleted and the following substituted therefor:—

(D) To all foreign countries other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports) and Italy:—

All oleaginous nuts, seeds and products, including castor beans, coconuts, copra, cotton seed, ground nuts (Arachides), linseed, palm kernels, rape seed, sesame seed, soya beans. (C. 10,015.)

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The "Commonwealth of Australia Gazette" of the 9th December, contains copy of By-Law No. 331 dated 3rd December, 1915, which has been issued under the Customs Tariff 1908-11, by the Department of Trade and Customs and which provides for the admission into the Commonwealth of certain "machine tools and parts" under Item 166 of the above Tariff. The By-Law which came into operation on the 26th November,

By-Law providing for Admission of certain Articles as "Machine Tools."

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

1915, states that the machine tools and parts thereof enumerated below (but not the motive power, engine combinations, or power connections, if any, when not integral parts of the machine) may be admitted under the above item, viz:—

Yarns and textiles—

Burring machines ;
 Tenterhook teasing machines ;
 Garnett machines ;
 Card clothing ;
 Automatic feeders ;
 Carding machines ;
 Spinning mules ;
 Winding machines ;
 Twisting machines ;
 Looms ;
 Shuttles, healds, buffalo pickers ;
 Tentering machines ;
 Raising gigs ;
 Cropping machines ;
 Steaming and crabbing machines (combined) ;
 Cutting, rolling, and measuring machines (combined) ;
 Gill boxes ;
 Combing machines ;
 Drawing machines ;
 Spinning frames ;
 Hanking machines ;
 Bobbins and spools ;
 Cloth pressing machines ;
 Hydro extractors ;

and all component parts thereof.

The duty now leviable on the above articles as "machine tools" on their importation into the Commonwealth is as follows:—

Under the British Preferential Tariff ... Free.

Under the General Tariff 10 per cent. *ad valorem.*

Customs By-Law No. 136, relating to "Jacquard looms and spindle filling machines for use in the manufacture of woven labels and similar smallware," is hereby cancelled.

The same issue of the "Gazette" also contains copy of Customs By-Law No. 329, dated 30th November, 1915, which amends Customs By-Law dated 14th September, 1908, by removing the item "metal clips and metal parts of loose leaf books" used in the manufacture of books, from the list of articles which may be admitted as "minor articles" under item 434 of the Customs Tariff, 1908-11.

By-Law removing certain Articles from List of "Minor Articles."

(C. 2,913.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Adverting to the Notice which appeared on pp. 248-9 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 22nd July, 1915, with respect to the requirements in connection with the importation of Belgian goods into the Union, the "Government Gazette" of the 4th February last contains copy of Government Notice No. 147, dated 2nd February, 1916, specifying the conditions which must now be observed in order that such goods may be imported into the Union.

**Amended
Regulations
respecting
Importation of
Belgian Goods
into the Union.**

The Notice states that it is hereby notified for general information that the Imperial Board of Trade have withdrawn all previous licences for the importation of such goods.

2. In future licences authorising the import of goods from Belgium will be issued by the Board of Trade in suitable cases and under certain conditions which are more fully set out hereunder.

3. In respect of the Union of South Africa, agents, resident in the United Kingdom, of Union importers must apply for a licence from His Majesty's Board of Trade to import goods from Belgium with a view to their transhipment to South Africa. This licence will only be granted subject to the High Commissioner receiving the following undertakings:—

(a) (i.) An undertaking in respect of each consignment that the exporter will pay the purchase money into a special account, in the name of the continental exporter, in a bank in the United Kingdom, and will, when called upon on behalf of His Majesty's Government, furnish evidence of such payment within a reasonable period.

(ii.) An undertaking by the bank that, so long as the enemy occupation of Belgium continues, no money will be allowed to be withdrawn from such special account, except under licence given on behalf of His Majesty's Government, and that no charge on the account will be allowed or recognised without such licence.

(b) An undertaking that the goods are sent either direct from Holland or, if sent *via* the United Kingdom, on through bills of lading and entered on arrival in the United Kingdom for immediate exportation under the transhipment regulations.

(c) An undertaking that the conditions and formalities prescribed by the Union Government in connection with the importation of goods of Belgian origin into South Africa are complied with.

4. The conditions and formalities referred to in paragraph 3 (c) are as follows:—

(a) The production a Consular certificate of Belgian origin, if certificate of origin would be required for the goods in question if they were imported from Holland.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

(b) An undertaking by the importer that he will make no payment for goods except to the said agents or exporters.

5. Upon the production of the undertakings referred to in the Board of Trade licence, and upon due observance of the conditions and formalities referred to in paragraph 4, the High Commissioner will advise the agents or exporters that delivery of the goods will be given to the importers in the Union.

6. In cases in which goods of Belgian origin are shipped from Holland to the Union, without the intervention of any person in the United Kingdom, on through bills of lading, it shall be necessary for the provisions of the undertakings in clauses (a) (i.) and (ii.) to be complied with by the importers in the Union. Moreover, importation will only be allowed subject to the observance of the conditions and formalities required under clause 4, and subject to the production of the necessary certificate of origin and subject to the same undertakings being given by the importer and bank as are referred to in clauses (a) (i.) and (ii.), with a substitution of a bank in South Africa for a bank in the United Kingdom and the Union Government for His Majesty's Government.

7. The importation of goods of Belgian origin into the United Kingdom, otherwise than on through bills of lading, for transhipment to South Africa will be permitted under a Board of Trade licence. Production of a Consular certificate of origin will not be required by the United Kingdom authorities in respect of such goods landed under licence in the United Kingdom for transhipment, but a Consular certificate of origin will be required by the authorities in South Africa in such cases in which Consular certificates of origin are otherwise required.

(C. 10,303)

GAMBIA.

With reference to Notices which have appeared in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from Gambia under certain Proclamations, the Board of Trade have now received copy of Proclamation (No. 1 of 1916), dated 28th January, revoking the previous Proclamations and, at the same time, prohibiting the exportation of various articles from the Colony, as follows:—

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

- Accoutrements, namely, web equipment, leather belts, leather bandoliers, leather pouches, other leather articles of personal equipment suitable for military purposes;
- Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable, or which may become suitable, for use in war;
- Boots, heavy, for men;
- Camp equipment, articles of, including tents and their component parts, ovens, camp kettles, buckets, lanterns, and horse rugs;
- Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts;

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

GAMBIA—*continued.*

(A)—*continued.*

- Carts, two-wheeled, capable of carrying 15 cwt. or over, and their distinctive component parts;
- Chemicals, the following—
 - Carbolic acid;
 - Paraffin, liquid medicinal;
- Coal, all kinds;
- Coal sacks;
- Cotton wadding;
- Cotton wool;
- Firearms, rifled and unrifled, of all kinds and their component parts;
- Forage and food which may be used for animals, namely:—
 - Hay;
 - Offals of corn and grain, including—
 - Bran and pollard;
 - Sharps and middlings;
- Harness and saddlery, including metal fittings for such harness and saddlery;
- Hemp, the following manufactures of—
 - Cordage and twine, not including cordage or twine of manila hemp or reaper or binder twine;
- Hides of cattle, buffaloes and horses, and calfskins;
- Iron ore of all descriptions;
- Meat, namely beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated;
- Oats;
- Oil fuel;
- Petroleum, fuel oil (including turpentine substitute and paraffin oil and paraffin wax);
- Petroleum, gas oil;
- Petroleum spirit and motor spirit (including Shell spirit);
- Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely—
 - Animals, living, for food;
 - Barley, barley meal, and pearl and pot barley;
 - Butter;
 - Cheese;
 - Eggs in shells;
 - Lard and imitation lard;
 - Margarine;
 - Milk, condensed or preserved, whether sweetened or not;
 - Oatmeal and rolled oats;
 - Peas, except tinned and bottled peas and peas packed in card-board boxes and similar receptacles;
 - Sugar, refined and candy;
 - Sugar, unrefined;
- Rope (steel wire) and hawsers;
- Rubber (including raw, waste and reclaimed rubber, solutions containing rubber, jellies containing rubber, or any other preparation containing rubber, and also including balata, guttapereha, and the following varieties of rubber, viz.:— Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong, Palembang, Pontianac, and all other substances containing caoutchouc) and goods made wholly or partly of rubber; including tyres for motor vehicles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres;
- Sheepskins, woolled;
- Skins of sheep and goats, undressed or dressed, other than those the exportation of which is specially prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic Ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal;
- Spirits of a strength of not less than 43 deg. above proof;
- Tarpaulins and waggon covers;
- Turpentine (oil and spirits);
- Uniform clothing and military equipment;
- Vessels, boats and craft of all kinds, and their component parts;
- Waggons, four-wheeled, capable of carrying one ton and over, and their component parts;
- Wax, mineral and vegetable, except carnauba wax;
- Wood, ash three ply wood and spruce;

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

GAMBIA—*continued.*

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

Anchors and chain cables ;
 Bags and sacks of all kinds (except bags and sacks made of jute and paper bags) ;
 Blankets of all descriptions ;
 Charcoal and peat ;
 Cotton, raw, all manufactures and products of cotton, except cotton lace, cotton wadding, cotton waste and cotton wool ;
 Deerskins and pigskins, dressed and undressed ;
 Egg, yoke and liquid and albumen ;
 Forage and food which may be used for animals, namely—

Cakes and meals, the following, namely—
 Coconut and poonae cake ;
 Fish meal and concentrated fish ;
 Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal ;
 Maize, maize germs and maize germ meal ;
 Maize meal and flour ;
 Palm nut cake and meal ;
 Sesame seed cake and meal ;

Dari ;

Mill-st ;

Gums, resins, balsams, and resinous substances of all kinds, except such as contain caoutchouc ;

Intrenching tools and intrenching implements, namely, pickaxes and grubbers, whether of combination pattern or otherwise ; spades and shovels of all descriptions, helves and handles for pick-axes, grubbers, spades and shovels ; and machinery for trenching and ditching ;

Mahogany ;

Motor vehicles of all kinds, including motor bicycles, and their component parts and accessories ;

*Oleaginous nuts, seeds and products, namely—

Coconuts ;
 Ground nuts, earth nuts, or pea nuts (Arachides) ;
 Palm nuts and palm kernels ;
 Sesame seed ;

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

Bacon, ham and pork ;
 Bean flour and meal ;
 Biscuits, bread and cakes, all kinds of ;
 Cassava powder and tapioca ;
 Cocoa, raw, of all kinds and all preparations of cocoa including cocoa powder, cocoa husks, cocoa shells and chocolate ;
 Coffee ;
 Corn flour ;
 Corn grits ;
 Herrings, cured or salted ; in barrels or cases, including dry salted herrings and herrings in brine ;
 Meat of all kinds (except poultry and game) not including beef and mutton ;
 Onions ;
 Potatoes ;
 Prepared foods wholly or partially derived from cereals ;
 Rice and rice flour ;
 Tinned and potted meats and extract of meat ;
 Vegetables, fresh, except peas ;

Ship building materials, namely—

Marine engines, and parts thereof ;
 Ships' auxiliary machinery ;

(C) To Spain :—

Oleaginous nuts, seeds and products, namely :—

Coconuts ;
 Copra ;
 Ground nuts, earth nuts, or pea nuts (Arachides) ;
 Palm nuts and palm kernels ;
 Sesame seed.

(C. 1916.)

* See Group (C) above.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

Advertising to Notices which have appeared in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from the Zanzibar Protectorate, under various Proclamations, the Board of Trade have now received copies of further Proclamations (Nos. 4 and 12 of 1916), dated 1st January, and 4th February, 1916, respectively, which prohibit the exportation of the undermentioned articles from the Protectorate, as follows:—

(A) To all destinations:—

Cotton wadding.
Cotton wool.
Iron ore of all descriptions.
[The above are new items.]

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

All animal and vegetable oils and fats (other than essential oils).
Railway waggons.
Soft soap.
[The above are new items.]
Grindery, articles of, used in the making of boots and shoes.
[Transferred from Group A.]
Firearms, unrifled, for sporting purposes.
[Transferred from Group C.]
Surgical bandages and dressings (including buttercloth, *but not including cotton wadding and cotton wool, the exportation of which is prohibited under Group A*).
[The italicised words only are new.]

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

Egg, yolk and liquid, and albumen.
[This is a new item.]
Cotton, all manufactures and products of, except cotton lace, *cotton wadding*, cotton waste, and *cotton wool*.
China clay (including China stone, *ball clay*, and potter's clay).
Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock (*except railway waggons the exportation of which is prohibited under Group B*).
Terne plates and all receptacles made from *terne plates*.
[The italicised words only are new.]
Tinplates and all receptacles made from tinplates.
[In lieu of item "Tinplates, including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing."]

(D) To all foreign countries other than France, Italy, and Russia (except through Baltic ports):—

All oleaginous nuts, seeds and products.

(C. 10,673.)

BARBADOS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of copy of "The Export Duties Continuance Act 1916" (No. 7 of 1916) which continues and amends "The Export Duties Act 1915 (No. 18 of 1915). It is provided in the present Act that the undermentioned export duties shall be levied

Revised Export Duties on Sugar.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BARBADOS—*continued.*

from the 1st January, 1916, to the 31st December, 1916, and shall then expire, unless further continued, viz. :—

Articles.	Export Duty.
	s. d.
Crystal sugar: Per ton	3 9
Muscovada sugar "	2 6
Fancy molasses Per 100 gals.	1 3
Choice molasses " "	1 3

(C.I.B. 9,902.)

Adverting to the Notice which appeared on pp. 106-112 of the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 13th January last, and to subsequent Notices in the "Board of Trade Journal," relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from the Colony, under certain Proclamations, the Board of Trade have now received copies of further Proclamations, dated 31st January, 1916, and 9th February, 1916, respectively, which prohibit the exportation from the Colony of various articles to certain destinations, as follows:—

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

Colegium and its preparations ;
 Iron and steel smelting scrap ;
 Solid drawn steel tubes ;
 Wireless telegraphs, material for ;
 [The above are new items.]
 Bichromate of soda ;
 Bladders, casings, and sausage skins ;
 Iron, hematite pig.
 [Transferred from Group B.]

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

All such vegetable fibres, and yarns made therefrom (not including linen thread) as are not prohibited to be exported to any destination :
 [The above is a new item.]
 Telegraphs (other than wireless) and telephones, material for ;
 [In lieu of "Telegraphs, wireless telegraphs, and telephones, material for."]
 Canvas of all kinds ;
 Canvas hose of all kinds ;
 Drills, woven of all kinds ;
 Ducks, woven, of all kinds ;
 [In lieu of item "Flaxen canvas, &c."]
 Linen, viz. :
 Linen yarns (not including linen thread) ;
 Linen piece-goods, unbleached or not bleached in the piece ;
 Union cloths containing cotton in the proportion of 25 per cent. or upwards.
 [In lieu of items "Linen, close canvas" and "Linen duck cloth."]

(C. 9,852.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***LEEWARD ISLANDS.**

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a Proclamation (No. 1 of 1916), dated 21st January, 1916, which prohibits the exportation of sugar from the Colony to any destination other than the United Kingdom or a British Possession, except when a licence to export the same shall have been first had and obtained in that behalf from the Colonial Secretary. (C. 10,082.)

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

Adverting to the Notice which appeared on pp. 731-2 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 9th March last relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles under a Proclamation (No. 1 of 1916), dated 12th January, 1916, the Board of Trade have now received copy of amending Proclamation (No. 6 of 1916), dated 25th January, which prohibits the exportation of various articles from the Colony, as follows:—

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

Iron and steel smelting scrap.
Colchicum and its preparations.
Solid drawn steel tubes.
Wireless telegraphs, materials for.
[The above are new items.]

Iron, hematite pig.
Bichromate of soda.
Bladders, casings, and sausage skins.

[Transferred from Group C.]
Rubber (including raw waste and reclaimed rubber; solutions containing rubber; jellies containing rubber, or any other preparations containing rubber; but not including the articles set forth under the heading "Rubber" in Group C), and goods made wholly or partly of rubber, including tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres.

[In lieu of item "Rubber, etc., etc.," see also "Rubber," Group C.]

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

All such vegetable fibres and yarns made therefrom (not including linen thread) as are not included in Group B.

[The above is a new item.]

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

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

Rubber of the varieties known as Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong, Palembang, Pontianac, and all other substances containing caoutchouc, and also balata and gatta-percha, but not including rubber or articles of the kind mentioned in Group B.

[This item formed part of original heading "Rubber, etc." in Group B.]

(C. 9,722.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRITISH GUIANA.

The "Official Gazette" of the 12th February, 1916, contains copy of Proclamation No. 51 dated 11th February, 1916, specifying the articles the exportation of which is prohibited from the Colony to Switzerland, unless consigned to the Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique.

A copy of the Gazette referred to above may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 9,720.)

Adverting to the Notice on pp. 121-9 of the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 13th January last, relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles under Proclamation dated 18th October, 1915, and to subsequent amending Proclamations in the "Board of Trade Journal" the Board of Trade have now received copy of Proclamation, dated 31st January, 1916, prohibiting the exportation of flour from the Colony to all destinations. (C. 10,981.)

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

Adverting to Notices which have appeared in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from the Federated Malay States under certain Notifications, the Board of Trade have now received copies of further Notifications Nos. 347 and 447, dated 1st and 8th February, 1916, respectively, which prohibit the exportation of various articles from the Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang to certain destinations, as follows:—

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

Beeswax:

Magnesite, caustic or lightly calcined and dead burnt magnesite;

Magnesium and its alloys.

[The above are new items.]

Pepper.

[Transferred from Group B.]

Coal, all kinds, and coke *made in gasworks*, but not including coal exported in accordance with an express permission in that behalf under the hand of the Chief Secretary to Government, Federated Malay States.

[The italicised words have been deleted.]

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

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

Silica bricks.

[The above are new items.]

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

HONG KONG.

Adverting to the Notice which appeared on pp. 79-87 of the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 13th January last and to subsequent amending Notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from Hong Kong under certain Proclamations, the Board of Trade have now received copies of further Proclamations (Nos. 37 of 1915 and 2 of 1916) dated 31st December, 1915, and 21st January, 1916, respectively, which prohibit the exportation from the Colony of various articles, to certain destinations, as follows:—

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

Cotton wadding;
Cotton wool;
Iron ore of all descriptions;
Railway waggons;
Soft soap

[The above are new items.]

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

Vegetable fibres and yarns made therefrom, all (including Manila hemp). Provided that this shall not be deemed to authorise the exportation to any such country of any goods, the exportation of which is prohibited under Group B;
China clay (including China stone, ball clay and potters' clay);
Eggs, yolk and liquid, and albumen:

[The above are new items.]

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

Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock (except railway waggons the exportation of which is prohibited under Group B).

Terneplates and all receptacles made from terneplates.

[The italicised words only are new.]

Tin plates and all receptacles made from tin plates.

[In lieu of item "Tin plates, including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing."]

RUSSIA.

The Board of Trade are
Imports over the Swedish-Finnish Land Frontier are not subject to the Differential Duties leviable on Certain Goods imported over the Western Land Frontier.

in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the competent Russian authorities have decided that the differential rates of duty which are leviable on goods falling under certain sections of the Russian Customs Tariff, when imported into Russia over the Western land frontier, are not to be levied on such goods when they are imported via the Swedish-Finnish

land frontier.

[Note.—The differential duties referred to consist of the rates for goods imported by sea, increased by 20 per cent., and are leviable under sections 140, 141, 142, 149-161, &c. of the Russian Tariff—See the Parliamentary Return entitled "Russia: New Temporary Customs Tariff" (Cd. 7,854.)

The differential duties are not levied on such goods when imported into the Empire from Sweden by sea via a Finnish port, and thence by rail through Finland.]

(C. 7,828.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SWEDEN.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at Stockholm to the effect that the exportation of the following articles from Sweden was prohibited as from the 16th March :—

Prohibition of Exportation of certain Articles.

- Beech staves, sawn, for butter casks ;
- Butter casks, empty, including notched staves and bottom staves for butter casks, even if planed in whole or in part, or so prepared that they can be immediately made into casks ;
- Fruits and berries, dried, viz. :—
 - Dried apple slices or pieces from which the core and peel have not been removed (so-called chopped apples for making summer drinks) and apple cores and peels ;
 - Plums, prunes, prunelles, figs, dates—dried ; dried orange, lemon and bitter orange peel, even if salted ;
 - Currants and raisins ;
 - Unspecified fruits and berries, dried, even salted (bilberries, cherries, hips, pears, apples, and other kinds not specially mentioned in the Tariff) ;
- Peat mould and peat litter ;
- Pepper (pimento and other kinds), whether ground or not.

The exportation of *molybdenite* was prohibited as from the 17th March.

(C. 10,386.)

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 the following articles from Denmark has been prohibited, viz. :—

- Chocolate and cocoa in all forms ;
- Cotton rags ;
- Iron vitriol (iron sulphate) ;
- Pepper ;
- Poultry, living or dead ;
- Reindeer meat.

(C. 10,390.)

NETHERLANDS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at The Hague to the effect that the exportation of *binding rattans* and *pepper* from the Netherlands has been prohibited since the 16th March, and that the prohibition of the exportation of *tea* (which was imposed in August, 1914, and withdrawn in September, 1914) has now been re-imposed.

(C. 10,247.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NETHERLANDS—*continued.*

A Dutch Royal Decree of the 29th January, 1915, a translation of which has been received at the Board of Trade, through the Foreign Office, provides that, until the 31st December, 1917, inclusive, the Customs duties on alcoholic products established by the Royal Decrees of the 13th January, 1910, and the 23rd February, 1912,* are to be levied at the following rates:—

Article.	Rate of Import Duty.	
	Former.	Fixed by Royal Decree of the 29th January, 1915.
	Fl. cts. <i>Per kilog.</i>	Fl. cts. <i>Per kilog.</i>
Chloral hydrate	2 00	2 20
Sulphuric ether	3 40	3 70
Acetic ether	1 90	2 05
Collodion	3 00	3 25
Chloroform, <i>spiritus nitri dulcis</i> , and all other similar products prepared from or with alcohol	2 35	2 60

A Decree of the Dutch Minister of Finance, dated the 19th October, 1915, states that, as alcohol other than *ethyl alcohol* (such as propyl-alcohol, butyl-alcohol, isobutyl-alcohol and amyl-alcohol [fusel oil]) are no longer regarded as alcohol for the purpose of the Spirit Law, preparations such as amyl acetate, amyl-nitrate, amyl-nitrite, butylchloride, butylxylol, cycloform, zaponlac, &c. can no longer be classed as "all other similar products prepared from or with alcohol" (*see* preceding notice). The Decree refers to the possibility of certain of these preparations falling under dutiable headings of the Dutch Customs Tariff (such as "Small wares," "Perfumery," "Oil, not specially mentioned," &c.), if their nature or packing affords ground for such classification. *Aldehyde* is to be classed with "all similar substances prepared from or with alcohol," and is therefore to pay duty at the rate shown above.

In connection with the foregoing, it may be noted that the classification of various articles has been determined by Ministerial Decrees of the 20th October and the 7th December, 1915, as follows:—

Article.	Classified as—	Rate of Duty.
Butyl xylol	Oils not specially mentioned	Fl. cts. 100 kilogs. 0 55
Varnishes such as zapon lac, consisting of gun cotton in acetone and amyl acetate, whether mixed or not with mineral and other oil	Paints ground in oil	5 % <i>ad valorem</i>
Amyl acetate and valerianic amyloxide.	Perfumery	5 % ..

* *See* the notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 10th February, 1910 (p. 306), and the 31st March, 1912 (p. 636).

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***NETHERLANDS**—*continued.*

The tariff provisions respecting wood spirit (methyl alcohol), all liquids prepared from or mixed with it, and all solids containing it, as laid down by the Law of the 30th December, 1910 (see the notice at pages 466-7 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 2nd March, 1911), are not affected by the present Decree. (C. 8336.)

Excise Duties on Spirits, Wine and Sugar. See the notice on p. 894.

FRANCE.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a French Presidential Decree, dated the 14th March and published in the "Journal Officiel" for the 15th March, which provides that goods of kinds which are not prohibited to be exported from France may only be exported or re-exported from France to the Netherlands on condition that they are consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust. Before such goods can be shipped, proof must be produced to the Customs authorities that they are consigned to the Trust, and the Customs authorities are required to note this fact on the manifest or on the bills of lading of the exporting vessel. (C. 10371.)

The Board of Trade have received copy of a recent French Customs Circular (No. 4748), which contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 21st December, 1915, fixing at 20,000,000 kilogrammes the quantity of olive oil and black olive oil of Tunisian production which may be imported into France from Tunis free of duty during the year ending the 31st October, 1916. (C. 10444.)

A further Customs Circular (No. 4754) contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 31st December, 1915, which lays down the regulations under which the privilege of temporary duty-free importation may, in virtue of the Law of the 28th June, 1913 (see the notice at page 413 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 14th August, 1913), be accorded in respect of cocoa from which cocoa butter for exportation is to be extracted under Customs supervision.

The text of the Decree may be seen by persons interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 10444.)

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 4th March contains two Presidential Decrees, dated the 29th February, (1) fixing at 60,000 kilogs. the quantity of coffee, the produce of the Ivory Coast, which may be admitted into France during the year 1916 at the reduced rate of duty of 58 francs per 100 kilogs., and (2) fixing at

Exportation of non-prohibited Goods to the Netherlands.

Duty-Free Importation of Olive Oil from Tunis.

Regulations respecting Duty-Free Importation of Cocoa for the Manufacture, in Bond, of Cocoa Butter for Export.

Imports of Coffee and Cocoa from the Ivory Coast.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRANCE—*continued.*

100,000 kilogs. the quantity of cocoa beans, unhusked, produced in the Ivory Coast, which may be imported into France at half the ordinary rate of duty (*i.e.*, at the rate of 52 francs per 100 kilogs.) during the same year.

The same issue of the "Journal Officiel" also contains a further Presidential Decree, dated the 29th February, which fixes at 12,000 kilogs. the quantity of cocoa beans, unhusked, the produce of Dahomey, which may, under the conditions laid down by the Decree of the 17th August, 1907, be admitted into France during the year 1916 at one-half of the "minimum" rate of duty prescribed by the French Tariff (*i.e.*, at the rate of 52 francs per 100 kilogs.).

FRENCH COLONIES.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a French Presidential Decree, dated the 2nd March and published in the "Journal Officiel" for the 5th March, which prohibits the exportation and re-exportation from French Colonies and Protectorates (other than Tunis and Morocco) of the articles which were prohibited to be exported or re-exported from France by the Decree of the 12th February (*see* the notice at page 652 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 2nd March). (C. 9,858.)

The Board of Trade are also in receipt, through the same channel, of copy of a French Ministerial Decree, dated the 4th March and published in the French "Journal Officiel" for the 5th March, which abrogates the provisions of the Decrees of the 24th February, 1915, and the 12th February, 1916, in so far as concerns the following articles:—

- Ores of chrome and of nickel;
- Beetroot seeds;
- Tarpaulins (*bâches*) of hemp tissue;
- Cordage, nets, and other cordmakers' wares of hemp;
- Hemp twines;
- Hemp tissues;
- Aluminium ore;
- Anhydrous and hydrated alumina, salts of alumina, and oxides of aluminium.

[The Decrees of the 24th February, 1915, and the 12th February, 1916, allowed the exportation of various articles (including those mentioned) from the French Colonies and Protectorates (other than Tunis and Morocco), without special authorisation, when consigned to the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, and certain other countries. Special permission must now be obtained before the articles mentioned above may be shipped from the Colonies in question to any foreign destination. (C. 9,897.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRANCE (GUADELOUPE.)

The Board of Trade are informed by H.M. Vice-Consul at Guadeloupe that the Customs duties on the under-mentioned articles have been temporarily suspended by an Ordinance published in the "Journal Officiel" of the Colony on the 7th January:—

Temporary Suspension of Import Duties on certain Articles. Codfish, herrings, animals for slaughter, poultry, salted meats, potatoes, corn, dry vegetables, and table fruits. (S1,068.)

SWITZERLAND.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Decree of the Swiss Federal Council, dated the 6th March, which prohibits the exportation of the following articles from Switzerland, as from the 8th March:—

Alkaloids and glucosides of all kinds, and their salts and combinations—in so far as exportation is not already prohibited;

Carbide of calcium;

Cardboard cut into sheets less than $\frac{1}{2}$ square metre in area; cardboard (of any size) cut on all its edges, or cut to shape for a special purpose;

Cotton tissues, plain or twilled:—creamed, bleached, mercerised, impregnated;

Note—Facilities will be accorded for cotton tissues exported with embroidered dresses and blouses;

Formaldehyde preparations and derivatives—in so far as exportation is not already prohibited;

Glass and glass wares of all kinds, with the following exceptions, *viz.*, vitrifications, enamel, glass beads, glass mounted in metal (unpainted), paintings on glass and "*lithophanes*";

Glycerine, crude, and glycerine lye;

Ferrosilicon, in the rough;

Iron wares of all kinds, with the exception of machines other than for textile industries, watches and detached parts thereof, instruments and apparatus—in so far as exportation is not already prohibited;

Manganese, chrome, molybdenum, titanium, uranium, vanadium, and wolfram (tungsten ore), in the metallic state, even combined one with another or with other metals, manufactured, or in powder, bars, wire and sheets—in so far as exportation is not already prohibited;

Metallic arsenic, cadmium, cobalt; metals and metallic compositions not specially provided for in the Tariff;

Machines for textiles industries and detached parts thereof;

Military and police dogs of any age and of any size (as provided for by the Decree of the Federal Council dated the 18th September, 1914), especially sheep dogs, Airedale terriers, "Dobermannpinscher" dogs, and mountain dogs (Swiss cattle dogs).

(C. 2,643.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SPAIN.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Spanish Royal Order was published in the "Gaceta de Madrid" for the 16th March, providing that potatoes up to a quantity of 3,000 tons may be exported from the Canary Islands free of export duty. A further Royal Order published in the same issue of the "Gaceta" reduces the export duty on chickpeas exported from Spain from 20 to 5 pesetas per 100 kilogs., and fixes the total quantity of chickpeas which may be exported at 12,000 tons. (C. 10,253.)

**Exportation of
Potatoes from
the Canary
Islands and
of Chickpeas from
Spain.**

MOROCCO.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Decree (Arrêté Vizieriel) of the 6th February, which lays down certain regulations concerning the employment of antiseptics, colouring materials, and artificial essences in the preparation of alimentary products and beverages destined for sale and consumption in Morocco.

These regulations may be inspected by British traders interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 10,195.)

**Regulations
concerning
Alimentary
Products
and Beverages.**

URUGUAY.

The Uruguayan "Diario Oficial" for the 28th January contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 25th January, which amends Articles 211, 212, and 213 of the Uruguayan Consular Regulations, concerning the manifests of goods shipped to Uruguayan ports. It is provided by this Decree that manifests must conform to the model annexed to the Decree, and must contain the following particulars:—

**Manifests and
Certificates of
Origin for Goods
Shipped to
Uruguay.**

1. The class, flag, and name of the vessel, the name of the master, the ship's registered tonnage, the port of departure, and the Uruguayan ports for which bound;
2. The numbers of the bills of lading, the marks, numbers, quantities, kind and contents of the packages, the gross weight or measurement of the packages, and the net weight of each package;
3. The name of the shipper and of the person to whom the goods are consigned, or an indication that the bills of lading are "to order";
4. Country of origin of the goods (except for goods declared "in transit"); total value of the goods (if possible, expressed in Uruguayan gold pesos); freight rates (except in the case of goods declared "in transit"), and amount of freight paid.

Four copies of each manifest (instead of three, as previously) are to be presented to the Uruguayan Consular Agent, at least two of

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

URUGUAY—*continued.*

which must be drawn up in, or translated into, Spanish. Two copies of the manifest are to be "legalised" by the Consular agent.

In cases where Consular agents cannot obtain from shippers the particulars as to freight (see under 4 above), they are to calculate the figures at the rates current in their place of residence during the week in which the shipment is made.

Annexed to the Decree is a model of the certificate of origin which Urugnayan Consuls are empowered by the Decree of the 13th September, 1915, to issue in respect of goods destined to be imported into Uruguay (*see* the notice at pages 337-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal," for the 4th November last).

The provisions of the Decree are to come into force on the 1st April, 1916; and the complete text of the Decree, and of the forms of manifests and certificates of origin annexed thereto, may be seen by British exporters interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 9.681.)

EXCISE CHANGES.

NETHERLANDS.

Article 39 of the Dutch "Leeningwet" (Loan Law) of the 23rd December, 1914, modifies as follows the excise duty payable on sugar produced in, or imported into the Netherlands:—

Kind of Sugar.	Rate of Excise Duty.	
	Former.	Fixed by Loan Law, 1914.
	Fl. cts.	Fl. cts.
Candy, of a quality not inferior to a standard established by the Minister of Finance ...	<i>Per 100 kilogs.</i> 28 50	<i>Per 100 kilogs.</i> 23 75
Leaf sugar, lump sugar, and all sugars not specially taxed	27 00	22 50
Unrefined sugar—		
Of a saccharine richness of 98 per cent. or higher... ..	27 00	22 50
Of a saccharine richness of less than 98 per cent	0 27	0 22½
<i>Per 100 kilogs.</i>	<i>Per 100 kilogs.</i>	<i>Per 100 kilogs.</i>
but not less than	18 00	15 00
Bastard sugars	Dutiable as unrefined sugar.	
Melada, molasses, syrups and other liquids containing sugar	<i>Per 100 kilogs.</i> 6 00	<i>Per 100 kilogs.</i> 5 00
<i>Note.</i> —When the purity factor of these liquids exceeds 68, the excise duty is increased by 30 cents (formerly 36 cents) for every unit above 68, fractions of a unit being ignored.		
Glucose from fecula—solid, granulated, in powder, and also "massé" grated or otherwise crushed	18 00	15 00

*Excise Changes.***NETHERLANDS**—*continued.*

Article 37 of the Law provides that during the years 1915, 1916 and 1917 an additional 10 per cent. is to be levied on the excise duties on *spirits*, and an additional 20 per cent. on the excise duties on *sugar and wine*. It will be observed that the reduced rates of excise duty on sugar, *plus* 20 per cent., are equivalent to the rates of excise duty leviable before the passage of the Law (*i.e.* the rates shown in the second column of the statement printed above.)

(C. 8,336.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.**BRITISH CARGO STEAMSHIP SERVICES.**

Information regarding British cargo steamship services, trading between the United Kingdom and all ports of the world, may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Firms making written application for information are requested to state their requirements clearly, particularly indicating the ports or districts between which cargo is to be carried.

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

The "London Gazette" of 17th March publishes the following further list of ships whose cargoes, or part of them, have been detained by H.M. Armed Forces:—

Name of Vessel.	Nationality.	Cargo detained at
Diana	Netherland	London
Oscar Frederik	Swedish	Kirkwall
Pollux	Netherland	London
Zaanland	Netherland	The Downs

**PROCEEDINGS BEFORE BRITISH PRIZE
COURTS OVERSEA.**

The "London Gazette" of 17th March notifies that proceedings have been instituted in the Prize Court in Malta in respect of the vessel "Chalkis," and also in the Prize Court at Zanzibar in respect of part cargo *ex* the vessels "Orator" and "Ulefos." Appearance should be entered by all persons claiming an interest as soon as possible.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is informed by Messrs. F. P. Barney & Co., of Billiter Buildings, London, E.C., that they have commenced new services of steamers from the United Kingdom to Dunkirk and Boulogne from

**New Steamship
Services to
France.**

Shipping and Transport.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

Boston (Lines.), Newport, and Swansea. Sailings will take place as follows:—From Boston and Newport every ten or twelve days, and from Swansea as cargo offers. The agents at the British ports are: Boston, Messrs. Sutcliff & Co., 32, Market Place; and Newport and Swansea, Messrs. Jones, Heard & Co., Ltd. (C.I.B. 11,551.)

AUSTRALIA.

The Sydney Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia reports an official announcement to the effect that the work of constructing the new underground railway in that city (see notices on p. 468 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 21st May, 1914, and p. 117 of the issue of 17th April, 1913) would be commenced during the current month (March) and is expected to be completed by the end of 1919. The electrification of the existing suburban railways is to be undertaken by the New South Wales Government Railways and Tramways Department in conjunction with the underground railway scheme of the Public Works Department. The two schemes are intended to be completed simultaneously at an estimated cost of £6,000,000, to which must be added £600,000 for rolling stock.

So far as can be ascertained, the type of car to be used on the underground system has not yet been decided upon, and it is understood that owing to the existing unsettled conditions, and the consequent difficulty in securing regular supplies of steel and other necessary material, little work beyond shaft sinking and excavation work will be put in hand for some time at least.

(C.I.B. 9,299.)

PORTUGAL.

The "Diario do Governo" (Lisbon) of 14th March publishes a Decree (No. 2,277) authorising the Government, whenever the interests of national defence and economy require, to mobilise any vessels, whether engaged in the coasting trade, fisheries, local traffic or pleasure voyages, and to take possession of the same, and of their installations, materials and appurtenances. The indemnity to be paid for the use of the vessel will correspond to the loss suffered by the owner during the time he is deprived of his ship, and will be liquidated quarterly.

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

[A notice regarding the requisitioning by the Portuguese Government of means of maritime transport appeared on p. 744 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9th March.]

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

CANADA.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) has forwarded a copy of Bulletin No. 28 of the Ontario Bureau of Mines, from which the following figures of the output of certain minerals in the Province of Ontario in 1915 have been taken, the corresponding figures for 1914 being added for purposes of comparison:—

	1914.		1915.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Dollars.		Dollars.
Gold ozs.	268,942	5,529,767	411,588	8,501,391
Silver "	25,217,391	12,795,214	23,730,839	11,742,463
Nickel in matte tons of 2,000 lbs.	22,760	5,109,088	34,039	17,019,500
Copper in matte "	14,453	2,081,332	19,608	3,921,600
Iron ore "	240,059	531,379	394,054	761,515
Pig iron "	556,112	7,041,079	493,400	5,910,625
Portland cement barrels	2,609,750	2,931,190	2,322,242	2,531,537
Natural gas ... million c. ft.	13,223	2,316,687	12,273	2,299,307
Petroleum Imp. galls.	7,437,356	337,867	7,505,478	300,219
Salt tons of 2,000 lbs.	104,774	498,383	116,648	585,022

Dollar=4s. 1½d.

(C. I. B. 10,639.)

NOTE.—The 1915 figures are subject to revision.

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand has forwarded an extract from the local press of 19th January, from which it appears that the scheme for the harnessing of the Wairoa Falls for hydro-electric purposes (see pp. 282-3 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 8th May, 1913) is now rapidly approaching completion. The power from the falls is to be used for the supply of electricity to the town of Whangarei. The work has been undertaken by a local cement company which is also erecting a new cement mill at Portland, on the shore of Whangarei Harbour. In three or four months' time the whole of the new works should be in operation.

The central principle of the hydro-electric scheme is the tapping of the Wairoa River, one of the main branches of the Northern Wairoa, just above the celebrated Wairoa Falls, which are situated about midway between the two coasts of North Island, and the conveyance of a large body of the water to a power house on the river-side a mile and a half lower down. The canal into which the water is diverted has a minimum width at the bottom of 24 ft. and a maximum width at the

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

NEW ZEALAND—*continued.*

top of 60 ft. This canal terminates in a reservoir 360 ft. long by 100 ft. wide, whence the water is conveyed through the largest water-carrying pipes in the Dominion to the power house. The power house is designed to accommodate eventually turbines of 6,000 h. p.; the 3,000 h. p. plant now provided is sufficient for present purposes, but can easily be doubled by augmenting the pipe lines and electrical machinery as the demand increases.

Some of the latest ideas and inventions have been employed in connection with the scheme. One of these is an automatic weir on the overflow of the big dam, the first of its kind to be erected outside Europe. The installation of this weir, which consists of two 44 ft. gates which rise and fall automatically with the flood water, is the result of a demand by the Public Works Department that arrangements should be made in the river for the discharge, in flood-time, of more than 30,000 gallons of water per second. (C.I.B. 9,471.)

JAPAN (COREA).

With reference to the notice on p. 50 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st April, 1915, relative to a proposed revision of Korean mining regulations, H.M. Consul-General at Seoul (Mr. A. H. Lay, C.M.G.) has furnished, under date 13th January, a translation of a Mining Ordinance, issued by the Governor-General of Corea on the 24th December, which is to take the place of the Mining Law of 12th July, 1906.

The Ordinance, which is to take effect upon a date to be determined by the Governor-General of Corea, consists of sixty-four articles and is based on the Mining Law of Japan, the wording being identical in many places. The main feature of importance is that in future foreigners, as individuals, will be prohibited under the new legislation from obtaining mining concessions in Corea, as they are entitled to under the existing Law. The grant of mining rights is hereafter to be limited to Japanese subjects or juridical persons established in accordance with Japanese law. Foreigners will, therefore, only be able to acquire such rights by forming Japanese juridical persons. Mining rights already in existence and held by foreigners or foreign juridical persons are not to be interfered with, but foreign juridical persons, in order to succeed to such rights, must become juridical persons established in accordance with Japanese law and have their head office in Corea. Priority of application will probably no longer ensure the grant of mining rights, although this is not expressly stated in the Ordinance.

Mr. Lay adds that, according to the "Keito Nippo" the detailed regulations for the enforcement of the Ordinance were to be published not later than the middle of February, and therefore both the Ordinance and Regulations would probably come into force some day in March.

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

JAPAN (COREA)—*continued.*

In forwarding Mr. Lay's translation of the Ordinance, H.M. Embassy at Tokio states that the provision (Article 6) of the Ordinance forbidding foreign individuals, as such, from acquiring mining rights in Corea, is not likely to operate to the disadvantage of genuine British applicants, since the prospect that any single person will wish to acquire such rights in the future is remote. Applications are practically certain to be made only by companies.

The limitation to Japanese juridical persons of the acquisition of mining rights, established by the same Article, is reasonable from the Japanese point of view, and is doubtless designed to guard against a repetition of abuses which have occurred in the past, when such rights have been acquired by companies, who, solely to avoid the necessity of submitting their books to examination, have declared themselves to be incorporated under the laws of some remote State.

The full translation of the Ordinance may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 7,959.)

TEXTILES AND TEXTILE MATERIALS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 16th March, 1916, was 115,129 and the number imported during the eleven weeks ended 16th March, 1916, was 1,098,156 (including 759 bales British West Indian, 150 bales British West African, 2,585 bales British East African, and 142 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 16th March, 1916, was 15,725 and during the eleven weeks 107,177.

For further details see p. 907.

CANADA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) has forwarded a copy of the final report on the field crops in Canada in 1915, issued by the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa, from which the following statistics relative to the area under flax and the production of flax seed in certain Provinces are extracted, the figures for 1914 being added for purposes of comparison :—

Area under Flax and Production of Flax Seed in certain Provinces in 1915.

*Textiles and Textile Materials.***CANADA**—*continued.*

	Area.		Yield.	
	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.
	Acres.	Acres	Bushels.	Bushels.
Manitoba	40,000	34,000	338,000	374,000
Saskatchewan ...	958,000	697,000	6,131,000	9,061,000
Alberta	80,000	70,000	614,000	1,124,000
Total	1,078,000	801,000	7,083,000	10,559,000

(C.I.B. 10,869.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) writes calling attention to a short statement on the production of flax fibre in Southern Ontario, which also appears in the above-mentioned report. According to this statement the area under flax grown for fibre in Southern Ontario during 1915 was about 4,000 acres. From this area the production of flax fibre was about 800 tons, which at the average price of approximately 20 cents per lb., or 400 dols. per ton (of 2,000 lbs.) was of the total value of 320,000 dols. In addition, 80 tons of tow at 35 dols. per ton realised 2,800 dols. The same crop also produced seed at the average rate of nearly 12 bushels per acre, or a total yield of 48,000 bushels, the value of which at the average rate of 1.60 dols. per bushel was 76,800 dols. About 30 per cent. of the total production of fibre in Ontario is shipped to Ireland, the rest being exported to New England States.

Most of the crop is secured on land rented from the farmer at from 10 dols. to 14 dols. an acre. Flax straw bought by the ton (seed on) realises upwards of 14.50 dols. a ton delivered at the mill. Under the straight rental system, the farmer always carries out the cultivation, and in some cases hauls in the crop when harvested. The mill operator arranges for the seeding, weeding and harvesting. The mills manufacture the retted straw into flax fibre ready for the hackles of the spinner. Retting in Canada has heretofore been done almost exclusively by the dew retting or meadow system.

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

[A notice relative to the development of the flax industry in Canada appeared on p. 818 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th March.]

Dollar = 4s. 1½d.

(C.I.B. 10,848.)

JAPAN.**Cotton Spinning Industry in 1915.**

See article on 870-2.

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 18th March, 1916, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	57s. 9d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	55s. 4d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	31s. 10d.

For further particulars see p. 907.

A statement is published on p. 908 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 18th March, 1916, as compared with the imports during the corresponding weeks of the two previous years.

Imports of Agricultural Produce.

various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 18th March, 1916, as compared with the imports during the corresponding weeks

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

BRITISH INDIA.

The official "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta) of 25th February publishes a final general memorandum on the 1915-16 ground nut crop in British India. The memorandum is based upon reports received from the three Provinces of Bombay, Madras, and Burma, which comprise 99 per cent. of the entire area under ground nuts in British India. The total estimated area is reported to be 1,935,000 acres as compared with 2,413,000 acres (revised figure) for 1914-15, or a decrease of 20 per cent. The total yield is estimated at 1,011,000 tons of nuts in shell as against 947,000 tons (revised figure) in the previous crop year, or an increase of 7 per cent. The season has, on the whole, been favourable.

CEYLON.

The following statistics of the exports of rubber of domestic production from Ceylon during the month of December, and the years 1914 and 1915, have been extracted from official returns issued by the Ceylon Government:—

To	Dec., 1914.	Dec., 1915.	Jan.-Dec., 1914.	Jan.-Dec., 1915.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
United Kingdom	3,398,509	2,159,597	21,609,644	26,898,371
United States	—	1,458,384	7,967,426	19,383,095
Other countries	272,721	219,903	4,776,029	2,522,350
Total exports of rubber of domestic production ...	3,671,230	3,837,884	34,353,099	48,803,816

Agricultural and Forest Products.

CANADA.

Area under Flax and Production of Flax Seed in Certain Provinces in 1915. See notice on p. 899.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

A "fair average quality" standard sample of this season's wheat, the average weight of which has been fixed by the Joint Grain Committees of the Fremantle and Perth Chambers of Commerce at 60½ lbs. to the Imperial bushel, has been received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, from the Secretary of the Fremantle Chamber of Commerce. The sample may be inspected by United Kingdom traders interested at the Offices of the Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 11,246.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANADA.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) reports that a Bureau of Practical Commercial Export Intelligence is being organised by the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa. The work of this Bureau will include the selection from outside countries of such articles of import into those countries as might possibly be manufactured in Canada, and their tabulation and display at a central dépôt where they may be examined by Canadian manufacturers. These articles may also be exhibited from time to time in some of the large cities of Canada.

A beginning will be made with respect to toys, including dolls, an exhibition of which will be held in Toronto on 28th March. The large departmental stores have promised to send representatives and it is expected that many interesting and valuable suggestions will be made regarding the manufacture of toys in Canada. Samples of German and American toys will be shown, and it is hoped to include exhibits from Canadian manufacturers. A conference of those interested will be held at the time of the exhibition, when statistical and other information by toy experts will be given. (C.I.B. 10,849.)

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

According to the Report on Trinidad and Tobago for the year ended 31st March, 1915, recently issued by the Colonial Office (*Annual Series*, No. 877), the grant of preferential rates of duty to goods of United Kingdom manufacture has had little or no effect in increasing imports of such goods into the Colony.

Imports from United Kingdom under Preferential Tariff.

*Miscellaneous.***TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO—continued.**

The following table shows the value of the principal imports into the Colony in 1914 of manufactured articles on which a preference is given to the United Kingdom, the figures for 1913 being added for purposes of comparison, and imports from the United Kingdom being especially distinguished:—

	1913.		1914.	
	From United Kingdom.	Total.	From United Kingdom.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Boots and shoes	12,050	35,437	23,029	48,189
Butter	10,191	32,827	12,074	38,537
Carriages, carts and wagons, including motor vehicles	5,572	23,702	14,785	33,935
Cattle food... ..	539	21,725	722	24,514
Cement	10,665	21,975	6,568	21,320
Cheese	1,079	9,322	866	10,290
Cordage and twine	6,489	10,448	8,131	13,182
Glass and glassware	4,258	9,735	4,072	10,237
Lard	89	47,936	141	51,305
Metal manufactures—Nails, spikes, rivets, &c.	†	†	22,712	32,546
Milk, condensed	31,117	44,896	31,810	41,752
Paints, colours, and varnishes	8,063	13,056	9,423	12,863
Paper and manufactures thereof	†	†	12,901	22,246
Soap	31,545	33,458	34,436	37,510
Wood manufactures—Furniture, doors, sashes and blinds	†	†	6,400	34,792

† No comparable figures.

The Collector of Customs points out that in 1914, in the absence of the necessary proofs of origin, *only goods to the value of £139,072 were admitted into the Colony from the United Kingdom at the preferential rate.*

[In order to obtain the benefit of preferential rates of duty on imports into Trinidad and Tobago certificates of origin in the prescribed form must be used. The forms of certificate at present required can be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.]

FRANCE (MADAGASCAR).

H.M. Consul at Antananarivo (Mr. T. P. Porter) reports the withdrawal of the conditions under which the Government of Madagascar was disposed, in September and October last, to supply sample lots of crocodile skins (see notice on p. 369 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 11th November). The offer of rewards for the capture of crocodiles has been withdrawn.

(C.I.B. 9,450.)

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

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

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORT.

The following report of the Annual Series has been issued since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 5,565. Trade of Pernambuco (Brazil) in 1914. Price 2½d. (post free 3½d.).

Shipping.	Whale fishery.
Port charges.	Reports from Alagoas and
Sugar cultivation.	Parahyba.
Fruit cultivation.	Map.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Merchant Shipping (Load Line and Deck Cargoes of Wood Goods). Report of the Committee appointed by the Board of Trade to advise on the Load Lines of Merchant Ships and the Carriage of Deck Cargoes of Wood Goods. Price 2s. 2d. (Post free 2s. 7d.)

Merchant Shipping: Exercise of Consular Powers in British Protectorates. Price 1d. (Post free 1½d.)

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

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

Wheat Cultivation and Flour Milling Industry in China.
"Weekly Bulletin of Canadian Department of Commerce" (Ottawa), 21st Feb.

Dairy Produce: Production and Consumption in Germany.
"Deutscher Reichsanzeiger" (Berlin), 14th Feb.

Coffee Market in United States of America: Effect of Dollar Exchange.
"Fileman's Brazilian Review" (Rio de Janeiro), 16th Feb.

Olive Crop of 1915-16 in Tunis.
Italian Consular Report (Rome), No. 1 (1916).

Sugar Market at Magdeburg.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 22nd Feb.

Coffee Market in Germany.
"Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin), 28th Feb.

Cotton Growing Possibilities in Australia.
"Age" (Melbourne), 22nd Jan.

Tea Trade of China in 1915.
"Journal of the British Chamber of Commerce" (Shanghai), Jan.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

Comodoro Rivadavia Oil Industry: Proposed Developments.
"Review of the River Plate" (Buenos Aires), 18th Feb.

Rhenish-Westphalian Coal Syndicate: Operations in January.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 4th Mar.

Mineral Industry of the Katanga.
Italian Consular Report (Rome), No. 4 (1916).

Vanadium: its importance in the Future.
"L'Economiste Français" (Paris), 19th Feb.

Iron Market in Upper Silesia.
"Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin), 23rd Feb.

Mining Prospects in Namaqualand.
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 19th Feb.

Salt Industry of Chile.
"Bulletin of the Pan American Union" (Washington), Jan.

Machinery and Engineering.

Bearing Metals: Manufacture in South Africa.
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 26th Feb.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

Shipping at the Port of Santos during Jan.—May, 1915.
Italian Consular Report (Rome), No. 4 (1916).

Shipbuilding on the Rhine at Duisburg.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 5th Mar.

Railway Development in Eastern Inner Mongolia.
"Narth China Herald" (Shanghai), 29th Jan.

Comparative Statement of Expenses of Working Railways
"Journal des Transports" (Paris), 11th March.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

Mohair Trade in 1915.
"Cape Times" (Cape Town), 8th Feb.

Spinning and Weaving Industry in Lower Rhine District.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 9th March.

Piece Goods Trade of Shanghai in 1915.
"Journal of the British Chamber of Commerce" (Shanghai), Jan.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

British East Africa: Trade Conditions.
"Weekly Bulletin of Canadian Department of Commerce" (Ottawa), 21st Feb.

Tientsin: Review of Trade during 1915.
"Journal of the British Chamber of Commerce" (Shanghai), Jan.

Albania: Import and Export Trade in 1914.
Italian Consular Report (Rome), No. 3 (1916).

Germany: Profits of Companies in 1913-14.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 2nd March.

Germany: Labour Market in Greater Berlin in February.
"Deutscher Reichsanzeiger" (Berlin), 3rd March.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

Commercial, Financial and Economic—cont.

Shanghai: Course of Exchange in 1915.
"Journal of the British Chamber of Commerce" (Shanghai), Jan.

Miscellaneous.

Leather Market in Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 28th Feb.

Miscellaneous—continued.

Calcutta Commercial Museum Opened.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta),
 25th Feb.

Electro-Chemical Industries for South Africa.
"South African Mining Journal"
 (Johannesburg), 19th and 26th Feb.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Canada.—

Report of the Secretary of State of Canada, 1914-15.

Ontario Bureau of Mines: Preliminary Report on Mineral Production in 1915.

New South Wales.—Financial Statement of the Premier Colonial Treasurer, 1915.

Queensland.—Notes on the Queensland Railways.

Victoria.—The Lands Acts: Report for 1914-15.

Trinidad and Tobago.—Year Book, 1916.

Costa Rica.—Statistical Annual, 1914.

United States of America.—Mineral Industry during 1914.

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

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

Dominion of Canada	... ..	19, Victoria Street, S.W.; also Portland House, Basinghall Street, E.C. (Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner).
Commonwealth of Australia.	... ..	72, Victoria Street, S.W.
New South Wales	... ..	123-5, Cannon Street, E.C.
Victoria	... ..	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.
Queensland	... ..	409, West Strand, W.C.
South Australia	... ..	85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Western Australia	... ..	Savoy House, 115-6, Strand, W.O.
Tasmania	... ..	56, Victoria Street, S.W.
Dominion of New Zealand	... ..	13, Victoria Street, S.W.
Union of South Africa	... ..	Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C.

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

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

Canada and Newfoundland...	H.M. Trade Commissioner, 3, Beaver Hall Square, 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, "Austera."

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 11 weeks ended 16th March, 1916 :—

	Week ended 16th March, 1916.	11 Weeks ended 16th March, 1916.	Week ended 16th March, 1916.	11 Weeks ended 16th March, 1916.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	88,242	844,624	2,040	24,245
Brazilian	—	115	—	—
East Indian	373	23,498	771	14,091
Egyptian	26,343	199,671	12,878	67,990
Miscellaneous	171	30,348*	36	851
Total	115,129	1,098,156	15,725	107,177

* Including 759 bales British West Indian, 150 bales British West African, 2,585 bales British East African, and 142 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 18th March, 1916, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Week ended 18th March, 1916	57 9	55 4	31 10
Corresponding Week in—			
1909	36 0	28 0	18 6
1910	32 9	23 7	17 11
1911	30 2	25 0	17 5
1912	34 1	31 10	21 9
1913	31 1	28 6	19 11
1914	31 5	25 8	18 6
1915	53 9	32 2	30 7

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

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH of the BOARD OF TRADE.

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

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

The British Industries Fair, 1916, was held at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, from 21st February to 3rd March; it is the present intention of the Board of Trade to hold a Fair in the early spring of each year. The office dealing with Fair matters is at 32, Cheapside, London, E.C.

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

Particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom are given on p. 844.

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

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACTS, 1911 to 1915.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS, 1916.

Unemployment Insurance.

The Unemployment Insurance (Supplementary) Regulations, 1916, dated 15th March, 1916, made by the Board of Trade under Part II of the National Insurance Act, 1911 (1 and 2 Geo: 5, c. 55) and the National Insurance (Part II Amendment) Act, 1914 (4 and 5 Geo: 5, c. 57.)

The Board of Trade in pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the National Insurance Acts, 1911 to 1915, hereby make the following Regulations:—

1. In Regulation 9 (1) (d) of the Unemployment Insurance Regulations, 1912, as amended by Regulation 6 of the Unemployment Insurance (Supplementary) Regulations, 1913, the following words shall be substituted for the words "three months" wherever those words occur, viz: "fourteen weeks."
2. These Regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Supplementary) Regulations, 1916, and shall come into force on the date hereof.

Signed by order of the Board of Trade this 15th day of March, 1916.

(Signed) H. LLEWELLYN SMITH.
Secretary to the Board of Trade.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Decisions by the Umpire.

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

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

1542. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of reed ribs and heald staves for textile machinery.

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

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

