

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

No. 546.

Order made by the Governor in Council under section 4 of the Importation and Exportation Ordinance, 1915, Ordinance No. 32 of 1915, on the 28th November, 1919.

All oleaginous products may from henceforth be exported to any destination without restriction, provided that the usual permit is obtained.

A. G. M. FLETCHER,
Clerk of Councils.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
28th November, 1919.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

No. 547.—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint, under section 9 of the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911, Ordinance No. 9 of 1911, Mr. CHARLES ALEXANDER DICK MELBOURNE to be a Member of the Licensing Board for a period of three years, with effect from the 22nd November, 1919.

25th November, 1919.

No. 548.—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. ALFRED JOHN MCKENZIE WEYMAN to be Second Lieutenant in the Cadet Company, Hongkong Defence Corps, with effect from the 5th November, 1919.

28th November, 1919.

NOTICES.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

No. 549.—The following is added to the list of names published in Government Notification No. 490 of the 17th October, 1919, for valuable services rendered in connection with the war:—

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.
Company Sergeant-Major George Duncan.

No. 550.—The following notices are re-printed from the *Board of Trade Journal* for information.

CLAUD SEVERN,
Colonial Secretary.

28th November, 1919.

United Kingdom Import Restrictions.

Provisional List of Key Industries.

With reference to the Prime Minister's statement in Parliament on Monday, 18th August, on the subject of Trade Policy, the Board of Trade make the following announcement as to the steps which are proposed in connection with imports of goods from abroad.

Legislation will be introduced when Parliament reassembles in the autumn:—

(a) For the protection of goods manufactured in Great Britain and Ireland against dumping by taking power to prevent the sale in this country of similar goods beneath their price in the country of origin;

(b) to enable the Board of Trade to check any flood of imports (for instance, from Germany) that might arise from a collapse of exchange so disproportionate to costs of production in the country of origin as to enable sales to take place in this country at prices altogether below costs of production here;

(c) to deal with unstable "Key" industries in the following way:—

A limited number of unstable "key" industries will be scheduled, the products of which will be prohibited from importation into this country except on licence.

Pending legislation, a general licence under the Prohibition of Import Proclamations will be issued by the Board of Trade having effect as from the 1st September, 1919, and authorising the importation into the United Kingdom of all goods with the exception of those in the following list, which will be treated as unstable "key" industries:—

(1) All derivatives of coal tar generally known as intermediate products capable of being used or adapted for use as dyestuffs or of being modified or further manufactured into dyestuffs. All direct cotton colours, all union colours, all acid colours, all chrome and mordant colours, all alizarine colours, all basic colours, all sulphide colours, all vat colours (including synthetic indigo), all oil, spirit and wax colours, all lake colours, and any other synthetic colours, dyes, stains, colour acids, colour lakes, leuco acids, leuco bases, whether in paste, powder, solution, or any other form.

(2)—(i) Synthetic drugs (including antiseptics).

(ii) Synthetic perfumes and flavourings; synthetic photographic chemicals; synthetic tannins; esters and acid derivatives of aromatic hydro-carbons; alkaloids and their salts (except quinine); and the following organic chemicals:—Acetamide; acetic acid; acetic anhydride; acetyl chloride; camphor bromide, cinnamic acid and its salts; ethylene bromide; formamide; formic acid and its salts; gallic acid; lactic acid; and its salts; nuclein; paraldehyd; pyrogallie acid; saccharin or other substances of like nature or use; salicin; thymol.

(iii) Analytical re-agents; and the following fine chemicals:—Barium compounds; cerium fluoride and fluorides of other rare earth metals; hydro-sulphites and allied bleaching compounds; hypophosphorus acids; iron and ammonium citrate; iron tartrate; molybdic acid and its salts; phosphorus oxides and halogen compounds; salts of per acids and artificial peroxides; silver nucleinate and proteinate; tungstic acid and its salts.

(3) Optical glass, including lenses, prisms and like optical devices.

(4) Scientific glassware.

(5) Illuminating glassware.

(6) Laboratory porcelain.

(7) Scientific and optical instruments.

(8) Potassium compounds.

(9) Tungsten powder and ferro-tungsten.

(10) Zinc oxide.

(11) Lithopone.

(12) Thorium nitrate.

(13) Gas mantles and mantle rings.

(14) Magnetos.

(15) Hosiery needles, latch.

(16) Gauges.

In addition to the above, in pursuance of the undertaking given by the President of the Board of Agriculture in the House of Lords on 19th March, 1919, the prohibition on the importation of hops will be continued for the present.

It is not proposed to make any additions to the above list unless and until Parliament so determine, with the possible exception that in the event of the contingency foreshadowed in paragraph (b) above arising it might be necessary to suspend temporarily all or any of the imports from the country affected by the collapse of exchange.

The Board of Trade announce, in explanation of the above, that pending legislation a General Licence under the Prohibition of Import Proclamations is to be issued to cover all goods with the exception of those set out in the list of key industries. In the case of Kerosene and Benzine (including White Spirit), Gas Oil, and Fuel Oil, this general licence refers to total quantity of import, and does not affect the agreement entered into by the Government to limit the number of importing firms for the period of the existence of the Pool Board and nine months thereafter to those firms which co-operated with the Government to form the Pool Board as a result of which the community received material benefits. The termination of the war organisation of the Pool Board as from 31st January, 1919, was announced in the Press on 2nd January, 1919. The nine months period which has to elapse before other firms are allowed to import does not therefore expire until 31st October, 1919.

Further, it should be noted that in accordance with the provisions of Article 295 of the Peace Treaty, which requires all the parties to the Treaty to adopt the International Opium Convention, the importation of Opium and Cocaine, except under Home Office licence, remains prohibited.

(*Board of Trade Journal*, 28th August, 1919.)

Imperial Preference.

Section 8 of the Finance Act, 1919, (which received the Royal Assent on 31st July), provides as follows:—

“8.—(1) With a view to conferring a preference in the case of Empire products, the duties of customs on the goods specified in the Second Schedule to this Act (see below) shall on and after the dates provided for in that schedule, be charged at the reduced rates (hereinafter referred to as “preferential rates”) shown in the second column of that schedule, where the goods are shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to have been consigned from and grown, produced or manufactured in the British Empire.

“For the purposes of this section:—

“ ‘The British Empire’ means any of His Majesty’s dominions outside Great Britain and Ireland, and any territories under His Majesty’s protection, and includes India:

“Provided that where any territory becomes a territory under His Majesty’s protection, or is a territory in respect of which a mandate of the League of Nations is exercised by the Government of any part of His Majesty’s dominions, His Majesty may by Order-in-Council direct that that territory shall be included within the definition of the British Empire for the purposes of this section, and this section shall have effect accordingly.

“Goods shall not be deemed to have been manufactured in the British Empire as aforesaid unless such proportion of their value as is prescribed by regulations made by the Board of Trade is the result of labour within the British Empire.

“(2) Where the Board of Trade is satisfied as respects any class of goods to which the preferential rates apply that those articles are to a considerable extent manufactured in the British Empire from material which is not wholly grown or produced in the Empire, the Board may by order direct that the preferential rate shall be charged only in respect of such proportion of those goods as corresponds to the proportion of dutiable material used in their manufacture which is shown to have been grown or produced in the Empire.

“(3) Where goods are manufactured in a bonded factory in Great Britain or Ireland from dutiable material shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to have been consigned from and grown or produced in the British Empire, the duty on the manufactured goods shall, to the extent to which they are shown to have been manufactured out of such material, be charged at the preferential rate.

“(4) Any Order-in-Council or regulations made under this section shall be laid before each House of Parliament forthwith, and, if an address is presented to His Majesty by either House of Parliament within the next subsequent twenty-one days on which that House has sat next after the Order or the regulations are laid before it, praying that the Order or regulations be annulled, His Majesty in Council may annul the Order or regulations, and the Order or regulations shall thenceforth be void, but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done thereunder.”

The Second Schedule to the Act is as follows:—

<i>Goods.</i>	PREFERENTIAL RATES.	<i>Rate of Duty.</i>
“Tea - - - - -	} Five-sixths of the full rate.	
Cocoa - - - - -		
Coffee - - - - -		
Chicory - - - - -		
Currants - - - - -		
Dried or preserved fruit (within the meaning of s. 8 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1915) - - - - -		
Sugar - - - - -		
Glucose - - - - -		
Molasses - - - - -		
Saccharin - - - - -		
Motor Spirit - - - - -		
Tobacco - - - - -		
Articles chargeable with the new import duties imposed by s. 12 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1915 - - - - -	Two-thirds of the full rate.	
Wine:—		
Not exceeding 30 degrees of proof spirit.	Sixty per cent of the full rate.	
Exceeding 30 degrees of proof spirit.	Sixty-six and two-thirds per cent of the full rate.	
Sparkling wine in bottle (additional duty)	Seventy per cent of the full rate.	
Still wine in bottle (additional duty) - -	Fifty per cent of the full rate.	
Spirits - - - - -	Rates equivalent to the full rates as chargeable under this Act up to 1st September, 1919.	

“The preferential rates shall be charged:—

- “(a) in the case of tea, on and after the second day of June, nineteen hundred and nineteen;
- “(b) in the case of any other goods, on and after the first day of September, nineteen hundred and nineteen.”

BOARD OF TRADE ORDERS UNDER SECTION 8 OF FINANCE ACT, 1919.

The following Orders, dated 6th August, have been made by the Board of Trade in pursuance of Section 8 of the Finance Act, 1919, and published in the *London Gazette* on the 8th August, 1919:—

Sugar and Tobacco Order.

In pursuance of Section 8 of the Finance Act, 1919, the Board of Trade, being satisfied that Refined Sugar, Molasses, and Extracts from Sugar, and Manufactured Tobacco, are to a considerable extent manufactured in the British Empire from material

not wholly grown or produced within the Empire, hereby order that the preferential rates of Customs duty shall, in the case of Refined Sugar, Molasses, and Extracts from Sugar, and Manufactured Tobacco, be charged only in respect of such proportion of those goods as corresponds to the proportion of dutiable material used in their manufacture which is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to have been grown or produced in the Empire.

Proportion of Value Resulting from Labour within the British Empire.

In pursuance of Section 8 of the Finance Act, 1919, the Board of Trade hereby make the following regulations:—

- (1) Save as hereinafter provided, goods shall not be deemed for the purposes of Section 8 of the Finance Act, 1919, to have been manufactured in the British Empire unless at least 25 per cent of their total value is the result of labour within the British Empire.
- (2) In the case of those classes of those goods in respect of which an Order has been made by the Board of Trade under Section 8, Sub-Section (2) of the Finance Act, 1919, no part of the goods shall be deemed to have been manufactured in the British Empire unless at least 5 per cent of the total value of the goods is the result of labour within the British Empire.
- (3) Where a number of separate articles are included in one parcel or shipment, each and every article shall be considered separately for the purpose of calculating the proportion of value due to labour within the Empire.
- (4) For the purposes of these regulations the total value of an article shall be its cost to the manufacturer at the factory or works, and shall include the value of containers and other forms of interior packing ordinarily sold with the article when it is sold in retail, but shall not include the manufacturer's or exporter's profit or the cost of exterior packing, carriage to port, and other charges incidental to the export of the goods subsequent to their manufacture.
- (5) In calculating the proportion of value which is the result of labour within the British Empire, there may be included under the head of labour the cost to the manufacturer of any materials of purely Empire origin entering into the composition of the article (including the interior packing specified in Regulation (4)) the cost of manufacture, including wages, proportion of fuel, supervision, and other factory expenses, and the cost of the labour of packing for retail sale.

The following may not be included in the proportion of value which is the result of Empire labour, namely, any materials or interior packings not entirely of Empire origin, manufacturer's profit, or the profit or remuneration of any trader, agent, broker, or other person dealing in the article in its finished condition, the expenses of placing the goods in outside packages for export, and the cost of such packages, transportation charges, insurance, and any other charges for services after the goods leave the place of production or manufacture.

- (6) Any question arising on the interpretation of these Regulations shall be referred to the Board of Trade, whose decision shall be final.

(*Board of Trade Journal*, 14th August, 1919.)

Trading with late Enemy and Other Countries.

The following notes on trading conditions as affected by the raising of the blockade, the authorisation of the resumption of trade with Germany and other countries, and the removal of United Kingdom import restrictions, are published by the Board of Trade for the information of British traders. These notes supersede those published in July last as Parliamentary Return "Cmd. 274".

During the war it has been necessary to prohibit all trading with the enemy, but with the conclusion of peace with Germany the necessity for this prohibition has ceased. It may be expected that there will be a considerable demand in the late enemy countries

for all kinds of goods; as this market is now open to all the world, it is no part of the policy of His Majesty's Government to discourage British traders from competing therein, and it is desirable that British traders should make every effort to secure a proper footing in Central Europe.

1.—*Germany.*

Exports.—Any goods may be sent to Germany without licence, except goods on Lists "A" and "B" of prohibited exports. Applications for export licences in respect of goods included in those lists should be addressed to the Export Licence Department, 1, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1. It is understood that at present the import of all goods into unoccupied Germany is subject to import licence, for which the German consignee has to make application to the competent authority in Berlin.

Imports.—Any goods may be imported from Germany, and paid for, without licence, except goods whose importation from all foreign countries is prohibited. Import prohibitions now apply only to a small number of goods, a list of which will be found in the *Board of Trade Journal* of the 28th August, 1919.

Other transactions.—Other transactions of a commercial or financial nature with firms in Germany are permissible without further licence, provided they do not involve any of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) the payment of money arising out of pre-war transactions;
- (b) the delivery of or dealing with property held in this country for persons in Germany since before the outbreak of war;
- (c) the transfer of securities by or on behalf of a person in Germany;
- (d) the allotment or transfer of securities issued by a company to or for the benefit of a German subject;
- (e) the transfer of any debt or other obligation due to a person in Germany.

It should, of course, be understood that, as regards the financing of transactions, traders must make the best arrangements they can, and, in case of uncertainty as to the best mode of procedure, they should consult their bankers.

2.—*The Territories previously included in the Austro-Hungarian Dominions.*

The British regulations are the same as those set out above in the case of Germany, except that List "D" applies in the case of exports to Austria and Jugo-Slavia.

3.—*Turkey and Bulgaria.*

Except that List "D" of prohibited exports applies to Turkey, and Lists "D" and "E" to Bulgaria, the British regulations are the same as for Germany.

4.—*Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and Switzerland.*

It is no longer necessary to obtain certificates from Importing Associations in these countries, or to procure other forms of guarantee, or to consign goods to such Associations. Export licences, for which application should be made to the Export Licence Department at the address given above, are required only for goods on Lists "A" and "B" of prohibited exports.

5.—*Poland, Finland, Esthonia, Lettland, Lithuania.*

So far as British regulations are concerned, there are no special restrictions on trade with these countries, but as in the case of other foreign countries export licences are required for goods on Lists "A" and "B" and general prohibitions of import apply to these as to other countries.

Further information regarding the export of goods to the above and other countries will be found in the "List of Export Prohibited Goods", which is published fortnightly by the Export Licence Department of the Board of Trade, 1, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S. W. 1.

Consular Certificates of Origin and Interest.—These certificates are no longer required for goods imported into this country.

Declarations of Ultimate Destination and Disclosure of Names of Consignees.—These declarations will no longer be required to be made in respect of exports from the United Kingdom, and disclosure of the name of the consignee on Bills of Lading or Shipping Manifests is unnecessary, except in a limited number of cases where the Export Licence Department may continue to specify on an export licence the name of the consignee.

Export of Aircraft.

The Board of Trade Export Licence Department announce that an Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the undermentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria. Applications need no longer be made to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of these goods to the countries other than those mentioned.

“Aeroplane engines and their component parts.”

“Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.”

Export of Horse Flesh.

The Board of Trade Export Licence Department announce that an Open General Licence has been issued for the export of Horse Flesh to all destinations with which trading is permitted. Applications need no longer be submitted to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of this commodity.

(*Board of Trade Journal*, 2nd October, 1919.)

LAND REGISTRY OFFICE.

No. 551.—It is hereby notified for general information that a Memorial of Re-entry by the Government on Farm Lot No. 35 has been registered according to law.

PHILIP JACKS,
Land Officer.

27th November, 1919.

OFFICE OF REGISTRAR OF TRADE MARKS.

No. 552.—It is hereby notified that the registration of the following trade marks has been renewed under the provisions of the Trade Marks Ordinance, 1909:—

Number of Mark.	Date of Registration.	Name of Owner.	Period of Renewal.	Class in which renewed.
No. 138 of 1905.	25th November, 1905.	African Cigarette Company, Limited, Cecil Chambers, 86, Strand, London, W.C., England.	25th November, 1933.	45
No. 139 to 141 of 1905.	”	Maspero Frères, Limited, Cecil Chambers, 86, Strand, London, W.C., England.	”	45
No. 142 of 1905.	”	The British-American Tobacco Company, Limited, Cecil Chambers, 86, Strand, London, W.C., England.	”	45