

# FRANCE'S IMPORT LIST WITHOUT RESTRICTIONS

French Consul General issues List of Articles which may now freely be Exported to France--Decree of 1917 is Repealed.

The French Consul General to Canada has received a detailed list of merchandise which under the French Government decree of January 20 it is now permissible to import into France. For other goods, those not mentioned in the list given below, there is still a prohibition decree against imports by France.

The list of goods which can be imported without license is as follows:

## LIVE ANIMALS.

Horses; horses for the butchery; mules, male and female; donkeys and she asses; cattle; game, poultry, pigeons, rabbits.

## ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

Fresh meats; hams and salt meats; pig meats, manufactured; beef muzzles; poultry and pigeons, killed; deer, stag, rabbits and other game, killed; goose liver, fresh and salted; canned meats; extracts of meats, in cubes or otherwise; casings, fresh, raw, dried or salted; raw peltry; hairs (horse); hairs, raw, combed or carded in bottle; feathers; raw silk cocoons, diaped or thrown, silk waste; human hair, unwrought; Messina hair; greases from animal other than fish; margarine, oleo-margarine, alimentary fats and similar substances; train-oil scourgings of hides; animal wax; eggs of game and fowl and egg yolks sweetened and not sweetened; eggs of silkworm; milk; pure condensed milk; condensed milk with sugar added in the proportion of less than 50 per cent; powdered milk with sugar added in a proportion less than 50 per cent; cheese; butter; honey; manure; bones, calcined white; bone-black; oreillons (leather or hide clippings); other animal products, raw.

## FISHERIES.

Fresh soft-water fish, fresh sea-fish; fish, dried, salted or smoked; preserved fish, pickled or otherwise prepared; oysters; lobster, spiny lobster, fresh, preserved, natural or prepared; mussels and other shell-fishes; fat of fish; spermaceti (whale or cachalot); cods' roes and mackerels' roes; raw fins of whale; raw hides of sea-dogs and seals; raw coral; natatory bladders of fish, raw or simply dried.

## RAW ANIMAL SUBSTANCES TO BE USED IN MEDICINE OR PERFUMERY.

Sponges of all kinds, raw; other raw substances (musk, muskrat tails, dried cantharides, civets, castoreum, grey amber, etc.).

## HARD MATERIALS FOR HEWING.

Elephants' tusks; tortoise shells; ivory or artificial shells; hardened casein shells; bones and hoofs of cattle (raw); cattle horns.

## MEALY FOODS.

Malt (germinated barley); sea biscuits and breads; meal, mealed semoula, husked or peeled grains, husked and peeled; gluten, dry, moistened, and flour enriched with gluten; semoula pastes and Italian pastes; sago, salep, flour of manioc; rices in stalks, whole, flour, semoula and broken; dried vegetables; chestnuts, sweet chestnuts; meals of chestnuts and sweet chestnuts; dari, millet, foxtail grass (flour and grain); potatoes.

## FRUITS AND SEEDS.

Table fruits, dried or pressed; table fruits, pickled or preserved; fruits to be distilled, green anise, juniper berries and fennels, bilberries, whortle berries, sloes and figs of cactus; figs destined exclusively to distillation or manufacture of wine; dried raisins, dates destined exclusively to distillation and manufacture of wine; sowing seeds.

## COLONIAL PRODUCES FOR CONSUMPTION.

Molasses; sirups; sweet biscuits (other

than those made of bread flours); preserves; cocoa; pepper; pimento; amomums and cardamoms; cinnamon; cassia lignea; nutmeg; mace; clove; vanilla; tea.

## VEGETABLE OILS AND JUICES.

Fixed oils, aromatized; alimentary vegetable fats; volatile oils or essences; synthetic or artificial perfumes, pure, mixed with natural products or extracts of vanilla and its by-products; vegetable wax of carnauba, myrica and other gums (other than turpentine, resins, colophony, pitch, resin loafs and black resin); vegetable tar; oil of resin; resins and other exotic resinous products other than the pine and balm trees; balsms; camphor, natural, raw and refined, artificial or synthetic camphor; rubber, balata, gutta-percha, raw or re-melted in bulks; lime (glu); manna; aloes; opium; Spanish juice; sarcocol, kino and other desiccated vegetable juices.

## MEDICINAL SPECIES.

Roots; herbs, flowers and leaves; barks; lichens; medicinal fruits and seeds.

## WOODS.

Logs, fagots and fagoted twigs; charcoal; fine woods; dye wood.

## FILAMENTS, STALKS AND WORKABLE FRUITS.

Hemp; phormium tenax, abaca, aloes and other filamentous vegetables not designated; chinagrass; rushes, and reeds (raw), couch-grass, piassava, istle, mat-weed, fibre of cocoa; willows, raw, barked, rushes and reeds, called chinese rattan, for basket works; lime-tree bark for cords; empty cocoa shells and calabashes; hard seeds for hewing.

## DYES AND TANNINS.

Roots, herbs, leaves, flowers, berries, seeds, fruits and barks for dyeing and tanning.

## DIVERS PRODUCTS AND WASTES.

Vegetables, fresh, salted or pickled, preserved or dried; sourkraut cabbage; hops, lupinine of hop; beets, fresh, dried, whole, in husks, in powder; chicory roots; fodders, moss litter and dried beet pulp; yeast; millet straw for broom-making; straw of cereals, cleaned, bleached or dyed, with or without the ear; bran of all sorts of grains; oil-cakes other than from oleaginous seeds and malts (drèches); rags; peat and turf for fuel; plants of fruit trees or forest trees; products and wastes of vegetable not designated other than natural fresh flowers.

## BEVERAGES.

Mistelles; vinegars other than those of the perfumery; ciders and pear liquor; beers; hydromel; orange juice; mashed apples and pears.

## MARBLES, STONES, EARTHS, FUELS, MINERALS, ETC.

Alabaster, raw, hammer-dressed or sawed; rough precious stones; agata and other like stones, uncut hewn stones including dressed construction stones, cut or planed; lithographic stones; hones and Levantine and Arkansas stones, to whet and sharpen edge-tools, uncut, hewn, cut, polished, rough-hewn; kaolin; rough alunite; phosphates (natural), mica, raw asbestos; infusorial earths or kieselgum; pumice-stone, rough, in fragments, lumps or pulverized; slates; potteries, common, for buildings; rough stones for construction, paving blocks, crushed stone and plaster; pipes and moulded articles, in cement, concrete and armed cement; pressed cement tile; marl; ice (frozen water); sulphur not purified, including mineral and pyrites ground, purified, refined or sublimed mineral tar, obtain by the distillation of coal; bitumen; bitumen and asphalt, in rocks, in putty; tiles, pavings or flag-stones; mineral wax or ozokerite; jet; yellow amber; petroleum oil, rock-oil, and other mineral oils for lighting, raw, refined and essences; heavy oils and residues of petroleum and other mineral oils.

## METALS.

Iron ore; iron straw (wire-mill chips); file-dust or blacksmith's cinders; copper ore; lead ore; tin ore; zinc ore; nickel ore; native mercury; arsenic, ore and metal; cadmium, raw; bismuth (tin-glass); ores not designated (with the exception of ores of chrome, molybdenite and wolfram) (ore of tungsten).

## CHEMICALS.

Chemicals, excepting those hereafter described and of which importation remains prohibited; liquid bromine; bromides; acetic acid; stearic acid; oleic acid of animal origin; deglycerinized oils; potash and carbonate of potassium; caustic sodium; carbonate of soda, raw or refined; sulphate of nitrate of ammonia; acetate of soda; methyl alcohol; formic aldehyde; carburet of calcium; bleaching liquid; glycerine; cyanamide calcic; pyrolignite of lime; acetone; sulphate of copper (blue vitriol); chemicals derived from coal tar, as enumerated in paragraph 2 of section 280; celluloid.

## PREPARED DYES.

Prepared dyes (excepting those derived from coal tar).

## COLOURS.

Colours with the exception of varnishes.

## DIVERS COMPOSITIONS.

Facings for the sizing of yarns and the preparation of tissues; compound medicaments (a) distilled waters, not alcoholic, (b) not designated but appearing in one official pharmacopeia; chicory, burnt, ground and succedaneous; starch, proper; starch of potato, corn and other; exotic tapioca, or native, raw, crushed and granulated; dextrine and other products from farinas, starches or other amylaceous not designated; sealing wax; isinglass, glue from whale tendons and others; glue from bones and hide ligaments; gelatine, in powder, sheets, leaves or slabs; rollers' pastes with gelatine or glycerine base, with or without addition of sugar; albumine; caseine, pure or combined with alkalis solid or dissolved; sugar of milk; greases called of extraction (wool grease, suintine, oil of wool grease).

## POTTERY.

Drain pipes; other potteries of common earth, not glazed nor enamelled; potteries in terra-cotta (utensils and apparatus for the manufacture of chemicals; pipes of all forms; other common potteries of all sorts, sanitary apparatus, household articles, bottles and others); tiles and slabs, ceramic, from common earth, from potter's clay, baked as terra-cotta; crockery from common and tanniferous pastes; artificial teeth made of porcelain, enamel or similar materials, without adjunction of precious metals.

## GLASSES AND CRYSTALS.

Watch glass and pendulum glass; wire-draw glasses, artificial glass balls and corals, glass pearls and other vitrifications in bead form, bored or cut; jewel stones, trinkets coloured or not, in glass; broken glass or ground glass; glass articles not designated.

## TISSUES.

Wools and yarns twisted for weaving, varnished or not; transmission belts in camel's hair, with or without oil coating.

## PAPER AND ITS USES.

Newspapers and periodicals.  
MANUFACTURED HIDES AND FURS.

Hides, dressed, tanned, tawed, curried, varnished, chamouis-dressed, parchment-dressed, harness-leathered or otherwise prepared; artificial leather, ordinary or cardboard leather; artificial leather with base of balata, rubber or other analogous material; loops for sabots, soles cut from beaten and glossed leather, heels, stiffeners and similars, whole or in parts, cut from natural leather; legs of boots, shoes, bottillions, gaiters, stohwasser gaiters, puttees, vamps, clogs, flaps in plain or patent leather; articles of collar-making; belts, bands and thongs for belts, transmission cords, leather pipes, stripes and cut pieces, plates and ribbons unflashed for cards, boxes and hide articles for pneumatics, spinnings, weavings and machineries, in natural leather; belts, bands and thongs for belts and other similar articles in natural leather; furs, prepared or in sewed parts.

## METAL MANUFACTURES.

Paper-making machines; presses and printing machines for lithography, lithography, photo-engraving, half-tones and any other kind of printing on paper, cardboard, metal, celluloid, plastic materials, in black or colours, flat, hollow or embossed; folding machine, type-casting machine, arm-press, coating machine, varnishing, gumming, bronzing machines, automatic machines, book binding machines and materials; ruling and perforating machines for papers and cardboards; machines to manufacture envelopes; woods to clip, cut, cut out, stamp; lathes to dress and bore smooth stereotypes; presses and machines for moulding and stereotyping, other than hydraulic machines and presses; drying presses, stereotyping pots and ovens, moulding presses for cylindrical stereotypes; scoring cylinders, stereotype rolling machines; linotypes and other similar composing machines; machines for corking, rinsing, sealing, filling bottles; frigorific machinery and apparatus; stereotypes, plates and corners for printing on papers other than wall papers with or without designs, obtained by photo-mechanical process and others; sewing needles and sewing machine needles; needles for tulle loom, lace loom, knitting loom, manufactured and jointed; crochets, point for embroidering and cork-screws; office and store punches for perforate papers, tissues, etc.; pins; buckles, clasps, hooks and eyes, eyelets and rivets for gowns, pants, vests, suspenders, belts, gloves, shoes, and for any other object of iron, steel, copper, brass and all other common metals, and metallic parts of those objects; fish-hooks; umbrella mountings; household articles of iron, steel or black sheet-iron not designated; coffee-mill with wooden box, cast-iron or sheet-iron boxes; articles of domestic economy, meat presser, meat cutter, preserves presses; small household pumps; odourless apparels (water-closets) to be drawn or rocked.

## WOODWARE.

Brooms of sorgo or camelina, and common brooms of birch and others; button moulds; sabots; spinned wood for blinds; white cooperage; articles of turner's shop; jaunt of curved wood, not hollowed nor shaped for bicycles; shuttles for weavings of all kinds, finished and not finished; wood handles for agricultural instruments; other woodenwares.

## ARTICLES OF DIVERS MATERIALS.

Riggings and furnitures of shfts; mica in sheets or slabs, articles of mica, mica-nite and pressed mica, papers and linen of mica (glittering) even when added of other materials; felts; branched burners for acetylene lighting; simple burners for acetylene lighting and separated pieces; ivory clippings resulting only from a first operation of the saw or others similar, neither polished nor glossed; plates, plaquettes, tubes, fruit-stones not over 3 centimetres in diameter; pieces of amber or ambroide, cut or moulded, not bored, nor mounted, nor polished, nor entirely shaped; common brush-making, wood mountings; brushes and other articles of brush manufactory; buttons.

## COAST PROVINCE TO TRY ELECTRICAL SMELTING

It is probable, says a report from the western office of the Department of Immigration, that British Columbia Government will introduce a bill in order to assist the iron industry in the province, by way of a practical test in the electric smelting of ores, to take special powers for expropriation of several thousand tons of ore from various properties in the province. This ore will then be turned over free of cost to companies desiring to make practical tests of treatment in electrical furnaces and production of high class pig iron. Two Vancouver firms have approached the Government which is disposed to give consideration to their application for ore.

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