

# THE Board of Trade Journal.

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[No. 932

The Offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are at **73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.**—registered telegraphic address, "**Advantage, Stock, London;**" Code, 5th Edition A.B.C.; telephone numbers, **Central 12807; London Wall 4713 (3 lines).** A statement of the objects and work of the Branch will be found on p. 59 of last week's issue.

Special attention is called to the notice on p. 82 regarding the exhibitions of samples of **German and Austrian or Hungarian goods** which are being held at Wakefield House, 32, Cheapside, E.C. Communications relating to these exhibitions should be sent to the Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), Wakefield House, 32, Cheapside, E.C. Telephone number, **City 2313.**

Attention is also called to the **Sample Room** at 73, Basinghall Street, and in particular to the following samples:—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Fabric for Ties—Toronto enquiry ... ..	8th Oct., 1914	65
Felt Card—Ghent enquiry ... ..	1st " "	12
Chrome Leather—Coimbra enquiry ... ..	" " "	14
Leather for Boot Uppers—Corunna Enquiry ... ..	" " "	15
Paper for Blue Prints, Traeing Paper—Milan enquiry ... ..	" " "	20
Insulators for Sparking Plugs—Milan enquiry ... ..	" " "	20
Pocket Knives for Advertising—Toronto Enquiry ... ..	10th Sept., "	650
Wattle Bark—Standard samples from South Africa ... ..	3rd " "	636
Kaolin from Cape Colony ... ..	" " "	633
Tinned Shad from Portland (Oregon) ... ..	" " "	637
Rubber and Caoutchou from Bolivia ... ..	20th Aug., "	512
Twine—Toronto enquiry ... ..	13th " "	396
Sacking, Matting and Rope made in Sweden from Wood-pulp Cellulose ... ..	23rd July, "	265
Raw Cotton from Argentina ... ..	9th " "	126
Composition Pumice Block—Montreal enquiry ... ..	" " "	66
Materials for Police and Firemen's Uniforms—Argentine Contract offering ... ..	11th June, "	605
"Salino-Sodio"—a fertiliser—from Bilbao ... ..	7th May, "	356

Attention is also called to the following notices:—

<b>Register of firms in the United Kingdom who may desire to receive Confidential Information</b> relative to openings for trade ... ..	81
List of <b>H.M. Trade Commissioners</b> in the Self-Governing Dominions ... ..	130
List of <b>Trade Enquiry Offices</b> in London of the Self-Governing Dominions ... ..	130
List of the <b>more important Articles</b> on trade subjects contained in <b>Foreign and Colonial Publications, &amp;c.</b> received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	126

## OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

N.B.—The attention of British manufacturers is called to pp. 85-90 of this issue on which appear reports from H.M. Trade Commissioners, the Imperial Trade Correspondents, and H.M. Diplomatic and Consular Officers giving information regarding the classes of goods

### *Openings for British Trade.*

for which there is now an opening in their respective countries, owing to the supplies from Germany and Austria-Hungary having ceased.

**NOTE.**—*In reading the following notices of possible openings for United Kingdom goods abroad, regard should be had to the Royal Proclamations and Orders-in-Council relative to the partial prohibition of the exportation of certain articles, and the entire prohibition of the exportation of others, from the United Kingdom, which appeared in the following issues of the "Board of Trade Journal":—6th August, pp. 344-5; 13th August, pp. 406-11; 27th August, pp. 547-9; 3rd September, pp. 606-7; 10th September, pp. 671-3; 17th September, p. 747; 1st October, pp. 30-31; and p. 93 of the present issue.*

#### UNITED KINGDOM.

In view of the cessation of imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary and the fact that there are many articles hitherto imported from those countries which are of importance, if not of necessity, to British manufacturers, importers of such articles are invited by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade to supply information regarding their precise nature and quality, in order that steps may be taken to ascertain whether similar goods might be produced in this country, and, if so, where; or, if not, from what neutral sources they could be obtained.

Similarly, United Kingdom manufacturers now have the markets of Germany and Austria-Hungary closed to them, but in many cases there will be opportunities for the disposal of their products in this country.

Doubtless in a large number of cases importers and manufacturers have already taken steps to inform themselves on these points, but, from cases which have come under the notice of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, it is believed that in some instances it has not proved an easy matter to obtain the necessary information, and it is thought that in such cases the Branch may be able to render some assistance by placing manufacturers and buyers in communication with one another.

Applications have already 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 wish to get into communication with manufacturers or purchasers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from, or sold to, Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Among a very large number of applications received, the following may be noted, in addition to those instanced last week on pp. 2-3 and in previous issues:—

#### Manufacturers Sought for.

Bottles—opal glass, wickered scent bottles, and white flint.  
Bristles for brushes.  
Celluloid—balls for toys, doll faces, and shavings.

Cloths, special—silk for waterproofing, coverings for handbags, stockinettes, mohair, silk damask, cloths for under-clothing, for gloves, &c.

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

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Cosmetics—alum blocks.   | pianoforte fittings, bar iron, and machine parts.   |
| Feathers.  | Sheet metal—nickelled steel sheets, steel sheets with brass facings, zinc sheets with nickel facings, and tinplate. |
| Games—general (for Xmas).  | Sprinklers for perfume bottles.   |
| Glass and glassware—vessels for electric accumulators, fancy novelties, windows, mirrors, syringes, and optical. | Studs (collar, &c.)—raw materials for machining.  |
| Heating and ventilating fans.  | Toys—general, wood, squeakers and voices for animals, dolls and dolls' houses, soldiers, and musical.               |
| Lamps—glass spirit lamps and pocket cases for lamps.   | Waterproofing paste.  |
| Measures of length—metal tapes and rules.  | Wool—Berlin, and for stockings and underwear.   |
| Metals, cutting, &c.—engine fittings, constructional iron-work for concrete, tin boxes,                          |   |

**Markets Sought for.**

- |   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| Bags, cases, &c.—frames and fastenings for. | Leather.             |
| Beads.                                      | Mats and matting.    |
| Bone and ivory.                             | Mattresses.          |
| Brake linings.                              | Paper fasteners.     |
| Branded articles.                           | Plastic composition. |
| Charcoal.                                   | Rubber.              |
| Copra.                                      | Sewing cotton.       |
| Drapery.                                    | Skins.               |
| Goldbeaters' skin.                          | Sponges.             |
| Horsehair.                                  | Tungsten.            |
| Lamp black.                                 | Vulcanite articles.  |

United Kingdom firms interested in any of the above-mentioned articles are invited to write to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., with a view to being placed in communication with the enquirers. A more detailed list of these enquiries has been published and may be obtained by United Kingdom firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

Names of firms abroad open to purchase have also been received in respect of articles of the following classes:—

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Boilers and fittings (28,115).<br>(30,929).    | Curtains (C.M. 3).   |
| Cables—electric (30,929).                      | Cutlery—pocket knives, scissors, knives, razors (C.M. 3).  |
| Carpets—reversible (C.M. 3).                   | Druggists' sundries (C.M. 3).                              |
| Castings—malleable iron<br>(30,929).           | Engines—marine (28,115); gas,<br>oil, and Diesel (30,929). |
| Cranes—electric, hydraulic,<br>steam (30,929). | Hardware—general (28,115).                                 |
|  | Hosiery (C.M. 3).  |

*Openings for British Trade.*

**UNITED KINGDOM—continued.**

Lamps—electric (C.M. 3).	Superheaters (30,929).
Leather—artificial (C.M. 3).	Tools—electric, machine, (30,929), (C.M. 3).
Metallic packing (30,929).	Tubes — brass, iron (28,115), (C.M. 3); copper (28,115).
Metals—anti-friction (30,929).	Typewriters (C.M. 3).
Paints—enamel (C.M. 3).	Wheels, tyres and axles (30,929).
Paper — grease-proof, corru- gated strawboard (C.M. 3).	Wire—black and galvanised for fencing (C.M. 3).
Scientific instruments (C.M. 3).	
Screws—iron and brass (28,115).	
Shipbuilding supplies (28,115).	

*Note.*—The numbers in brackets should be quoted in enquiries regarding any of the above-mentioned goods.

**BRITISH INDIA.**

The Directors of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited, are prepared to receive tenders for the supply of (1) about 4,086 tons of *steel rails*, (2) about 165 tons of *steel fishplates*, and (3) about 105 tons of *steel screw spikes*, in accordance with the specifications which may be seen at the offices of the Company, 91, York Street, Westminster, London, S.W. The charge for each specification is £1 1s., which will not be returned. Tenders, marked "Tender for Rails," or as the case may be, must be sent to the Secretary, at the above address, not later than 2 p.m. on 20th October.

**CANADA.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) reports that he has received the following enquiries from firms in the Dominion:—

A Toronto firm desires to get into touch with *bonâ fide* manufacturers in the United Kingdom of silks and tapestries for furniture coverings. *See Note*.  
(C.I.B. 29,858.)

A Toronto firm would like to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of cast steel wire rope of the following description:—Six strand, 19 wires, one hemp centre, in diameters from  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. up to 1 in., running in 16ths. *See Note*.  
(C.I.B. 29,861.)

*Note.*—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

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

A Toronto firm desires to take up agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of dyes and chemicals suitable for pulp, paper, cotton and woollen mills.

**Dyes and Chemicals for Industrial Purposes.**

*See Note† and also Note on p. 62.*

(C.I.B. 29,856.)

A firm in Alberta is open to consider agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of hardware, and supplies for railways, mines and mills; also builders', contractors', and blacksmiths' supplies and equipment. The firm specially desires to get into communication with a United Kingdom

**Miners' Lamps; Hardware; Railway, Mining, and Building Supplies.**

firm making miners' safety lamps, which it previously obtained from a German source. *See Note†.*

(C.I.B. 29,857.)

A Quebec agent would like to take up United Kingdom agencies in smallware, such as cheap jewellery, leather goods, novelties, penknives, pipes, druggist supplies, perfumes, lotions, soap, &c. *See Note†.*

**Cheap Jewellery; Leather Goods; Penknives; Pipes; Druggists' Supplies, &c.**

(C.I.B. 29,864.)

An agent in Vancouver, B.C., is desirous of taking up agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of jams, jellies, candies, biscuits, tinned meats, fish, &c. *See Note†.*

**Preserves; Biscuits; Tinned Meats, &c.**

(C.I.B. 29,869.)

A Toronto agent would like to secure agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of articles suitable for the hardware and plumbing trade, more particularly steel shelf brackets, steel butts and hinges.

**Hardware; Plumbers' Supplies.**

*See Note†.*

(C.I.B. 29,872.)

A Montreal shipping and freight agent, formerly a branch manager for a German firm of shipping agents, is open to represent in the Dominion some United Kingdom shipping companies. *See Note†.*

**Shipping and Freight Agency desired.**

(C.I.B. 29,870.)

A firm of tie manufacturers in Toronto wishes to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of fabrics for neckties. Samples of the fabrics hitherto used may be *inspected* by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

**Fabrics for Neckties.**

*See Note†.*

(C.I.B. 29,523.)

A Quebec firm wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of galvanised telegraph and telephone wire and porcelain insulators. *See Note†.*

**Telegraph and Telephone Wire; Porcelain Insulators.**

(C.I.B. 29,517.)

*Note†.*—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

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

A firm in Perth, Ontario, asks for price lists, samples, &c. from United Kingdom manufacturers of advertising novelties, including celluloid articles; felt and cotton products, such as pennants, flags, &c. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 29,518.)

A Montreal firm of manufacturers' agents is desirous of obtaining representation in the Dominion of United Kingdom manufacturers of iron and steel commodities, of which they have made a speciality for many years, such as steel tyres for railway cars and locomotives, lap-welded and solid-drawn seamless steel boiler tubes, lap-welded steel and spigot pipes for water mains, copper and brass tubing, steel sheets and plates, &c.

This firm has hitherto done a large business with German mills, amounting to over 500,000 dols. a year, and also with the United States of America, and it states that prices will have to compete with those of American makers, who are naturally very desirous to capture the trade recently held by the Germans. Preference will be given to material of United Kingdom manufacture at equal qualities and prices, but it will naturally be impossible to obtain higher prices.

It is also, this firm adds, quite impossible to obtain payment by letter of credit which is usually asked by United Kingdom firms, as Canadian railways and large industrial concerns will not agree to such terms, but will buy only on customary terms as agreed to by all American and other works, *viz.*, 30 days after delivery, and in some cases three months. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 29,602.)

A firm in Montreal, already representing two United Kingdom manufacturers, wishes to secure the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of supplies for the upholstering trade and the carriage, motor-car and railway coach building trades, particularly upholstering tapestries. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 30,757.)

A company in Vancouver wishes to secure the agency of a United Kingdom manufacturer of tungsten lamps, electrical goods and novelties, and vacuum flasks. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 30,758.)

*Note†.*—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

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

The following enquiries have been received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., *whence further information may be obtained* :— (C.I.B. 30,799.)

**HOME ENQUIRIES.**

- A London tea company asks to be placed in correspondence with Canadian manufacturers of bronze powders suitable for printing labels.  
**Bronze Powders.**
- A London firm wishes to get into touch with resident Canadian exporters of wheat with a view to arranging for shipments direct to the Canary Islands.  
**Canadian Wheat.**
- A London furniture firm wishes to hear from Canadian furniture manufacturers who can supply bentwood chairs and office and flat desks.  
**Furniture.**

**CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.**

- An Ontario firm is in a position to export broom handles (basswood, maple, beech and birch), various grades of pick handles, and can make practically any handle not manufactured from hickory or white ash. The firm has forwarded prices, which can be supplied to United Kingdom importers upon application to the Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.  
*Market sought for*  
**Wooden Handles.**
- A Liverpool firm, acting on behalf of its Vancouver office, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of toys, especially soldiers.  
**Toys.**

**Note.**—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

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The following enquiries have been received at the Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W., *whence further information may be obtained* :— (C.I.B. 30,936.)

**HOME ENQUIRIES.**

- A Yorkshire firm manufacturing weigh-bridges and weighing machinery of every description desires to appoint Canadian agents.  
**Weighing Machinery.**
- A London firm, which is stated to have laid down special plant and machinery for the manufacture of velvet and leatherette jewel cases, desires to get into touch with Canadian firms who have hitherto imported from Germany and Austria.  
**Jewel Cases.**

*Openings for British Trade.*

**CANADA**—*continued.*

A London firm desires to get into touch with a responsible firm of tobacco dealers in Canada willing to take up its agency for a line of Turkish cigarettes already well-known in the Dominion, but of which the present agency has lapsed.

**Turkish  
Cigarettes.**

A London correspondent is desirous of acting as purchasing agent for Canadian firms dealing in blouses, dresses, hats, golf-coats, &c.

**Apparel.**

A Birmingham manufacturer of jewel cases desires to be placed in communication with Canadian importers.

**Jewel Cases.**

A London firm, which claims to have a large market for wood match splints, desires to be placed in immediate touch with Canadian manufacturers.

**Wood Match Splints.**

A London correspondent, stated to have a large demand for Canadian doors, also red pine sawn timber, and pit props, wishes to get into touch with shippers in the Dominion.

**Doors ; Red Pine Timber ; Pit Props.**

A North of England firm desires to import supplies of flake and powder graphite from Canada, and asks for names of producers.

**Graphite.**

**CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.**

A Canadian company operating a chain of co-operative stores in Ontario desires to receive quotations from United Kingdom manufacturers of pickles, sauces, jams, marmalade, powder jellies, corn starch, biscuits and other packed provisions.

**Preserves ; Corn  
Starch ; Biscuits, &c.**

A Toronto firm makes enquiry for names of United Kingdom manufacturers of motor car tyres and inner tubes requiring an agent in Canada.

**Motor Car Tyres, &c.**

**Pencils.**

A Toronto stationery firm makes enquiry for names of first-class United Kingdom pencil manufacturers.

Enquiry is made by a firm of engineers at Ottawa for names of English colliery owners requiring supplies of pit props.

*Market sought for*  
**Pit Props.**

A Nova Scotia firm makes enquiry for names of firms open to contract for the purchase of mechanical wood pulp up to 20,000 tons per annum.

*Market sought for*  
**Wood Pulp.**

A fishing company in Nova Scotia putting up a brand of threaded fish desires to get into touch with firms in London open to receive consignments.

*Market sought for*  
**Threaded Fish.**

**Note.**—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

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

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) reports that a company has been formed in Ontario, with a capital of 2,000,000 dols. (about £411,000), for the purpose of manufacturing and dealing in iron, steel and other metals; to construct and operate dry docks, harbours, elevators, warehouses, terminals, wharves, &c., and to carry on the business of a wrecking company.

The company intends to construct a dock 775 feet long, 104 feet wide, and 21 feet over the sills.

The name and address of the company may be obtained by United Kingdom firms interested on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 29,512.)

**Chemicals.** See notice on p. 85.

**AUSTRALIA.**

A glass merchant in North Sydney wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturing firms who are desirous of exporting sheet and ornamental glass to New South Wales.

Communications regarding this enquiry, quoting the reference number 1584/14, should be addressed to the Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Australia, 72, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

(C.I.B. 30,058.)

With reference to the notice on p. 535 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 27th August last relative to a call for tenders for the supply and delivery of (1) various telegraph instruments, (2) various measuring instruments, and (3) 10,400 carbon and metal filament electric lamps (Schedules Nos. 404, 405 and 406, N.S.W.), the High Commissioner in

London for the Commonwealth of Australia now states that he has received a cablegram to the effect that tenders in connection with (1) and (2) will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Sydney, New South Wales, up to 2.30 p.m. on 9th December in the case of (1) and (2), and up to 21st October\* in the case of (3).

*A deposit of 5 per cent. on the first £1,000, and of 2½ per cent. on the amount above that sum, is required with each tender. 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.*

Copies of the specifications, conditions and forms of tender may be obtained from the offices of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W., where also preliminary deposits may be paid.

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

*Openings for British Trade.*

**AUSTRALIA—continued.**

Copies of the specifications and conditions may be seen by United Kingdom makers of telegraph and measuring instruments and electric lamps at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 19,594.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that tenders are invited by the Victorian Government Railways for the supply and delivery of:—  
**Steel Disc Wheels ; Caustic Soda Primary Cells.** (1) *steel disc wheels* : and (2) *caustic soda primary cells and renewals.*

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained\* from the Victorian Railways Offices, Spencer Street, Melbourne.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Secretary to the Railways Commissioners at the above-mentioned address, up to 11 a.m. on 2nd December in the case of (1), and 9th December in the case of (2).

A preliminary deposit of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the total amount of the tender is required in each case. Local representation is necessary.

Copies of the specifications, &c. may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (C.I.B. 29,806.)

With reference to the notice on p. 591 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 3rd September relative to a call for **Wet Air Filters.** tenders by the Sydney Municipal Council for the supply and erection, *inter alia*, of wet air filters (Contract No. 327), the Sydney Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner now notifies that the time for the receipt of tenders for the filters has been extended to 23rd November.

Copies of the specifications may be obtained\* from the City Electrical Engineer, Sydney, N.S.W. Tenders should be addressed to the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Sydney, N.S.W. (C.I.B. 29,794.)

A report has been received from the Sydney Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia to the effect that **Motor Generators and Switchgear.** tenders are invited by the Sydney Municipal Council for the supply and delivery of motor generators and switch gear suitable for electric vehicle battery charging. (Contract No. 347.)

Copies of the specifications, for which a charge of 10s. 6d. is made, may be obtained\* from the City Electrical Engineer, Sydney, N.S.W., and sealed tenders endorsed "Vehicle Charging Apparatus" will be received by the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Sydney, N.S.W., up to 3 p.m. on 21st December.

*Tenderers must deposit the sum of £75 with the City Treasurer before the time specified for the closing of tenders.*

A copy of the specification and form of tender may be seen by United Kingdom makers of electrical plant at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (C.I.B. 29,793.)

\* See Note on previous page.

*Openings for British Trade.***NEW ZEALAND.**

With reference to the notice on p. 666 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 18th June last relative to a call for tenders by the Wellington Harbour Board for the construction of a re-inforced concrete wharf (the Pipitea Wharf) and of a steel-frame shed thereon, the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand reports that the time for the receipt of tenders has been extended, and that sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will now be received by the Chairman of the Harbour Board, Wellington, N.Z., up to 5 p.m. on 25th November. *Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of £2,000, either in cash or by a cheque on a local (Wellington) bank. Local representation is necessary.*

Copies of the plans, conditions of contract, and form of tender may be *obtained\** from the office of the Engineer to the Wellington Harbour Board.

A copy of the specification, form of tender, &c., together with a blue print, may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers and contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 13,755 ; 29,529.)

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that tenders are invited by the Wellington City Corporation for the supply and delivery of a motor-driven turntable fire-escape, complete with water-tower apparatus.

Copies of the specification and form of tender may be *obtained* at the office of the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, Jervois Quay, Wellington, N.Z., and tenders, *accompanied by a deposit of £50*, will be received, up to 4 p.m. on 12th November\*, by the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Wellington, N.Z.

A copy of the specification and a specimen of the form in which the tender is to be made out may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers of fire escapes at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (C.I.B. 29,528.)

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand reports that tenders are invited by the Gisborne Borough Council for the supply and delivery of direct current meters for electric lighting.

Copies of the specification, forms of tenders, &c. may be *obtained* from the Electrical Engineer's Office, Carnarvon Street, Gisborne, New Zealand.

Sealed tenders on the proper form and *accompanied by a deposit of £25*, will be received by the Town Clerk, Gisborne, up to 11 a.m. on 5th December.

Copies of the specifications forms of tender, &c., may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers of electric lighting meters at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (C.I.B. 29,527.)

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

*Openings for British Trade.***NEW ZEALAND—continued.**

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand reports that, according to the local press the rate-payers of Westport have sanctioned the installation of a sewerage scheme at an estimated cost of £28,500, with £5,000 extra for private connections.

**Material and Plant for Sewerage Works.**

(C.I.B. 29,525.)

**SOUTH AFRICA.**

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa reports that tenders are invited by the South African Railways Administration for the supply and delivery, during the year 1915, of (1) 14,080 *incandescent lamps*, and (2) 39,150 *train-lighting lamps, all of tungsten wire-drawn filaments*. Copies of the specifications and conditions and forms of tender may be *obtained\** from the office of the Secretary to the Tender Board, South African Railway Headquarter Offices, Johannesburg, where also sealed tenders will be received up to noon on 2nd November.

The successful tenderer, if not resident or not having a representative within the Union of South Africa will, if the Administration so desires, be required to appoint an agent who must be legally authorised to sign the contract, and to receive all matters and to do all things arising out of the contract.

In the event of shipment of the goods by steamer from any port in the United Kingdom, the contractor will be required to ship by any line or lines of steamers with which the South African Government may have made arrangements for the conveyance of Government material and stores; information with regard to this can be obtained on application to the High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, 32, Victoria Street, S.W. The full mercantile rate of freight chargeable to ordinary shippers must be paid; the tender price, so far as freight is concerned, being calculated on that basis.

A copy of the specification and form of tender may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers of electric lamps at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 30,754.)

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that tenders are invited by the Johannesburg Municipal Council for the supply and delivery of four tar-spraying machines and spare parts.

**Tar-spraying Machines.**

Copies of the specification, conditions of contract, and form of tender may be *obtained\** from the Town Clerk, Municipal Office, Plein Square, Johannesburg, on deposit of £1 1s., and sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received by the Town Clerk, up to noon on 30th October.

\* 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.*

A copy of the specification, form of tender, &c., may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 30,736.)

**RUSSIA.**

H.M. Consul-General at Moscow (Mr. C. Clive Bayley) reports that an Ekaterinoslav firm has decided to commence the manufacture of wagon tyres, wagon wheels, truck wheel axles, &c. at its works, and is desirous of getting into communication with United Kingdom firms able to supply the necessary plant.

**Plant for making  
Wagon Tyres ;  
Wheels ; Axles,  
&c.**

United Kingdom manufacturers of plant for making wheels and axles, &c., 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. but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate-General, Moscow. (C.I.B. 25,726 ; 25,746.)

H.M. Consul-General further reports that there is a large demand in that city for buttons of all descriptions hitherto principally obtained from Austria and Germany.

**Buttons.**

H.M. Consul-General also reports that there is a good demand for all kinds of photographic material, especially printing paper and chemicals. These last have hitherto been acquired almost exclusively from Germany. *See Note on*

**Photographic Materials,  
Printing Paper, and  
Chemicals.**

*p. 62.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned articles should address any communications regarding these openings to the British Consulate-General, Moscow. (C.I.B. 29,217 ; 29,205.)

**SWEDEN.**

The Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London has received an enquiry from a Swedish importer for the names of lubricating oils. United Kingdom manufacturers of lubricating oils of various kinds, especially mineral oils. (Reference No. A/1790/14). *See Note on p. 62.*

**Lubricating Oils.**

Communications relating to this enquiry, quoting the reference number, should be addressed to the Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 27,330.)

**NETHERLANDS.**

H.M. Consul at Amsterdam (Mr. J. J. Broderick) reports that a firm at Enkhuizen, which has hitherto imported electric pocket lamps from Germany, desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of these goods. *See Note † on next page.* (C.I.B. 29,355.)

**Electric Pocket  
Lamps.**

*Openings for British Trade.*

**NETHERLANDS**—*continued.*

H.M. Consul also reports that a commission agent in that city, who has hitherto represented German firms, desires to be placed in communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of toilet articles, such as hair-nets, combs, brushes, human hair, face creams, &c., with a view to representing them, on a commission basis, in the Netherlands. See *Note †.* (C.I.B. 30,391.)

H.M. Consul further reports that a firm in that city is desirous of getting into immediate communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of musical instruments, especially organs, pianos, gramophones, gramophone records, &c. (C.I.B. 29,739.)

*Note †.*—United Kingdom manufacturers of the articles mentioned 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., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate, Amsterdam.

**FRANCE.**

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the French Embassy in London that French resin producers wish to get into touch with United Kingdom firms desirous of obtaining supplies of turpentine, colophony, and other resinous products as used in the colour and varnish trades, and by manufacturing chemists, blacking and soap manufacturers, paper mills, &c.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to Mons. l'Attaché Commercial, Ambassade de France, Albert Gate House, 58, Knightsbridge, S.W. (C.I.B. 29,588.)

H.M. Consul-General at Marseilles (Mr. M. C. Gurney, M.V.O) reports that a local buyer desires to purchase 10 tons of steel wire of extra soft quality, 6 to 10 millimetres in diameter, in assorted packets, and will be glad to hear from United Kingdom manufacturers able to supply his requirements.

United Kingdom manufacturers of steel wire 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., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate-General, Marseilles.

(C.I.B. 28,996.)

H.M. Consul-General at Havre (Mr. H. L. Churchill) reports that a local manufacturer of stoves and cooking and domestic utensils, who also represented an Austrian firm manufacturing pure nickel utensils, is willing to submit samples and prices of these

**Nickel Cooking  
and Domestic  
Utensils.**

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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**FRANCE**—*continued.*

articles to United Kingdom manufacturers desirous of securing this trade.

United Kingdom manufacturers of nickel goods 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., but any further communications should be addressed to the British Consulate-General, Havre. (C.I.B. 29,268.)

The French Chamber of Commerce in London notifies that it has received a large number of letters from French and Algerian firms who formerly bought their goods from Germany and Austria, but who have decided henceforth to purchase these goods in the United Kingdom if possible.

Among the articles mentioned are the following:—*Toys and games, calendars, picture post-cards, wax (vegetable and animal), cotton goods, drugs, electro-metals, ladies' and children's underwear, dressed leather, haberdashery, stationery, chemical products, cloths (suitings, woollens, &c.), hardware, enamelled goods, &c.*

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Secretary, French Chamber of Commerce in London, Monument Square, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 29,118.)

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**FRANCE (ALGERIA).**

The British Vice-Consul at Philippeville (Mr. T. N. L. Barber) reports that, owing to the war, there is a good opening in that district for the supply by merchants in the United Kingdom of general grocery, more particularly dried vegetables, such as haricots, lentils, peas, &c.

United Kingdom wholesale grocers who are interested should address any communications regarding this opening to the British Vice-Consulate, Philippeville. (C.I.B. 30,120.)

The British Vice-Consul at Algiers (Mr. H. S. London) reports that a French firm, owning a cork-oak forest in that neighbourhood, wishes to get into communication with United Kingdom importers of cork.

United Kingdom importers of cork may obtain the name and address of this firm on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding this matter to the British Consulate-General, Algiers. (C.I.B. 30,183.)

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**PORTUGAL AND MADEIRA.**

**Articles in Demand:** *German market to be captured.* See notice on p. 89.

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### *Openings for British Trade.*

#### SPAIN.

H.M. Consul at Madrid (Mr. A. Jackson) reports that he has received an enquiry from an agent in that city desirous of establishing a connection with firms in the United Kingdom producing tailors' linings, buttons and similar requirements.

**Tailors' Linings,  
Buttons, &c.**

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods 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., but they should address any further communications in connection with the enquiry to the British Consulate, Madrid.

(C.I.B. 27,300.)

H.M. Consul at Malaga (Mr. H. M. Villiers, M.V.O.) reports that there appears to be a shortage of cinematograph films in that city, as the supply has failed owing to the war. A local agent accordingly seeks to represent a United Kingdom firm supplying films.

**Cinematograph  
Films.**

United Kingdom manufacturers of cinematograph films 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., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry direct to the British Consulate, Malaga.

(C.I.B. 28,123.)

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 23rd September notifies that tenders will be opened, at noon on 20th October, at the "Dirección General de Obras Públicas, Ministerio de Fomento," Madrid, for the construction of a dock, as an anchorage for small vessels, at the port of Cadiz (see p. 400 of the "Board of Trade Journal," of 13th August). The estimated value of the contract is 296,744 pesetas (about £10,990); a provisional deposit of 14,838 pesetas (about £550) is required to qualify any tender.

**Dock**

**Construction.**

The conditions of contract contain clauses to the effect that at the first competition the materials to be used will be confined, with certain exceptions, to products of Spanish manufacture, but that in the event of no decision being arrived at, a second competition, in which foreign products may be accepted, will then take place. In the latter event Spanish products will have a 10 per cent. margin of preference over foreign.

#### ITALY.

The Acting British Consul-General at Turin (Cav. A. G. Linari) reports that an import and export agent in that city, specialising in raw metals, desires to obtain the agencies of United Kingdom firms in substitution for German firms hitherto represented by him.

**Raw Metals.**



*Openings for British Trade.*

**ITALY**—*continued.*

United Kingdom metal exporters 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., but they should address any further communications to the British Consulate-General, Turin. (C.I.B. 29,372.)

H.M. Consul at Milan (Mr. J. H. Towsey) reports that he has received the following enquiries from local firms:—

An agent desires to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of machine tools for metal and wood work, all kinds of engineering tools, instruments, &c., beltings, and technical articles for application to industrial purposes. *See Note* †.

**Machine Tools; Engineering Tools and Instruments; Beltings, &c.**

The representation of United Kingdom firms wishing to do business in Italy in chemical products and colours is sought by an agent who has hitherto been traveller for a German firm of manufacturers of aniline dyes. *See Note* †.

**Chemical Products; Colours.**

A Milan firm, claiming more than 25 years' standing and specialising in the paper trade, desires to be placed in touch with United Kingdom firms who wish to do business in their trade and more particularly in paper-making machinery and accessories, cellulose, wood pulp, and other raw material. *See Note* †.

**Paper-making Machinery; Cellulose; Wood Pulp, &c.**

An agent wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of sewing machines, stoves, and kitchen ranges (both coal and gas), baths, geysers, steels, hardware and ironmongery, and novelties. *See Note* †.

**Sewing Machines; Stoves; Baths; Hardware; Ironmongery; Novelties.**

\* \* \* \* \*

*Note* †.—United Kingdom manufacturers, &c. may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the British Consulate, Milan.

(C.I.B. 30,790.)

The following enquiries have been received from the British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 1, Via Innocenzo Frugoni, Genoa, to which address all communications regarding the enquiries should be sent:—

*Openings for British Trade.*

**ITALY**—*continued.*

- An Italian firm at Barbisano (Treviso) making cane furniture, is open to purchase supplies of raw and bleached cane, which it has hitherto purchased from Germany. (161). *See Note*†.
- Cane for making Cane Furniture.**
- An Italian factory at Schio requires large quantities of carbonate of soda. (162). *See Note*†.
- Carbonate of Soda.**
- An ink manufacturing firm makes enquiry for the names and addresses of United Kingdom firms able to supply tannic acid, Solway soda and oxalic acid. (163). *See Note* †.
- Tannic Acid; Solway Soda; Oxalic Acid.**
- A Genoa firm wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of aniline oil, caustic soda, and carbonate of soda. (164.) *See Note*†.
- Aniline Oil; Caustic Soda; Carbonate of Soda.**
- Italian manufacturers of motor car lamps make enquiry for the names and addresses of United Kingdom manufacturers of steatite insulating material for high-temperature electrical use. (165.) *See Note*†.
- Steatite Insulating Material.**
- A wholesale and retail stores at Reggio (Calabria) asks to be put into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of iron tools and ironwork ("feramenta"), timber, and building materials. (166.) *See Note*†.
- Iron Tools; Ironwork; Timber; Building Materials.**
- A Bari firm wishes to correspond with British firms exporting coconut oil, resin (colophonia), palm oil, vegetable tallow, animal fats, and caustic soda. (167.) *See Note*†.
- Coconut and Palm Oil; Resin; Vegetable Tallow; Animal Fats; Caustic Soda.**
- A Palermo firm trading in motor cars, cycles and motor cycles, sewing machines, knitting machines, typewriters, benzine and petrol wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of these goods. (173). *See Note*†.
- Motor Cars and Cycles; Sewing and Knitting Machines; Typewriters; Benzine and Petrol.**
- A firm at Rome is desirous of obtaining supplies of all kinds of edible (seed) oils suitable for use as substitutes for olive oil. (174). *See Note*†.
- Edible Oils.**

*Note*†.—Communications regarding any of the foregoing enquiries should be addressed by manufacturers and exporters in the United Kingdom to the Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 1, Via Innocenzo Frugoni, Genoa, quoting the reference number in brackets.

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*Openings for British Trade.*


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**ITALY**—*continued.*

The following enquiries have been received from the British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 1, Via Innocenzo Frugoni, Genoa, to which address all communications regarding the enquiries should be sent:—

Enquiry is made from Turin for the names and addresses of United Kingdom firms able to supply raw materials for paper-making and also of makers of glazed paper and drawing paper. (180.) *See Note†.*

**Paper-making Materials;**  
**Glazed and Drawing Paper.**

A Palermo firm wishes to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of electrical material, including metal filament lamps. (181.) *See Note†.*

**Electrical Material;**  
**Metal Filament Lamps.**

A Palermo firm is open to do business with United Kingdom exporters of leather, coal, iron, &c. (183.) *See Note†, also Note on p. 62.*

**Leather; Coal; Iron, &c.**

A firm at Leghorn wishes to hear from United Kingdom suppliers of soap-making materials, seed oils, fertilisers, &c. (204.) *See Note†.*

**Soap-making Materials;**  
**Seed Oils; Fertilisers.**

A firm of fine art printers in Venice desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of best quality paper, pasteboard, printers' and lithographers' inks, &c. (206.) *See Note†.*

**Paper; Pasteboard;**  
**Printers' Inks, &c.**

Enquiry is made from Milan for the names and addresses of United Kingdom exporters of kapok. (215.) *See Note†.*

**Kapok.**

Enquiry is made from Rome for the names and addresses of United Kingdom manufacturers of woollen, cotton and silk fabrics, haberdashery, &c. (224.) *See Note†.*

**Textiles; Haberdashery, &c.**

Enquiries have also been received at the Chamber from Italian firms desirous of taking up agencies for various United Kingdom goods, including the following:—*Agricultural machinery* (178); *boots and*

**Agencies**  
**Desired.**

*Note†.*—Communications regarding any of the foregoing enquiries should be addressed by manufacturers and exporters in the United Kingdom to the Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 1, Via Innocenzo Frugoni, Genoa, quoting the reference number in brackets.

### Openings for British Trade.

#### ITALY—continued.

*shoes* (171, 175, 200, 214); *coffee* (172, 175, 210); *cutlery* (217); *electric lamps, metal filament* (188); *fibres, hemp and jute* (179); *groceries* (193, 205, 210, 217); *woolmongery* (178, 190, 200, 212); *knitting machinery* (185); *leather* (171, 175, 203); *metal-working machinery* (176); *metals* (177, 227); *oils and greases* (209, 222); *oilseeds* (168, 209); *paints and varnishes* (203); *paper and stationery* (193, 194, 200); *perfumery and toilet soap* (193); *ropes, manila and wire* (179, 221); *rubber goods* (182, 194, 201); *scientific and sanitary apparatus and materials* (169); *shipbuilding materials* (177, 216, 231); *textile machinery* (187); *textiles and textile materials* (176, 187, 219, 220, 228, 230); *tinplate* (223, 227); *tools* (178, 200, 212). See *Note*†, also *Note* on p. 62.

*Note*†.—Communications regarding any of the foregoing enquiries should be addressed by manufacturers and exporters in the United Kingdom to the Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 1, Via Innocenzo Frugoni, Genoa, quoting the reference number in brackets.

(C.I.B. 28,140.)

**Articles in Demand:** *German and Austrian Market to be Captured.* See notice on p. 88.

#### MOROCCO.

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier reports that tenders are invited by the Special Committee of Public Works for the construction of a lighthouse and adjoining buildings at Cape Nador, near Larache. Tenders, accompanied by certificates of competency, will be received by "M. le Président du Comité Spécial des Travaux Publics, Dar En-Niaba," Tangier, up to 11 a.m. on 23rd November. The estimated value of the contract is placed at about 246,284 frs. (£9,850) and a deposit of 3,000 frs. (£120) is required to qualify any tender. The contractor must elect domicile in the neighbourhood of the works.

A copy of the *cahier des charges* (in French) may be seen, and copies of the form of tender to be used obtained, by United Kingdom lighthouse builders at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 30,184.)

#### CHILE.

The "Diario Oficial" of 24th August notifies that tenders are invited by the Chilean State Railways Administration for the supply, during a period of three years, of 300,000 metric tons annually of coal or briquettes.

Tenders, made out in duplicate on the proper forms, will be received, up to 10 a.m. on 24th October\*, at the "Departamento de Materiales (Estacion Alameda), Ferrocarriles de Estado," Santiago, where also forms of tender may be obtained. Alternative tenders for

### *Openings for British Trade.*

#### **CHILE**—*continued.*

one year's supply will at the same time be considered should the tenders for the three years not be acceptable. *A deposit of 5 per cent. of the value of the offer for one year's supply is required to qualify any tender. Local representation is necessary.*

A copy of the "Diario," containing the conditions of contract (in Spanish), may be seen by United Kingdom contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

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#### **ARGENTINA.**

H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires reports that a Dr. Alejandro Méndez Benety of that city, representing British and Argentine financial and stock-breeding interests, has applied to Congress for a concession to establish a meat-freezing]factory in the territory of Tierra del Fuego.

(C. 11,695.)

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## **OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.**

### **Confidential Information.**

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

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

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration with this object. During 1913, 1,048 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 170,869 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,"

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

## OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

### Confidential Information—*continued.*

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.

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## "EXCHANGE MEETINGS" OF MANUFACTURERS AND BUYERS.

### Samples of German, Austrian, and Hungarian Goods.

As announced on p. 739 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th September, the Board of Trade have developed a scheme for exhibiting at the offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C., samples of goods hitherto obtained from Germany and Austria-Hungary. In connection with this scheme a series of "Exchange Meetings" is being organized in successive trades in order to bring British manufacturers into direct touch with importers and other wholesale firms.

The first "Exchange Meeting" was held in connection with the Toy Trade on the 24th and 25th of September. Over 600 manufacturers and wholesale firms attended the "Exchange," while the amount of business transacted or offered at the meeting was such that in many cases manufacturers have been able to develop new lines, and are undertaking the enlargement of the facilities at their disposal.

With the view of enabling manufacturers to see exactly the style and price of the toys which have been imported into this country, the Board of Trade organized as complete an exhibition as possible of toys which had hitherto been purchased from Germany or Austria-Hungary. An enquiry room was also opened where information which had previously been collected by the Department was given to manufacturers and buyers who were experiencing difficulty either in the manufacture or purchase of goods similar to the samples shown. Special lists of probable buyers and makers were also available for consultation.

In order to facilitate business, separate rooms were reserved for private conversations.

*"Exchange Meetings" of Manufacturers and Buyers.*

Similar arrangements will be made in connection with future Exchange Meetings which are now being organised for other trades.

The second "Exchange" was held yesterday (Wednesday) and is being continued to-day (Thursday) the 7th and 8th October, in connection with the earthenware, china, and glass industry, to be followed at short intervals by fancy goods, electrical fittings and appliances, enamelled hollow-ware and brush-ware, and hardware, tools and cutlery, &c., &c.

Any manufacturer or wholesale firm engaged in these industries and desirous of attending the "Exchange Meeting" should communicate with the Foreign Samples Section, Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 32, Cheapside, E.C.

Further announcements as to the other trades to be dealt with will be made in due course.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MARKETS.

**Further Issue of Special Memoranda.**

In connection with the campaign which the Board of Trade are undertaking to assist and supplement the efforts of British manufacturers and merchants to profit by the present opportunity for establishing themselves in markets previously held by German and Austrian or Hungarian firms, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has prepared memoranda giving information with regard to possible developments in certain important trades. Memoranda on the following trades have already been issued, those issued since the publication of last week's "Board of Trade Journal" being shown in *italics* :—

Anchors, grapnels and chains.	Electrical appliances and apparatus.
Artificial flowers.	Enamelled hollow ware.
Baskets and basketware.	Engine and boiler packing.
<i>Boilers and boiler-makers' wares.</i>	<i>Feathers, ornamental.</i>
Boot polishes.	Felt hats and fezzes.
Boots and shoes (except of rubber).	Fertilizers.
Brass and brass wares, &c.	Fire-proof bricks, retorts, crucibles, &c.
Brooms, brushes and brush-makers' wares.	Furniture.
Building and furniture fittings (including locksmiths' wares).	Glassware, hollow (glass bottles, &c.).
Buttons, studs, &c.	Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wire, and electro-plate.
Carpets, rugs and matting.	Implements and tools.
Cast iron goods (stoves, baths, &c.).	Internal combustion and explosion motors, gas turbines, &c.
<i>Cement.</i>	Iron and steel bars, angles, rods, hoops, &c.
<i>Chemicals, heavy.</i>	Iron and steel plates and sheets.
Cotton hosiery (stockings and socks).	Iron and steel wire.
Cotton prints.	
Cutlery.	
Cycles and parts thereof.	

*German and Austrian Foreign Markets.*

Iron and steel wire manufactures.	Rail locomotives.
Jewellery and trinkets.	Railway material of iron and steel (except rolling stock and wheels, tyres and axles).
Lace and embroidery.	Railway wheels and axles (complete) and tyres and axles.
Leather gloves and glove leather.	Road locomotives (including steam-rollers).
Lubricating oils and greases.	Rubber tyres for motor cars and motor cycles.
Machine tools.	Saddlery, harness and miscellaneous leather wares.
Machinery belting.	Screws, nails, bolts and nuts of iron and steel.
Medicines comprising drugs and medicinal preparations.	Sewing, &c. cotton.
Men's cotton and woollen clothing.	Sewing and knitting machines.
Motor cars.	Soaps.
Motor cycles.	Stoneware, earthenware and chinaware.
Musical instruments.	<i>Tin wares, including tinfoil.</i>
Oilcloth and linoleum.	Toys and games.
Painters' colours and materials (including varnish).	Tubes, pipes and fittings of iron and steel.
Perfumery and cosmetics.	Umbrellas and sunshades.
Photographic goods.	Women's and girls' clothing.
Pins and needles.	Woollen and worsted piece goods.
Printing and lithographic machines.	
Products of the printing industry.	
Pumps and pumping machinery.	

Memoranda on a number of other trades, among which may be mentioned certain further classes of machinery, of iron and steel manufactures, and of linen goods, stationery, stationers' sundries, cattle feeding stuffs, straw hats and plait, rubber goods, railway rolling stock, and scientific instruments, will be issued in rapid succession.

Copies of these memoranda are being sent to British Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations, and a large number of British manufacturers and merchants, as well as to the press.

The issue of the memoranda is only the first step. The Commercial Intelligence Branch is prepared to receive and answer personal and written enquiries for further information with regard to particular trades and markets (see also p. 62).

Any British manufacturer or merchant who desires to be furnished with more detailed information as to openings affecting his particular business should address the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., who will be prepared to give any further particulars possible respecting names of buyers, rates of import duty, &c., or to make special enquiries through H.M. Trade Commissioners and the Trade Correspondents of the Commercial Intelligence Branch in the British Self-Governing Dominions, India the Colonies and Protectorates, or through British Consular Officers in neutral foreign countries.



## TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

**Special Reports on Commercial Conditions and Trade Openings.**

In connection with the scheme which the Board of Trade have initiated for assisting British manufacturers and traders to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the war for securing trade formerly in the hands of German, Austrian or Hungarian rivals, the following information has been received from H.M. Consular Officers, H.M. Trade Commissioners, and Imperial Trade Correspondents in addition to that published in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

*Note.*—In considering the openings for trade mentioned in the following reports regard should be had to the note on p. 62 of this issue relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles.

**Canada.**—The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto reports (9th September) that work has been discontinued on the Toronto Union Station owing to lack of funds. Only necessary municipal works will be proceeded with. The Provincial Government may commence certain new works in order to relieve the business situation somewhat, such as, for instance, the building of a concrete road from Toronto to Hamilton, a distance of forty miles (see page 7 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal").

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is, it is understood, planning a vigorous advertising campaign to push Canadian-made goods, which will probably be well organised and carried on in a very business-like way.

A number of towns in the neighbourhood of Toronto will probably have to purchase heavy machinery and plant, such as that required for water works, sewerage and lighting, &c. Some difficulty has arisen in connection with the financing of municipalities, there being very little market for their bonds, but possibly certain United States' firms will take the bonds in part or entire payment for goods supplied.

A fairly large amount of chemicals has hitherto been imported into the Toronto district from Germany, and buyers are now looking to the United Kingdom or the United States to supply their requirements. The high price of alcohol in Canada practically prohibits the manufacture of chemicals there to any great extent. The general opinion of the trade in Toronto is that an excellent opportunity is afforded United Kingdom manufacturers of chemicals to secure Canadian business.

In general, emphasis should be laid on the importance of United Kingdom firms attending to apparently small details. In view of the competition from the United States and their compliancy with Canadian requirements in this respect, this matter especially deserves the consideration of United Kingdom traders. (C.I.B. 27,05374.)

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**Australia.**—H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia reports (12th August) that the extent to which manufacturers depending on imported supplies of raw material and semi-manufactured products are being affected, is uncertain. The Secretary of the Chamber of Manufactures at Melbourne stated that makers of apparel may run short of materials usually imported from Continental markets. Buyers of textiles are

*Trade Conditions Abroad.*

leaving for the United Kingdom as in normal times. Conditions have not been at all in the nature of a panic and the drop in the Bank rate to 5 per cent., together with the re-insurance scheme, have produced a good effect. H.M. Trade Commissioner further reports (20th August) that there need be no anxiety as to payments of reasonable obligations contracted by known importers in the Commonwealth being regularly met. The leading business men regard the present situation with equanimity, and the Federal Government will support the banks, if necessary, by giving facilities for an extension of the currency. It is anticipated that there will be a considerable falling off in imports, especially of luxuries, and the rise in prices will inevitably restrict trade. In the textile trade there is likely to be a falling off in orders: as regards iron and steel and hardware, it is stated that in consequence of a  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. increase in American freights on heavy metal manufactures, there is an opportunity for United Kingdom manufacturers to extend their trade.

No general statement can be made with regard to the placing of new orders for goods of any kind, but it is certain that the volume of the import trade will decrease. Apart from the dislocation due to the war, the outlook for the primary producers—the wool growers and wheat farmers—is not too bright, while the general export trade of the country is being seriously interfered with owing to war conditions. H.M. Trade Commissioner adds that if United Kingdom manufacturers will systematically study the position, he is of opinion that they can secure a large amount of trade formerly done by Germany. In this connection it is suggested that new firms wishing to enter the Australian market should instruct their representatives to call at the Trade Commissioner's office (Commerce House, Melbourne), which will be glad to assist with information and advice.

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**Australia.**—H.M. Trade Commissioner has also forwarded (28th August) a memorandum and statistical tables showing the comparative development of the import and export trade of Australia with the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States during the period 1905 to 1913, including particulars as to the tonnage of vessels of United Kingdom and German nationality entered and cleared at Commonwealth ports during the same period. Table I. shows the total value of the imports into the Commonwealth during the years 1905-1913, with the respective shares of the three countries in question; table II. deals similarly with the imports of "competitive manufactured merchandise;" table III. shows the value of the imports from the three countries in three year averages; table IV. relates to exports from Australia to those countries; and table V. deals with the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared.

In forwarding this information H.M. Trade Commissioner writes: "although figures presented in this way may at first sight appear somewhat bald, I think they are of distinct value, and should be of interest to any manufacturers who are seriously considering intensifying existing activities or initiating new business in this market." The memorandum and statistics may be inspected at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

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*Trade Conditions Abroad.*

**New Zealand.**—The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner reports (19th August) that although the war at first caused some panic in New Zealand, and a large number of indents were cancelled, conditions have since improved. The financial position in the Dominion is strong: all the large importing firms are considered sound, and settlements are likely to be regularly maintained. Expenditure on the part of the public is likely to be considerably curtailed, especially as regards luxuries, such as motor cars, &c., and it is anticipated that retail firms and small dealers will feel the strain to a greater extent than the larger firms. Trade would be adversely affected if wool sold badly at the end of the year, or if advances on it were restricted owing to a smaller Continental demand. In some quarters, however, it is held that enhanced prices for frozen meat, grain and produce, may be looked for, which would in some degree compensate for any losses which might occur as regards wool. The New Zealand Government has undertaken to proceed with all public works on hand and the people are being urged to make all efforts to re-establish trade within the Dominion and overseas.

There is a strong prejudice in New Zealand against German goods, and British manufacturers making prompt overtures should be able to do good business.

(C.I.B. 29,532.)

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**Jamaica.**—The Governor of Jamaica has forwarded a further memorandum dealing with the import and export trade of that Colony with Germany and Austria during the year 1913, which indicates the principal classes of goods of German or Austrian origin which have hitherto been imported into the Colony. The list includes butter substitutes, china and earthenware, cotton hosiery, cutlery, glassware, bottles, haberdashery and millinery, hardware, steam agricultural machinery, chemical manures, musical instruments, matches, condensed milk, paper, perfumery, toys, and wooden manufactures, and indicates in each case the kind of goods most in demand.

It is stated that it is difficult to ascertain exactly what proportion of goods sold in Jamaica is of German manufacture, as articles which are classified in the import trade returns of the Colony as emanating from the United Kingdom, being invoiced by British exporters without any indication of their origin, are found in many cases to bear the imprint "Made in Germany."

The memorandum referred to may also be consulted at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

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**Brazil (Pernambuco).**—H.M. Consul at Pernambuco reports (5th September) that commerce there has been practically at a standstill since the end of July. Banks were closed from 4th to 16th August, in consequence of the moratoria decreed by the Federal Government, since when there has been no fixed rate of exchange. The trade of local shop-keepers as well as of wholesale merchants has suffered, as money is scarce and the prices of nearly all articles of household consumption have risen enormously.

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Shipping, which was almost at a standstill, is beginning to recover, owing to the satisfactory progress of the naval war, which tended to restore confidence to British and French vessels engaged in the South American trade, and also to Brazilian merchants.

There can be little doubt that United States manufacturers will make great efforts to capture German trade in Brazil, but owing to existing financial conditions they would appear to be holding back at present.

It is feared that the sugar and cotton crops will be much below the average, owing to rains having fallen almost continuously since January.

(C.I.B. 28,975.)

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**Cuba.**—H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Havana reports (11th September) that Cuba has up to the present suffered very severely from the effects of the war. At the first appearance of the crisis practically all the European orders for cigars were cancelled, thus causing the closing of most of the factories and a very serious increase of unemployment.

Sugar prices rose about 150 per cent. immediately after the beginning of the war, but as the small remaining stocks were in the hands of rich merchants the country in general did not benefit. Prices for the coming crop will no doubt remain high, but on the other hand, owing to the crisis in the tobacco industry, large sums of money which in ordinary circumstances would have been released during the autumn will not be available for financing the sugar harvest. The cost of all necessities is also rising very rapidly.

(C. 11,699.)

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**Dominican Republic.**—H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Santo Domingo reports that supplies of goods from Germany, which usually constitute about one-fifth of the total imports, have been cut off owing to the war, and it is believed that there exists a good opportunity for the United Kingdom to secure a large share of the trade hitherto done by Germany. The total imports from Germany in 1913 amounted to £345,233. Amongst the principal items are:—Rice, £150,420; Cotton Manufactures (Stockings, Sheets, Coverlets, &c.), £37,700; Beer in Bottles, £24,240; Iron and Steel Manufactures (including Tools, Cutlery, &c.), £19,280; Provisions (comprising Meat and Dairy Products), £18,220; Manufactures of Vegetable Fibres (mostly Sacks), £17,630.

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**Italy.**—H.M. Consul at Brindisi (Mr. W. H. M. Sinclair) reports (21st September), that the Province of Apulia is a poor one and shopkeepers do not carry large stocks. They order their goods in the North of Italy and in Naples and it is therefore difficult to trace the country of origin.

Large credits are necessary and owing to agricultural depression there is difficulty in collecting accounts. The demand is, generally speaking, for cheap rather than lasting articles.

*Trade Conditions Abroad.*

The chief German imports are *electrical machinery, ironmongery, especially cutlery and enamelled goods, chemicals, drugs, patent medicines, perfumery and stationery.*

Austrian *bent-wood furniture* is largely imported and also *timber.*

(C.I.B. 29,568.)

In reply to a query as to the facilities for British firms obtaining payment for goods supplied to Italian firms, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is informed by the British Chamber of Commerce at Genoa that remittances can readily be made through the "Credito Italiano" (22, Abchurch Lane, E.C.), the Russian Bank for Foreign Trade (61 and 62, Gracechurch Street, E.C.), and other banks.

(C.I.B. 29,573.)

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**Madeira.**—H.M. Consul at Funchal (Capt. J. Boyle, M.V.O.), reports that the principal articles of German origin imported into Madeira are the following:—*Potassium sulphate, chemical products, manure, drugs, machinery, tools, cutlery, motor cars, motor tyres, thread, linen, cotton piece goods, hosiery, woollen goods, glassware, all kinds of copper, brass, and bronze articles, iron ware, paper of all kinds, toys and games, ropes, and tables, &c.*

(C.I.B. 29,583.)

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**Nicaragua.**—H.M. Consul at Managua (Mr. R. C. Michell) reports, under date 19th August, that trade conditions in Nicaragua are very bad, and consequently British firms doing business there cannot be too careful as regards the granting of credit. In view of the many complaints that are current in Nicaragua of accounts left unpaid owing to the present commercial stagnation of the Republic, H.M. Consul does not feel justified in recommending British firms to seek for new openings for their goods in that country.

(C.I.B. 29,046; 29,043.)

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**Portugal.**—H.M. Legation at Lisbon has forwarded (11th September) a report drawn up by the Secretary in Charge of Commercial Affairs, in which it is stated that in Portugal, even more than elsewhere, the partial resumption of commerce, and its gradual restoration to a normal current and a new course, may be influenced to the advantage of British interests.

Austro-German trade with Portugal can for practical purposes be treated as German, the Austrian contributions being insignificant. German trade with Portugal has of late been developed until it has challenged the previous pre-eminence of the United Kingdom in every region of Portuguese commerce, and has in some cases changed it into a German predominance.

The report adds that high prices in Portugal due to protection caused a demand for cheap manufactures, and excessive production in Germany permitted a lowering of prices for surplus supplies; all the advantages of German business in Portugal have, however, been cancelled by the war conditions. The operations of the great German

*Trade Conditions Abroad.*

shipping lines are suspended until peace, and will be restricted probably for several years after.

The Secretary in charge of Commercial Affairs has furnished a detailed review of German imports into Portugal in relation to British, which indicates the lines on which British firms are most likely to find openings due to the suspension of German supplies, and also serves to show the extent of the demand. Articles which seem to offer opportunities to British trade are: *Cement, electrical supplies, machinery, pianos, sewing machines, fishing nets, manufactured leather, porcelain, coloured glass, glass manufactures, copper, brass and bronze goods, paper, cordage and cables.*

The detailed review referred to may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 28,897.)

**MORATORIUM LAWS AND OTHER FINANCIAL MEASURES ABROAD.**

**New Zealand.**

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand has forwarded a copy of a law, known as the "Mortgages Extension Act, 1914," under the provisions of which it is not lawful for a mortgagee, without the leave of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, to foreclose so long as the war lasts and for a period not exceeding six months after war has ceased. The provisions of the Act also apply to agreements for sale and purchase of land and to leases of land containing an optional or compulsory purchasing clause.

The text of the Act 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. 11,177.)

**Cyprus.**

With reference to the notice on p. 668 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th September last relative to the proclamation of a Moratorium in Cyprus, the Chief Collector of Customs at Larnaca, notifies that a proclamation has been issued extending the Moratorium until 13th October.

(C.I.B. 31,031.)

**Brazil.**

H.M. Minister at Rio de Janeiro reports the publication of a decree, dated 24th August, authorising the Brazilian Government to issue paper notes to the value of 250,000 contos of reis, of which 150,000 contos are to be set apart for meeting duly authorised Treasury liabilities and 100,000 contos for loans to banks. Ten per cent. of the weekly customs receipts of Rio de Janeiro and Santos are to be earmarked for paying off the 150,000 contos, while the bank loans must be paid off by the end of 1915. The issue of a portion of these notes to the value of 150,000 contos of reis was authorised by a further decree of the same date. Of this amount 100,000 contos are for loans to banks and 50,000 contos for meeting Treasury liabilities.

At present exchange (say 10½ l. per milreis) 1 conto of reis = £44 5s. 5d.

## ROYAL PROCLAMATIONS AND GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

### TERMINATION OF THE MORATORIUM.

BY THE KING.

#### A PROCLAMATION

VARYING THE PROCLAMATIONS IN RESPECT OF THE POSTPONEMENT OF PAYMENTS, DATED RESPECTIVELY THE 2ND AUGUST, 6TH AUGUST, 12TH AUGUST, AND 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1914.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS under the Postponement of Payments Act, 1914, We have power by Proclamation to authorise the postponement of the payment of any bill of exchange or of any negotiable instrument or any other payment in pursuance of any contract to such extent and for such time and subject to such conditions or other provisions as may be specified in the Proclamation :

AND WHEREAS in pursuance of that power We have issued Proclamations in relation to the postponement of payments due before We were in a state of war or due in respect of contracts made before that time, dated the sixth day of August, the 12th day of August, and the third day of September, nineteen hundred and fourteen (which are respectively referred to in this Proclamation as the first, second, and third General Proclamation), and on the second day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, We also issued a Proclamation which is confirmed by the said Postponement of Payments Act, 1914, and is deemed to have been issued under that Act and is referred to in this Proclamation as the Bills (Re-acceptance) Proclamation :

AND WHEREAS under the Postponement of Payments Act, 1914, We have power to vary, extend or revoke any Proclamation under that Act by a subsequent Proclamation :

AND WHEREAS it is desirable in the best interests of Our Realm at the present juncture that all persons who can discharge their liabilities should do so without delay, but it is at the same time expedient for the benefit of persons who cannot so discharge their liabilities that a further limited and final extension of the postponement of payments authorised by the said Proclamations should be made :

NOW, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, and We do hereby proclaim direct and ordain as follows :—

1. The first General Proclamation as extended by paragraph (b) of the second General Proclamation shall, subject to the limitations of this Proclamation, apply to payments which become due and payable on or after the fourth day of October and before the fourth day of November, nineteen hundred and fourteen (whether they so become due and payable by virtue of the said Proclamations or the third General Proclamation or otherwise), in like manner as it applies to payments which became due and payable after the date of the first General Proclamation and before the beginning of the fourth day of September, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

Provided that, if the payment is one the date whereof has been



*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.*TERMINATION OF THE MORATORIUM—*continued.*

postponed by virtue of any of the said General Proclamations, and is one which carries interest either by virtue of the terms of the contract or instrument under which it is due and payable or by virtue of the said General Proclamations, then the person from whom the payment is due shall not be entitled to claim the benefit of this Article unless, within three days after the date to which the payment has been postponed by virtue of the said General Proclamations, all interest thereon up to that date is paid.

This Article shall not apply to—

(a) Any payment in respect of rent ;

(b) Any payment due and payable to or by a retail trader in respect of his business as such trader.

2. The Bills (Re-acceptance) Proclamation shall continue to apply to bills of exchange (other than cheques and bills on demand) accepted before the beginning of the fourth day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, the date of the original maturity whereof is after the third day of October.

If on the presentation for payment of any such bill the bill is not paid and is not re-accepted under the said Proclamation, then unless on such presentation the acceptor has expressly refused re-acceptance thereof, the bill shall for all purposes, including the liability of any drawer and indorser or any other party thereto, be deemed to be due and payable on a date one calendar month after the date of its original maturity instead of on the date of its original maturity, and to be a bill for the original amount thereof increased by the amount of interest thereon, calculated from the date of the original maturity to the date of payment at the Bank of England rate current on the date of its original maturity, and paragraph (a) of the second General Proclamation shall not apply to any such bill.

3. If on the presentation for payment of a bill of exchange, the date of maturity of which has before the fourth day of October, nineteen hundred and fourteen, become postponed either by virtue of the Bills (Re-acceptance) Proclamation or paragraph (a) of the second General Proclamation (whether or not the date of maturity has been further postponed by virtue of the third General Proclamation), the bill is not paid, then the date of maturity shall be deemed to be further postponed for fourteen days from the date of such presentation for payment, and the original amount of the bill shall be deemed to be further increased by the amount of interest on the original amount of the bill for fourteen days, calculated at the Bank of England rate current on the date of such presentation for payment.

4. Save as otherwise expressly provided, nothing in this Proclamation shall affect the application of the General Proclamations to payments to which those Proclamations apply, and nothing in this Proclamation shall prevent payments to which this Proclamation applies being made before the expiration of the period for which they are postponed thereunder.

Given at Our Court at *Buckingham Palace*, this thirtieth day of September, in the Year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***PRE-MORATORIUM BILLS.****Bank of England Arrangements for Advances.**

The Bank of England issued the following notice on 1st October relative to the manner in which the Bank will provide all necessary funds to pay, on behalf of acceptors, approved pre-moratorium bills at maturity:—

(1) All applications to the Bank of England from acceptors to provide funds necessary to pay approved pre-moratorium bills at maturity, in terms of the Government announcement of 5th September (see pp. 673-4 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th September), must be lodged in duplicate at the Bank of England not less than eight days before the advance is required. The name of the drawer, the amount, and the date of maturity of each bill must be stated in the application. If the Bank does not approve a bill notice will be given to the acceptor at least three days before the date of maturity.

(2) Applications from persons and firms unknown to the Bank must be submitted through their own bankers with a satisfactory letter of introduction.

(3) The Bank of England, provided they agree to make the advance, will pass to the credit of the applicant, as required, the amount necessary to meet the acceptances, which the acceptor will arrange to have referred to the Bank of England at maturity. The bills will then be held by the Bank until the advance is repaid. Applicants who have not already an account with the Bank of England will be required to keep an account, for this purpose only, with the Bank of England, through which the money advanced will be passed.

(4) The acceptor can arrange, if he prefers, that his own bankers should provide the required amount and then refer the acceptances (if previously approved), uncanceled, on the day of maturity, to the Bank of England, who will pay the bills to the acceptor's bankers.

**PROHIBITED EXPORTS.****Canvas, Jute, Wool, Leather, &c. added to List.**

*At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 6th day of October, 1914.*

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, 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 there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade in the following words:—

(1) That the exportation of—

Flaxen canvas, namely:—

Royal Navy Canvas;

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.**Prohibited Exports.*

Merchant Navy Canvas ;  
 Kitbag Canvas ;  
 Hammock Canvas ;  
 Linen Duck Cloth ;  
 Linen close canvas ;  
 Jute, raw ;

should be prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, France, Spain, and Portugal.

(2) That the heading "Glacial acetic acid" should be deleted from the list of prohibitions contained in paragraph 6 of the Order of Council of the 8th September, 1914.

(3) That there should be added to the list of prohibitions of export to all destinations—

Hemp cordage and twine, not including cordage or twine of manila hemp or reaper or binder twine ;  
 Blankets, coloured, exceeding 3½ lbs. in weight, known as "woollen" blankets ;  
 Hides of all kinds, dry or wet ;  
 Pig-skins, raw or dressed ;  
 Leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, or military boots ;  
 Sheep and lambs' wool, raw.

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, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

**SUGAR OF ENEMY ORIGIN.****Imports Prohibited.**

BY THE KING.

**A PROCLAMATION**

EXTENDING THE PROHIBITIONS CONTAINED IN THE PROCLAMATION OF THE 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1914, RELATING TO TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS the State of War between Us and the German Empire and the State of War between Us and the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary referred to by Us in Our Proclamation of the 9th day of September, 1914, still continue to exist :

AND WHEREAS it is desirable to extend the prohibitions contained in Our said Proclamation :

Now, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring and it is hereby declared as follows :—

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.**Sugar of Enemy Origin.*

## 1. From and after the date of this Proclamation—

(1) The importation of such sugar as is hereinafter mentioned is prohibited.

(2) The following prohibition shall have effect (save so far as licences may be issued as hereinafter provided) in addition to the prohibitions contained in Our said Proclamation, and We do hereby accordingly warn all persons resident carrying on business or being in Our Dominions—

(a) Not directly or indirectly to import or cause or procure to be imported or to be concerned with the importation into any part of Our Dominions or into any other country or place whatever through or from any port in Europe of raw or refined sugar made or produced by an enemy or in an enemy country or refined sugar (wherever made or produced) made or produced from raw sugar made or produced by an enemy or in an enemy country.

(b) Not directly or indirectly to deal in any sugar as aforesaid.

2. And We do hereby further warn all persons that whoever in contravention of the law shall commit aid or abet any of the aforesaid acts is guilty of a crime and will be liable to punishment and penalties accordingly.

3. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by Our licence or by the licence given on Our behalf by a Secretary of State or the Board of Trade, whether such licence be granted especially to individuals or be announced as applying to classes of persons.

4. The words "enemy" and "enemy country" and "person" shall have the same meaning in this Our Proclamation as in Our said Proclamation of the ninth day of September, 1914.

Given at Our Court at *Buckingham Palace*, this thirtieth day of September, in the Year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

**UNEMPLOYMENT.****Government Assistance to Trade Unions.**

The Board of Trade announce that they are now prepared to entertain applications for the payment from the Exchequer during the present emergency of special grants to voluntary associations which provide benefits for their unemployed members.

These emergency grants will be paid by the Board of Trade as an addition to the refunds of one-sixth payable under Section 106 of the National Insurance Act. The payment of the emergency grant will also be subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) that the Association should be suffering from abnormal unemployment,
- (2) that the Association should not pay unemployment benefit

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.**Unemployment.*

above a maximum rate of 17s. per week (including any sum paid by way of State Unemployment Benefit).

- (3) that the Association should agree while in receipt of the emergency grant to impose levies over and above the ordinary contributions upon those members who remain fully employed.

The amount of the emergency grant (in addition to the refund of one-sixth already payable) will be either one-third or one-sixth of the expenditure of the Association on unemployment benefit (exclusive of strike benefit). The rate of the grant will be determined by the amount of the levy in accordance with the following scale:—

Maximum Rate of Unemployment Benefit paid by Association.	Rate of weekly Levy required to obtain emergency grant of	
	One-sixth.	One-third.
Not more than 17s.   ... ..	3d.	6d.
"   "   15s.   ... ..	2d.	4d.
"   "   13s.   ... ..	1d.	2d.

For example, an Association paying unemployment benefit at the rate of 12s. per week will, by imposing a levy of 2d. per week on the employed members, be qualified for an emergency grant of one-third of its expenditure, *i.e.*, a total refund of one-half, taking into account the present refund of one-sixth.

The same Association, if it prefers only to impose a levy of one penny per week, will be qualified for an emergency grant of one-sixth, *i.e.*, for a total refund of one-third.

Associations paying higher rates of benefit would have to impose higher levies in order to qualify for the same proportionate refunds.

Applications will also be entertained for emergency grants, which will be subject to special conditions, in respect of expenditure already incurred by Associations on unemployment benefit since the 4th August, 1914.

Forms of application for Associations desiring to become qualified for the emergency grant are being prepared, and will shortly be obtainable from the Board of Trade Central Office for Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W., to which all communications on the subject should be addressed.

### RESTRICTIONS ON ALIENS.

With reference to the notice on p. 749 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th September and to previous notices relative to the restrictions on aliens in the United Kingdom, it is notified that a Supplement to the "London Gazette" of 29th September publishes an "Aliens Restriction (Isle of Man) Order, 1914," extending the provisions of the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914, to the Isle of Man.

The text of this Order-in-Council may be consulted by persons interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***NAVAL PRIZES.****Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions.**

With reference to the notice on p. 33 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions, it is notified that the issues of the "London Gazette" of 2nd and 6th October contain further lists of Courts in British Oversea Dominions in which proceedings have been instituted against owners and parties interested in the ships specified therein. In each case appearance should be entered by all persons claiming an interest in the ship or cargo as soon as possible.

The copies of the "London Gazette," containing the above-mentioned lists, may be *seen* at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

**Additional Prize Courts Established.**

With reference to the notice on p. 33 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," and to previous notices relative to the establishment of Courts to deal with Naval Prizes, a Supplement to the "London Gazette" of 29th September publishes an Order-in-Council authorising the establishment of Prize Courts in Egypt, Zanzibar and Cyprus.

**Names of Vessels Captured or Detained.**

With reference to the notice on p. 812 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 24th September relative to Naval Prizes, it is notified that a Supplement to the "London Gazette," dated 3rd October, contains a further list of vessels detained or captured by the British Naval Authorities.

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**FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN  
SEPTEMBER, 1914.\*****I.—GENERAL.**

The trade returns for September, 1914, when compared with those for September, 1913, show decreases in the value of the **Imports into the United Kingdom, the Exports of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom, and of the Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.**

The value of the **Imports** in September was £45,051,937, a decrease of £16,303,788, or 26·6 per cent., as compared with September, 1913; whilst the total **Exports** amounted to £31,948,142, a decrease of £17,329,735. The **Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom** show a decrease of £15,750,763, or 37·1 per cent., as compared with September, 1913; whilst there is a decrease of £1,578,972, or 22·9 per cent., in the **Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.**

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\* Reference should be made to the article on "Changes in the Monthly Trade Accounts for 1914," which appeared on pp. 389-91 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th February, for information as to the changes that have been made in these Accounts this year.

*Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in September, 1914.*

**II.—IMPORTS.**

The following table shows the value of the Imports for September, 1914, as compared with the corresponding month of 1913 and 1912, according to the different categories of merchandise:—

**Imports (Value C.I.F.\*)—September.**

	Month of September.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	1914.		
<b>I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—</b>	£	£	£	£	£
A. Grain and flour ... ..	8,186,021	7,867,341	8,525,392	+ 658,051	+ 339,371
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	4,262,076	4,877,884	4,195,843	— 682,041	— 66,833
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable ... ..	5,419,723	6,713,960	4,922,740	— 1,791,220	— 496,963
2. Dutiable ... ..	4,724,000	4,863,691	4,795,409	— 68,282	+ 71,409
D. Tobacco ... ..	673,410	736,698	537,742	— 198,956	— 135,668
<b>Total, Class I.</b> ... ..	<b>£ 23,265,830</b>	<b>25,059,574</b>	<b>22,977,126</b>	<b>— 2,082,448</b>	<b>— 288,704</b>
<b>II.—Raw Materials and Articles</b>					
<b>Mainly Unmanufactured—</b>					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	2,964	1,316	70	— 1,246	— 2,894
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	574,748	519,077	487,944	— 31,133	— 86,804
C. Other metallic ores ... ..	804,780	819,134	813,959	+ 5,195	+ 9,229
D. Wood and timber ... ..	4,032,600	4,328,984	2,038,133	— 2,290,851	— 1,994,467
E. Cotton ... ..	2,907,974	2,731,420	1,120,649	— 1,610,771	— 1,787,325
F. Wool ... ..	1,603,607	1,470,078	1,508,385	+ 38,307	— 95,222
G. Other textile materials ... ..	784,897	891,849	339,852	— 338,997	— 232,045
H. Oil seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums ...	2,903,304	3,916,161	3,710,446	— 205,715	+ 807,142
I. Hides and undressed skins ... ..	1,150,733	1,420,705	663,362	— 757,343	— 487,371
J. Paper-making materials ... ..	466,779	528,704	1,038,265	+ 509,561	+ 571,486
K. Miscellaneous ... ..	3,303,951	3,292,820	2,489,344	— 803,476	— 714,607
<b>Total, Class II.</b> ... ..	<b>£ 18,436,287</b>	<b>19,920,268</b>	<b>14,403,409</b>	<b>— 5,516,859</b>	<b>— 4,032,876</b>
<b>III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly</b>					
<b>Manufactured—</b>					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof ... ..	1,170,093	1,191,538	267,898	— 923,640	— 902,195
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof ... ..	2,337,136	2,622,072	2,440,209	— 181,863	+ 103,073
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments ...	611,970	694,437	117,409	— 577,028	— 494,361
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire) ... ..	114,569	141,998	47,770	— 94,228	— 66,799
E. Machinery ... ..	489,012	522,277	221,698	— 300,579	— 267,314
F. Ships (new) ... ..	401	2,808	11,870	+ 9,062	+ 11,469
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture) ... ..	259,562	270,583	64,642	— 205,941	— 194,920
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton ... ..	858,710	1,046,270	256,696	— 789,574	— 702,014
2. Wool ... ..	823,954	831,059	322,826	— 508,233	— 501,128
3. Silk ... ..	1,230,276	1,380,381	688,933	— 691,548	— 541,443
4. Other materials ... ..	716,357	687,045	604,440	— 92,605	— 112,517
I. Apparel ... ..	646,899	586,879	122,988	— 463,911	— 523,931
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	862,167	1,027,081	659,624	— 367,457	— 302,543
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes) ... ..	1,181,533	1,259,916	318,718	— 941,193	— 662,815
L. Earthenware and glass ... ..	351,242	376,891	34,596	— 322,295	— 296,646
M. Paper ... ..	636,784	641,364	508,224	— 133,143	— 148,563
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, and &c. ...	579,622	620,677	150,299	— 470,388	— 429,353
O. Miscellaneous ... ..	2,178,124	2,220,713	724,513	— 1,496,200	— 1,453,611
<b>Total, Class III.</b> ... ..	<b>£ 15,269,011</b>	<b>16,133,989</b>	<b>7,583,220</b>	<b>— 8,556,769</b>	<b>— 7,685,791</b>
<b>IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)</b> ... ..	207,473	241,894	88,182	— 153,712	— 119,291
<b>Total value...</b> ... ..	<b>£ 57,178,601</b>	<b>61,359,725</b>	<b>45,051,937</b>	<b>— 16,303,788</b>	<b>— 12,126,664</b>

\* The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance, and freight; or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

Comparing the values of the imports last month with those of September, 1913, the chief increases and decreases are as follow:—

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in September, 1914.

Increases.

		£			£				
I.	A.	Wheat ... ..	1,845,002	II.	F.	Sheep or lambs' wool	177,149		
		Bacon ... ..	232,004				Cotton seed ... ..	139,200	
		Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting, including tinned and canned	86,949				Soya beans ... ..	137,384	
					86,789			Nuts and kernels for expressing oil therefrom ... ..	143,043
		C1.	Fish, cured or salted		1,195,427		J.	Pulp of wood, chemical ... ..	439,356
		C2.	Sugar, unrefined		89,662	III.	B.	Copper, unwrought and part wrought	334,946
			Wine ... ..						

Decreases.

		£			£				
I.	A.	Wheat, meal and flour ... ..	292,545	II.- con.	I.	Sheep skins ... ..	136,089		
		Barley ... ..	337,994				Skins and furs, undressed, other than sheep skins ... ..	491,844	
		Maize ... ..	542,996			K.	Feathers, ornamental ... ..	240,567	
		Beef, fresh and refrigerated	460,865				Rubber ... ..	310,943	
					511,682		A.	Steel ingots, blooms, billets, &c. ... ..	377,243
		B.	Mutton, fresh and refrigerated		367,346		B.	Tin, in blocks, ingots, &c. ... ..	416,658
			Butter ... ..		529,206			Hardware ... ..	117,046
		C1.	Eggs ... ..		147,921		C.	Instruments and apparatus, scientific, other than electrical, and parts thereof ... ..	223,325
			Almonds ... ..		127,450		E.	Machinery ... ..	300,579
			Pears, raw ... ..		121,101		II.	Cotton manufactures	737,791
		Lard ... ..	182,797		III.	I.	Woollen and worsted yarn ... ..	200,054	
	C2.	Preparations of cocoa, &c. ... ..	480,569				Woollen and worsted manufactures ... ..	308,179	
		Sugar, refined, and sugar candy ... ..	314,864			IIa.	Silk manufactures...	675,186	
	D.	Tea ... ..	139,190			I.	Apparel, not waterproofed ... ..	321,807	
		Tobacco, unmanufactured ... ..	505,281				Leather ... ..	683,016	
		Wood and timber, hewn ... ..	1,683,972				gloves ... ..	147,134	
		Wood and timber, sawn or split, planed or dressed	1,610,771			K.	manufatures, other than gloves and machinery belting...	109,999	
	E.	Cotton, raw ... ..	103,467			N.	Motor cars and parts thereof ... ..	425,814	
		Hemp, dressed and undressed ... ..	236,385			O.	Toys and games ... ..	186,402	
		Jute ... ..	112,096						
	II.	Palm oil ... ..	132,737						
		Petroleum ... ..							
	I.	Hides, raw, and pieces thereof, wct ... ..	130,330						

The following are the principal instances of increase in value combined with decrease in quantity and vice versa:—

		Increase in value.	Decrease in quantity.															
I.	A.	Oats ... ..	£105,593 ... 48,300 cwts.															
	C1.	Fish, cured or salted ... ..	£86,789 ... 570 ..															
		Onions ... ..	£13,872 ... 70,575 bushels..															
II.	G.	Flax, dressed and undressed ... ..	£22,587 ... 317 tons.															
III.	J.	Esparto and other vegetable fibres ... ..	£9,023 ... 1,306 ..															
	B.	Zinc, crude, in cakes ... ..	£41,741 ... 1,370 ..															
<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2"></th> <th>Increase in quantity.</th> <th>Decrease in value.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">I.</td> <td>C1.</td> <td>Bananas, raw ... ..</td> <td>117,585 bunches ... £50,927</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C2.</td> <td>Cocoa, raw ... ..</td> <td>669,191 lbs. ... £24,585</td> </tr> <tr> <td>II.</td> <td>H.</td> <td>Petroleum ... ..</td> <td>4,209,681 gals. ... £132,737</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Increase in quantity.	Decrease in value.	I.	C1.	Bananas, raw ... ..	117,585 bunches ... £50,927	C2.	Cocoa, raw ... ..	669,191 lbs. ... £24,585	II.	H.	Petroleum ... ..	4,209,681 gals. ... £132,737
		Increase in quantity.	Decrease in value.															
I.	C1.	Bananas, raw ... ..	117,585 bunches ... £50,927															
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## Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in September, 1914.

## III.—EXPORTS.

The following table shows the value of the Exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom for the month of September, 1914, as compared with the corresponding month of 1913 and 1912, and the increase or decrease in each principal category:—

Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom  
(Value F.O.B.\*).—September.

	Month of September.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1914 as compared with 1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1914 as compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	1914.		
<b>I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—</b>	£	£	£	£	£
A. Grain and flour ... ..	341,360	310,089	315,797	+ 5,708	— 25,563
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	96,557	104,334	98,613	— 5,721	+ 2,056
C. Other food and drink ... ..	2,337,957	2,453,764	1,469,301	— 984,463	— 868,656
D. Tobacco ... ..	222,190	320,861	253,396	— 67,465	+ 31,206
Total, Class I. ... ..	£ 2,998,064	3,189,048	2,137,107	— 1,051,941	— 860,957
<b>II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—</b>					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	4,003,429	4,554,427	2,702,769	— 1,851,658	— 1,300,660
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ... ..	46,386	29,929	10,017	— 19,912	— 36,369
C. Other metallic ores ... ..	4,827	17,794	298	— 17,496	— 4,529
D. Wood and timber ... ..	35,468	31,077	16,830	— 14,247	— 18,638
E. Cotton ... ..					
F. Wool ... ..	451,955	360,073	174,327	— 185,746	— 277,628
G. Other textile materials ... ..	40,450	18,379	21,438	+ 3,049	— 19,022
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums ...	446,559	367,744	201,537	— 166,207	— 245,022
I. Hides and undressed skins ... ..	116,668	126,766	150,120	+ 23,354	+ 33,452
J. Paper-making materials ... ..	84,592	78,357	57,051	— 21,306	— 27,541
K. Miscellaneous ... ..	236,818	182,532	178,692	— 3,840	— 58,126
Total, Class II. ... ..	£ 5,467,152	5,767,078	3,513,069	— 2,254,009	— 1,954,083
<b>III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—</b>					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof ... ..	4,652,377	4,120,560	2,456,636	— 1,663,924	— 2,195,741
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof ... ..	1,185,929	1,023,164	551,062	— 472,102	— 634,867
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (ex- cept machine tools), and instru- ments ... ..	731,665	633,334	440,708	— 192,626	— 290,957
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire) ... ..	486,356	287,304	180,073	— 107,231	— 306,283
E. Machinery ... ..	2,874,666	3,047,561	1,624,050	— 1,423,511	— 1,250,616
F. Ships (new) ... ..	720,793	820,858	215,311	— 605,547	— 505,482
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture) ... ..	199,722	175,930	107,203	— 68,727	— 92,519
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton ... ..	10,054,269	9,885,003	6,220,501	— 3,664,502	— 3,833,768
2. Wool ... ..	3,203,518	2,965,194	1,637,919	— 1,327,275	— 1,565,599
3. Silk ... ..	223,468	226,431	139,798	— 86,653	— 83,670
4. Other materials ... ..	1,260,773	1,169,360	1,130,404	— 38,956	— 130,369
I. Apparel ... ..	1,470,305	1,459,353	1,044,518	— 414,885	— 425,787
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	1,777,336	1,625,981	1,235,907	— 390,074	— 541,429
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes) ... ..	472,816	476,044	292,559	— 183,685	— 180,457
L. Earthenware and glass ... ..	449,323	404,267	264,594	— 189,673	— 184,734
M. Paper ... ..	340,955	295,217	236,926	— 58,291	— 104,029
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c. ... ..	840,878	923,467	678,402	— 245,065	— 162,476
O. Miscellaneous ... ..	2,960,760	2,890,738	2,206,110	— 684,628	— 754,650
Total, Class III. ... ..	£ 33,905,914	32,429,736	20,662,481	— 11,767,305	— 13,243,433
<b>IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) ... ..</b>	£ 833,339	1,038,952	361,444	— 677,508	— 471,895
Total value ... ..	£ 43,204,469	42,424,864	26,674,101	— 15,750,763	— 16,530,368
<b>Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.*—September.</b>					
Total value ... ..	£ 8,034,788	6,853,013	5,274,041	— 1,578,972	— 2,760,747

\* The values of the Exports represent the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship, and are known as the "free on board" values.



*Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in September, 1914.*

Comparing the values of the exports of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom in September, 1914, with those in September, 1913, the chief increases and decreases are as follow:—

		Increase.	£
I.	A.	Wheat meal and flour ... ..	162,086
III.	H4.	Linen piece-goods ... ..	150,713
		Decreases.	£
I.	A.	Bran and pollard ... ..	65,267
		Biscuits and cakes ... ..	70,340
I.	C.	Fish ... ..	716,885
		Sugar—confectionery, jams and preserved fruits ... ..	53,209
II.	D.	Tobacco and snuff ... ..	67,465
		Coal, coke and manufactured fuel ... ..	1,851,658
II.	F.	Wool noils and carded or carbonised wool ... ..	114,466
		Iron and steel, and manufactures thereof ... ..	1,663,924
B.	A.	Copper, unwrought and wrought ... ..	243,357
		Implements and tools, and parts thereof, except machine tools ... ..	91,931
C.	D.	Hardware ... ..	70,262
		Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and un-insulated wire) ... ..	107,231
E.		Machinery, and parts thereof ... ..	1,423,511
F.		Ships, new ... ..	605,547
G.		Furniture and cabinet ware ... ..	65,553
H1.	G.	Cotton waste, from worked cotton ... ..	82,614
		“ yarn ... ..	629,782
H1.	“	piece goods ... ..	2,716,045
		lace ... ..	70,998
H2.	H2.	Wool tops ... ..	119,647
		Worsted yarn ... ..	323,464
III.	H4.	Yarn, alpaca or mohair ... ..	162,432
		Woollen tissues ... ..	547,825
I.	H4.	Linen yarn ... ..	68,257
		Apparel ... ..	222,068
I.	I.	Boots and shoes of leather ... ..	114,693
		Hats and bonnets... ..	74,164
J.	I.	Coal products, not dyes ... ..	85,557
		Manures ... ..	93,269
K.	J.	Medicines, comprising drugs and medicinal preparations, other than quinine and quinine salts ... ..	80,978
		Leather, undressed and dressed ... ..	157,070
L.		China-ware or porcelain, earthenware and pottery ... ..	108,462
N.	L.	Cycles, other than motor cycles, and parts thereof ... ..	71,012
		Motor cars, chassis, and parts thereof ... ..	79,214
O.	N.	Arms, ammunition and military stores ... ..	96,977
		Bags and sacks, empty ... ..	96,594
IV.	O.	Rubber manufactures (except apparel waterproofed, boots and shoes, and tyres and tubes for carriages) ... ..	78,553
		Horses ... ..	206,859
		Parcel post ... ..	446,070

The following are the principal instances of increase in value combined with decrease in quantity, and *vice-versa*:—

		Increase in value.	Decrease in quantity.
III.	o.	Soap ... ..	£3,774 ... 13,105 cwt.
		Increase in quantity.	Decrease in value.
III.	B.	Tin, unwrought ... ..	51 tons ... £33,595
		Worsted tissues ... ..	457,800 yards ... £38,283
	J.	Soda compounds ... ..	42,125 cwt. ... £3,600

**IV.—TRADE DURING THE NINE MONTHS, JANUARY-SEPTEMBER.**

The following table shows the value of the Imports of foreign and colonial merchandise during the nine months ended September, 1914, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913 and 1912:—

## Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in January-September, 1914.

## Imports (Value C.I.F.\*)—Nine months, January-September.

	Nine months, January-September.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1914 as compared with 1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1914 as compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	1914.		
<b>I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—</b>					
A. Grain and flour ... ..	£ 62,023,070	£ 64,340,068	£ 56,389,277	- 7,950,791	- 5,663,793
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	37,883,267	42,895,314	46,099,947	+ 3,204,633	+ 8,216,680
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable ... ..	55,792,400	58,476,709	57,539,428	- 937,281	+ 1,747,028
2. Dutiable ... ..	41,354,484	40,222,006	39,160,160	- 1,061,846	- 2,194,324
D. Tobacco ... ..	4,172,300	4,956,550	5,105,292	+ 143,742	+ 932,992
Total, Class I. ... ..	£ 201,225,521	£ 210,890,647	£ 204,294,104	- 6,596,543	+ 3,068,583
<b>II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—</b>					
A. Coal, coke and manufactured fuel ...	263,337	25,418	37,210	+ 11,792	- 226,127
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel... ..	4,486,056	5,769,077	4,426,302	- 1,342,775	- 59,754
C. Other metallic ores ... ..	6,439,039	7,741,597	7,856,799	+ 115,202	+ 1,417,760
D. Wood and timber ... ..	20,144,807	25,125,244	18,062,761	- 7,062,483	- 2,082,046
E. Cotton ... ..	45,745,584	38,760,741	44,815,237	+ 6,054,496	- 930,347
F. Wool ... ..	29,589,968	30,975,768	28,729,721	- 2,246,047	- 860,247
G. Other textile materials... ..	12,111,111	13,404,803	11,883,502	- 1,521,301	- 227,609
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums	28,430,040	30,917,056	32,318,766	+ 1,401,710	+ 3,888,726
I. Hides and undressed skins ... ..	9,994,418	11,496,574	10,372,275	- 1,124,299	+ 377,857
J. Paper making materials ... ..	3,815,486	4,159,195	4,357,353	+ 198,158	+ 541,867
K. Miscellaneous ... ..	28,377,771	30,672,598	23,505,515	- 7,167,083	- 4,872,256
Total, Class II. ... ..	£ 189,397,617	£ 199,048,071	£ 186,365,411	- 12,682,650	- 3,032,176
<b>III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—</b>					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof ... ..	9,232,320	11,192,013	9,582,502	- 1,609,511	+ 350,182
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof ... ..	22,230,943	24,193,890	22,800,185	- 1,393,705	+ 569,242
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instru- ments ... ..	4,920,593	5,331,987	4,607,526	- 724,461	- 313,067
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsu- lated wire) ... ..	1,038,376	1,130,923	1,029,212	- 101,711	- 7,164
E. Machinery ... ..	4,995,829	5,444,611	5,307,273	- 137,338	+ 311,444
F. Ships (new) ... ..	23,308	27,031	30,869	+ 3,838	+ 5,561
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture) ... ..	2,085,057	2,637,582	2,028,821	- 608,761	- 56,236
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton ... ..	8,821,788	9,322,173	8,082,278	- 1,239,895	- 739,510
2. Wool ... ..	7,611,203	8,154,324	7,154,006	- 1,000,318	- 457,199
3. Silk ... ..	10,978,077	11,420,274	10,787,376	- 632,898	- 190,701
4. Other materials ... ..	6,750,074	7,045,839	5,969,460	- 1,076,379	- 780,614
I. Apparel ... ..	4,547,733	4,696,801	3,488,474	- 1,208,327	- 1,059,259
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colour- ing materials ... ..	9,109,108	9,501,939	9,208,620	- 293,319	+ 99,512
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes) ... ..	10,558,806	10,169,403	8,959,891	- 1,209,512	- 1,598,915
L. Earthenware and glass... ..	3,101,947	3,325,056	2,750,813	- 574,243	- 351,134
M. Paper ... ..	5,291,333	5,691,607	5,259,519	- 432,088	- 31,814
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	5,918,985	6,401,953	6,109,445	- 292,508	+ 190,460
O. Miscellaneous ... ..	19,040,427	19,840,052	16,513,591	- 3,326,461	- 2,526,836
Total, Class III. ... ..	£ 136,285,909	£ 145,567,458	£ 129,669,861	- 15,897,597	- 6,586,048
<b>IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) ... ..</b>					
Total value ... ..	£ 2,084,565	£ 2,260,523	£ 2,187,905	- 72,618	+ 103,340
Total value ... ..	£ 528,963,612	£ 557,766,699	£ 522,517,311	- 35,249,388	- 6,446,301

\* The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance, and freight; or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

The value of the Exports of home produce, and of foreign and colonial produce, during the nine months ended September, 1914, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913 and 1912, is as shown in the following table:—

## Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in January-September, 1914.

Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom  
(Value F.O.B.\*)—Nine Months, January-September.

	Nine months, January-September.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1914 as compared with 1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1914 as compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	1914.		
<b>I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—</b>	£	£	£	£	£
A. Grain and flour ... ..	3,193,136	2,726,185	2,204,806	- 521,379	- 988,330
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	790,812	889,805	815,659	- 74,106	+ 24,887
C. Other food and drink ... ..	17,257,448	16,275,777	14,843,859	- 1,428,918	- 2,411,889
D. Tobacco ... ..	1,872,929	2,887,712	2,929,487	+ 541,775	+ 1,056,558
Total, Class I. ... ..	£ 23,114,325	22,279,479	20,795,851	- 1,483,628	- 2,318,474
<b>II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—</b>					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	29,939,766	39,755,893	34,566,393	- 5,189,500	+ 4,626,627
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	302,021	313,401	273,655	- 39,746	- 28,356
C. Other metallic ores ... ..	84,432	100,640	107,683	+ 7,043	+ 23,251
D. Wood and timber ... ..	240,660	260,835	239,928	- 20,907	- 732
E. Cotton ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
F. Wool ... ..	3,571,451	3,254,606	4,189,110	+ 927,504	+ 610,659
G. Other textile materials ... ..	353,203	313,070	324,995	+ 11,925	- 28,208
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums ...	3,377,862	3,238,446	2,958,717	- 279,729	- 419,145
I. Hides and undressed skins ... ..	1,458,892	1,386,805	1,258,470	- 128,335	- 200,332
J. Paper making materials ... ..	648,410	700,354	664,642	- 35,712	+ 16,202
K. Miscellaneous ... ..	2,310,043	2,146,047	2,134,156	- 11,891	- 173,887
Total, Class II. ... ..	£ 42,286,680	51,470,097	46,710,749	- 4,759,348	+ 4,424,069
<b>III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—</b>					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof ... ..	34,549,271	40,962,292	33,976,229	- 6,986,063	- 573,042
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof ... ..	8,684,345	9,972,750	8,060,009	- 1,912,741	- 624,336
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (ex- cept machine tools) and instru- ments ... ..	5,931,337	5,934,745	5,346,888	- 587,857	- 584,449
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and un- insulated wire) ... ..	3,198,770	3,764,389	2,384,390	- 1,379,989	- 814,380
E. Machinery ... ..	24,056,385	27,489,564	26,106,566	- 1,382,998	+ 2,050,181
F. Ships (new) ... ..	4,433,042	9,139,809	5,390,221	- 3,749,588	+ 957,179
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture) ... ..	1,453,612	1,472,231	1,271,186	- 201,045	- 182,426
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton ... ..	90,515,363	95,431,817	86,541,138	- 8,890,679	- 3,974,225
2. Wool ... ..	28,831,038	29,203,082	27,038,385	- 2,164,697	- 1,795,853
3. Silk ... ..	1,672,486	1,582,265	1,517,611	- 64,594	- 154,875
4. Other materials ... ..	10,669,469	10,922,136	10,216,462	- 705,674	- 438,007
I. Apparel ... ..	11,745,812	12,540,396	11,314,396	- 1,225,430	- 430,846
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	15,664,120	16,751,969	15,066,408	- 1,685,561	- 597,712
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes) ... ..	3,790,666	4,095,887	4,012,970	- 82,917	+ 222,304
L. Earthenware and glass ... ..	3,507,336	3,916,339	3,324,281	- 592,058	- 183,055
M. Paper ... ..	2,593,236	2,798,448	2,481,701	- 316,747	- 111,535
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c. ... ..	7,111,469	8,144,944	8,616,390	+ 471,446	+ 1,504,921
O. Miscellaneous ... ..	23,500,228	25,304,140	23,709,212	- 1,594,934	+ 208,984
Total, Class III. ... ..	£ 281,910,985	309,427,149	276,375,013	- 33,052,136	- 5,535,972
<b>IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) ... ..</b>	£ 6,970,605	7,578,884	6,866,750	- 712,134	+ 103,855
Total value ... ..	£ 354,282,595	390,755,609	350,748,363	- 40,007,246	- 3,334,232

Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.\*—Nine Months,  
January-September.

	£	£	£	£	£
Total value ... ..	82,919,938	82,370,432	76,796,206	- 5,674,226	- 6,123,732

\*The values of the Exports represent the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship, and are known as the "free on board" values.

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*Foreign Trade (Shipping) of the United Kingdom in September, 1914,  
and in January-September, 1914.*

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**V.—SHIPPING IN SEPTEMBER.**

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions *with cargoes* during September, 1914, amounted to 2,732,650 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 3,634,164 tons, as against 4,621,781 tons entered, and 5,974,753 tons cleared, during September, 1913. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage arrived *with cargoes* during September, 1914, amounted to 3,023,967 tons, and the tonnage departed to 2,887,661 tons, as against 2,980,167 tons arrived, and 2,973,333 tons departed, in September, 1913.

**VI.—NINE MONTHS' SHIPPING, JANUARY-SEPTEMBER.**

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions, *with cargoes*, during the nine months, January-September, 1914, amounted to 33,985,331 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 45,623,254 tons, as against 36,429,715 tons entered, and 50,383,096 tons cleared, during the nine months, January-September, 1913. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage arrived *with cargoes* during the nine months, January-September, 1914, amounted to 28,659,969 tons, and the tonnage departed to 28,287,195 tons, as against 26,340,266 tons arrived, and 25,934,331 tons departed, during the corresponding period of 1913.

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**STATE WAR RISKS INSURANCE ABROAD.**

**Italy.**

With reference to the notice on p. 751 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th September relative to the Italian scheme for State re-insurance against war risks at sea, it appears from a translation of the Decree instituting this insurance, which has now been received, that the premium is fixed between  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and 2 per cent. and not as previously stated.

The translation of the Decree 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.I.B. 31,275.)

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**STEAMSHIP SERVICES TO THE CONTINENT.**

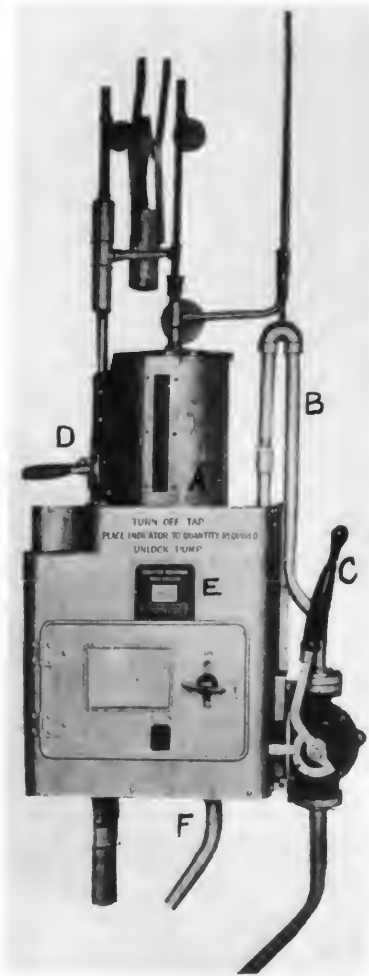
Information regarding the present steamship services between the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

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NOTICE UNDER THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES  
ACT, 1904.

The following is a copy of a Notice (No. 149) giving the results of the examination and testing of a 2-gallon oil measure, for use in trade, that has been submitted to the Board of Trade under the provisions of Section 6 of the Weights and Measures Act, 1904:—

(149.)



A—Measure (internal movable funnel not shown).

B—Inlet pipe to measure.

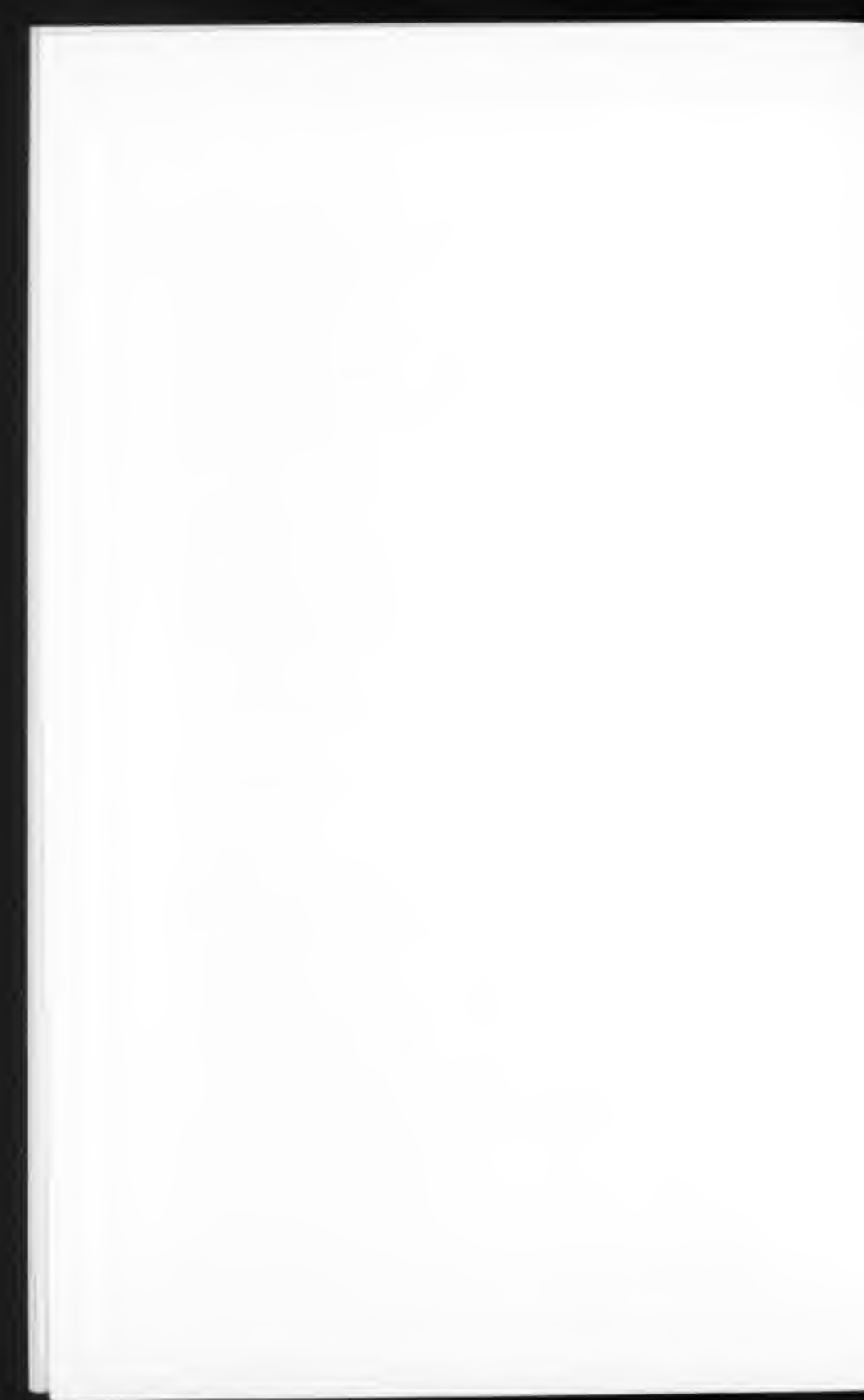
C—Pump handle.

D—Handle and catch in attachment to internal funnel for regulating height of liquid.

E—Mechanical counter.

F—Discharge pipe from measure.

The Board of Trade have examined and tested a pattern of a sub-divided 2-gallon oil measure fitted with a special locking device, of the form herewith shown, submitted to the Department under the provisions of Section 6 of the above Act, and have issued a certificate (No. 110) that the pattern is not such as to facilitate the perpetration of fraud.



## TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA IN 1913-14.

**Large German and Austro-Hungarian Trade.**

The following particulars are taken from the Report\* of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence to the Government of India reviewing the foreign trade of India for the year ended 31st March, 1914:—

The chief characteristics of the year 1913-14 were a failure of the rainfall in some parts of India, bank failures (confined chiefly to the Punjab and Bombay), a glut in the piece-goods trade, and some difficulty in railway transport. With the possible exception of Australia, India possesses the most precarious rainfall in the world, and the year under review was no exception to this rule. The monsoon of 1913 after the middle of July was irregular, and the rains in the United Provinces and Central India ceased in early September. In parts of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and also in Madras, excessive rain resulted in heavy floods. The United Provinces, Central India, and Rajputana failed to obtain that amount of rainfall which is required in the cold weather season. Famine conditions were accordingly established in portions of these localities, although actual famine was confined to Jalaun, Banda, Hamipur, and Etawah. In the Bombay Presidency there were also scarcity areas, especially in Sholapur. These abnormal seasonal conditions were reflected in the harvests. The output of wheat and oilseeds was somewhat deficient, and the rice crop in Northern India also suffered. Sugar-cane production in the United Provinces was seriously affected, and the jute crop in Bengal was curtailed. Cotton, however, fared well and the yield was good.

The banking and commercial crisis in Northern and Western India began in September, 1913, with the failure of the People's Bank in the Punjab, which had at the time of its failure deposits equal to about £833,300, and a net-work of 72 branches. The Credit Bank of India failed in the first week of October, and this was the first real sign of the spread of the bank failures to Bombay. The Indian Specie Bank—the one purely Indian Bank which had a branch in London—was also unable to weather the storm, and some 13 more banks failed.

The glut in the piece-goods trade was especially evident from October, 1913, to January, 1914. Stocks of both imported goods and local-made cloth in Bombay were much heavier than they had ever been before, and, owing to financial troubles, goods went into consumption very slowly during the latter half of the year. Shipments were far in excess of requirements, and prices steadily declined. The white piece-goods market in Calcutta was seriously affected by the general lowering of prices for goods in Manchester and the famine conditions up country. It was proposed in January by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta to cease buying textiles in the United Kingdom for four months owing to the glut in Indian markets, but no effect was given to the proposal.

\* "Review of the Trade of India in 1913-14." Price 12 annas (1s.) Copies of the Report may be purchased from the Agents in the United Kingdom for the sale of Indian Government Publications, a list of whom may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

*Trade of British India in 1913-14.*

As regards railway transport difficulties, the trouble was greatest in the case of supplies of wagons for coal. The Indian railways have ordered 22,343 broad gauge wagons for delivery by the end of 1915.

On the whole, notwithstanding the exceptional conditions above mentioned, the year may be regarded as one of fairly prosperous trade. The value of total imports, including private merchandise and Government stores, but excluding treasure, in the year ended 31st March, 1914, was £127,000,000, and the total exports of Indian produce amounted to £163,000,000. The imports show a general increase in all directions, and indicate the growing purchasing power of the people. Manufactured articles constitute nearly 80 per cent. of the imports, while the only important articles in which there was a decline in 1913-14 were coal, raw silk and piece goods, and raw cotton. The special feature of the import trade continued to be the great demand for cotton manufactures, the value of these goods now approximating to a third of the total import trade. In 1913-14 the United Kingdom supplied over 90 per cent. of the *cotton goods* imported, while the imports from Japan, consisting chiefly of hosiery, showed a very marked increase. Substantial increases in the imports of *railway plant and rolling stock*, most of which come from the United Kingdom, are also noticeable.

**German and Austrian Trade.**—The value of Indian trade with Germany has increased, costly British goods being largely displaced in India by cheap German manufactures. By the application of technical skill and chemical science, or a combination of both, German manufacturers have secured special advantages in the supply of certain goods, such as musical instruments and coal tar dyes. The development of German shipping has also encouraged direct imports from Germany, as well as the exportation to that country of cotton, hides, jute, oilseeds, and rice. *Cotton manufactures, dyes, copper, iron and steel, machinery and woollens* form the bulk of the imports from Germany. The considerable import trade in *hosiery* is practically monopolised by Japan and Germany, the value of the former's share in 1913-14 being 83,00,000 rupees, as against 62,00,000 rupees in 1912-13, while Germany sent goods to the value of 23,00,000 rupees as against 18,00,000 rupees in 1912-13. Thus Japan supplied about 70 per cent. of the imports of hosiery, and her share is about 12 times that of the United Kingdom.

Austria-Hungary has been doing a steadily increasing trade in *glass bangles*, to the discomfiture of her competitors, while of the total import trade in glass and glassware she did 45 per cent., Germany 15 per cent., the United Kingdom 13 per cent., and Belgium 10 per cent. The United Kingdom is steadily increasing her Indian market for *common bottles, miscellaneous glassware, earthenware and porcelain*.

The following table shows the value of the principal articles imported from Germany and Austria-Hungary during the years ended 31st March, 1913 and 1914:—



*Trade of British India in 1913-14.*

	Imports from Germany.		Imports from Austria-Hungary.	
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Apparel (including boots and shoes) ... ..	16,00,000	16,66,000	11,44,000	11,35,000
Chemicals ... ..	12,76,000	12,61,000	*	*
Cotton manufactures (including yarn, &c.) ... ..	1,01,14,000	1,41,67,000	27,52,000	33,77,000
Dyes ... ..	1,02,01,000	93,29,000	*	*
Glass and glassware ... ..	25,81,000	23,59,000	69,07,000	87,38,000
Haberdashery and millinery ... ..	21,84,000	27,83,000	23,34,000	22,34,000
Hardware and cutlery ... ..	72,91,000	84,68,000	33,12,000	33,67,000
Instruments, apparatus and millwork, &c. ... ..	15,99,000	15,32,000	*	*
Liquors ... ..	23,01,000	23,76,000	*	*
Machinery, &c. ... ..	29,64,000	43,18,000	1,89,000	1,94,000
Matches ... ..	3,34,000	2,51,000	8,20,000	9,67,000
Metals ... ..	2,69,04,000	3,86,02,000	11,20,000	17,20,000
Oils ... ..	27,90,000	32,32,000	*	*
Paper and pasteboard ... ..	24,65,000	27,43,000	11,47,000	13,23,000
Salt ... ..	9,60,000	9,31,000	Nil.	*
Silk manufactures (including yarn, &c.) ... ..	17,50,000	22,40,000	57,000	2,52,000
Sugar ... ..	7,62,000	1,83,000	1,06,72,000	1,33,37,000
Toys and requisites ... ..	11,20,000	11,59,000	3,21,000	*
Woolen manufactures (including yarn, &c.) ... ..	94,92,000	1,07,46,000	8,40,000	11,55,000
Other articles ... ..	1,43,39,000	1,78,06,000	36,60,000	46,15,000
Total ... ..	10,30,33,000	12,66,58,000	3,52,75,000	4,29,04,000

\* These items are not separately distinguished in the Report.

The following statement shows the quantity of the total imports of iron and steel into British India, and the share of the United Kingdom and Germany therein, during the year ended 31st March, 1914:—

	From the United Kingdom.	From Germany.	Total Imports.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Bar and channel iron ... ..	8,036	2,137	26,742
Bar and channel steel ... ..	25,781	83,173	204,613
Angle and spring steel ... ..	17,038	14,299	44,192
Sheets and plates—			
Galvanised ... ..	274,759	909	277,595
Tinned ... ..	52,787	—	52,836
Not galvanised or tinned ... ..	38,894	40,563	100,606
Beams, pillars, &c. ... ..	56,176	21,554	89,642
Pipes and fittings (cast) ... ..	42,583	4,101	56,243
Nails and rivets ... ..	7,291	5,338	25,076
Tubes and fittings ... ..	11,723	3,448	18,402
Hoops and strips ... ..	21,757	5,153	30,790
Other sorts ... ..	50,321	19,428	88,775
Total 1913-14 ... ..	607,146	200,103	1,015,512
Total 1912-13 ... ..	430,073	120,144	721,588

## TRADE BETWEEN DENMARK AND GERMANY.

H.M. Consul at Copenhagen (Mr. R. Erskine) reports that, according to official statistics which have recently been published, the net imports into Denmark (i.e., total imports less re-exports) in 1913 amounted to 777,400,000 kroner as compared with 738,600,000 kroner in 1912, while the exports of domestic produce were valued at 637,400,000 kroner, as compared with 596,700,000 in 1912.

The following figures show the important part played by the United Kingdom and Germany in the foreign trade of Denmark in 1913:—

	Total Imports into Denmark.*	Exports of Domestic Produce from Denmark.
	Kroner.	Kroner.
United Kingdom ... ..	134,600,000	398,000,000
Germany ... ..	328,300,000	158,700,000
Other countries ... ..	392,500,000	80,700,000
Total ... ..	855,400,000	637,400,000

\* Corresponding particulars for net imports are not available.

The value of the goods imported from these two countries alone amounted therefore to 54 per cent. of the total imports in 1913, and the exports to these countries to about 87 per cent. of the total. Of the goods imported from Germany, some are produced in that country—chiefly industrial articles—and others are transit goods which are introduced principally through Hamburg and Bremen.

The one-sided position in the Danish trade turnover with the United Kingdom is accounted for by the fact that the United Kingdom above all other countries is the greatest consumer of imported animal foods, whilst Denmark is the greatest exporter of these goods, a condition which has prevailed in Denmark for a number of years.

The following table shows the values of the principal articles imported from Germany in 1912, the latest year for which figures are at present available:—

	Value.		Value.
	Kroner.		Kroner.
Wheat, unground ... ..	10,286,000	Clothing ... ..	5,324,000
Rye " ... ..	19,915,000	Coconut oil ... ..	2,098,000
Oats " ... ..	7,023,000	Leather and skins, glazed, coloured, &c. ... ..	3,697,000
Maize " ... ..	11,905,100	Rubber tyres for cycles, &c.	3,016,000
Wheat meal ... ..	6,153,000	Chilian nitrate ... ..	5,448,000
Rye " ... ..	2,330,100	Coal ... ..	4,701,000
Oil cake ... ..	7,354,000	Briquettes ... ..	2,360,000
Coffee, raw ... ..	9,974,000	Iron, channel and <b>U</b> ...	2,093,000
Tobacco, unmanufactured ...	3,834,000	Rod and shaped iron ...	6,141,000
Cotton ... ..	6,216,000	Iron pipes and fittings ...	3,604,000
Woollen yarn ... ..	2,266,000	Black plates ... ..	1,994,000
Manufactures wholly of silk ...	4,540,000	Copper wire ... ..	2,196,000
Half-silk manufactures ... ..	2,075,000	Motor cars and parts ...	2,033,000
Mixed silk manufactures ... ..	1,461,000		
Woollen goods ... ..	13,246,000		

18 kroner = £1.

(C.I.B. 28,116.)

## PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

### COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia further detailed Reports from the Sydney "Daily Telegraph" regarding the evidence given before the Inter-State Commission for Tariff Investigation in connection with the following articles:—

- Timber,
- Iron pipes used for water,
- German composition picture moulding,
- Gas stoves, for fires and gas heating appliances generally,
- High pressure brasswork, steam brasswork and allied goods,
- Windmill pumps and cylinder pumps generally,
- Saddle-bags,
- Carpets, carpeting, floorcloths and linoleum,
- Scrap-books, drawer handles, pulls, ticket holders, small bolts and nuts,
- Manufactured rubber goods,
- Ground rubber scrap,
- French chalk or talc,
- Tailors' chalk,
- Incandescent mantles,
- Children's tricycles and trolley cars,
- Go-carts and perambulators,
- Clay smoking pipes,
- Ammonia compressors,
- Rails and materials used in railway construction,
- Marble,
- Metal polishes,
- Tobacco,
- Copra for the manufacture of oil for use in margarine,
- Coconut and linseed oil.
- Electric generators for direct coupling to steam turbines, and
- Ores and concentrates (opposition to export duty on).

These Reports may be seen by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 29,019 and 29,792.)

### NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of copy of a Bill to provide for the regulation of Customs duties upon railways in the Nyasaland Protectorate.

**Proposed  
Regulation  
of Customs Duties  
upon Railways.**

Under this Bill it is proposed, *inter alia*, that all goods which may be imported and be on board any railway train or rolling stock shall, upon being entered for home consumption, be subject to such and

*Proposed Tariff Changes.*

**NYASALAND PROTECTORATE**—*continued.*

the like duties as may at the time of passing such entry be due and payable on similar goods.

No goods which may be imported in or from any railway train or rolling stock shall be removed therefrom, except in the presence or with the authority of a Customs Officer, nor shall they be so removed, except at some quay, wharf, or other place within the limits of the port or place, and if any such goods shall be removed contrary to these regulations the same shall be forfeited.

The Bill also prescribes regulations regarding Customs Stations, payment of duties, boarding and searching of trains, passengers' baggage, abatement for damaged goods, and other miscellaneous matters.

(C. 11,975.)

**TARIFF CHANGES  
AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.**

**DOMINION OF CANADA.**

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada copy of a Customs Memorandum (No. 1815 B), dated 9th September, 1914, notifying that the following places have been established as Warehousing Ports and Outports of Customs, with effect from 1st October, 1914:—

Espanolo (Ont.), under survey of Sudbury.

Cartwright (Man.)     "     "     Brandon.

The Outport of Chester (N.S.), under the survey of the Port of Lunenburg, has been made a Warehousing Port. (C. 11,743.)

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 562 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 27th August relative to the prohibition of the exportation, *inter alia*, of saddle, pack and draught animals suitable for use in war from Canada to foreign countries under Memorandum No. 1798 B, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Memorandum (No. 1816 B), dated 12th September last, notifying that Customs Officers may permit horses to pass outwards to the United States for racing or exhibition purposes, or for temporary stay, conditional on return to Canada within 60 days from time of exportation. (C. 11,744.)

The Board of Trade have received from the Canadian Government copy of an Appraisers' Bulletin (No. 929), dated 17th September, 1914, giving Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on the under-mentioned articles on importation into the Dominion of Canada, as follows:—

**Customs  
Decisions.**

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.**

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.	
	Under the British Preferential Tariff.	Under the General Tariff.
Chain, stud link or otherwise :— Admitted only under item 470 as being chain cable, when the iron of which the links are made is $\frac{3}{4}$ in. or over in diameter. Cable chain for vessels is not restricted as to use to anchoring or mooring. <i>Note.</i> —Item 470 of the Customs Tariff reads :— “Iron or steel masts, or parts thereof, and iron or steel beams, angles, sheets, plates, knees and cable chains for wooden, iron, steel or composite ships and vessels; and iron, steel or brass manufactures which at the time of their importation are of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada, when imported for use in the construction or equipment of ships or vessels, under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs” ... ..	Free	Free
Christmas stockings containing any article or articles which are the manufacture or produce of any country not entitled to preferential treatment, shall not be allowed entry into Canada under the Preferential Tariff, with effect from 17th September, 1914.		

(C. 11,713.)

**COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.**

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia copy of a Proclamation, dated 6th August, 1914, prohibiting, under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1901-10, certain articles—being articles which are considered capable of being used as or in the manufacture of arms, explosives, military or naval stores or for any purpose of war—from being exported from the Commonwealth or transferred from one State to any other State, or carried coastwise.

The list of articles given in the Proclamation is identical with that given on pp. 344-5 of the “Board of Trade Journal” for the 6th August, 1914, regarding the prohibition of the exportation of such articles from the United Kingdom, except that the present Proclamation includes “smoothfast and bandages” instead of “surgical bandages and dressings.”

(C. 11,473.)

A further Proclamation, dated 10th August, 1914, has been received prohibiting the exportation of various warlike stores from the Commonwealth to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Sea, with the exception of those of France, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal.

The list of such warlike stores included in the Proclamation is identical with that shown on pp. 410-11 of the

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—continued.**

“ Board of Trade Journal ” for the 13th August, 1914, relative to the prohibition of the exportation of such stores from the United Kingdom to certain foreign ports. (C. 11,473.)

With reference to the Notices which appeared on p. 764 of the “ Board of Trade Journal ” for the 17th September relative to the prohibition of the exportation from the Commonwealth of wheat and flour to any place outside the United Kingdom, and of meat to any place outside the British Dominions, except by consent of the Minister for Trade and Customs under Proclamations of the 7th and 8th September last, respectively, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, from the Colonial Office, of copy of a telegram from the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia stating that the above-mentioned Proclamations have been superseded by Proclamations which have been issued prohibiting the exportation from the Commonwealth of the undermentioned articles, &c. without the consent of the Minister for Trade and Customs:—

Mares,  
Wheat and flour,  
Meat.

(C. 11,530.)

**NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.**

The Board of Trade have received copy of Proclamation, No. 9 of 1914 (Government Notice No. 154 of 1914), dated 5th August, prohibiting, under the provisions of the “ Customs Ordinance, 1906,” the exportation from the Protectorate of the following goods:

All arms, ammunition, military and naval stores, and any articles capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military and naval stores,

Petrol.

Provisions or any sort of victual which may be used as food by man.

A further Proclamation, No. 11 of 1914 (Government Notice No. 159 of 1914), dated 13th August, has been received, which amends the above-mentioned Proclamation No. 9 of 1914, by providing for the prohibition of the exportation of various classes of warlike stores and of provisions (as above stated) from the Protectorate.

The various classes of warlike stores which are prohibited from being exported from the Protectorate are identical with those specified in the Imperial Proclamations of the 3rd and 5th August last,\* except that “ zinc ” is not included in the list of prohibited articles specified in the Nyasaland Proclamation.

The present Proclamation further provides for the prohibition of the exportation of any warlike stores which may be specified hereafter in any other Imperial Proclamation to the like intent.

(C. 12,607.)

\* For which see the “ Board of Trade Journal ” for the 6th August (pp. 344-5) and the 13th August, 1914 (pp. 410-11).

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***BARBADOS.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of the "Exportation of Foodstuffs Act, 1914" (No. 10 of 1914) which was assented to on the 4th August last and which empowers the Governor to prohibit, by Proclamation, the exportation of foodstuffs from the Colony of Barbados.

**Governor  
empowered to  
Prohibit the  
Exportation of  
Foodstuffs.**

The expression "foodstuffs" shall include provisions of any sort or victuals which may be used as food for man or beast.

If any foodstuffs shall be exported in contravention of any Proclamation made under the Act, or if any foodstuffs shall be brought to any quay or place to be shipped for exportation, they shall be forfeited and dealt with under the provisions of the Trade Act, 1910.

Any ship or boat in which such goods are shipped may be detained by force, if necessary, until such goods can be unshipped.

Any person exporting any goods contrary to the provisions of the Act shall be liable to a penalty of £500, to be recovered in a summary manner before a Police Magistrate on the complaint of any person, and to be paid one-half to the informer and one-half into the Treasury for public use.

The Act shall be deemed to have come into operation on the 4th August, 1914, and shall cease to be operative from such date as may hereafter be fixed by the Resolution of the Legislature. (C. 11,631.)

A further Act (No. 11 of 1914) has been received which empowers the Governor, by Proclamation, to add to, alter, or revoke any Proclamation issued under the Trade Act, 1910, or the Exportation of Foodstuffs Act, 1914.

**Governor empowered to  
permit Exportation of  
Goods prohibited under  
the Trade Act, 1910,  
and the Exportation of  
Foodstuffs Act, 1914,  
and to add to, alter, or  
revoke Proclamations  
issued thereunder.**

The Act further provides that the Governor may issue orders permitting the exportation of goods prohibited under the above-mentioned Acts.

The expression "foodstuffs," as used in the Exportation of Foodstuffs Act, 1914, shall include live animals ordinarily used as food for man.

The present Act and the Exportation of Foodstuffs Act, 1914, shall continue in force until the 31st March, 1915. (C. 11,631.)

With reference to the notice which appeared on pp. 236-244 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 31st October, 1912, relative to the rates of duty leviable on various articles imported into Barbados under Act No. 23 of 1912, the Board of Trade have now received a copy of a further Act (No. 9 of 1914), which was assented to on the 30th July, and which amends the rates of duty leviable on cotton seed and linseed under the above-mentioned Act of 1912, on importation into the Colony, as follows:—

**Customs Tariff  
Amendments.**

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

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.	
	Under the British Prefer- ential Tariff.	Under the General Tariff.
Cotton seed... .. per ton.	s. d. 5 0	s. d. 5 0
Linseed ... .. "	2 6	2 6

The amending Act is to continue in force as in the case of the original Act) until the 31st March, 1915. (C. 11,630.)

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Proclamation which was issued in the Straits Settlements "Government Gazette" of the 13th August, 1914, which rescinds a Proclamation of the 5th August and at the same time absolutely prohibits the exportation of the undermentioned warlike stores from any port or place in the Colony to any place other than the States in the Malay Peninsula and Borneo under His Majesty's protection for a period of one year from the 13th August, 1914:—

**Exportation of  
certain Warlike  
Stores (except to  
British Protected  
States in Malay  
Peninsula and  
Borneo)  
Prohibited.**

Acetone.  
Torpedo nets.  
Creosote.  
Coal sacks.  
Hempen cloth.  
Cotton waste.  
Large steam coal.  
Manufactured fuel.  
Copper ore and unwrought copper of all kinds.  
Cotton suitable for use in the manufacture of explosives.  
Dimethylamine.  
Fulminate of mercury.  
Nickel and ferro nickel.  
Blast furnace oil.  
Fuel oil shale.  
Mineral lubricating oil.  
Cartridges and charges.  
Silk cloth braid or thread suitable for cartridges.  
Surgical dressings and bandages.  
Zinc.  
Cannon and other ordnance and parts thereof.  
Sword bayonets and other arms and parts thereof.  
Torpedo mines and parts thereof.  
Marine boilers and engines and any parts thereof.  
Torpedo net defence and parts thereof.



*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***STRAITS SETTLEMENTS**—*continued.*

Telegraph and telephone cables.

Fuses and detonators.

Heliographs, signal flags and naval and military signalling apparatus of all descriptions, including wireless telegraphy apparatus.

Entrenching tools.

Naval and military stores of every description, including tents, uniforms and equipment.

Range finders.

Search light apparatus.

(C.I.B. 28,447.)

Copy of a further Proclamation, dated 7th August, 1914, has been received which prohibits the exportation from the Colony of various warlike stores to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Sea, with the exception of those of France, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal, for one year from the above-mentioned

date.

The list of such warlike stores included in the Proclamation is identical with that shown on pp. 410-11 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th August, 1914, relative to the prohibition of the exportation of such stores from the United Kingdom to certain foreign ports.

(C.I.B. 28,447.)

Proclamations, dated 5th and 13th August last, have also been received prohibiting the exportation from the Colony of the following articles to any place in German or Austro-Hungarian Territories for one year from the

**Exportation of Petroleum Oils, &c., to Germany and Austria-Hungary prohibited.**

above-mentioned dates, respectively :

Petroleum fuel oil.

„ gas oil.

„ spirit or motor spirit (including shell spirit).

(C.I.B. 28,447.)

**RUSSIA.**

The following statement summarises the information which has been received by His Majesty's Government from the Russian Government with regard to facilities accorded for the shipment of certain goods, the exportation of which from Russia has been prohibited:—

The prohibited goods are—

Cereals of every kind in the grain and flour, bran and other fodder for live stock, potatoes, vegetables, meat, eggs, poultry and game (dead or alive), cattle, animal fat, fish, tobacco in the leaf or cut for smoking, conserves, walnut wood, oilseeds, hay, straw, cotton waste (ends), sheep and goat skins, leather, dressed and undressed, wool and down, coal and coke, birch tar (for the manufacture of coal briquettes), iron ore, naphtha and naphtha waste, benzine, kerosene

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**RUSSIA**—*continued.*

and other illuminating (petroleum) oils and lubricating (petroleum) oils, automobiles, rubber tyres and rubber, wire, capsules, fuses, nitric acid, every kind of timber material, butter and saltpetre.

(1) The Russian Government are prepared to authorise without any formality the exportation of these goods in a *British* or an *allied* vessel if the port of destination is a British or allied port. If on the other hand the vessel's port of destination is a neutral port, the Russian Government can only authorise the exportation of prohibited goods by such vessels if the Embassy or Legation of the neutral country in which the port in question is situated certifies in agreement with the Embassy (or Legation) of the allied country under whose flag the vessel sails that such prohibited goods will be unloaded in a neutral country and will not be re-exported to an enemy country.

(2) The Russian Government will in no circumstances authorise the exportation of wheat in the grain or wheat flour by Baltic Sea ports.

(3) The Russian Government reserve the right to refuse permission for the exportation of any goods of the prohibited kinds enumerated in the second paragraph of this notice, if such goods are required in Russia.

(4) It is also understood that in the case of goods which it is proposed to transport from Russia on *neutral* vessels, either direct to the United Kingdom or to a neutral port for transhipment to the United Kingdom, application to the Russian authorities for permission to export must be made by the Embassy or Legation of that country under whose flag the vessel sails. Such application will be supported by His Majesty's Embassy at Petrograd at the request of the consignees of the goods in the United Kingdom, provided that such request is addressed to the Embassy, not direct, *but through the Foreign Office.*

(C. 11.129.)

**NETHERLANDS.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a Decree of the Dutch Minister of Finance, dated the 1st September, which determines the duty applicable under the Dutch Tariff to various articles on importation into the Netherlands. Some of these decisions are noted below:—

[1 florin (100 cts.) = 1s. 8d.; 100 kilogs. = 220.46 lbs.]

Articles.	Rate of Duty.
<i>Steel knife sharpeners, furnished with a ring, and the shape of which evidently shows that they are destined for the use of butchers—classed as "Tools" ... ..</i>	Free
<i>Collargol—colloidal silver in powder form—imported in any packing ... ..</i>	Free
<i>Polishing machines, mincing machines, bread-cutting, bean-cutting, cabbage-cutting, and meat-cutting machines, evidently intended for use in hotels, restaurants, hospitals, &amp;c. even if constructed to be worked by mechanical power—dutiable in accordance with the principal component material ... ..</i>	5 % <i>ad val.</i>

## Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

## NETHERLANDS—continued.

Articles.	Rate of Duty.
<i>Apparatus for welding ribbon-saws</i> , consisting mainly of a soldering lamp, gripping appliance, and a bow for pressing the welded parts together—dutiabie as "Ironwork" ... ..	Fls. cts. 5 % <i>ad val.</i>
<i>Arrhenal, or methyl-arseniate of sodium</i> , in any packing ... ..	Free
<i>Preserving salt</i> , consisting of a mixture of saltpetre, more than 50 per cent. of chloride of sodium, and less than 10 per cent. of sugar—dutiabie as "Refined Salt" ... ..	100 kilogs. 4 00
<i>Thin sheets of veneering woods</i> , pasted on paper and used in making wainscoting (pasted on walls, &c. like ordinary wall paper)—dutiabie as "Wallpaper" ... ..	5 % <i>ad val.</i>
<i>Spherical or semi-spherical separate heads for rivets</i> —dutiabie as "Ironwork" ... ..	5 % "
<i>Rivets</i> with spherical heads ... ..	Free
<i>Films</i> of sensitive, prepared, translucent, celluloid, not exposed—dutiabie as "Paper of other kinds" ... ..	5 % <i>ad val.</i>
<i>Periscopes for submarines</i> —dutiabie as "Instruments" ... ..	5 % "
<i>Fish</i> , in water, not prepared by boiling, sterilising, or any other processes, imported in airtight tins of 5 kilogs. or more ... ..	Free
<i>Prepared fish in water, pickled fish, and fish in oil</i> , imported in airtight tins of any size—dutiabie as "Pastry, &c." ... ..	100 kilogs. 25 00

(C. 11,556)

## SWITZERLAND.

The "Feuille Fédérale Suisse" for the 16th September contains a Notification to the effect that the "Régie fédérale des alcools" has authorised, until further notice, the importation by private persons of spirits (*spiritueux bon goût*) coming under the category of alcohol properly so-called (*trois-six ou alcool*).

Importation is to be effected in casks or tank-wagons. In addition to Customs duty, which is leviable under Nos. 126*a* and 126*b* of the Customs Tariff, importations will be subject to Monopoly duty, as follows:—

	Frs. cts.
Spirits of 27 degrees and above ... ..	Per 100 Kilogs. ( <i>gross</i> ). 88 00
Spirits of over 75 degrees—per degree in excess of 75 ... ..	0 88

[100 kilogs. = 220.46 lbs.; franc (100 centimes) = 9.6d.] (C. 11,749.)

## ITALY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of copy of a Circular (No. 86) of the Italian "Direzione Generale delle Gabelle," which contains an extract from the special veterinary police regulations, approved by Decree of the Minister of the Interior, dated the 6th May, 1914.

These regulations contain, *inter alia*, provisions concerning the certificates of origin and health which are required to accompany horses, cattle, sheep, goats, swine and poultry imported

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

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**ITALY—continued.**

into Italy from countries with which Italy has not concluded special conventions on the subject.

The Circular (in Italian) may be seen by British traders interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 11,834.)

With reference to the notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 29th August (p. 503) and the 27th August (pp. 568-569) respecting the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from Italy, the Board of Trade are in receipt of copy of a Circular (No. 83) of the Italian "Direzione Generale delle Gabelle," dated the 8th August, which explains that, for the purpose of the prohibition of export, frozen meat is regarded as fresh meat; the prohibition of the export of vehicles applies to all parts of vehicles (including pneumatic tyres), and not only to parts of motors. Under the head of "copper," the export of single or double conducting cords for telegraphic and telephonic installations is prohibited, but not that of electric cables and wires which can be used only for common internal installations for illumination or heating. Under the head of "portable railways" both rails and cars are included; and by "coal" is understood both fossil coal and charcoal (*carbone di legno*).

With regard to the prohibition of the exportation of "clothing and equipment for troops, as well as prepared hides, cloths, and, generally, all materials required for the manufacture of such articles," it is stated that the prohibition does not apply to raw hemp, cotton flocks (*cotone in bioccoli*), raw wool, tissues of all kinds for women's clothing, fancy stuffs for men's clothing, silk tissues, velvets, plushes, printed cotton tissues and such coloured cotton tissues as cannot be used for military clothing. On the other hand, bleached or unbleached cotton tissues suitable for the manufacture of men's body linen or bed linen, cloths for military uniforms, tissues for tents, bags and tissues for making them, packing cloth of all kinds, and articles of body linen and knitted wares which can be used for military purposes are prohibited to be exported.

Condensed milk and citrate of magnesia may be exported. The prohibition of the export of sugar does not apply to sugared products. (C. 11,834.)

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**ITALY—BRAZIL.**

With reference to the notice at page 144 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 16th January, 1913, relative to the prolongation, until the 31st December, 1914, of the Provisional Commercial Convention of 1900 between Italy and Brazil, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Convention has again been prolonged until the 31st December, 1915. (C. 11,247.)

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*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**GREECE (NEW TERRITORIES).**

With reference to the notice at page 545 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 26th February respecting the octroi duty on goods imported at Cavalla, H.M. Acting Consul-General at Salonica reports that, according to information received from the Acting Vice-Consul at Cavalla, octroi dues are levied in that town as follows:—

- On all goods imported (with the undermentioned exceptions)—  
1 per cent. *ad valorem* (the value for octroi duty purposes being the invoice value of the goods plus Customs duty).
- On sugar and coffee— $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. *ad valorem* (the invoice value of the goods being taken as the basis of the assessment of the octroi duty).
- On tobacco—50 lepta per bale. (C. 11,370.)

**ROUMANIA.**

With reference to the notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 27th August (p. 569) and the 10th September (p. 708), respecting the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from Roumania, the Commercial Agent for Roumania in London has forwarded to the Board of Trade the following list of articles the exportation of which from Roumania is prohibited according to a communication received from the Roumanian Ministry of Industry and Commerce dated the 28th August:—

Carriages, carts, automobiles, horses, oxen (vehicles and animals for transport in general); wool; gold coin of any kind; all kinds of packing material; oats, hay and other fodder stuffs; foodstuffs, either animal or vegetable (except barley, wheat, maize, and the flour thereof,\* peas, lentils, colza, linseed, millet seed, sunflower seed and bran); residues of petroleum; haricot beans; sulphuric acid; and all pharmaceutical products. (C. 12,045.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a telegram from H.M. Minister at Bucharest, dated the 3rd October, reporting that the exportation of flour from Roumania has been prohibited.

**Exportation of Flour Prohibited.**

**MOROCCO.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a King's Regulation, dated the 31st August, respecting the slaughter of animals intended for food, and the inspection of imported meat at Casablanca. It is provided, *inter alia*, that no dead meat imported at Casablanca, either by land or sea, may be exposed for sale unless it has previously been submitted to the following formalities:—

**Regulations respecting Meat imported at Casablanca.**

Importers of meat from bovine, ovine and porcine animals, must present for importation the complete animals, either whole or cut into halves or quarters as is usual in the trade, the various parts to be in exact juxtaposition and to have the lungs adhering naturally. The internal walls of the breast and of the stomach must not bear any trace of scraping (*râclage et grattage*).

\* As regards flour, see the notice below.

### Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

#### MOROCCO—continued.

Nevertheless, certain parts of bovine animals (fillets, sirloins, tongues, kidneys) may be admitted separately.

All slaughtered animals must bear the sanitary seal of the place of origin. On arrival the meat must be immediately examined by the veterinary officials of the town of Casablanca, and sealed.

Animals slaughtered within the district (*banlieue*) of Casablanca and brought into the town must also be taken to the abattoir in order to be examined there, and sealed.

Such animals must be complete, *i.e.*, entire or in quarters, and must be accompanied by the pluck (liver and lungs).

A sanitary certificate of origin is required from importers for cattle on the hoof arriving at Casablanca by sea. Such animals, on being landed, must be submitted to sanitary examination by the veterinary inspector. (C. 11,456.)

#### NICARAGUA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a translation of the list of articles which may be admitted into Nicaragua free of import duty when intended for use in mining (Article 231 of the Mining Code). The list may be seen by British traders interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (29,360.)

**List of Articles  
for Use in Mining  
which are  
Admitted  
Duty-free.**

#### VENEZUELA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that, in accordance with recent Venezuelan Decrees, the undermentioned articles when imported into Venezuela are to be declared in the Consular Invoice, and to pay duty, as shown below:—

Articles.	Declaration for Consular Invoice.	Class of the Tariff under which dutiable.	Total Import Duty (including surtaxes).
Stills for continuous distillations, weighing over 1,000 kilogs.	Alambiques de destilación continua—cuyo peso total exceda de mil kilogramos.	II.	<i>Bolivares.</i> Kilog. (gross) 0·156
Rectifying apparatus, weighing over 1,000 kilogs.	Aparatos rectificadores cuyo peso total exceda de mil kilogramos.	II.	„ 0·156
The same ( <i>i.e.</i> , stills for continuous distillations and rectifying apparatus), weighing not over 1,000 kilogs.	[Alambiques, &c. or Aparatos, &c.] cuyo peso total no exceda de mil kilogramos.	IV.	„ 1·174
Logs of unspecified woods more than 25 centimetres in thickness.	Trozas de maderas no especificadas de mas de 25 centemetros de espesor.	I.	„ 0·078

*Note.*—It is important to preserve the exact (Spanish) wording shown above under the heading “Declaration for Consular Invoice.” (C. 6,143; C. 11,238.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***CHILE.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a translation of a Chilean Law, No. 2914, dated the 3rd August, which empowers the President of Chile to prohibit, temporarily, the exportation of cattle, alimentary products, and coal from all or any of the ports of the Republic; and also to reduce or suspend the import duties on alimentary products imported into Chile, should wholesale prices exceed the quotations during the first fortnight of July.

In virtue of the above-mentioned Law, the following Presidential Decrees have been issued:—

Decree, No. 2081, of the 4th August, temporarily prohibiting the exportation of cattle, alimentary products (coming under certain specified paragraphs in the Valuation Tariff) and coal from all ports of the Republic to foreign countries.

Decrees Nos. 2088 and 2095, dated the 6th and 8th August, respectively, providing that ships leaving Chilean ports shall be permitted to take on board (1) the coal necessary to carry them to the nearest coaling port indicated in the itinerary of the voyage, and (2) the alimentary products strictly necessary for rations during the time occupied in reaching the nearest foreign port indicated in the itinerary of the voyage. (C. 11,929.)

**SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.****NORWAY.**

The British Vice-Consul at Bergen reports that the following new harbour dues, which came into force on 1st October, have been imposed by the Authorities at that place:—

**New Harbour Dues at Bergen.**

For ships loading or unloading cargo to or from foreign countries, a tax of 10 ore per register ton of space occupied by cargo;

For ships with cargo to or from ports in Norway, 5 ore per ton of the ship's tonnage;

For ships lying at the quays (except the present Customs Quay), 5 ore per register ton per day.

100 ore = 1 kroner = 1s. 1½d.

**SPAIN. UNITED KINGDOM.**

With reference to the notice on p. 16 of last week's issue of the

**Steamship Service between Bilbao and Falmouth: Concession granted.**

"Board of Trade Journal," relative to a call for tenders for a mail and passenger steamship service between Bilbao and Falmouth, the "Gaceta de Madrid" of 27th September contains a Royal Order granting the concession, provisionally, for a period of three months, to the "Compañía Valenciana de Vapores Correos de Africa." The service has a Govern-

*Shipping and Transport.*

ment subsidy of 500,000 pesetas, and the vessels will leave Bilbao for Falmouth every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The service was to have commenced as from 1st October. The tariff rate for merchandise is 12 pesetas per ton, or 7 pesetas per cubic metre, according to the nature of the goods.

26 pesetas at present = £1.

## 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 3rd October, 1914, were as follows:—

**Corn Prices.**

Wheat	...	...	...	...	37s.	1d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	29s.	1d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	22s.	9d.

For further particulars see p. 128.

A statement is published on p. 129 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 3rd October, 1914, as well as of imports during the corresponding week of 1913.

**Imports of  
Agricultural  
Produce.**

*Correction.*—With reference to the particulars of the imports of agricultural produce published on p. 58 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," it is notified that the quantity of bacon and margarine imported during the week ended 26th September, 1914, was 94,381 cwts. and 33,438 cwts. respectively, and not as stated.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 1st October, 1914, was

**Cotton Statistics.** 30,560 (including 3 bales British West Indian, and 2,336 bales British East African), and the number imported during the forty weeks ended 1st October was 2,980,869 (including 6,247 bales British West Indian, 13,590 bales British West African, 27,280 bales British East African, and 2,914 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 1st October was 3,109 and during the forty weeks, 306,021.

For further details see p. 128.

### CEYLON.

The following statistics of the exports of rubber of domestic production from Ceylon during the month of May, and the five months ended May, 1913 and 1914, have been extracted from official returns issued by the Ceylon Government:—

**Rubber Exports  
in May.**



*Agricultural and Forest Products.*

To	May, 1913.	May, 1914.	Jan.-May, 1913.	Jan.-May, 1914.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
United Kingdom ... ..	665,881	815,676	4,392,471	6,568,047
United States ... ..	306,864	775,575	2,814,390	3,319,816
Other countries ... ..	247,447	243,955	1,619,549	2,829,529
Total exports of rubber of domestic production ...	1,220,192	1,835,206	8,856,410	12,717,392

**SOUTH AFRICA.**

With reference to the notices on p. 636 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 3rd September, and p. 383 of the issue of 6th August, relative to the grading of wattle bark for export from South Africa, the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa notifies that, according to the "Union Government Gazette" of 25th August, the existing system of grading was to be discontinued as from 30th September last, in view of the European situation.

(C.I.B. 30,738.)

**FEDERATED MALAY STATES.**

According to information received from the Malay States Information Agency in London, the Director of Agriculture for the Federated Malay States, in his report for 1913 states that the production of plantation rubber in that year was 23,719 tons against 15,506 tons in 1912. This is just over one-half the world's supply, which has been computed at 47,000 tons for 1913. The total estate production of Malaya, however, is returned at 28,214 tons, an increase of 9,266 tons over the previous year. The largest increase outside the Federated Malay States comes from Malacca, where the production was doubled during the year, and that Settlement now follows Selangor and Perak in production.

Selangor exported 11,883 tons; Perak, 7,659 tons; Negri Sembilan 3,995 tons and Pahang 182 tons.

The area newly planted with rubber in 1913 was only 34,127 acres as compared with 54,105 acres in 1912 and 107,200 acres in 1911. The increase is larger than might have been expected, however, in view of the fall in the price of rubber.

The producing rubber acreage in the Federated Malay States is returned at 164,390 acres, an increase of about 28,000 acres over the preceding year. The average yield per acre works out at 275 lbs.

The fall in the price of rubber, although its rapidity was unfortunate, was not without its good effects on the plantation industry. Estates throughout the country have overhauled their expenditure, and considerable economies have been effected in all directions.

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***EGYPT.**

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" of 22nd September contains a Decree restricting the area of cotton cultivation to 1,000,000 feddāns (about 1,038,000 acres) during the 1915 season. It is explained that this step is taken in view of the present limited demand for cotton, and the possible rise in the price of cereals. Cotton cultivation in the basin lands of Upper Egypt is entirely prohibited. It is forbidden to devote more than one quarter, or, where the land is unsuitable for growing cereals, one-third, of estates to the cultivation of cotton.

**Cotton  
Cultivation  
Restricted.**

The text of the Decree (in French) may be seen by British firms interested, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

**MISCELLANEOUS.****SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**

The Board of Trade have received a copy of an Act of the South Australian Government, entitled "The Prices Regulation Act, 1914," under the provisions of which a Commission is to be appointed to fix prices at which the necessaries of life are to be sold, and to prevent persons from withholding such commodities from the market.

**Regulation of  
Prices of Food  
Supplies.**

**RUSSIA.**

H.M. Embassy at Petrograd reports that at a meeting of the Council of Ministers, held on 1st September, the following revised rates for postal and telegraph communications within the Russian Empire were approved on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior:—

The postal rate charged on letters to provincial towns and districts is to be raised from 7 to 10 copecks, and on local letters in Petrograd from 3 to 5 copecks. The fee for the registration of letters is 10 copecks. Overweight charges on letters for the provinces will be raised from 7 to 10 copecks, and on local correspondence from 3 to 5 copecks.

Telegrams for the provinces will be charged at the rate of 7 copecks per word, while telegrams despatched or received at stations of the Chinese Eastern Railway will be charged at 14 copecks a word. Petrograd local messages will cost 2 copecks per word. Telegrams between places in Finland will be charged 15 penni (about 4 copecks) per word.

The above-mentioned rates are to remain in force until the conclusion of the war.

100 copecks = 1 rouble = 2s. 1½d.

(C. 10,763.)

## 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 August, 1914, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased\* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 10d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that two volumes of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1913 have been issued, and may be purchased\* at a cost of 5s. 8d. (post free 6s. 2d.) for the first volume and 4s. 1d. (post free 4s. 7d.) 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. The third volume (supplement) will contain a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

It may be noted that beginning with the issues for 1909 the figures of Volumes I. and II. relate to the countries of *consignment* for imports, and countries of final destination, so far as known, for exports. A supplementary volume will continue to be issued, in which particulars will be given, as mentioned above, on the same basis as those published (up to the year 1908) in the first two volumes. By this means it will be possible to trace the details of the differences resulting from the change of system for a further limited period.

### BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"\* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the September issue:—The Labour Market in August; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Retail Food Prices; Profit Sharing in the United Kingdom in 1913-14; Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; Reports on Employment in the Principal Industries.

### COLONIAL OFFICE REPORT.

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

No. 804. Weihaiwei, 1913. Price 2d.

### OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

*Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. Departmental Committee on Agricultural Credit in Ireland. Minutes of Evidence, Appendices and Index. [Cd. 7,376.] Price 5s. 5d.*

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\* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & 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, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, 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.

Vineyard and Orchard Production of South Australia in 1913-14.  
*"Journal of Agriculture of South Australia"* (Adelaide), Aug.

Rice Crop Prospects in Japan.  
*"Chamber of Commerce Journal"* (Yokohama), Aug.

Timber Trade in Sweden.  
*"Affärsvärlden"* (Gothenburg), 16th Sept.

Agricultural Prospects in Greece.  
*Italian Consular Report*, Aug.

Cheese-Making and Preserving  
*"Bulletin of the Ministry of Agriculture"* (Rome), Aug.-Dec., 1913.

Merino Sheep in New South Wales.  
*"Pastoral Review"* (Melbourne), 15th Aug.

Indigo Trade of India.  
*"Pioneer Mail"* (Allahabad), 4th Sept.

Sugar Industry at Kiev.  
*"Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta"* (Petrograd), 17th Sept.

Agricultural Situation in Roumania.  
*Italian Consular Report*, Aug.

Coco-nut Experiments in Ceylon.  
*"Agricultural News"* (Barbados), 12th Sept.

Sericulture in Bagdad District  
*Italian Consular Report*, July.

#### Machinery and Engineering.

Hydro-Electric Developments in Spain.  
*"Engineering News"* (New York), 3rd and 11th Sept.

Overhead Transmission and Distribution Lines suitable for Australia.  
*"Commonwealth Engineer"* (Melbourne), Aug.

American Boiler Makers' Convention.  
*"Iron Age"* (New York), 10th Sept.

Indicator Tests on Producer Gas Engines  
*"Commonwealth Engineer"* (Melbourne), Aug.

Hydro-Electric Scheme at Simla  
*"Indian Engineering"* (Calcutta), 29th Aug.

Refrigerating Engineering in Australia.  
*"Commonwealth Engineer"* (Melbourne), Aug.

Motor Vehicle Trade in Bulgaria.  
*Italian Consular Report*, July.

#### Metals, Mining and Minerals.

Ore Deposits of Australia  
*"Australian Mining Standard"* (Sydney), 13th Aug.

Cyanide Development in Ontario.  
*"Engineering and Mining Journal"* (New York), 12th Sept.

Gold in Alaska.  
*"Engineering and Mining Journal"* (New York), 19th Sept.

Coal Mining Industry in New South Wales.  
*"Australian Mining Standard"* (Sydney), 13th Aug.

Fuel-Briquetting Industry of the United States in 1913.  
*"Engineering News"* (New York), 3rd Sept.

Coke Oven Appliances.  
*"Iron Age"* (New York), 17th Sept.

Spelter Market: Interesting Features.  
*"Engineering and Mining Journal"* (New York), 19th Sept.

Lode and Alluvial Mining (*continued*).  
*"Australian Mining Standard"* (Sydney), 13th Aug.

Mineral Output in Western Siberia in 1913.  
*"Vjestnik Finansov"* (Petrograd), 13th Sept.

Mining Conditions in French Guiana.  
*"Engineering and Mining Journal"* (New York), 19th Sept.

Moulding: Eliminating Waste Motion.  
*"Iron Age"* (New York), 17th Sept.

Steel Production in Canada, 1913.  
*"Engineering and Mining Journal"* (New York), 19th Sept.

Potash Supply.  
*"Agricultural News"* (Barbados), 12th Sept.

Cyanide Situation in the United States.  
*"Engineering and Mining Journal"* (New York), 19th Sept.

Mining in Australia.  
*"Australian Mining Standard"* (Sydney), 13th Aug.

Borax Trade in India.  
*"Indian Trade Journal"* (Calcutta), 3rd Sept.

Lead and Copper Smelting in Texas.  
*"Engineering and Mining Journal"* (New York), 12th Sept.

American Foundry Association Meeting.  
*"Iron Age"* (New York), 17th Sept.

*Foreign and Colonial Publications.*

## NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

**Railways, Shipping and Transport.**

Railway Amalgamation in Southern Spain.  
 "Journal de la Chambre de Commerce  
 de Constantinople," 29th Aug.

Coastal Lights of Australia.  
 "Commonwealth Engineer" (Mel-  
 bourne), Aug.

Railway Earnings in the United States  
 in July.  
 "Bradstreets" (New York), 19th Sept.

**Textiles and Textile Materials.**

Velvet Weaving: Increasing the Pro-  
 duction.  
 "Possell's Textile Journal" (Phila-  
 delphia), Sept.

Cotton Stocks in Russia  
 "Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta"  
 (Petrograd), 15th Sept.

Kapok Cultivation in Ceylon.  
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),  
 29th Aug.

Fibrous Defects in Cotton Yarns and  
 Fabrics.  
 "Possell's Textile Journal" (Phila-  
 delphia), Sept.

Silk Trade of Japan during 1st Half of 1914.  
 "Chamber of Commerce Journal"  
 (Yokohama), Aug.

**Commercial, Financial and Economic.**

Russia: Labour Questions in the Priamur  
 Government.  
 "Vyestnik Finansov" (Petrograd)  
 16th Sept.

Germany: Commerce and Industries of  
 Saxony (before the War).  
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),  
 29th Aug.

**Commercial, Financial and Economic—cont.**

Roumania: Trade with Turkey.  
 "Moniteur du Commerce Roumain"  
 (Bueharest), 1st Aug.

Russia: Business at the Nijni Novgorod  
 Fair.  
 "Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta"  
 (Petrograd), 18th Sept.

Java: Industrial Development of Batavia.  
 "Italian Consular Report," Aug.

United States: The War and New York's  
 Foreign Trade.  
 "Bradstreets" (New York), 19th Sept.

Italy: Trade with South Africa.  
 "Italian Consular Report," No. 9.

Russia: Activity at the Port of Novo-  
 rossiya in 1913.  
 "Vyestnik Finansov" (Petrograd)  
 16th Sept.

India: Trade during the War.  
 "Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 4th  
 Sept.

Roumania: Bank Clearings in 1913.  
 "Italian Consular Report," July.

**Miscellaneous.**

Fishing Industry in Greece.  
 "Bulletin of the Ministry of Agri-  
 culture" (Rome), Aug.-Dec., 1913.

Linoleum in Norway: Opening for.  
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),  
 29th Aug.

Ladder Safety Attachment  
 "Iron Age" (New York), 10th Sept.

Fresh Fish Preservation.  
 "Bulletin of the Ministry of Agri-  
 culture" (Rome), Aug. to Dec.,  
 1913

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

**Ceylon—**

Year Book of the Planters' Association of  
 Ceylon, 1914.  
 Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, Report  
 for the Half-Year ending 30th June,  
 1914.

**Uganda—**Trade Report for the year ended  
 31st March, 1914.

**Saint Lucia—**Imports and Exports for the  
 year 1913.

**Federated Malay States—**

Negri Sembilan Administration Report,  
 1913.  
 Pahang Administration Report, 1913.

**Netherlands—**Amsterdam Directory, 1914-15  
 (in Dutch).

**Sweden—**Trade Volume for 1912 (in Swedish).

**Spain—**Anuario General de España, 1914,  
 Parts I. and II.

**Dutch Guiana—**Proceedings of the Chamber  
 of Commerce and Factories, 1913.

## 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 40 weeks ended 1st October, 1914 :—**

	Week ended 1st Oct., 1914.	40 Weeks ended 1st Oct., 1914.	Week ended 1st Oct., 1914.	40 Weeks ended 1st Oct., 1914.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American ... ..	3,792	1,957,265	1,166	115,502
Brazilian ... ..	3,165	207,771	—	15,764
East Indian ... ..	6,156	232,167	1,677	51,205
Egyptian ... ..	7,743	372,145	66	112,441
Miscellaneous ... ..	9,704*	211,521†	200	11,109
<b>Total... ..</b>	<b>30,560</b>	<b>2,980,869</b>	<b>3,109</b>	<b>306,021</b>

\* Including 3 bales British West Indian and 2,336 bales British East African.

† Including 6,247 bales British West Indian, 13,590 bales British West African, 27,280 bales British East African, and 2,914 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 3rd October, 1914, 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>
<b>Week ended 3rd October, 1914 ... ..</b>	37 1	29 1	22 9
<b>Corresponding Week in—</b>			
1907 ... ..	33 3	25 9	17 11
1908 ... ..	31 5	27 5	17 0
1909 ... ..	31 8	26 9	17 0
1910 ... ..	30 1	24 7	16 3
1911 ... ..	32 7	30 9	19 5
1912 ... ..	31 8	29 7	19 8
1913 ... ..	31 3	29 9	17 10

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

## Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of Agricultural Produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended 3rd October, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 3rd October, 1914.	Correspond- ing week in 1913.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves ... ..	Number	23	182
Sheep and lambs ... ..	"	—	—
Swine ... ..	"	—	—
Horses ... ..	"	4	197
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Owts.	142,813	191,303
Mutton " " " " ... ..	"	34,755	51,949
Pork " " " " ... ..	"	19,170	13,364
Meat, nnumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen) ... ..	"	8,565	10,477
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon ... ..	Owts.	77,986	100,961
Beef ... ..	"	356	779
Hams ... ..	"	9,087	16,518
Pork ... ..	"	2,834	4,395
Meat, nnumerated, salted ... ..	"	1,605	2,657
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned) ... ..	"	14,139	19,601
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter ... ..	Owts.	51,642	63,425
Margarine ... ..	"	23,030	27,221
Cheese ... ..	"	33,397	46,598
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums ... ..	"	—	—
" cream ... ..	"	60	157
" condensed ... ..	"	17,711	26,401
" preserved, other kinds ... ..	"	1,151	60
Eggs ... ..	Grt. Hndr	182,955	466,428
Poultry ... ..	Value £	508	1,463
Game ... ..	"	546	5,823
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen) ... ..	Owts.	20,308	31,316
Lard ... ..	"	27,427	32,536
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat ... ..	Owts.	1,253,600	1,427,500
Wheat-meal and flour... ..	"	309,400	207,400
Barley ... ..	"	443,600	1,169,200
Oats ... ..	"	312,000	239,400
Peas ... ..	"	9,580	77,590
Beans ... ..	"	28,580	159,700
Maize or Indian corn ... ..	"	296,800	1,774,100
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples ... ..	Owts.	61,335	66,504
Apricots and peaches ... ..	"	114	779
Bananas... ..	Bunches	203,293	135,908
Cherries ... ..	Owts.	—	—
Cnrrants ... ..	"	—	—
Gooseberries ... ..	"	—	—
Grapes ... ..	"	76,631	69,555
Lemons ... ..	"	14,045	16,408
Oranges ... ..	"	2,033	4,814
Pears ... ..	"	17,784	55,055
Plums ... ..	"	115	24,426
Strawberries ... ..	"	—	—
Unenumerated ... ..	"	3,284	13,042
Hay ... ..	Tons	—	720
Straw ... ..	"	—	30
Moss Litter ... ..	"	87	1,653
Hops ... ..	Owts.	1,388	9,627
Locust beans ... ..	"	—	680
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions ... ..	Bushels.	244,809	222,159
Potatoes... ..	Owts.	150	17,059
Tomatoes ... ..	"	41,919	39,139
Unenumerated ... ..	Value £	1,377	5,022
Vegetables, dried... ..	Owts.	1,388	2,431
" preserved by canning ... ..	"	12,290	14,594

### 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 New Zealand Insurance Buildings, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney.
New Zealand... ..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Wellington. Telegraphic Address, "Advantage."
South Africa ... ..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1346. Cape Town. Telegraphic Address, "Austere."

### 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 ... ..	17, Victoria Street, S.W.; also 73, 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 ... ..	15, Victoria Street, S.W.
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.

### NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911. PART II.— 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:—

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

1479. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of wooden rollers for flax spinning machinery, including the processes of boring, drilling, turning, fluting, &c.

*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.



