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THE

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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.

Special attention is called to the notice on p. 22 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. |
| Felt Card—Ghent enquiry | 1st Oct., 1914 | 12 |
| Chrome Leather—Coimbra enquiry | " " " | 14 |
| Leather for Boot Uppers—Corunna Enquiry | " " " | 15 |
| Paper for Blue Prints, Tracing 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 Caoutchouc 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 |
| "Rosa Damascena" Seeds from Damascus | 4th " " | 586 |
| "Salino-Sodico"—a fertiliser—from Bilbao | 7th May, | 356 |
| Maize Waste from Spain | " " " | 356 |
| Seeds of "Tagasaste" Bush from Canary Islands | 30th April. | 285 |

Attention is also called to the following notices:—

| | |
|--|----|
| Register of firms in the United Kingdom who may desire to receive Confidential Information relative to openings for trade | 21 |
| List of H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions | 59 |
| List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications, &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch | 56 |

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

NOTE.—In reading the following notices of possible openings for United Kingdom goods abroad, regard should be had to the Royal

Openings for British Trade.

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; and pp. 30-31 of this issue.

UNITED KINGDOM.

In view of the cessation of imports from Germany and Austria-

New Sources of Supply Required or Available on Account of the War.

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. 788-9 and in previous issues:—

Manufacturers Sought for.

Black lead—for pencils, and plumbago.
Brass—helmets, and process brass for engraving.
Brushes—for cleaning iron-work, for use in schools, for watchmakers, &c.
Canes.

Chains—jewellery.
Clocks—cheap varieties, watchmen's, and motors for toys.
Cotton cloths—for ladies' underwear.
Cotton yarn—for tick, also dry mule-spun yarns.

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

Electrical apparatus—carbous, bells and pushes, brass caps for flash lamps, enamelled copper wire, magnets, and vulcanite mouldings.

Flags and banners—small prints on silk.

Glass and glassware—bulbs and tubes for lamps, ink-wells, mirror plates, surgical and chemical appliances, tumblers, and globes.

Grinding and grinding materials—emery sticks and wheels, and powder for metal polishes.

Hardware—nickelled goods, trunks, galvanised buckets, and cooking utensils.

Leather—leatherettes, fancy goods for sales, and leather helmets.

Locks—for trunks, pianofortes, &c.

Lubricators.

Machinery—calculating, fruit-drying, cutting, and knitting.

Metal foil—leaf for brass labels, tin for confectionery, gold for bookbinding, white foil for printing, and gilt leaf.

Paints—liquid gold for pottery.

Pumps—air compressors.

Scientific instruments—tuning forks, protractors, slide rules, barometers and hydrometers.

Skins.

Slicing machines.

Springs, wire—for clocks and watches, for corsets, and for pianos.

Tools—files, for bookbinding, hoes, and hatchets.

Washers.

Wets and webbing—buckram, elastic, ladies' beltings, and canvases.

Markets Sought for.

Aluminium.

Baskets.

Brushes.

Bungs.

Catgut.

Chains.

Confectionery.

Flue cleaners.

Foundry requisites.

Hair frames and pads.

Hosiery.

Linen cloths.

Mantles, incandescent.

Oils and greases.

Perambulators.

Ribbons.

Ropes, other than wire cables.

Saddles.

Ships' fittings.

Small and fancy articles.

Stationery.

Toys.

Trimmings.

Umbrellas.

Waterproof roofing materials.

Window frames.

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.

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| Agricultural machinery— threshers (C.M. 1). | Hosiery—general, silk ties (C.M. 1). |
| Asbestos (C.M. 1). | Iron and iron goods—puddled (23,960) ; rails (C.M. 1). |
| Boots and shoes (C.M. 1), (C.M. 2). | Jewellery—cheap (C.M. 1) ; brooches, buckles (C.M. 2). |
| Buttons (C.M. 1). | Leather goods—general (C.M. 1), (C.M. 2). |
| Celluloid goods—pencils (C.M. 1). | Machinery—electrical, leather trunk making (C.M. 1) ; cement making (C.M. 2). |
| Clocks and watches—parts (C.M. 2). | Medicines and drugs (C.M. 1). |
| Cloths—navy blue serges (C.M. 2). | Motor cycles (C.M. 2). |
| Contractors' supplies (27,310). | Musical instruments — band instruments (C.M. 1) ; pianos, gramophone records, accor- dions (C.M. 1), (C.M. 2) ; violins and strings (C.M. 2.) |
| Cotton goods—general (C.M. 2). | Paints (C.M. 1). |
| Crockery—general (26,831), (C.M. 1). | Paper (C.M. 1). |
| Curtains (C.M. 1). | Pencils (C.M. 1). |
| Cutlery—table, razors (C.M. 1) ; corkscrew knives (C.M. 2). | Photographic goods — paper, mounts (C.M. 1). |
| Cycle lamps (C.M. 1). | Plushes (C.M. 1). |
| Dental goods (C.M. 1). | Printing ink (C.M. 1). |
| Dyes (C.M. 1). | Railway material (27,310). |
| Electrical supplies — general (26,625), (C.M. 2) ; glass shades (C.M. 1) ; incandescent lamps (26,625). | Seeds (C.M. 1). |
| Engineering supplies (27,310). | Surgical instruments (C.M. 1). |
| Essences (C.M. 1). | Tin plates (C.M. 1). |
| Explosives—safety fuses (C.M. 2). | Tools—general (C.M. 1) ; lathes (C.M. 2). |
| Filters (C.M. 2). | Toys—dolls (C.M. 1). |
| Gloves (C.M. 1). | Wire—cables, nettings (C.M. 1). |
| Hardware—general (26,831), (C.M. 2). | |
| Hats—general (C.M. 2) ; felt (C.M. 1). | |

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

BRITISH INDIA.

The Directors of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders in London, up to noon on 6th October, for the supply of steel tyres for carriages and wagons. Tenders must be made on forms, copies of which, with specification, may be *obtained* at the offices of the Company, Gloucester House, 110, Bishopsgate, London, E.C., on payment of £1, which will not be returned.

Openings for British Trade.

BRITISH INDIA—*continued.*

The Directors of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited, are prepared to receive tenders for the supply of (1) 638,170 *screw spikes*, and (2) 75,000 *dog 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 the specification in the case of (1) is £1 1s., and 5s. in the case of (2), which will not be returned. Tenders, marked "Tender for Screw Spikes," or "Dog Spikes," as the case may be, must be sent to the Secretary, at the above address, not later than 2 p.m. on 6th October.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is informed by the Director of Agriculture for Madras that large stocks of coconut oil, copra and coir will be available on the west coast of Southern India, in consequence of the closing of the German market. The extent of the German trade in these products is shown by the fact that the average exportation of copra from the West Coast to Germany amounts to 25,000 tons, out of a total exportation of 35,300, while the average exports of coconut oil to Germany amount to 10,200 tons out of a total of 35,800 tons. Germany has hitherto taken practically all the coconut poonac exported from this coast.

The Director of Agriculture states that the produce is on the whole of high quality and on the European market usually commands higher prices than similar products from other eastern countries. Shipments are made chiefly from Cochin, Calicut, Tellicherry and Malabar, copra being shipped as a rule from December to May (especially from March to May), coconut oil from November to May, and coir from October to May (especially from October to December).

(C.I.B. 28,701.)

CEYLON.

The Governor of Ceylon has telegraphed to the Colonial Office that a new market for copra is the chief commercial need of that Colony at present. The total exports of copra from Ceylon in 1913 amounted to 1,117,292 cwts., of which Germany took 815,000 cwts., Austria 30,000 cwts., but these outlets are of course now closed to Ceylon. In addition 220,880 cwts. were exported to Russia.

(C.I.B. 26,391.)

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 Montreal agent is open to do business with United Kingdom manufacturers of hardware, leather, shoe findings, and specialities. See *Note† on next page.*

(C.I.B. 28,412.)

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

An enquiry is made from Montreal for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of perfumes, soaps, toilet preparations, and druggists' sundries, wishing to appoint agents in Canada. *See Note*†. (C.I.B. 28,443.)

A Quebec agent would like to secure agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of fabrics (silk and satin), linings, woollens, brocades, brocade silks, and trimmings. *See Note* †. (C.I.B. 28,444.)

A Montreal firm desires to take up United Kingdom agencies for dyes and chemicals suitable for factories making cotton goods, paper, matches, &c., and more particularly the preparation variously known as rongalite C, hyralite C. extra, and hybro-sulphite N.F. code. *See Note* †, also *Note* on pp. 1-2. (C.I.B. 26,759.)

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned 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.

* * * * *

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. 29,146.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A Birmingham firm of block colour printers wishes to correspond with Canadian firms who have hitherto placed orders in Germany for labels and similar articles.

An Anglo-French pianoforte manufacturing firm is desirous of entering the Canadian market, particularly that of the Province of Quebec.

A London firm, claiming a demand for large quantities of electric arc lamp carbons, asks to be placed in touch with Canadian manufacturers.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Toronto importer makes enquiry for names of United Kingdom manufacturers of dyestuffs formerly supplied by German manufacturers; also other chemicals of all descriptions. *See Note* on pp. 1-2.

A Canadian firm of locomotive manufacturers seeks the agency of United Kingdom firms manufacturing tyres and specialities for use on locomotives.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

A Canadian firm is open to purchase slates—blue and purple—of the following sizes: 7 ins. by 14 ins., 8 ins. by 16 ins. and **Slates.** 10 ins. by 20 ins., and would like to receive quotations f.o.b. Montreal, loose and packed.

A Canadian firm manufacturing lubricating oils and grease is in the market for wool fat.
Wool Fat.

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.

* * * * *

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. 28,977.)

HOME ENQUIRY.

A London firm desires quotations and samples from Canadian producers of three-ply birch wood or equal boards.
Birch Wood.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Canadian company manufacturing cane chairs, which has hitherto been obtaining supplies of canes from Germany, is desirous of getting into touch with United Kingdom firms who can supply this material in quantity, and would like to receive samples and prices of various grades.
Canes for Making Chairs.

A Toronto merchandise broker wishes to secure agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of all kinds of food products.
Food Products.

A Canadian agent who has been travelling the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario for fifteen years, calling on hardware, dry goods, and general stores, would be glad to represent United Kingdom manufacturers seeking a Canadian outlet.
Hardware ; Dry Goods, &c.

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.

* * * * *

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) reports that the construction of a concrete roadway between the cities of Toronto and Hamilton has practically been decided upon by the public authorities involved. The length of the road will be approximately 40 miles, and the estimated cost is 589,500 dols. (about £121,200). (C.I.B. 27,056.)

Plant and Material for Road Construction.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the Agent-General for Victoria that a gentleman from Melbourne, claiming over 20 years' commercial experience in Australasia, who is at present in this country, is desirous of obtaining agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of hardware, fancy goods, leather goods, cutlery, woollens and gloves, wishing to be represented in Melbourne, to which city he is returning in a few weeks.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Agent-General for Victoria, Melbourne Place, Strand, London, W.C.

(C.I.B. 27,566.)

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

Machine Tools. (1) *steam drop stamps, arranged in battery form*; (2) *5 cwt. steam hammer*; (3) *2½ cwt. steam stamp*; (4) *hand-power combined shears, mitring and notching machine*; (5) *universal tool and cutter grinder*; (6) *shaping machine, single head*; (7) *6-in. gap lathe*; (8) *multiple spindle drilling machine*; (9) *1½-in. single-headed screwing machine*; and (10) *multiple spindle screwing machine*; complete with tools and accessories in each case. These machines are all required for the Newport signal shops.

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 25th November. A preliminary deposit, ranging from £2 to £5, is required in each case. Local representation is necessary.

Copies of the specifications, &c. may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of the machines mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 28,031.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Brisbane (Mr. M. Finucan) reports that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Brisbane, up to noon on 4th November, for the supply of

Telegraph Cables, Wires, Poles, Insulators, &c. *paper insulated and lead covered cable* (Schedule No. 304); *insulators* (Schedule No. 310); *ironwork* (Schedule No. 311); *cast-iron pipes* (Schedule No. 312); *iron or steel poles, and fittings* (Schedule No. 313); *wire* (Schedule No. 314); and *covered wire* (Schedule No. 316). 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

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

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

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 office of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W., where also preliminary deposits may be paid. Copies of the specifications, &c. may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of the articles named at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 28,107.)

NEW ZEALAND.

A firm of merchants and manufacturers' agents in New Zealand, whose representative is at present in London and will shortly be returning to New Zealand, wishes to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of motor cars, motor cycles and accessories, rail and road vehicles, toys, waterproofing paste, tools, and fencing wire. Communications regarding this enquiry should be addressed to the High Commissioner for New Zealand, 13, Victoria Street, London, S.W., and marked "M.A.E." (C.I.B. 26,088.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa notifies that the following enquiries have been received from firms in the Union:—

A Durban firm asks for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of portable railway plant, such as light rails, fittings, tip trucks, cane wagons, &c., for which there is a good demand upon the sugar and wattle plantations, and in the mines of Natal. *See Note† on next page.* (C.I.B. 27,282.)

A trader in Cape Town wishes to secure the agency of a United Kingdom manufacturer of ribbed underwear. The enquirer states that he would be in a position to carry out successfully any business placed in his hands. *See Note† on next page.* (C.I.B. 27,276.)

A manufacturers' agent in Durban, having an organisation covering the whole of South Africa, wishes to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of the following goods which he has previously obtained from Germany:—Cotton blankets (white and jaspé), rugs, travelling shawls, Kaffir blankets, prints (*blaudrucks*), enamelware, crockery,

Blankets; Rugs;
Shawls; Prints;
Enamelware;
China and Glass;
Cutlery, &c.

* See Note on previous page.

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

glassware, toys, Kaffir mirrors, cutlery, condensed milk, dress goods, &c. See *Note*†. (C.I.B. 27,283.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned 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 enquiries to H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa, P.O. Box 1346, Cape Town.

EGYPT.

With reference to the notice on pp. 149-50 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th July last, relative to a call for tenders by the Egyptian State Railways and Telegraphs Department for the supply of stationery articles (including *carbon paper envelopes, paper fasteners, ink, pencils, gum, &c.*) required during the years 1915-17. H.M. Consul at Cairo (Mr. A. D. Alban) reports that the time for the receipt of tenders has been extended, and that sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will now be received, up to 10 a.m. on 3rd December, by the General Manager, Egyptian State Railways and Telegraphs, Cairo. In those cases where tenderers are required to furnish samples of the articles it is proposed to supply, such samples must now reach the Auditor, Printing and Stationery Section, Egyptian State Railways, Cairo, not later than 19th November. Tenderers are also given the option of tendering for the supplies required for the whole period, or for 1915 only.

Copies of the specification, containing form of tender and form of bank guarantee, may be purchased, price 1s. each, from Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.

A provisional deposit equal to 2 per cent., or a bank guarantee of 10 per cent., of the value of the offer is required to qualify any tender. Domicile (legal) in Egypt is necessary for the contractor.*

A copy of the specification &c., containing a list of the articles required, may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of stationery, &c. at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 16,512: 28,461.)

H.M. Consul-General at Alexandria (Mr. D. A. Cameron, C.M.G.)

General Stores and Clothing for Coast Guards.

reports that tenders are invited by the Egyptian Coast Guard Administration for the supply of (1) general stores including *wood, rope, stalle necessities, marine stores, bicycles, and clothing,* required during the year 1915, and (2) clothing required during the three years 1915-17. Copies of the specifications and conditions of tender may be obtained from the Director of Stores, Coast Guard

* For conditions under which temporary or permanent (legal) domicile may be obtained by firms in the United Kingdom at the British Consulate at Cairo, see p. 176 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th January, 1911, and p. 176 of the issue of 25th April, 1912.

Openings for British Trade.

EGYPT—continued.

Administration, Alexandria, by whom sealed tenders will be received up to noon on 16th November.

A provisional deposit equal to 2 per cent., or a bank guarantee of 10 per cent., of the value of the offer must accompany each tender. The tenderer must be a person residing in Egypt, or must have a representative in that country, and must give in his offer an address in Egypt at which notices may be served upon him.

A copy of the specification and conditions of tender may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned articles at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 28,984.)

Note.—In this connection regard should be had to the note on pp. 1-2 of this issue relative to the prohibition of the export of certain articles from the United Kingdom to certain countries.

RUSSIA.

H.M. Consul-General at Moscow (Mr. C. Clive Bayley) reports that a local firm, the representative of which is now in London, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of office requisites of all kinds, as well as *calculating machines, duplicators, drawing appliances, mining and building tools, electric motors for lifts, cinematographs, &c.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods 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-General, Moscow. (C.I.B. 29,180.)

NETHERLANDS.

The British Vice-Consul at Flushing (Mr. P. de Bruyne) reports that there is a great lack of artificial nitrate fertilisers in that district, and he considers that there is a good opportunity for United Kingdom exporters of this class of goods to place themselves in communication with firms in the Netherlands with a view to obtaining a footing in that market.

Any communications regarding this opening should be addressed direct to the British Vice-Consulate, Flushing. (C.I.B. 23,117.)

NETHERLANDS AND COLONIES.

H.M. Consul at Amsterdam (Mr. J. J. Broderick) reports that a firm of wholesale and retail merchants in that city, doing business in hardware and kitchen articles, anticipates that, as a result of the war, its supplies of goods from Germany will be cut off for a considerable time, and is therefore desirous of getting into communication with first-class United

**Hardware ;
Enamelled Ware ;
Cutlery ; Stoves ;
Agricultural
Implements.**

Openings for British Trade.

NETHERLANDS AND COLONIES—*continued.*

Kingdom manufacturers of *enamelled kitchen articles, cutlery, gas cooking stoves, agricultural implements, hardware, oil heating and oil cooking stoves, &c.*, with a view to representing in future United Kingdom instead of German firms in the Netherlands and the Dutch Colonies.

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. (C.I.B. 24,285.)

BELGIUM.

H.M. Consul-General at Antwerp (Sir E. C. Hertslet) reports that he has received the following enquiries from Belgian firms, who in most cases are desirous of purchasing, or obtaining agencies for, United Kingdom goods to replace the German goods they have previously dealt in:—

A trader in Antwerp wishes to secure the agency of a United Kingdom manufacturer of automatic cash registers, &c. *See Note†.*

A Belgian manufacturer of hand-made lace, who has hitherto sold considerable quantities of German machine-made lace and embroidery, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom makers of these goods. *See Note†.*

A merchant in Antwerp, who has imported periodically lengths of 500 metres of "tissue caoutchouté" (cotton tissue impregnated and covered with rubber solution), requests names of United Kingdom manufacturers of this article. *See Note†.*

A Ghent importer desires the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of felt card of which he purchases some 500 tons annually from Germany. A sample of the felt required may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. *See Note†.*

A convent at Roulers requires cotton for embroidery to replace that previously obtained from Mülhausen. *See Note†.*

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-General, Antwerp. (C.I.B. 27,293.)

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

An agricultural society requests the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of agricultural machinery.
Agricultural Machinery. *See Note†.*

A trader in Ghent asks for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of waterproof clothing for seamen, barge hands, miners, &c., which he has previously purchased from a German firm. *See Note†.*
Waterproof Clothing.

An Antwerp merchant asks for the names of United Kingdom makers of crude wax (*cire montan*), of which he has previously obtained supplies from Germany. *See Note†.*
Crude Wax.

An importer at Renaix would like to get into communication with a United Kingdom firm of wool combers, with a view to importing combed wool into Belgium. *See Note†.*
Combed Wool.

A trader in Antwerp is desirous of importing all kinds of industrial and electrical products of United Kingdom manufacture, such as steel, tool steel, needles for carding combs, electric cables, electrical fittings, dynamos, transmission belts, wire cables, &c. *See Note†.*
Tool Steel; Needles for Carding Combs; Electric Cables and Fittings; Dynamos; Belting, &c.

An Antwerp agent desires to purchase cycles, motor cycles, motor cars and accessories from United Kingdom manufacturers. *See Note†.*
Cycles; Motor Cycles; Motor Cars and Accessories.

A Belgian trader requests the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of cycles, cycle tyres, sewing machines, &c. which he has previously purchased from German manufacturers. *See Note†.*
Cycles and Cycle Tyres; Sewing Machines.

A firm in Ghent reports that it has a large market for cotton yarns, mercerised cotton, carded wool, wool yarns, alpaca, mohair, camels' hair, cow hair, metallic yarns, &c., and wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom suppliers of these goods. *See Note†.*
Cotton; Wool; Yarns; Hair, &c.

An Antwerp merchant desires names of United Kingdom manufacturers of electric batteries for pocket lamps. *See Note†.*
Batteries for Pocket Lamps.

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-General, Antwerp.
 (C.I.B. 27,293.)

Openings for British Trade.

BELGIUM—*continued.*

A trader in Antwerp desires to import cutlery, files, trowels, brass bells, padlocks, enamelled pots, lamps, &c., and asks for names of United Kingdom manufacturers. *See Note†.*

**Cutlery; Files; Brass Bells;
Hardware, &c.**

A Belgian merchant wishes to import colours and varnishes of United Kingdom manufacture. *See Note†.*

Colours and Varnishes.

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-General, Antwerp. (C.I.B. 27,293.)

FRANCE (ALGERIA).

The British Vice-Consul at Algiers (Mr. H. S. London) reports that a firm of ironmongers in that town, which has hitherto purchased from German firms, desires to obtain from United Kingdom firms a supply of brass fittings for iron bedsteads.

**Brass Fittings
for Bedsteads.**

United Kingdom manufacturers of brass fittings for bedsteads 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 H.M. Consulate-General, Algiers. (C.I.B. 28,118.)

PORTUGAL.

H.M. Consul at Oporto (Mr. H. Grant) reports that a leather merchant at Coimbra is desirous of getting into touch with United Kingdom tanners of chrome leather able to supply leather to take the place of that from Germany in which he has hitherto traded.

Chrome Leather.

United Kingdom tanners may obtain the name and address of the enquirer, and inspect samples of the leather required, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate, Oporto. (C.I.B. 25,707.)

The British Chamber of Commerce at Lisbon requests that in view of the many enquiries received there from Portuguese buyers for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of articles of every description, especially of goods which have hitherto been supplied by Germany and Austria, United Kingdom firms will send catalogues and price lists to the Chamber as soon as possible.

**Catalogues
Wanted.**

It is requested that those firms which only sent single copies of

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

their catalogues to the Chamber in response to the notice which appeared on p. 9 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 2nd April last, will now send a duplicate copy for the Chamber's own use, the original having been handed to the "Associação Commercial de Lisboa" (the Portuguese Chamber of Commerce) referred to in the "Journal" notice.

Catalogues and price lists should be forwarded direct to the Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce in Portugal, 4, Rua Victor Cordon, Lisbon. (C.I.B. 28,848.)

SPAIN.

H.M. Consul at Corunna (Mr. A. H. Medhurst) reports that he has received the following commercial enquiries from firms in that town:—

A boot and shoe manufacturer, who has hitherto obtained his supplies of leather for boot-uppers from Germany, makes enquiry for samples and quotations from United Kingdom manufacturers. Prices should be moderate and terms of payment easy. Samples of the leather required may be *seen* by United Kingdom leather manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. *See Note† on next page.*

A dealer in cameras and photographic requisites states that he has been placing orders hitherto with a German firm, but that if facilities are given him he will purchase from United Kingdom manufacturers. *See Note† on next page.*

A firm of wholesale ironmongers will shortly be requiring supplies of galvanised iron (both corrugated and flat), and also wishes to obtain quotations from United Kingdom manufacturers of black sheet iron. *See Note† on next page.*

A stores emporium, dealing principally in furniture and furnishing materials, wishes to receive well-got-up catalogues (in French, quoting prices in francs) from United Kingdom manufacturers of the following goods:—
Furniture; Sanitary Fittings; Porcelain Ware; Kitchen Utensils; Electro-Plated Ware; Lamps; Sporting Goods, &c.
Bedroom, sitting-room and dining-room suites; carpets, rugs and linoleum: curtains and velvet; sanitary fittings and spittoons; toilet sets and wash-hand stands; statuettes; trays of combined metal, glass and porcelain; aluminium and enamelled kitchen utensils; electro-plated ware; travelling bags; manicure sets; brushes; cigar and cigarette cases in leather and silver; dinner, tea and coffee services; vases for plants and ferns; cruet stands; glassware; celluloid articles; plated spoons and forks; electric lamp stands, shades, &c.; centre pieces and hanging lamps; tennis and football requisites; roller skates; toys. See Note†.

Openings for British Trade.

SPAIN—continued.

A commission agent requires samples and quotations, c.i.f. Corunna, from United Kingdom exporters for **Potato Starch; Raw Cotton; Coffee and Cocoa (Beans).** the supply of 500 sacks of potato starch for the manufacture of vermicelli and for cotton mills. He also wishes to obtain prices from United Kingdom exporters of raw cotton, coffee and cocoa (beans). See Note 4.

Note 4.—All communications regarding these enquiries, giving where possible particulars as to the route, cost, and time of delivery, should be sent direct to the British Consulate, Corunna.

(C.I.B. 26,520; 27,298.)

H.M. Consul at Madrid (Mr. A. Jackson) reports that he has received enquiries from firms in that city desirous of securing the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of pharmaceutical and chemical products. See Note on pp. 1-2.

All communications regarding these enquiries should be addressed to the British Consulate, Madrid. (C.I.B. 28,409.)

The British Vice-Consul at San Sebastian (Mr. A. Budd, M.V.O.) reports that a firm of building contractors, in that town, which has hitherto obtained its supplies from German firms, wishes to receive catalogues and prices from United Kingdom manufacturers of channel and angle iron.

United Kingdom manufacturers of channel and angle iron 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., where also may be seen particulars of the sizes and shapes which the firm has been obtaining from Germany. Any further communications in connection with the enquiry should be addressed to the British Vice-Consulate, San Sebastian.

(C.I.B. 28,113.)

With reference to the notice on p. 826 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to a proposed mail service between Bilbao and the United Kingdom, H.M. Consul at Bilbao (Mr. A. M. Madden, C.M.G.) reports that a call for tenders has been issued by the Spanish Government for the establishment of the service. The vessels are to have a total maximum tonnage of 1,500 to 2,000 tons and a maximum draught of 19 ft. The average speed must not be less than 14 knots with full cargo. The vessels must have cabin accommodation for 20 first-class, 20 second-class and 50 third-class passengers.

The Spanish Government has notified that, owing to present circumstances, Falmouth is to be the English port of call, not Southampton.

Openings for British Trade.

SPAIN—continued.

H.M. Consul points out that although the concession is only open to Spanish firms and tenders were to be received not later than 22nd September, it is thought that possibly the Authorities may ultimately be obliged to seek abroad for suitable tenders. (C.I.B. 28,998.)

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 17th September notifies that tenders will be opened at noon on 2nd October at the "Dirección General de Obras Públicas, Ministerio de Fomento," Madrid, for the construction of a railway station at Canfranc, on the line from Zuera to Olorón (see p. 470 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 20th August). The estimated value of the contract is 2,047,934 pesetas (about £75,840): *a provisional deposit of 20,479 pesetas (about £758) is required to qualify any tender.*

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.

SPANISH PORTS IN NORTH AFRICA.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 17th September notifies that sealed tenders will be received at the offices of the "Junta de Fomento," Melilla, up to noon on 20th October, for the supply of 1,500 tons of artificial Portland cement required for the Melilla harbour works. *A preliminary deposit of 1,500 pesetas (about £55) is required to qualify any tender.*

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.

A copy of the "Gaceta," containing detailed specification and conditions, may be seen by United Kingdom cement manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

ITALY.

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

An agent who has hitherto represented German and Austrian firms

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Tools ; Household Articles ; | for hardware and hollowware desires |
| Agricultural Implements ; | to obtain the representation of United |
| Locks, Bolts, Screws, &c. | Kingdom manufacturers of tools of all |
| | kinds, household articles, agricultural |

implements, locks, bolts, hinges, screws, &c. See Note† on next page.

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—continued.

The representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of machines
Machinery for Making Cement, &c.; for making cement and plaster,
Crushing Machinery. and crushing machinery is
 desired by a Milan agent who
 has been acting for a German firm. *See Note †.*

A British firm at Milan, already representing United Kingdom
Steel Wire for Wire machinery, &c. manufacturers, wishes to
Ropes; Steel Castings; take up agencies of United Kingdom firms
Ball Bearings; Motor which specialise in steel wire for making wire
Car Parts, &c. ropes, castings and pressed steel, ball bearings
 for motor cars, parts of motor cars, &c. *See*
Note †.

Enquiry is made for the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers
Chemical Products; of chemical products, and also raw material
Paper Mill Supplies. and supplies for paper mills. *See Note †, also*
Note on pp. 1-2.

A firm, which has hitherto dealt with German firms, wishes to get
Workmen's Tools; into communication with United Kingdom manu-
Files; Screws; facturers of tools for mechanics, smiths, joiners,
Ironmongery, &c. and plumbers; files; screws; ironmongery, &c.
See Note †.

A trader who has been dealing with German firms, now desires to get
Iron and Steel into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers
Bars, Sheets, of the following:—*Rolled and hammered iron and*
Tubes, &c.; *steel bars; rolled wire rods; rolled tool and file*
Wire Rods; Tool *steel; cold-rolled iron and steel for saws, clock*
Steel; Springs; *springs, corset springs, steel pens, &c.; hot and cold-*
Metals; *rolled iron and steel strips; tubes of steel, iron,*
Hardware, &c. *brass, &c.; metals; hardware and enamelled ware;*
tinplate, sheet iron, brass, copper, &c. See Note †.

An agent who has hitherto represented German manufacturers of
Household Utensils; Cellu- household metal ware makes enquiry
loid; Metals; Hides; Wax for the names of United Kingdom
Cloths; Ironmongery, &c. manufacturers able to supply the follow-
 ing goods:—*Household utensils; celluloid*
in sheets; alpura; nickel and other metals; hides for leather goods;
imitation leathers; war cloths and rubber; articles for ironmongers
and bazaars. See Note †, also Note on pp. 1-2.

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

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

The representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of printing machines, printers' inks, and printers' types is desired by a Milan agent who has hitherto been acting on behalf of German manufacturers of those goods.

**Printing Machines ;
Printers' Inks ; Printers'
Types.**

See Note †.

An agent desires to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of cinematograph supplies.

Cinematograph Supplies.

See Note †.

A firm in Milan wishes to get into communication with United Kingdom firms able to supply brass, and antimony in wire, plates, bars, and strips.

**Metal Wire, Plates, Bars,
and Strips.**

See Note †.

An agent wishes to represent United Kingdom, instead of German, manufacturers of shoe leather of all kinds, for which he claims to be able to place important orders.

Shoe Leather.

See Note †.

An agent in Milan wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of chemical products.

**Chemical
Products.**

See Note †, also Note on pp. 1-2.

A firm at Milan, with head office at Turin, makes enquiry for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of gutta percha paper for use in making metal leaf adhere to leather for stamping names on hat bands, and similar uses. Hitherto supplies of this material have been purchased from Germany at a cost of about 4s. 10d. per kilogram.

**Gutta Percha
Paper.**

See Note †.

An agent representing several French manufacturers of patent medicines wishes to take up the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of similar goods.

Patent Medicines.

See Note †.

A commission agent, hitherto representing German firms, now desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of electrical material, including telephone supplies, and also pneumatic post installations material and vacuum cleaners.

**Electrical Supplies ;
Pneumatic Post Material ;
Vacuum Cleaners.**

See Note †.

A firm, which has hitherto obtained supplies from Germany and Austria, requires agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of iron, and paper and cardboard.

**Iron ; Paper and
Cardboard.**

See Note †.

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. 27,557.)

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—continued.

A firm of commission agents, already representing United Kingdom firms, desires to take up further agencies for all kinds of construction material (rough and finished), and also accessories for motor cars, motor cycles, cycles, &c.

**Material and Accessories
for Motor Cars and
Cycles, &c.**

See Note †.

A company which has hitherto purchased from Germany ferro-prussiate paper (unsensitized), tracing paper and linen, now wishes to obtain quotations from United Kingdom manufacturers. Samples and further particulars may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. See Note †.

**Paper for Blue
Prints; Tracing
Paper, &c.**

The manufacturer of a patent self-cleaning sparking plug for petrol motors desires to obtain the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of steatite or other insulators, which he has hitherto imported from Germany for use in such plugs. Samples and further particulars may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. See Note †.

**Insulators for
Sparking Plugs.**

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. 27,557.)

H.M. Consul at Rome (Mr. C. C. Morgan) reports that the Italian Ministry of Finance will hold a public auction in Rome on 21st November for the renewal of the nine years' concession for the exclusive exportation and sale of manufactured Italian tobaccos to the Argentine Republic.

**Concession for Sale
of Italian Tobacco
to Argentina.**

Application to be present at the auction, accompanied by a deposit and the necessary documents, must reach the "Direzione Generale delle Privative, Ministero delle Finanze," Rome, not later than 21st October.

United Kingdom firms interested can consult the public notice, schedule of conditions, royal decrees, and other information as to deposit, qualities of tobacco, &c. at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 26,915.)

VENEZUELA.

H.M. Minister at Caracas has telegraphed to the Foreign Office that he considers that there is now a good opening for the supply of rice to that country. (C.I.B. 29,245.)

Rice.

Openings for British Trade.

BRAZIL.

With reference to the notice on p. 738 of the "Board of Trade *Markets sought for* Journal" of 17th September notifying that certain firms in Rio de Janeiro are prepared to **Sugar and Maize.** arrange for the immediate supply, in large quantities, of sugar and maize, amongst other food stuffs (f.o.b. terms, cash against documents), H.M. Consul-General at that city has now cabled that British firms intending to take advantage of this opportunity should telegraph to him *at once*, as prices are rising (Rio de Janeiro, 23rd September), and other, non-British, firms are treating for the purchase of the supplies referred to. (C.I.B. 28,077.)

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 170,895 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related.

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

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

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

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

SAMPLES OF GERMAN, AUSTRIAN, AND HUNGARIAN GOODS.

"Exchange Meetings" of Manufacturers and Buyers.

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.

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

The next "Exchange" will be held on Wednesday and Thursday next, 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

German and Austrian Foreign Markets.

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. | Lubricating oils and greases. |
| Artificial flowers. | Machine tools. |
| Baskets and basketware. | Machinery belting. |
| Boot polishes. | <i>Medicines comprising drugs and medicinal preparations.</i> |
| Boots and shoes (except of rubber). | Men's cotton and woollen clothing. |
| Brass and brass wares, &c. | Motor cars. |
| Brooms, brushes and brush-makers' wares. | Motor cycles. |
| <i>Building and furniture fittings (including locksmiths' wares).</i> | Musical instruments. |
| Buttons, studs, &c. | Oilcloth and linoleum. |
| Carpets, rugs and matting. | Painters' colours and materials (including varnish). |
| <i>Cast iron goods (stoves, baths, &c.).</i> | Perfumery and cosmetics. |
| Cotton hosiery (stockings and socks). | Photographic goods. |
| Cotton prints. | <i>Pins and needles.</i> |
| Cutlery. | Printing and lithographic machines. |
| Cycles and parts thereof. | Products of the printing industry. |
| Electrical appliances and apparatus. | Pumps and pumping machinery. |
| Enamelled hollow ware. | <i>Rail locomotives.</i> |
| Engine and boiler packing. | Railway material of iron and steel (except rolling stock and wheels, tyres and axles). |
| Felt hats and fezzes. | Railway wheels and axles (complete) and tyres and axles. |
| Fertilizers. | Road locomotives (including steam-rollers). |
| <i>Fire-proof bricks, retorts, crucibles, &c.</i> | Rubber tyres for motor cars and motor cycles. |
| Furniture. | Saddlery, harness and miscellaneous leather wares. |
| Glassware, hollow (glass bottles, &c.). | Screws, nails, bolts and nuts of iron and steel. |
| Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wire, and electro-plate. | <i>Sewing, &c., cotton.</i> |
| Implements and tools. | Sewing and knitting machines. |
| Internal combustion and explosion motors, gas turbines, &c. | Soaps. |
| Iron and steel bars, angles, rods, hoops, &c. | Stoneware, earthenware and chinaware. |
| Iron and steel plates and sheets. | Toys and games. |
| Iron and steel wire. | Tubes, pipes and fittings of iron and steel. |
| <i>Iron and steel wire manufactures.</i> | Umbrellas and sunshades. |
| Jewellery and trinkets. | Women's and girls' clothing. |
| Lace and embroidery. | Woollen and worsted piece goods. |
| Leather gloves and glove leather. | |

German and Austrian Foreign Markets.

Memoranda on a number of other trades, among which may be mentioned certain further classes of machinery, of iron and steel manufactures, and of tinwares, linen goods, stationery, cables, cordage, chemicals, 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 pp. 2-4).

The Board of Trade have also asked for information, through H.M. Trade Commissioners and Consular Officers, as to the commercial and financial situation in the Dominions and foreign markets. Summaries of some of the replies were published on pp. 801-6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 24th September and in previous issues, and further reports are published on pp. 24-27 of this issue.

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.

COMPETITION WITH GERMAN, AUSTRIAN, AND HUNGARIAN TRADE IN MARKETS 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 pp. 1-2 of this issue relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles.

Australia.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Melbourne reports (12th August) that the financial position of the country is strong, the gold coin held by the banks, the Treasury, and in private hands being estimated to exceed forty millions sterling. There is a tendency to

Competition with German, Austrian, and Hungarian Trade in Markets Abroad.

restrict credit in trading to all but the first class firms. The banks are not restricting overdrafts to approved firms, but where overdrafts have been given on stocks of wheat, the holders are being asked by the banks to reduce their stocks.

Some of the mines are taking steps to work short shifts, and some may close down. None of the public works in progress throughout the country is apparently being affected. In the retail drapery trade dulness is being complained of, and the activity in the building trade will probably fall off.

H.M. Trade Commissioner has furnished a detailed statement showing the value of the imports from Germany into the Commonwealth of Australia during 1913, which may be inspected at the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

The Officer in charge of H.M. Trade Commissioner's Office in **Sydney** reports (19th August) that business is being executed much the same as usual, though there is a certain amount of anxiety and tension as to what is going to happen. A few wholesale houses, especially in soft goods, have cancelled orders given before war broke out, and the general feeling seems to be that for some time in the future the purchasing power of the public will be limited, and merchants are rather chary of carrying large stocks in consequence.

In the future there must be expected a severe check on the activity of the industrial and commercial community in **Sydney**, and money is bound to be scarce.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at **Adelaide** writes (13th August) that British shippers of goods to Australia in British vessels, who have drawn against the documents, need have no fear about the draft being met, as the goods will represent even better value to the consignees now than they would under normal conditions. Imports are likely to continue, but on a restricted scale, as orders placed in future will be limited to absolute necessities.

Exports for the time being have ceased, as the extra war risk charged by the insurance companies is practically prohibitive. The wool sales have been postponed.

Canada.—The Imperial Trade Correspondent at **Toronto** reports (9th September) that financial conditions generally in Ontario are good. The chartered banks are in a strong position, and their managers state that legitimate borrowers will have no reason to complain of lack of credit facilities. There are signs, however, that the banks, as is perhaps natural under present disturbed conditions, will not grant loans for any great extension of factory operations, or for much new work of any nature.

While the general financial situation is good, there is an unmistakable spirit of economy on the part of the individual, the factory, the wholesale house, and public authorities. In the aggregate this means a reduced purchasing power for the time being at least, but at the same time it appears to be a good period for a close study of this market by those British firms desiring to do business now and in the future. British firms should in all cases quote strictly inclusive prices to Canadian buyers.

Competition with German, Austrian, and Hungarian Trade in Markets Abroad.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent has prepared memoranda in regard to probable openings for toys, chemicals and drugs, which may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

South Africa.—H.M. Trade Commissioner reports (25th August) that there seems to be no doubt that British trade in South Africa will receive an enormous impetus as a result of the complications in Europe, although it may be acknowledged that the immediate prospects of trade are not of the best. There is considerable anxiety on the part of merchants with regard to stocks now on the water; but the effect of the moratorium in operation in the United Kingdom is that merchants fear that oversea manufacturers in all parts of the world will not be disposed to trade with the South African market so long as it is thought that payments for consignments are liable to be temporarily withheld in transit by the London banks.

The Trade Commissioner emphasises the importance of attention being paid to the following details of trade organisation by British manufacturers desirous of taking advantage of the extended possibilities of the South African market as a field for their enterprise:—

- (1) The need for local representation.
- (2) The enormous advantages that, as a rule, follow the visit of a principal to South Africa for the purpose of becoming intimately acquainted with local conditions of trade.
- (3) The necessity for meeting foreign competition by the supply of articles identical with those being exploited by our foreign competitors (*e.g.*, enamelled ware, cheap musical instruments, cheap toys, &c.).
- (4) The adoption of an overhead charge in all cases where South African trade custom makes it necessary.
- (5) The study of packing, in order that handling, both on the part of the wholesaler and retailer, may be reduced to a minimum of labour with a maximum of convenience.
- (6) Sympathetic and generous treatment towards the local representative, and a strong endeavour to adjust the exporter's point of view to that of the South African merchant.

Ceylon.—The Collector of Customs has forwarded a statement showing the extent of the import and export trade of Ceylon done with Germany and Austria-Hungary respectively, together with a memorandum giving particulars of German and Austrian goods which find a ready sale in the Colony. The articles which may be most readily displaced by British goods are stated to be cotton and woollen made-up goods (undershirts, shawls, &c.) and hardware. The Collector of Customs mentions that there is no doubt that the success of German trade in this Colony has been due to the comparative cheapness of the goods when compared with similar articles of British make. In the whole of the East cheapness is the main consideration of the purchaser, provided his taste as regards colour, design, &c., is flattered.

Sierra Leone, Trinidad, Jamaica and British Guiana.—The Governors of these Colonies have forwarded detailed statements containing

Competition with German, Austrian, and Hungarian Trade in Markets Abroad.

statistics of the imports of German and Austrian goods into their respective colonies, and showing the extent of the export trade from the Colonies to Germany and Austria-Hungary. These statements, as well as certain German invoices forwarded by the Governor of Jamaica, may be inspected at the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

Brazil.—H.M. Consul at Pernambuco forwards (5th September) a report from which it appears that the political situation in the State of Pernambuco has remained calm, in spite of the financial crisis in Brazil and the disturbing influences of the European war, and there is reason to hope that tranquillity will be maintained.

France.—H.M. Consul at Lyons has made enquiries of the principal shopkeepers in his district with a view to ascertaining what classes of German goods sold in Lyons shops might be replaced by articles of British manufacture. Every facility for obtaining information of this nature was offered to H.M. Consul, who has forwarded a memorandum embodying the result of his investigations. Amongst the various classes of goods of German manufacture which find a ready sale in Lyons are the following:—Leather goods, ironmongery, household decorations, clothing and hosiery, pottery, glass ornaments, clocks, wall paper, linoleum, wicker chairs, umbrellas and sticks, photographic apparatus, jewellery, stationery, perfumery, cycle and motor accessories.

H.M. Consul adds that the consensus of opinion is that the success of German wares in France is due largely to the fact that their goods appeal to the masses, while English makers only consider the better-class buyers, who are far less numerous. They should also make an inferior quality article, for which there is undoubtedly a demand, and should adopt the German plan of stating prices of goods arrived at Lyons, including Customs duty and postage.

Portuguese East Africa.—H.M. Consul-General at Lourenço Marques reports (15th September) that German blue prints constitute the most important item of goods imported from Germany, measurements being 38, 32 and 28 inches, selling at 7d., 6½d., and 5d. per yard, with 6 per cent. added to cover cost of insurance, freight, &c. German firms are in the habit of granting 90, 120, and even 150 days' credit.

It is stated that manufacturers of railway material in the United States of America are anxious to obtain a footing in Portuguese East Africa.

MORATORIUM LAWS AND OTHER FINANCIAL
MEASURES ABROAD.

Argentina.

H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires reports, under date 25th August, that the National City Bank of New York will at once begin business in that city, the Bank of the Argentine Nation giving it a credit there of 1,000,000 dols. gold in exchange for a credit in favour of the latter bank for 1,000,000 dols. United States currency in New York.

(C. 10,973.)

*Moratorium Laws and other Financial Measures Abroad.***Egypt.**

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" of 14th September publishes a decree extending from 15th September until 1st October the Moratorium on commercial transactions declared by the Decree of 9th August (see p. 477 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 20th August). This extension has no effect on the Moratorium concerning negotiable securities which by the Decree of 4th August is in force until 1st November.

Netherlands.

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at The Hague reports that he was informed on 11th August by the Dutch Ministry for Foreign Affairs that, in order to remedy the lack of specie in the Netherlands, the note issue has been increased and small paper-money has been issued. The banks have also come to an arrangement by which they will place at the disposal of manufacturers and merchants the necessary funds for the continuation of business without requiring the securities usual in normal times. It has not yet been necessary to declare a moratorium.

At the present moment it is almost impossible to negotiate English and other foreign bank notes in the Netherlands; English cheques for small amounts can still, however, be negotiated by firms with branches in London. The Netherlands Bank is trying to conclude arrangements with the central issuing banks abroad, to make the notes of these banks once more negotiable in the Netherlands.

(C.I.B. 26,551.)

Norway.

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) has forwarded a copy of an article which appeared in the local press on 12th September dealing with the position of the Bank of Norway and the disabilities in the remission of money from Norway in payment of debts abroad. He adds that it is believed that steps are being taken to obviate these inconveniences, at least as far as London is concerned.

The Norwegian banks, says the article, are financially well situated, and they are in a position to conduct their business as usual, discounting bills and receiving the money of the public on deposit. The stock of gold of the Bank of Norway is still nearly £4,500,000. The exchange facilities have temporarily broken down, and the supply of sterling bills is altogether inadequate, which, with the exorbitant rates of exchange, prevents people from remitting money in payment of their debts abroad. The explanation of this anomalous situation is that double payments have had to be made abroad, as Norwegian banks and merchants have had to meet their obligations as they fell due, while it has been necessary to pay cash for new purchases, and the export trade was held up during the first fortnight of the war, because shipping was stopped until the Government war-risks insurance scheme had been arranged (see pp. 811-12 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal.")

(C. 10,913.)

*Moratorium Laws and other Financial Measures Abroad.***Paraguay.**

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Asunción reports the publication of a law, dated 14th August, authorising the "Banco Agricola," a State Institution, to grant loans to the local banks up to a total of 25,000,000 dollars paper (about £230,400). These loans are not to be for more than one year and are to be redeemed by instalments, in six, nine, or twelve months. They are to bear interest at 9 per cent. per annum. The amount of the loans must not exceed 70 per cent. of the value of the documents accepted from the banks as surety. The "Banco Agricola," as the repayment of the notes is effected, will withdraw them from circulation and destroy them.

The law also provides for a Moratorium of 120 days in respect of obligations in gold and in foreign money.

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires adds that it is doubtful if the majority of the commercial firms in Asunción are in a position to meet their liabilities within the next twelve months, so that it appears probable that some portion of the money will not be redeemed. It may, therefore, be anticipated that the amount of unsecured paper money in circulation will become increased, and its value still further depreciated.

(C. 10,982.)

Sweden.

H.M. Minister at Stockholm has forwarded a translation of two Swedish Moratorium Laws which were recently passed by the Riksdag. The Moratorium was originally established by Royal Decree on 7th August, but as the Government may, by law, establish a moratorium for one month only in that way, further measures were necessary to ensure its continuance. The law accordingly provides that debts which have fallen due for payment after 15th July last are granted an extended postponement of fourteen days in excess of the period granted by the Moratorium Act of 5th August. In cases where a debt contracted before 5th August last fell due between 7th and 20th September, a respite of one calendar month was allowed from the date on which it fell due.

Other special financial measures necessitated by the war are (1) the authorisation given to the Government by the Riksdag to make use of the funds now at its disposal for purposes connected with the crisis, and (2) the imposition of higher import duties on tobacco (see pp. 45-6), from which the Government hope to get 6,000,000 kr. (about £333,300) before the end of the present year.

The translation of the two laws above referred to 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. 28,417.)

Uruguay.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the Uruguayan Minister in London that he has received a telegram from his Government stating that a Moratorium has been proclaimed in Uruguay and will remain in operation until 15th October. It includes obligations proceeding from foreign countries and declares null and void all civil and commercial actions at law initiated since 15th August.

(C.I.B. 27,799.)

ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL AND GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

PROHIBITED EXPORTS.

Order-in-Council Amending previous Lists.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 25th day of September, 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 prohibition to export "Pack, saddle, and draught animals, suitable for use in war," established by His Majesty's Proclamation dated the 3rd August, 1914, should extend to the carriage coastwise of all such animals between ports of the United Kingdom.

(2) That the heading "Cotton suitable for use in the manufacture of explosives" should be deleted from His Majesty's Proclamation dated the 3rd August, 1914, and that the heading "Cotton waste" in the same Proclamation should be expanded so as to read "Cotton waste of all descriptions."

(3) That the heading "Harness and saddlery of all kinds" in His Majesty's Proclamation dated the 5th August, 1914, should be deleted.

(4) That the heading "Coal tar products for use in dye manufacture" in the Order-in-Council dated the 8th September, 1914, should be expanded so as to read "Coal tar products for use in dye manufacture, except aniline oil and aniline salt."

(5) That the exportation of—

Bags and sacks of all kinds (not including paper bags) ;

Graphite ;

Shipbuilding materials, namely—

Boiler tubes ;

Condenser tubes ;

Iron and steel castings and forgings for hulls and machinery of ships ;

Iron and steel plates and sectional material for shipbuilding ;

Marine engines and parts thereof ;

Ships' auxiliary machinery ;

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.

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

Harness and saddlery which can be used for military purposes ;

*Orders-in-Council and Government Notices affecting Trade.***PROHIBITED EXPORTS—continued.**

Khaki serge;

Peroxide of manganese.

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.

TERMINATION OF THE MORATORIUM.

The Treasury notifies that after consultation with the various interests concerned the Government have decided that the time has arrived for bringing the Moratorium to an end with as little delay as possible.

There will be no further extension of the Moratorium relating to Bills of Exchange (other than cheques or Bills on Demand).

There will be no further extension of the general Moratorium in so far as it applies to—

- (a) Debts due to and by retail traders in respect of their business as such, and
- (b) Rent.

As regards other debts to which the general Moratorium applies, there will be an extension of one month, *i.e.*, from 4th October to 4th November. This extension will be subject to the condition that the interest due under past Proclamations is paid.

On the 4th November the general Moratorium will come to an end as regards all debts.

In reference to the decision not to extend the Moratorium relating to Bills of Exchange, it is to be borne in mind, as announced in the Press on the 5th September (see pp. 673-4 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th September), that arrangements have already been made by the Government, under which the Bank of England will advance to acceptors where required the funds necessary to pay all approved pre-moratorium Bills at maturity.

Note.—Any enquiries relating to the above matter should be addressed to the Treasury, Whitehall, S.W.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.**Special Licences Authorised.**

The following notice was published in the "London Gazette" of 25th September:—

Whereas by paragraph 5 (1) of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2, dated September 9th, 1914, the payment of any sum of money to or for the benefit of any person or body of persons resident in the territories of the German Empire or in the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary or in the respective colonies and

Orders-in-Council and Government Notices affecting Trade.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY—continued.

dependencies thereof, in this licence and in the said Proclamation referred to as "enemy country," is prohibited:

And whereas by paragraph 8 of the said Proclamation it is provided that nothing in the Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by the licence of a Secretary of State, whether such licence be expressly granted to individuals or be announced as applying to classes of persons:

Now I, the Right Honourable Reginald McKenna, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, hereby authorise such persons as may be empowered by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury in that behalf to make such payments and to carry out such exchange transactions for the benefit of persons resident in an enemy country as their Lordships may from time to time sanction, or to receive payment of monies from persons resident in an enemy country in such cases as their Lordships may from time to time sanction.

In this connection it may be noted that copies of the "Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914" [4 & 5 Geo. 5, Ch. 87], making "provision with respect to penalties for trading with the enemy, and other purposes connected therewith," may be *obtained* from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications, price 1d. (post free 1½d.). A copy 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.

Fees in respect of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks.

The Board of Trade have given a general licence permitting all persons resident, or carrying on business, or being in the British Dominions,

"To pay any fees necessary for obtaining the grant, or for obtaining the renewal of patents, or for obtaining the registration of designs or trade marks, or the renewal of such registration in an "enemy country."

And also to pay on behalf of an "enemy" any fees payable on application for, or renewal of, the grant of a British patent, or on application for the registration of British designs or trade marks, or the renewal of such registration.

British Cargoes in Enemy Ships in Neutral Ports.

In response to numerous enquiries with regard to the procedure to be adopted by the owners of British cargo in enemy ships in neutral ports in order to safeguard their interests, the Board of Trade, on the recommendation of the Committee on Diverted Cargoes, offer the following suggestions and observations:—

(1) The Foreign Office have issued instructions to British Consuls to give all possible assistance to British owners of cargo in Enemy ships.

(2) In the case of the sale, or the attempted sale, of the cargo by the Master of the ship it may be open to the owner of the cargo to obtain redress by legal proceedings in the local courts, and the owner of the

*Orders-in-Council and Government Notices affecting Trade.***TRADING WITH THE ENEMY—continued.**

cargo, if he desires to take such proceedings, should, whenever practicable, instruct local agents to take the necessary steps.

(3) If, in lieu of such action, the owner of the cargo desires to arrange for the delivery of the cargo itself, or of the proceeds, if the cargo has been sold, he should give a power of attorney to a local agent with authority to arrange for the transshipment or storage of the cargo or to receive the proceeds. This transaction would probably involve the payment to the master of the ship of the freight and other charges.

The Board of Trade, in pursuance of their powers under paragraph 8 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2, dated 9th September, 1914, have decided that payments may be made by British subjects to the agents of Enemy shipowners for the purpose of obtaining possession of their cargoes in neutral ports.

NAVAL PRIZES.**Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions.**

With reference to the notice on p. 750 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th September relative to Prize Courts in British Overseas Dominions, it is notified that the issues of the "London Gazette" of 25th and 29th September publish further lists of Courts in British Overseas Dominions in which writs or monitions have been issued 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.

Vessels detained or captured by the French Naval Authorities.

With reference to the notices on p. 812 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," and on p. 750 of the issue of 17th September relative to French naval prizes, the "London Gazette" of 29th September publishes the following translation of a notice which appeared in the "Journal Officiel" of 10th September:—

All persons having any interest in cargoes other than enemy cargoes laden on enemy ships captured and brought into French Ports, and requiring a release of such cargoes or portion of cargoes, should make inquiries of the "Préfet Maritime" of the district in which the ship is detained.

The "Préfet Maritime" will, through the intermediary of the "Commissaire Chef du Service de la Solde," or his representative, require proof of ownership and particulars as to freight, whether paid or unpaid.

In cases where the title of the subjects or citizens of the allied or neutral States is clear and established without doubt to the satisfaction

*Orders-in-Council and Government Notices affecting Trade.***NAVAL PRIZES—continued.**

of the "Préfet Maritime." such cargoes or portions of cargoes will be released with as little delay as possible, provided that no question of contraband arises, and subject to the adjustment of any matters relating to freight or other charges falling on the cargo. In doubtful cases recourse to the ordinary Prize Court procedure will be necessary.

With regard to cases which come before the French Prize Court established at Bordeaux (21 Rue Vanban), the French Ambassador States that the interested parties should present their claims to the Court through the intermediary of an Advocate of the Council of State.

WAR RISKS INSURANCE OFFICE.**Change of Address.**

With reference to the notices on pp. 347-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th August relative to the institution of the Government War Risks Insurance scheme, it is notified that the War Risks Insurance Office has been removed from the Cannon Street Hotel to 33-36, King William Street, London, E.C.

SUPPLY OF MINING TIMBER.**Commission of Enquiry Appointed.**

The Board of Trade have arranged for a Commission, consisting of representatives of the Board of Trade, the Timber Trade Federation of the United Kingdom, and the Mining Association of Great Britain, to proceed to Canada and Newfoundland in order to enquire into the possibility of opening up new sources of supplies of mining timber for use in the coal mines of Great Britain.

Enquiries on the subject should be addressed to Mr. C. F. Rey, Board of Trade, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

NEUTRAL SHIPS AND COMMERCE.**Declaration by Russia.**

The "London Gazette" of 29th September notifies that the Foreign Office has been informed by H.M. Ambassador at Petrograd that an Imperial Ukase, dated 14th September, has been issued providing that the provisions of the Declaration of London will be observed by the Russian Government during the course of the present hostilities, subject to the modifications adopted by the British and French Governments. (An Order-in-Council on this subject was published on pp. 550-1 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 27th August.)

NOTICE AFFECTING NAVIGATION.**Ægean Sea.**

The Board of Trade are informed that in future no vessels will be allowed to enter the harbour of Mudros (Lemnos) by night.

BRITISH SUBJECTS STRANDED ON THE CONTINENT.

The Foreign Office announce that every effort is being made to facilitate the return to this country of British subjects who desire to do so from belligerent and neutral countries affected by the war, and no responsibility can be taken for those who remain voluntarily abroad when they have been advised to return. It has, however, become impossible for His Majesty's Diplomatic and Consular Officers to reply individually to the very large number of enquiries that are addressed to them as to the whereabouts and safety of British subjects who have not yet been able to reach the United Kingdom. They are, as a general rule, unable to take any steps to do so satisfactorily, owing to the suspension of postal and telephonic communication in the countries in question. In future, therefore, replies will only be sent if and when the information asked for has been obtained.

STATE WAR RISKS INSURANCE ABROAD.**Belgium.**

The "Moniteur Belge" (Brussels) of 7th September contains a Decree announcing that the Belgian Government is prepared to insure Belgian firms importing coal from England against war risks on condition that they agree not to divert the coal from its Belgian port of destination. This insurance may also be extended to non-Belgian firms approved by the Belgian War Office.

Applications must be sent to the committee appointed by the Belgian Minister of Finance, accompanied by documents to prove the contracts and the insurance. The committee will then issue telegraphic instructions to the Belgian Consul at the port of embarkation.

According to a Decree published in the "Moniteur" of 20th September, local committees for the insurance of coal have been created at Bruges and Ghent, the powers extending respectively to Zeebrugge, Bruges, Ostend and Nieuport, and to Selzaete and Ghent.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

Argentina.—H. M. Minister at Buenos Aires has reported, under date 25th August, that grain exporters in Argentina had again begun to ship maize, shipments of which had come to a standstill since the beginning of the war owing to the difficulty of obtaining coal for vessels, and the high prices required by the producers. Maize was, however, only being purchased by exporters who could ship to

Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

England or France in limited quantities as they were unwilling to pay anything but low prices for the grain.

H.M. Consul at Rosario (Mr. S. S. Dickson) also reported, under the same date, that as a result of the removal of the restriction on the export of coal from the United Kingdom there were signs of a renewal of activity in the grain market and operations on a small scale had been resumed by those firms which were registered in the United Kingdom.

(C. 11,043.)

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Colombia.—H.M. Minister at Bogotá reports, under date 21st August, that although many good firms in Colombia have kept a large reserve fund in London or New York, most of the import, export and foreign banking business is done on credit from European and American firms. Consequently, owing to the lack of confidence in the money markets, the commercial community in Colombia has been unable to provide itself with the means of transacting business. Merchants, however, have begun to realise that the New York market is still open to them, while the news of the reduction in the bank rate in London has given them more confidence. The situation in the Republic, therefore, is clearing a little, and the banks, while refusing to give fresh credits for the present, have now provided themselves with enough ready money to meet all their engagements. The refusal of the banks to give credit constitutes, of course, a further hindrance to ordinary business, and importers have raised their prices on goods from Europe. On the other hand, exporters of coffee are preparing to ship the remainder of the crop to the United States, where prices are satisfactory.

(C. 10,511.)

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Japan.—H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) has forwarded extracts from recent issues of the "Japan Chronicle," dealing with the effect of the war on Japanese finance and trade. Among the subjects dealt with are marine insurance war risks, the money market in general, the raw silk and rice markets, as well as the effect on the import and export trade of the country.

The extracts 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. 28,408.)

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Netherlands and Colonies.—H.M. Minister at The Hague reports that in the Royal Speech made at the opening of the States General on 15th September it was stated that commercial intercourse with foreign countries had been reduced to very limited proportions; shipping was attended by great difficulties; a violent crisis had been caused in the money and stock market; and the importation of grain and raw and auxiliary materials for industries had been greatly impeded.

The pressure was now somewhat diminishing and the forcing up of prices had been prevented. Various products of agriculture and horticulture and of the alimentary industry were again being sold, to England as well as to Germany and Belgium.

Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

The regular course of affairs in the colonies was suffering considerably from the disturbance to postal and shipping intercourse, and a heavy pressure had been laid upon trade, agriculture, and industry in the Netherlands East Indies, but, with governmental support where necessary, banks had so far prevented a crisis. Importation was at a standstill and large stocks of export products were waiting for the reopening of the European markets. Governmental measures had been taken to prevent a scarcity of provisions.

The situation in Surinan was not such as to cause anxiety, the Government there also importing provisions. The position of Curaçao was unsatisfactory, with trade at a standstill. There, and at Aruba and Bonairé, the drought was causing much poverty. The Government had ensured the importation of provisions into these islands.

C. 10,882.)

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Turkey-in-Asia (Smyrna).—The Acting British Consul-General at Smyrna (Mr. C. E. Heathcote-Smith) reports, under date 7th September, that trade there is in a condition of complete stagnation, although this is the time when the export trade in sultanas, figs and barley should be at its height. A general prohibition has been put by the Ottoman Government on the export of all cereals, thereby effectually stopping the export of barley, while the business of raisin and fig merchants is at a standstill owing to the absence of all banking facilities. Since the declaration of the Turkish Moratorium in August, no bank has paid out more than £10 against any deposit account, while all advances on merchandise or securities have ceased completely. Under such circumstances there has been a sudden dead stop in business and ruin faces a large number of firms in Smyrna, who have been dismissing their employees wholesale.

It has been proposed that, in the event of Turkey not being involved in the war, the Smyrna banks should advance to sultana and fig merchants 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. cash against the value of the fruit brought to Smyrna for handling and shipment. The cash thus obtained would be used partly to satisfy the up-country grower who sold the fruit, and partly to pay the daily wages of the many thousands of hands engaged in the packing and export of the fruit. Although such financial measures are of particular importance for the sultana and fig trade, dealers in all the other Smyrna crops (cotton, cotton-seed, opium, valonea, oil, tobacco, &c.) will need more or less similar facilities if they are to carry on their normal business.

Requisitioning of goods by the military authorities in the Smyrna district has discouraged any attempt being made at present to renew orders for goods from abroad. Gold is very scarce amongst private merchants and the local banks are hoarding the little they have. The Acting Consul-General adds that trade has been reduced to the smallest dimensions compatible with the needs of the people, and until Turkey demobilises the very utmost that can be hoped for is a gradual increasing export of the principal crops. (C.I.B. 26,911.)

CROP ESTIMATES IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have received the following information from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome:—

The production of **maize** in the United States is now forecasted as 1,298,624,000 cwts., or 6·2 per cent. above last year's production.

The production of **linseed** in Canada is estimated at 4,520,000 cwts., or 48·4 per cent. below last year's production.

FOREIGN TRADE OF ARGENTINA DURING JANUARY TO JUNE, 1914.

According to preliminary official statistics received at the Board of Trade, the value of the imports of merchandise into Argentina during the first six months of 1914 was £34,203,000, as compared with £41,835,000 in the corresponding period of 1913. The exports of merchandise were valued at £42,746,000, as compared with £58,615,000. As regards imports, it should be remembered that the figures are based on the arbitrary valuations of the Customs tariff of values, which have been the same for both periods.

The principal classes of **imports** during the six months ended 30th June, 1913 and 1914, were valued as follows:—

| | January-June, 1913. | January-June, 1914. |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Agricultural implements, tools, seeds, &c. | 644,000 | 320,070 |
| Base metals (except iron and steel) and manufactures of | 1,459,000 | 1,022,000 |
| Building materials of all kinds | 3,684,000 | 2,399,000 |
| Chemicals and pharmaceutical products | 1,582,000 | 1,376,000 |
| Coal, earthenware, chinaware, asphalt, &c. | 3,700,000 | 3,597,000 |
| Electrical goods | 972,000 | 960,000 |
| Foodstuffs | 3,889,000 | 2,712,000 |
| Iron and steel, and manufactures of | 4,663,000 | 4,696,000 |
| Leather and manufactures of | 481,000 | 348,000 |
| Oils and grease | 2,009,000 | 1,958,000 |
| Paper and manufactures of | 943,000 | 890,000 |
| Textiles | 9,094,000 | 6,733,000 |
| Vehicles of all kinds, including locomotives, rolling stock, railway material, &c. | 3,757,000 | 3,446,000 |
| Wood and manufactures of | 1,023,000 | 750,000 |

The quantities of the principal **exports** from Argentina during the period under review were as follows:—

| | January-June, 1913. | January-June, 1914. |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Metric tons. | Metric tons. |
| Wheat | 2,493,304 | 868,820 |
| Wheat flour | 72,846 | 45,519 |
| Maize | 1,888,417 | 1,674,945 |
| Oats | 787,485 | 321,457 |
| Linseed | 694,109 | 648,194 |
| Wool in the grease | 77,370 | 88,216 |
| Hides of cattle | 44,975 | 45,539 |
| Sheepskins | 8,179 | 8,279 |
| Beef, frozen and chilled | 92,019 | 105,973 |
| Mutton, frozen | 21,450 | 31,074 |
| Quebracho extract | 32,621 | 33,621 |
| .. logs | 202,534 | 201,675 |

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:—

**Inter-State
Commission for
Tariff
Investigation:
Reports of
Evidence.**

Infusorial or diatomaceous earth.
Lagging, roofing and boiler composition.
Spirits (whisky, brandy, &c.).
Coffee.
Apparel.
Mixed materials of cotton and wool.
Wool tops (non-continuance of bounty on).
Saddler's felt.
Gas meters and meter parts.
Cement.
Timber.

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. 27,289.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Board of Trade have received copy of an Appraisers' Bulletin (No. 924) dated 8th September, 1914, giving Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on the undermentioned articles on importation into the Dominion of Canada.

**Customs
Decisions.**

| Articles. | No. of Tariff Heading. | Rates of Import Duty. | |
|--|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| | | Under the British Pre- ferential Tariff. | Under the General Tariff. |
| Addressographs and type-making accessories therefor (a) | 442 | 5 % <i>ad val.</i> | 10 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| Chick chick egg dye, being paper saturated with dye stuff | 199 | 22½ % .. | 35 % .. |

(a) This ruling was given in respect of the addressographs, &c. of an American firm, with effect from 1st July, 1914. (C. 11,086.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

With reference to notice which appeared on p. 679 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 28th March, 1913, declaring Natal to be an infected place for the purpose of the Commonwealth "Quarantine Act, 1908," under a Proclamation of 1st February, 1912, the Board of Trade have now received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia copy of a further Proclamation, dated 8th July, 1914, which repeals the above-mentioned Proclamation of 1st February, 1912.

Quarantine Act:
Natal and
New Zealand
(North Island)
no longer
Infected Places.

A Proclamation, dated 16th July, 1914, has also been received repealing a Proclamation of the 25th July, 1913,* whereby the North Island of the Dominion of New Zealand was declared to be an infected place for the purposes of the "Quarantine Act, 1908." (C. 10,925.)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The Union of South Africa "Government Gazette" of the 8th August last contains certain Proclamations (Nos. 165-6 of 1914), which have been issued under the provisions of the Arms and Ammunition Acts of the Orange Free State and Transvaal, and which prohibit the sale of rifles and rifle ammunition in any of the magisterial districts of those Provinces for a period of two months from the 8th August, unless the Proclamations have been previously withdrawn.

Sale of Rifles and
Rifle Ammunition
prohibited in the
several Provinces.

The same issue of the "Gazette" contains a Government Notice (No. 1289 of 1914), dated 7th August, which has been issued under the provisions of the Arms and Ammunition Acts of the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, and which prohibits the sale of rifles and rifle ammunition throughout those Provinces. (C. 11,145.)

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 702 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 10th September last, respecting the prohibition of the exportation of warlike stores from the Union, except with permission of the Minister of Defence, under Proclamation No. 156 of 1914, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a further Proclamation (No. 167 of 1914) which adds various articles to the original list of articles scheduled in the above-mentioned Proclamation No. 156 of 1914, as follows:—

Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.

Carbolic acid.

Cresol and nitro-cresol.

Materials for wireless telegraphs.

* For particulars of which. see p. 191 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 23rd October, 1913.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA**—*continued.*

Nitrates of ammonium.

" " potassium.

" " sodium.

Nitro-toluol.

Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock.

Range finders, parts thereof.

Steam vessels, lighters and barges of all descriptions.

Sword bayonets and other arms, not being firearms, and parts thereof.

Tin.

Tin plates.

Torpedo tubes.

Torpedoes and parts thereof.

Transport service sets.

(C. 11,145.)

The Board of Trade are also in receipt of a Government Notice (No. 1293

**Exportation of Explosives
to Rhodesia. Authority
for Granting Permits.**

of 1914), dated 8th August, notifying that, by virtue of the authority vested in him by Proclamation No. 156 of 1914, the Minister of Defence has dele-

gated authority to the Chief Inspector of Explosives, Johannesburg, to grant permits for the exportation of explosives from the Union to Rhodesia.

All applications for permits under the Proclamation should be made direct to that officer.

(C. 11,145.)

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 701-2 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 10th September last respecting the regulations concerning the prohibition of the exportation of foodstuffs, except with the permission of the Minister of Defence, under Proclamation No. 157 of 1914, the Board of Trade have now received copy of Government Notice (No. 1292 of 1914), dated 7th August, whereby

**Exportation of
Foodstuffs:
Authority for
carrying out
Regulations at
various Ports.**

the powers vested in the Minister of Defence have been delegated to the Minister of Railways and Harbours, who will, in future, deal with all matters in connection with the exportation, transport, and control of foodstuffs within the Union.

A further Government Notice (No. 1356 of 1914), dated 14th August, has been received, which lays down the regulations to be observed regarding the exportation of foodstuffs as previously notified in the above-mentioned issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," and also, at the same time, amends the Government Notice No. 1,292 of 1914 regarding the various officers who have been charged with the duty of carrying out the provisions of the above-mentioned Proclamation No. 157 of 1914 at the various ports respecting consignments for export, as follows:—

| | | | |
|------------|-----|-----|----------------------------|
| Capetown | ... | ... | Assistant General Manager. |
| Mossel Bay | ... | ... | Goods and Passenger Agent. |

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

| | | |
|------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| Port Elizabeth... | } | Divisional Superintendent. |
| East London ... | | |
| Durban ... | | |
| Komatipoort | | Station Master. |
| Mafeking | | District Superintendent. |
| Kazerne (Johannesburg) | | Goods Superintendent. |

Authority for the despatch of consignments from inland Stations may also be obtained from Assistant General Managers, Divisional Superintendents, or from various other specified officers at particular places. (C. 11,145.)

MALTA.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, copy of Notification (No. 128 of 1914), dated 5th August, as well as of certain amending Notifications (Nos. 152 and 174), dated 18th August and 3rd September, respectively, prohibiting, under the provisions of Ordinance No. 4 of 1889, the exportation or the carriage coastwise, without the permission of the Collector of Customs, of the undermentioned articles, until further notice:—

Ammunition and explosives and the materials used in their manufacture;

Arms, guns and gun mountings of all descriptions, with their component parts;

Accoutrements;

Armour plates;

Balloons, kites and airships;

Blast furnace oil;

Chrome and ferro-chrome;

Copper ore or unwrought of all kinds;

Cotton suitable for use in the manufacture of explosives;

Cotton waste;

Dimethylaniline;

*Fuel (*i.e.*, coal, coke, manufactured fuel, charcoal, oil, petrol, &c.);

Fuel oil shale;

Fulminate of mercury;

Fuses and detonators;

†Foodstuffs of all descriptions, including food for animals;

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

Entrenching tools;

Marine boilers and engines, including any parts thereof;

Materials used in ship construction;

Mineral lubricating oil;

Naval and military stores of every description, including tents, uniform and equipment;

* As amended by Notification No. 152 of the 18th August, 1914.

† In accordance with Notification No. 152 of the 18th August, 1914. The original Notification No. 128 of 1914 only included the following foodstuffs: grain, manufactured and unmanufactured.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

MALTA—*continued.*

Nickel and ferro-nickel ;
 Range-finders ;
 Search-light apparatus ;
 Silk cloth, silk braid, silk thread suitable for cartridges and charges ;
 Submarine mines and torpedoes ;
 Surgical dressings and bandages ;
 Torpedo net defence and parts thereof ;
 Zinc ;
 †Gold and silver in sterling coin ;
 †Medicines and medicating materials of all kinds.

(C. 11,386.)

A copy of a further Notification (No. 141) dated 12th August, 1914[†] has been received which prohibits the exportation from Malta to all foreign ports of Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Sea, with the exception of those of France, Russia (except the Baltic ports) Spain and Portugal, of various articles, being articles which have been judged capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition or military or naval stores.

The list of articles included in the Notification is practically identical with that shown on pp. 410-11 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th August last relative to the prohibition of the exportation of such stores from the United Kingdom to certain Foreign ports. Manufactured fuel, heliographs and accoutrements are, however, excluded from the list in the present Notification—such articles being included in the list given under the Notification No. 128 of 1914, which is referred to on the previous page.

(C. 11,386.)

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

The Board of Trade have been informed by the Federated Malay States Government that, for the purposes of export duty on tin and tin ore, "hardhead" is now treated as tin-slag.

(C. 10,954.)

The Board of Trade have received from the Acting Under-Secretary, Federated Malay States, copy of Customs Notifications (Nos. 2383-4 of 1914) which have been issued under the various Customs Duties Enactments operative in the Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang.

These Notifications cancel, with effect from 1st August, 1914, the export duties leviable on rubber in each of the above-mentioned States under Notifications Nos. 581-2 of 1913, and, at the same time, provide for the imposition of the revised duties in lieu thereof, as follows:—

† In accordance with Notification No. 174 of the 3rd September, 1914.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES—*continued.*

| Articles. | New Rates of Export Duty. |
|--|------------------------------|
| Rubber— | |
| Any cultivated rubber— | Dols. cts. |
| When the value of the highest grade of cultivated rubber— | |
| Is 1s. 6d. per lb. | 0 27 per pikul |
| Exceeds 1s. 6d. per lb., but does not exceed 1s. 6½d. per lb. | 0 40 " |
| " 1s. 6½d. " " " " 1s. 7d. " " | 0 53 " |
| " 1s. 7d. " " " " 1s. 7½d. " " | 0 67 " |
| " 1s. 7½d. " " " " 1s. 8d. " " | 0 80 " |
| " 1s. 8d. " " " " 1s. 8½d. " " | 0 93 " |
| " 1s. 8½d. " " " " 1s. 9d. " " | 1 07 " |
| " 1s. 9d. " " " " 1s. 9½d. " " | 1 20 " |
| " 1s. 9½d. " " " " 1s. 10d. " " | 1 33 " |
| " 1s. 10d. " " " " 1s. 10½d. " " | 1 47 " |
| " 1s. 10½d. " " " " 1s. 11d. " " | 1 60 " |
| " 1s. 11d. " " " " 1s. 11½d. " " | 1 87 " |
| " 1s. 11½d. " " " " 2s. " " | 2 13 " |
| " 2s. per lb. | 2½ % <i>ad val.</i> |
| Latex—A gallon of latex being taken as equivalent to 1 lb. of cultivated rubber | 2½ % " |

No rubber which has paid export duty in any other State of the Federated Malay States shall be liable to pay export duty under the above Notifications, unless brought into or conveyed through the State in contravention of the rules, if any, from time to time made in that behalf by the Resident.

For the purpose of assessing the export duty payable under the Notifications, the value of all grades of rubber shall be deemed to be equal to the value notified from time to time in the "Gazette" as the value of the highest grade.

[*Note.*—The rate of 2½ per cent. *ad val.* was previously leviable on cultivated rubber and latex in each of the Federated Malay States.]

(C. 10,954.)

PERAK.

A further Notification (No. 2032 of 1914) has been received which cancels the weighing charges of 2 cts. per pikul prescribed for tin, tin ore, scheelite and wolfram under Notification No. 1478 of 1911 on exportation from Perak, and imposes, in lieu thereof, the following charges, with effect from 1st July, 1914:—

Weighing charges—

Tin, tin ore, scheelite and wolfram 3 cts. per pikul.
(C. 10,954.)

PROTECTED MALAY STATES.

The Board of Trade have received from the Acting Under-Secretary at Kuala Lumpur a revised Statement of the import and export duties at present leviable in each of the Protected Malay States of Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu.

The tariff rates for both imports and exports leviable in the several States remain, for the most part, unaltered, but there are some

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

PROTECTED MALAY STATES—*continued.*

amendments in the rates operative in the Protected States of Perlis and Kelantan, as follows:—

| Articles. | Present Rates of Duty. |
|---|---|
| IMPORT DUTIES. | |
| Perlis— | Dols. ets. |
| Arak china per gallon | 1 dol. to 3 dols. (according to brand) |
| Kelantan— | |
| Gin, A. V. H., and similar varieties } per gallon | 1 50 |
| Other spirits and liqueurs, scents and } per case (a) | 7 50 |
| German port wine... .. } " | 1 50 |
| (With a minimum of 5 ets. per bottle.) | |
| Vermouth, port, sherry and sparkling } per gallon | 1 00 |
| wines } " | |
| Claret and other still wines, not men- } per case of 12 | 1 00 |
| tioned above } quart bottles } " | |
| Toddy per gallon | 0 50 |
| Tobacco— | 0 12 |
| Unmanufactured per pikul | 4 00 |
| Manufactured (including cigars and } ad valorem | 10 % |
| cigarettes) } " | |
| Kerosene oil, benzine and other inflam- } per gallon | 0 10 |
| mable oils } " | |
| Salt per 100 gantanga | 1 00 |
| Aerated mineral waters | Free |
| Ice | Free |
| EXPORT DUTIES. | |
| Perlis— | |
| Padi at Sanglang per koyan | 5 00 |
| Rice " | 10 00 |
| Kelantan— | |
| Cocconut oil per pikul | 0 60 |
| Bullocks (if exported by sea) per head | 2 00 |
| „ (otherwise) " | 3 00 |

(a) Containing 15 bottles or 5 gallons.

(C. 10,962.)

SWEDEN.

With reference to the notice at page 302 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 30th July respecting a proposed Swedish State Tobacco Monopoly, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Tobacco Monopoly Bill passed the Riksdag on the 9th September. As, however, the increased duties on tobacco established under the Monopoly will not come into force until the 1st January, 1915, and it is considered necessary to increase the State revenue at once to meet expenditure connected with the National Defence Act, the Riksdag Committee for the Tobacco Monopoly proposed that the money required should be raised by an immediate increase of the

Increase of the Customs Duties on Tobacco.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SWEDEN—continued.

duties on tobacco, the increased duties to remain in operation until the arrangements as regards the taxation of tobacco which are embodied in the Monopoly Act come into force.

A Royal Decree has accordingly been issued provisionally increasing the Customs duties on tobacco imported into Sweden, as shown in the subjoined statement. The new rates of duty were to come into force as from the 14th September.

[Kilog. = 2·2046 lbs.; kr. (100 öre) = 1s. 1¼d.]

| Tariff No. | New Tariff Classification. | Rate of Duty. | |
|------------|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | Former. | New. |
| | Tobacco— | Kr. öre. | Kr. öre. |
| | Unmanufactured— | <i>Per kilog.</i> | <i>Per kilog.</i> |
| 195 | Stalk | 1 00* | 2 00 |
| | Leaf tobacco— | | |
| 195½ | Called Kentucky, Virginia (also North and South Carolina), Ohio, Maryland and China tobacco | | 2 00 |
| 195¾ | Other kinds | | 3 00 |
| | <i>Note 1.</i> —In the case of leaf tobacco from which the stalk is wholly or partly removed (stripped leaf tobacco), the rate of duty shall be increased by 15 per cent.† | | |
| | <i>Note 2.</i> —In cases where the Customs authorities are in doubt as to whether the rates of duty under Nos. 195 and 195½ are applicable to a consignment, the question must be referred to the General Customs Administration. Moreover, Tariff headings Nos. 195 and 195½ shall not be applied unless the tobacco manufacturer by or for whom the tobacco is imported makes special application for assessment of duty under one or other of these headings, and, at the same time, furnishes a written declaration made in good faith to the effect that the tobacco shall be used exclusively for the manufacture of smoking or chewing tobacco or snuff.† | | |
| | Manufactured— | | |
| 196 | Cigars and cigars | 4 00 | 7 00 |
| 196½ | Cigarettes | | 5 00 |
| | Other kinds— | | |
| 197 | Cut | 1 20 | 3 50 |
| 197½ | Other | | 2 50 |

* Tobacco, unmanufactured, leaf and stalk.

† This Note did not appear in the former Tariff.

(C. 10,905.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a Law of the 28th August, which provides for certain additions to the Swedish Customs Tariff as shown in the subjoined statement:—

Tariff Modifications.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SWEDEN—continued.

[NOTE.—New specifications in the Tariff and new Notes are printed in italic type.]

| Tariff No. | Articles. | Rate of Duty. | |
|----------------|---|----------------|---------------------------|
| | | Former. | Fixed by the Present Law. |
| <i>ad</i> 194 | <i>Mineral spring salts, natural or artificial; also salt mixtures for baths</i> | Not specified. | Free. |
| <i>ad</i> 1161 | <i>Radium salts</i> | Not specified. | Free. |
| 1258 | Druggists' goods, simple and compound ... <i>Note 1.—Under this heading shall be dutiable all goods which are drugs under the Drugs Act (apotekscarustadga) now in force, irrespective of whether the goods can be classed under another heading in the Customs Tariff, as well as such poisonous substances of the first class as are used solely or mainly as healing drugs or in the preparation of healing drugs.</i> <i>Note 2.—With regard to the importation of goods falling under this heading, special regulations have been set forth as regards drugs in the present Drugs Act, and, as regards poisonous substances of the first class, in the present Poisons Act (giftstadga).</i> | Free. | Free. |
| 1258½ | Saccharin and other artificial sweetening substances NOTE. —Articles falling under this number may be imported only by proprietors of druggists' stores, or, after consulting the Medical Department, the Academy of Sciences, the competent faculties of the Universities, the Caroline Institute, or the Board of Teachers at the Technical High School, by scientists for scientific purposes, or, after examination of the case by the Ministry of Commerce, by owners of industrial establishments who show that they require such goods in their manufacturing processes. | Free. | Free. |

(C. 11,976.)

NETHERLANDS.

The "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" for the 26th September contains

Exportation of certain Articles prohibited.—

Exportation of Cubebs allowed.

Decrees prohibiting the exportation of the under-mentioned articles from the Netherlands:—

Briquettes; linseed, rapeseed (*kool-enraapzaad*), other oil seeds (except caraway-seed, mustard-seed, and blue mawseed), meal of rice and rice waste, meal of pulse, linseed-cake and linseed-meal, rapecake and rapecake-meal, groundnut-cake and groundnut-meal, cottonseed-cake and cottonseed-meal, other force feeding cake, and meal and waste thereof, dried pulp and sugar pulp, dried hog-

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NETHERLANDS—*continued.*

wash, malt waste (*hooftel of bierdruf*), and meat meal; sugar beets, and cotton waste.

A further Decree, dated 24th September, temporarily withdraws the prohibition of the exportation of *cubebis*. (C. 11,256.)

SWITZERLAND.

With reference to the notice at pages 629-630 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 3rd September, respecting a Decree of the Federal Council, dated the 13th August, prohibiting the exportation of certain articles from Switzerland, the Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of a Decree, dated the 18th September, which abrogates the Decree of the 13th August and prohibits the exportation of the under-mentioned articles from Switzerland until further notice. The new Decree was to come into operation on the 21st September:—

**Revised List of
Articles the
Exportation of
which is
prohibited.**

(a) Arms and detached parts thereof, gunstocks; walnut wood; ammunition, explosive materials and articles for producing conflagrations; sulphur, saltpetre, soda (*soude*).

(b) Copper, tin, zinc, lead, iron (*ferraille*); all kinds of iron or steel wire; iron rails and joists.

Telephonic apparatus and detached parts thereof, especially microphones, field lines; indiarubber for insulating purposes; electric batteries.

Boats and vehicles with or without motor for the transport of persons and goods, excluding bicycles.

(c) Sanitary material (not including medical and surgical instruments, apparatus and utensils); medicaments (except serums and vaccines); disinfectants.

(d) Mineral oils, tar oils and resinous oils (petrol, petroleum, petroleum residues, naphtha, turpentine, &c.); tar, alcohol, fuel of all kinds (coal, lignite, coke, briquettes, firewood, &c.).

(e) Clothing and articles of equipment for soldiers, such as underclothing, winter gloves, stockings, boots for men (weighing more than 1,200 grammes per pair); woollen blankets; cotton (unbleached or bleached); bags, and tissues of jute for their manufacture.

(f) Horses, mules and asses, and articles of equipment therefor, materials for shoeing animals.

(g) Large and small cattle, poultry, military and police dogs.

(h) Forage of all kinds (hay, bran, *marcs* (dregs) of grapes and fruits, &c.), straw, litter of all kinds, seeds, artificial fertilisers, bones and bone dust.

(i) Provisions (*denrées alimentaires*) except the following: fresh milk, fresh fish, sweets (*sucreries*), confectionery (*confiserie*) and fine bakers' wares without sugar, chocolate, coffee substitutes, specialities (such as Maggi seasonings, tomato purée, foods

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SWITZERLAND—*continued.*

for infants, ovomaltine), beverages and mineral waters, manufactured tobacco.

(k) Shoemakers' glue, and starch, starch powder, gum solution.

The Federal Council reserves to itself the right to authorise exceptions to the provisions of this Decree. Applications for permission to export agricultural products (such as cheese, forage, fruits, &c.) should be addressed to the Agricultural Section of the Federal Department of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture; applications in respect of other kinds of goods to the Commercial Section of that Department.

(C. 11,254.)

PORTUGAL.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the Portuguese Government have authorised the exportation of pitwood and eggs from Portugal to the United Kingdom so long as there is no shortage of these articles in the home market.

(C. 11,209.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

RUSSIA (FINLAND).

H.M. Consul at Helsingfors (Mr. V. Kestell Cornish) reports that Wiborg has been declared in a state of siege.

(C.I.B. 29,498.)

CHINA (MANCHURIA).

With reference to the notice on p. 490 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 7th September, 1911, relative to the scheme for the improvement of the Liao River, H.M. Minister at Peking reports that, after prolonged and tedious negotiations extending over a period of nearly four years, an Agreement has now been drawn up between the Superintendent of Customs at Newchwang, as representing the Manchurian Government, and the Consular Body at Newchwang, as representing their respective Governments, regarding the constitution and powers of the Liao River and Bar Conservancy Board. The works contemplated under this Agreement comprise the dredging of the bar at the mouth of the Liao River, the improvement of the river channel from there to the Newchwang Harbour and the closing of the Junk Channel, and also the protection and strengthening of the narrow strip of land between Duck Island and the lower limit of the harbour, in order to prevent a possible breach by the waters of the Liao River.

H.M. Minister adds that although a start has been made with the scheme, there are still many difficulties to be overcome before it can

*Shipping and Transport.***CHINA (MANCHURIA)**—*continued.*

be considered a practical success. The improvement of the Upper Liao, which is to be undertaken in connection with the scheme referred to, will entail a considerable expenditure which will probably fall on the Province and no doubt meet with violent resistance on the part of a section of the population. (C. 8,798.)

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY. CANADA.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) reports that, according to statistics compiled by the Ontario Bureau of Mines, the value of the mineral output of that Province during the first six months of this year was 18,083,905 dols., a decrease of 514,899 dols. as compared with the corresponding period of 1913. As in most other industries, the production as a whole for the half-year shows a decrease. Copper, nickel, cobalt and cobalt and nickel oxides show an increase, but there is a decrease in gold, silver, iron ore and pig iron. However, there is likelihood of the gold output being increased in the near future.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the output of the metalliferous mines of Ontario during the six months ended 30th June, 1914:—

| | Quantity. | Value. |
|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | | Dols. |
| Gold, fine ozs. | 99,269 | 2,011,069 |
| Silver " | 13,379,644 | 7,953,418 |
| Copper tons of 2,000 lbs. | 8,357 | 1,197,059 |
| Nickel " | 13,105 | 2,872,843 |
| Iron ore " | 47,160 | 118,119 |
| Pig-iron " | 343,408 | 4,429,664 |
| Cobalt " | 129 | 22,581 |
| Cobalt and nickel oxides lbs. | 757,268 | 379,152 |
| Total " | 14,647,740 | 18,083,905 |

Dollar = 4s. 1½d.

(C.I.B. 27,862.)

MEXICO.

H.M. Consul at Tampico (Mr. H. W. Wilson) reports that a Decree dated 3rd August, has been issued by the Constitutional Governor of Vera Cruz relating to the leasing of oil lands in the State of Vera Cruz.

**Leasing of Oil
Lands in State
of Vera Cruz;
Consent of
Government
required.**

According to this Decree, the consent of the Superior Government is necessary for all contracts regarding lands in the Cantons of Ozuluama, Tuxpam, Tantoyuca, Chicontepec, Misantla and Minatitlan, and contracts made without this consent are null and void.

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***MEXICO**—*continued.*

H.M. Consul adds that the effect of this decree will be to make it impossible for any non-Mexican to secure oil leases in future, as the Constitutional Governor is averse to foreign capitalists, and will veto any leases made to foreigners. At the present time, however, the decree is of little importance, as owing to the exceedingly low price of oil it does not pay to ship it except by large companies who have contracts to complete. (C. 9,751.)

VENEZUELA.

H.M. Minister at Caracas has forwarded a copy of a Presidential Decree, dated 1st August, laying down that all mining titles and mining concessions issued by the Executive must in future be approved by Congress. The dossiers of the denunciation of mines at present under consideration, although approved by a Resolution, are subject to the prescriptions of this present Decree, with regard to the issue and validity of the prospective title.

A 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. 10,129.)

YARNS AND TEXTILES.**BRITISH INDIA.**

The following statement, showing the quantity of cotton yarn spun, and of cotton woven goods produced, in British India and the Native States during the three months ended June, 1912, 1913, and 1914, has been extracted from a return issued by the Indian Government:—

| | Three Months ended June. | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. |
| BRITISH INDIA AND NATIVE STATES. | | | |
| Cotton yarn spun Lbs. | 176,661,551 | 168,752,344 | 174,037,630 |
| Grey and bleached piece goods ... } Lbs. | 52,611,478 | 50,270,013 | 54,992,487 |
| Coloured piece goods } = Yards | 232,780,995 | 222,892,276 | 235,890,059 |
| Grey and coloured goods (other } Lbs. | 13,800,379 | 15,599,574 | 14,066,416 |
| than piece goods) } = Yards | 58,645,967 | 66,952,338 | 60,263,241 |
| Hosiery " Lbs. | 330,162 | 448,633 | 422,964 |
| Miscellaneous goods " " " " " " " " | 73,000 | 78,258 | 57,437 |
| Miscellaneous goods " " " " " " " " | 16,225 | 53,482 | 62,550 |
| Total of woven goods " " " " " " " " | 66,861,244 | 66,449,960 | 69,601,854 |

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 26th September, 1914, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

| | | | | | |
|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| Wheat | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37s. 6d. |
| Barley | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29s. 3d. |
| Oats | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23s. 3d. |

For further particulars see p. 57.

A statement is published on p. 58 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 26th September, 1914, as well as of imports during the corresponding week of 1913.

Imports of Agricultural Produce.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 24th September, 1914, was 10,560 (including 2,257 bales British East African), and the number imported during the thirty-nine weeks ended 24th September was 2,950,309 (including 6,244 bales British West Indian, 13,590 bales British West African, 24,944 bales British East African, and 2,914 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 24th September was 4,861, and during the thirty-nine weeks, 305,600.

Cotton Statistics.

For further details see p. 57.

BRITISH INDIA.

The following information is from the "Review of the Trade of India in 1913-14" *:—

The production of white sugar in India has been a matter of serious study both by the Government of India and the Local Governments, and as a result of the meeting of the Board of Agriculture held at Pusa in 1911 progress has been made on the following lines:—

Sugar Industry.

A sugar engineer has been appointed and has been attached to the Agricultural Department in the United Provinces. He has set up a 100-ton factory at Pilibhit, which has had a satisfactory year's working, and has given technical advice regarding the erection of two central factories for the Gorakhpur district; he has also advised on several projects for the starting of similar schemes in other districts of the United Provinces. Farms have been opened at Nawabganj and Shahjahanpur in the United Provinces, and one in the Tirhoot Division of Bihar, for the introduction, survey, and testing of new canes. In Burma a sugarcane experiment station has been opened in the area commanded by the Môn canal. In the Kamrup district of Assam important work has been done in locating and surveying several blocks of 10,000 acres

* "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.

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***BRITISH INDIA—continued.**

suitable for sugarcane, and on a portion of this area a preliminary experiment is being undertaken by the Local Government in the growth of cane with the aid of steam tackle with the object of encouraging enterprise on a large scale. A block of 4,632 acres of land in the Central Provinces has been leased to a Cawnpore gentleman with a view to the formation of a company, and a cane-breeding station for the production of new canes has been started at Coimbatore. The first year's work resulted in over 2,000 new seedling canes being selected.

In Bihar eight central factories have in recent years been erected, with a crushing capacity of some 24,000 tons of cane a day. The erection of two or more factories is in contemplation. At Bubnowly, in the Gorakhpur district of the United Provinces, on the borders of Bihar, a central factory has been set up with a capacity of from 400 to 600 tons. The production of sugar in Bihar is paying and an extension of the industry is likely, conditions in this tract being favourable to the development of the central factory system. The sugar cane crop of India in 1913 gave a yield of nearly 2,600,000 tons, to which the production of palm sugar, estimated at 480,000 tons, should be added; the cane sugar crop comprises about a quarter of the world's cane crop of 9,500,000 tons.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

The following figures of the exports of cultivated rubber from the Federated Malay States during the month of July, 1914, are taken from telegraphic information received by the Malay States Information Agency in London, the corresponding figures for July 1913, being added for purposes of comparison:—

| | 1913. | 1914. |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|
| July | To s. 1,781 | Tons. 2,971 |
| January-July | 12,262 | 16,821 |

MISCELLANEOUS.**SOUTH AMERICA.**

H.M. Minister at Rio de Janeiro has forwarded a copy of the "German Export Guide, 1913," which is distributed *gratis* to merchants and others in the River Plate countries. The book, which is in Spanish and well-arranged, is an interesting example of the pains and trouble taken by German firms to secure foreign markets. It deals in a descriptive manner with technical industries such as machinery, electrical goods, motor cars, iron and steel, building materials, &c., and contains numerous advertisements of German firms manufacturing these articles.

The Guide may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 10,972.)

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.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

The following reports of the **Annual Series** have been issued by the Foreign Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 5,388. Trade of Mengtsh (China) in 1913. Price 1½d.

Railway developments.

Map.

No. 5,390. Trade of Japan in 1913. Price 5d.

Finances.

Silk industry.

Imports of yarns and textiles.

Reduction in cable rates.

Imports of metals and machinery.

Railways and shipping.

Insurance business.

Motor car, motor cycle and cycle trades.

Patents and trade marks.

* 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.

*Government Publications.***No. 5,391. Agriculture and Industries of Piedmont in 1913. Price 2d**

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Motor car trade. | Hat manufacture in Ales- |
| Textile industries. | sandria. |
| Paper making industry. | Cinematograph film industry. |
| | New railways. |

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Boiler Explosions. Report to the Secretary of the Board of Trade upon the working of the Boiler Explosives Acts 1882 and 1890, with Appendices. (In continuation of Parliamentary Paper Cd. 6,865.) [Cd. 7,618.] Price 2½d.

Under the provisions of the Boiler Explosions Acts, 66 preliminary enquiries and 14 formal investigations have been held respecting boiler explosions which occurred during the year ending 30th June, 1913. Of these 80 explosions, 40 resulted in loss of life or personal injury, 31 persons being killed and 42 injured.

The appendices attached to the Report give (1) a summary of the reports of enquiries held under the Boiler Explosions Acts; (2) the causes of explosions and the types of boilers which exploded; (3) a report by the Solicitor to the Board of Trade on the formal investigations held; and (4) the total number of explosions dealt with since the passing of the Acts, number of lives lost and number of persons injured.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.

The following Reports relating to H.M. Colonial Possessions, issued since 1st January, 1914, may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications (see list on Cover):—

| No. | Place. | Price. |
|----------------|--|--------|
| Annual— | | |
| 780 | British Guiana 1912-13 | 4d. |
| 781 | Entomological Research Committee, 1912-13 | 1d. |
| 782 | Southern Nigeria, 1912... .. | 4½d. |
| 783 | Jamaica, 1912-13 | 3½d. |
| 784 | British Honduras, 1912 | 2½d. |
| 785 | Northern Nigeria, 1912 | 5½d. |
| 786 | Malta, 1912-13 | 5½d. |
| 787 | Uganda, 1912-13 | 5d. |
| 788 | Mauritius, 1912 | 3½d. |
| 789 | Straits Settlements, 1912 | 5½d. |
| 790 | Trinidad and Tobago, 1912-13... .. | 6½d. |
| 791 | East Africa Protectorate, 1912-13 | 8d. |
| 792 | Grenada, 1912 | 3d. |
| 793 | Leeward Islands, 1912-13 | 4d. |
| 794 | St. Lucia, 1912-13 | 2½d. |
| 795 | St. Vincent, 1912-13 | 3d. |
| 796 | Bermuda, 1912... .. | 1½d. |
| 797 | Ceylon (Supplementary), 1912 | 4d. |
| 798 | Gibraltar, 1913 | 1½d. |
| 799 | St. Helena, 1913 | 2d. |
| 800 | Turks and Caicos Islands, 1913 | 1½d. |
| 801 | Seychelles, 1913... .. | 2d. |
| 802 | Ceylon, 1913 | 3½d. |
| 803 | Bermuda, 1913 | 1½d. |
| 804 | Weihaiwei, 1913 | — |
| 805 | Gambia, 1913 | 1½d. |
| 806 | Gold Coast, 1913 | 3d. |
| 807 | Gold Coast—Northern Territories, 1913 | 2½d. |

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**
 Geranium Oil Production in Algeria.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 1st Sept.
 Sheep and Wool Industry of Rostov-on-Don in 1913.
"Vyestnik Finansov" (Petrograd), 6th Sept.
 Sugar Cane Crop Prospects in British India.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 27th Aug.
- Machinery, Hardware, and Engineering**
 Irrigation in Canada: Construction of the Bassano Dam.
"Engineering News" (New York), 27th Aug. and 3rd Sept.
 Motor Delivery Wagons in Norway.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 19th Aug.
 Iron Nail Industry in Japan.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 31st Aug.
- Metals, Mining and Minerals**
 Pig Iron Production in the United States in August.
"Iron Age" (New York), 10th Sept.
 Gold Resources of the British Empire.
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 22nd Aug.
 Salt Production in the Trans-Caspian Provinces in 1913.
"Vyestnik Finansov" (Petrograd), 23rd Aug.
 Lode and Alluvial Mining.
"Australian Mining Standard" (Sydney), 6th Aug.
 Two-Storey Foundries: Economics of.
"Iron Age" (New York), 10th Sept.
 Drop Pouring for Casting.
"Iron Age" (New York), 10th Sept.
 Ore Deposits of Australia.
"Australian Mining Standard" (Sydney), 6th Aug.
 Iron Ore Production in Nijni Novgorod Government in 1913.
"Vyestnik Finansov" (Petrograd), 16th Aug.
 Coal in the South African Union.
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 22nd Aug.
- Railways, Shipping and Transport.**
 Port Improvements at Calcutta.
"Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 21st Aug.
- Railways, Shipping and Transport—cont.**
 Railway Construction in Persia.
"Vyestnik Finansov" (Petrograd), 6th Sept.
- Textiles and Textile Materials.**
 Cotton Markets of the World: Review.
"Posselt's Textile Journal" (Philadelphia), Sept.
 Cotton Crop Prospects in British India.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 27th Aug.
 Cotton Crop Prospects in the United States.
"Broadstreets" (New York), 12th Sept.
- Commercial, Financial and Economic.**
 Japan: Trade of Yokohama District in 1913.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 31st Aug.
 Finland: Development, &c. of Co-operative Industries.
"Vyestnik Finansov" (Petrograd), 16th Aug.
 South America: Trade Prospects.
"Broadstreets" (New York), 12th Sept.
 Roumania: Trade with Servia.
"Moniteur du Commerce Roumain" (Bucharest), 1st Aug.
 Belgium: Industries of East and West Flanders (before the War).
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 1st Sept.
 Madagasear: Industries.
"Journal de la Chambre de Commerce de Constantinople", 22nd Aug.
 British India: Trade with Germany and Austria-Hungary.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 27th Aug.
 Peru: Commercial and Industrial Progress.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 2nd Sept.
- Miscellaneous.**
 Fisheries in Norway.
"Fiskets Gung" (Bergen), 16th Sept.
 Nijni Novgorod Fair Proceedings.
"Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), 27th Aug.
 Perfume Essences of Réunion.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 1st Sept.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- British India—Report on the Trans-Frontier Trade of Burma for 1913-14.
 South Australia—Acts of Parliament, 1913.
 Tasmania—Post Office Directory, 1914.
 East Africa Protectorate—Blue Book for 1912-13
 United States of America—Mineral Industry during 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 39 weeks ended 24th September, 1914 :—

| | Week ended 24th Sept., 1914. | 39 Weeks ended 24th Sept., 1914. | Week ended 24th Sept., 1914. | 39 Weeks ended 24th Sept., 1914. |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|---|
| | IMPORTS. | | EXPORTS. | |
| | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. |
| American | 4,899 | 1,953,473 | 1,431 | 114,336 |
| Brazilian | — | 204,606 | 350 | 15,764 |
| East Indian | 1,911 | 226,011 | 2,618 | 52,216 |
| Egyptian | 13 | 364,402 | 462 | 112,375 |
| Miscellaneous | 3,737* | 201,817† | — | 10,909 |
| Total | 10,560 | 2,950,309 | 4,861 | 305,600 |

* Including 2,257 bales British East African.

† Including 6,244 bales British West Indian, 13,590 bales British West African, 24,944 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 26th September, 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> |
| Week ended 26th September, 1914 | 37 6 | 29 3 | 23 3 |
| Corresponding Week in— | | | |
| 1907 | 32 6 | 25 5 | 17 9 |
| 1908 | 31 7 | 26 11 | 17 2 |
| 1909 | 32 2 | 26 9 | 17 2 |
| 1910 | 30 1 | 24 4 | 16 4 |
| 1911 | 32 6 | 30 5 | 19 1 |
| 1912 | 31 7 | 29 9 | 19 5 |
| 1913 | 31 6 | 30 1 | 17 9 |

* 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 26th September, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

| | | Week ended 26th Sept., 1914. | Correspond- ing week in 1913. |
|--|-----------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Animals, living :— | | | |
| Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves | Number | — | 210 |
| Sheep and lambs | " | — | — |
| Swine | " | — | — |
| Horses | " | — | 254 |
| Fresh meat :— | | | |
| Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ... | Cwts. | 28,618 | 224,858 |
| Mutton " " " " " " " " " " " " | " | 23,818 | 82,174 |
| Pork " " " " " " " " " " " " | " | 23,507 | 10,454 |
| Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen) | " | 14,127 | 14,840 |
| Salted or preserved meat :— | | | |
| Bacon | Cwts. | 53,061 | 78,273 |
| Beef | " | 43 | 727 |
| Hams | " | 14,9.3 | 13,590 |
| Pork | " | 6,474 | 4,984 |
| Meat, unenumerated, salted | " | 2,176 | 2,087 |
| Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned) | " | 58,786 | 27,013 |
| Dairy produce and substitutes :— | | | |
| Butter | Cwts. | 51,030 | 68,469 |
| Margarine | " | 74,758 | 31,972 |
| Cheese | " | 61,848 | 64,092 |
| Milk, fresh, in cans or drums | " | — | — |
| " cream | " | 113 | 159 |
| " condensed | " | 25,570 | 22,525 |
| " preserved, other kinds | " | 534 | 492 |
| Eggs | Grt. Hndr | 268,188 | 411,409 |
| Poultry | Value £ | 747 | 1,746 |
| Game | " | 848 | 1,413 |
| Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen) | Cwts. | 18,422 | 38,020 |
| Lard | " | 19,549 | 27,557 |
| Corn, grain, meal and flour :— | | | |
| Wheat | Cwts. | 2,086,700 | 1,954,300 |
| Wheat-meal and flour... .. | " | 129,000 | 407,100 |
| Barley | " | 338,700 | 763,500 |
| Oats | " | 82,600 | 242,000 |
| Peas | " | 9,770 | 62,921 |
| Beans | " | 131,110 | 208,520 |
| Maize or Indian corn | " | 840,800 | 1,095,400 |
| Fruit, raw :— | | | |
| Apples | Cwts. | 23,592 | 26,711 |
| Apricots and peaches | " | 157 | 137 |
| Bananas... .. | Runches | 209,326 | 182,557 |
| Cherries | Cwts. | — | — |
| Currants | " | — | — |
| Gooseberries | " | — | — |
| Grapes | " | 27,415 | 50,786 |
| Lemons | " | 7,385 | 7,829 |
| Oranges | " | 190 | 4,910 |
| Pears | " | 11,156 | 55,448 |
| Plums | " | 4 | 45,332 |
| Strawberries | " | — | — |
| Unenumerated | " | 3,271 | 18,532 |
| Hay | Tons | — | 454 |
| Straw | " | — | 15 |
| Moss Litter | " | 194 | 1,854 |
| Hope | Cwts. | 263 | 497 |
| Locust beans | " | — | 7,134 |
| Vegetables, raw :— | | | |
| Onions | Bushels. | 179,666 | 217,279 |
| Potatoes... .. | Cwts. | 615 | 29,533 |
| Tomatoes | " | 46,920 | 36,622 |
| Unenumerated | Value £ | 1,830 | 5,713 |
| Vegetables, dried... .. | Cwts. | 5,332 | 1,709 |
| " preserved by canning | " | 14,852 | 11,418 |

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." |

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.) is intended to be a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest shall be collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies shall be given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. On application being made to it either personally or by letter, the Branch supplies, so far as is possible, information with regard to the following subjects, viz.: Commercial Statistics; Matters relating to Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations; Lists of Firms Abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities; Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c., of Trade Products; Forms of Certificates of Origin; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers, &c., &c.

There is a Sample Room at the offices of the Branch, where, in addition to samples illustrative of reports of H.M. Consuls or of the Correspondents or Special Commissioners of the Board of Trade, specimens of special interest that may be received from India, the Colonies, &c., are exhibited from time to time.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" is issued weekly at the price of 3d., the annual rate, inclusive of postage within the United Kingdom, being 15s. 2d. All applications respecting subscription, or the purchase of single copies, should be addressed in London to Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, E.C.; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; in Edinburgh to H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street; in Dublin to Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street; or to 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.

For particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom, see notice on p. 739.

All communications intended for the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade should be addressed to: *The Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.*

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:—

1475. Workmen described in decision A 1375 ("Board of Trade Journal" of the 9th October, 1913) when engaged wholly or mainly in the maintenance and upkeep of steel works plant.

1476. Workmen engaged as viewers, inspectors, gaugers, or examiners employed in connection with any insured trade, whose work consists of—

- (1) testing component parts with gauges ;
 - (2) counting parts ;
 - (3) putting together parts to see if they fit ;
- or (4) other similar work which is such that it can be done either by an unskilled person, or by a person having the training of a turner, fitter, or other mechanic.

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

1474. Workmen described in decision B 1374 ("Board of Trade Journal" of the 9th October, 1913) when engaged wholly or mainly in the maintenance and upkeep of steel works plant (other than buildings, machinery, or vehicles).

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.
