



### *Openings for British Trade.*

#### UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

##### **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 or abroad.

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. 612-3 and in previous issues:—

##### **Articles desired to Purchase.**

Beeswax composition.	Figures in cardboard and papier-maché for filling with confectionery.
Beeswax honeycomb foundations.	Glass beads.
Beta naphthol.	Glass jars, vase shaped, for potted meat.
"Bombillas," or white metal and composition drinking tubes for taking maté.	Machinery for making pencil leads.
"Bonsa" tool sets.	Naphthylamine.
Cerium or ceric iron for automatic lighters.	Patent calf leather.
Chloracetic acid.	Peptone.
Corrugated flues for boilers (over 12 feet).	Portable water closets.
Cotton wool (cheap, for stuffing toys).	Stone or agate marbles.
Fancy gelatine for button-making.	"Voices" for Teddy bears.
	Wicker for scent bottles.

*Openings for British Trade.***UNITED KINGDOM—continued.****Articles desired to Sell.**

Art wicker furniture.	Desiccated yeast.
Bentwood and wicker chairs.	Irish moss.
Chip boxes and baskets for druggist and confectionery trades.	Luminous paint.
Chip cylinders for honey sections.	Osier hhdles.
	Papier-maché panels for roofs of motor cars and tram cars.
	Transfers.

**Articles desired to Purchase by Firms abroad.**

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

Beer colouring.	Oak staves for beer kegs.
Essences and flavours for aerated water.	Steel wire for bottled beer.
Iron and steel cylinders for liquified carbonic acid gas.	Straw plait for hats.
	Syphon glass.
	Tubs and large casks of steel.

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 enquiries has been published and may be obtained by United Kingdom firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

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NOTE.—In reading the following notices of possible openings for United Kingdom goods abroad, regard should be had to the Royal Proclamation relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from the United Kingdom, which appeared on pp. 414-21 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th November, p. 570 of the issue of 26th November, and p. 691 of the present issue; also to the notice on p. 286 of the issue of 29th October regarding the issue of special licences to export certain colours and dyestuffs, and the notices on p. 494 of the issue of 19th November and p. 692 of the present issue regarding licences to export wool and woollen goods.

**BRITISH INDIA.**

The Directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders, up to 11 a.m. on 17th December, for the supply of the following:—

**Miscellaneous  
Railway Supplies.** Spare parts of carriages and wagons; helical springs; mild steel plates; sections, bars, &c.; screw jacks, &c.; anvils; station bells, bib cocks, &c.; brass and iron screws; spring steel; wrought iron (grade "B"); cloths, &c.; copper plates and rods; and pig iron.

Specifications and forms of tender may be obtained at the Company's Offices, 48, Copthall Avenue, London, E.C., on payment of a fee, which will not be returned. Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for spare parts of Carriages and Wagons," or as the case may be, should be enclosed in separate envelopes, and addressed to the Secretary at the above address.

*Openings for British Trade.*

**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, who has hitherto represented German and Austrian firms, wishes to secure the representation of **Tungsten Lamps; Electrical Fittings.** United Kingdom manufacturers of *tungsten lamps* and *electrical fittings*. See Note †. (C.I.B. 42,989.)
- A Toronto agent is desirous of securing the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of **Brewers' Supplies; Chemicals; Hops.** including *chemicals*; also of United Kingdom producers of *hops*. See Note †, and also Note on p. 669. (C.I.B. 44,335.)
- A firm in Winnipeg wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of **Porcelain Telegraph Insulators.** *porcelain telegraph insulators*. See Note †. (C.I.B. 44,343.)
- A firm in Winnipeg wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of **Electrical Goods.** *electrical supplies and specialities*. See Note †. (C.I.B. 44,344.)
- An agent in New Brunswick desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of **Engineering Supplies; Hardware.** *general engineering supplies* and *hardware* of all kinds. See Note †. (C.I.B. 45,202.)
- A Toronto agent wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of all classes of **Advertising Novelties.** *advertising novelties*, including *pen-nants, metal novelties, celluloid novelties, printed show cards, calendars, &c.* See Note †. (C.I.B. 45,203.)
- A Winnipeg agent wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of **Hardware; Tools; Cutlery; Enamel Ware; Aluminium Goods; Motor and Cycle Accessories; Building Material; Clocks; Canvas; Blankets; &c.** *enamel ware, cutlery, hardware specialities, metal toys, kitchen and table utensils, tools and implements, motor and cycle accessories, aluminium goods, electric lamps, clocks, building materials, musical instruments, sanitary appliances, wire and wire goods, canvas, and blankets.* See Note †, and also Note on p. 669. (C.I.B. 45,205.)

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. Further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed direct to the enquirers.

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

A firm in Quebec, said to be one of the largest furriers in the Dominion, desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *woven wadding and eiderdown wool cord*, supplies of which have hitherto been obtained from Germany. Samples of these goods may be inspected at the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

In forwarding the above particulars, H.M. Trade Commissioner encloses a list of other firms to whom he suggests quotations for the above-mentioned goods might be sent by United Kingdom manufacturers. See Note† on previous page. (C.I.B. 44,334.)

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The following enquiries have been received at the Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W., whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 45,298.)

**HOME ENQUIRY.**

A Sheffield correspondent asks for Canadian quotations for 1,200,000 Pulpwood Pit Prop Ends. thick, for delivery next spring, and each subsequent season.

**CANADIAN ENQUIRY.**

A Toronto firm of stationers asks for names of lithographers in the United Kingdom manufacturing *decalcomania transfers*.

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

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The following enquiries have been received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 43,118.)

**HOME ENQUIRY.**

An importer of infusorial earth in the Midlands is open to consider Canadian Infusorial Earth. offers for Canadian supplies of infusorial earth suitable for filtration purposes, according to sample.

**CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.**

A Toronto manufacturers' agent asks for the names and addresses of United Kingdom printers of *cotton flags*.

**Cotton Flags.**

A Canadian manufacturer of mops seeks supplies of *cotton thrums*, and invites offers from United Kingdom manufacturers.

**Cotton Thrums.**

A Nova Scotia manufacturer of wood pulp (50 per cent. dry) is in a position to ship supplies during 1915 and invites correspondence from United Kingdom buyers.

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

### Openings for British Trade.

#### CANADA—continued.

A British Columbia lumber company, which states that it is in a position to ship large quantities of railway sleepers. *Market sought for Railway Sleepers.* asks to be placed in communication with United Kingdom importers.

Another lumber company in British Columbia is prepared to quote *Market sought for Railway Sleepers.* for large quantities of railway sleepers.

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

#### AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports the following enquiries from Sydney firms which have hitherto been securing supplies from Germany or Austria:—

A firm of dyers and cleaners wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *hydro-sulphite (dechlorine)*; *oxymine*, dark blue M.; *sulphon cyanine*, black; *wool fast blue*, B L., and *wool fast violet*.  
**Dyes.** Samples of these chemicals may be inspected at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. *See Note†, and also Note on p. 669.*  
 (C.I.B. 38,096a.)

A firm of fancy leather goods manufacturers wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *hat cones*, *handles*, *tray rests*, *trunk handle plates* (iron brassed), *purse clasps*, *ring turn clasps*, and *trunk bolts* (nickel plate on iron). Samples may be inspected at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. *See Note†.*  
 (C.I.B. 38,096b.)

A firm of fireproof steel merchants would like to hear from United Kingdom manufacturers of *magnesia chloride*.  
**Magnesia Chloride.** *See Note †.*  
 (C.I.B. 38,096c.)

A firm of boot and shoe manufacturers wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *patent colt leather*, *willow calf* (dark and light), and *mat kid*. Samples of these leathers may be inspected at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. *See Note†, and also Note on p. 669.*  
 (C.I.B. 38,096d.)

**Note†.**—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the above-mentioned articles 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. Further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

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

A firm of paint and chemical manufacturers and importers would be glad to hear from United Kingdom manufacturers of *aniline dyes* suitable for the manufacture of pigments, *zinc white* (dry), *blown linseed oils*, pure *ferric oxides* 80 to 90 per cent., pure *lithographic colours* (dry), *printing inks* in bulk, and finely powdered *Paris white*. See Note †, and also Note on p. 669. (C.I.B. 38,096c.)

A firm of biscuit manufacturers and vinegar brewers would like to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *precipitated cream of tartar*, *tartaric acid*, *imitation parchment paper*, *dried egg albumen*, *oil of lemon*, and *M.G. sulphite brown paper*. See Note †, and also Note on p. 669. (C.I.B. 38,096f.)

A firm of wholesale grocers desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *dyes* used for boot polish, *split skins* suitable for capping essence bottles, *metal capsules* for topping bottles, *stitching wire*, *rubber bands* for bottle capsules (paper), and *tin foil*. Samples of the above-mentioned goods may be inspected at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. See Note †. (C.I.B. 38,096g.)

A firm of manufacturers of women's hats wishes to hear from United Kingdom chemical manufacturers who could supply a fine white powder known as "Blankit" the chemical formula of which is  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_4$ . A sample of this material may be inspected at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. See Note †. (C.I.B. 38,096h.)

*Note †.*—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the above-mentioned articles 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. Further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

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The Sydney office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia reports that a firm there dealing in furniture fittings, &c., desires to secure a buying agent in London.

**Furniture Fittings, &c.** Persons interested may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but any further communications in this connection should be addressed to the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W. (C.I.B. 33,799.)

### Openings for British Trade.

#### AUSTRALIA—continued.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa reports that a gentleman who for some years past has been manager of the South African branch of a prominent British firm, intends establishing himself in Australia as a manufacturers' agent, and wishes to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of *iron goods, fencing supplies, cutlery, expanded metal for re-inforced concrete, belting and shafting, engine packing, enamelled and hollow-ware, china and glassware, suction and delivery hose, rubber goods, and electric light cable and wiring.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned may obtain copies of a memorandum prepared by the enquirer giving further particulars regarding the agencies required, on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed direct to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, Commerce House, Melbourne. (C.I.B. 40,254.)

#### NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) reports that a firm in Wellington, N.Z., desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *roll top desks and filing cabinets.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand, P.O. Box 369, Wellington, N.Z. (C.I.B. 42,231.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner reports that tenders are invited in the local press for *heating and ventilating plant* for the new Parliament Buildings at Wellington.

Tenders on the proper forms will be received, up to noon on 8th January, 1915,\* at the Public Works Office, Wellington, N.Z.

Drawings, specifications, and conditions of contract may be obtained at the Public Works Offices at Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin, and a copy of the specification and schedule of quantities may be consulted by United Kingdom heating and ventilating engineers, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 43,936.)

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



### Openings for British Trade.

#### NEW ZEALAND—continued.

H.M. Trade Commissioner further reports that tenders are invited by the Public Service Stores Tender Board at Wellington for the supply and delivery of (1) 73 miles of *lead-covered cable*; (2) 31 miles of *galvanised steel wire*; (3) 2,000 lbs. of *solder resin*; (4) 100,000 *paper sleeves*, 50 lbs. of *strip paper*, 1,000 lbs. of *resin solder*, and 200,000 *galvanised hooks*; (5) 15,000 *insulator cups*; (6) 11,200 lbs. of *Italian twine*; (7) 15,000 *galvanised bolts complete with leather washers and cups to fit*; (8) 24 *calculagraph clocks*; (9) 2,000 *mounted chords for micro-telephones*; and (10) 25 tons of *powdered sal-ammoniac*.

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c. may be obtained on application to the Controller of Stores, Post and Telegraph Department, Wellington, N.Z. *Tenders must be accompanied by a bank cheque for £10 in all cases except (1) and (10) in which the amount is £20 and £15 respectively.*

Sealed tenders will be received by the Chairman, Public Service Stores Tender Board, Wellington, N.Z., up to 5 p.m. on 6th January, 1915\*.

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

(C.I.B. 45,215 : 45,209.)

#### SOUTH AFRICA.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa reports that tenders are invited by the Mossel Bay Municipality, Cape Province, for the installation of an electric lighting system. Contract No. 1 relates to the generating plant and includes the supply and erection of *suction gas engines of 70 b.h.p.* (or, alternatively, *steam engines*), *producer plant, dynamos and booster, battery and switchboard*; Contract No. 2 is for distribution system and includes *street poles, underground cables, overhead conductors, insulators, &c.*

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, together with drawings, may be obtained, at a cost of £5 5s., from the office of the Town Clerk, Mossel Bay, South Africa, and sealed tenders on the proper forms will be received at the same address not later than noon on 12th January, 1915†.

A copy of the specification and conditions of tender may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of electrical plant and equipment at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 44,610.)

\* See Note at foot of preceding page.

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

*Openings for British Trade.*

**SOUTH AFRICA**—*continued.*

A firm of South African agents, with head office in London, wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *fancy hardware and electrical goods*.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Secretary, Statistical and Information Department, London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C. (C.I.B. 41,601.)

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N.B.—With reference to the foregoing notices relative to openings for trade in the Self-Governing Dominions, it should be borne in mind that all communications addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioners must be properly stamped. This notice has been rendered necessary owing to an apparent impression that such correspondence could go unstamped, but this is not the case.

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**CYPRUS.**

The Chief Collector of Customs at Larnaca (the Board of Trade Correspondent for Cyprus) reports that a firm in the island, which has hitherto represented German companies, desires to secure the representation of a good United Kingdom marine insurance company.

United Kingdom marine insurance companies 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 Chief Collector of Customs, Larnaca, Cyprus.

(C.I.B. 40,649.)

**EGYPT.**

The London Agent for the Egyptian War Office notifies that tenders are invited by that Department for the supply of

Cotton Seed Oil ;	(1) 130 tons of <i>cotton seed oil</i> ;
Olive Oil ;	(2) 9 tons of <i>olive oil</i> ;
Caustic Soda ;	(3) 24 tons of <i>caustic soda</i> ;
Silicate of Soda.	and (4) 9 tons of <i>silicate of soda</i> . See note on p. 669.

Copies of the conditions and form of tender may be obtained from the office of Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W., and sealed tenders will be received by the Financial Secretary, War Office, Cairo, up to 11 a.m. on 22nd December.

*Tenders must be accompanied by a provisional deposit of £E. 94 in respect of (1), of £E. 9 in respect of (2), of £E. 4 in respect of (3), and of £E. 1 in respect of (4); or alternatively, a bank guarantee of 10 per cent. of the value of the offer.*

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

(C.I.B. 45,300.)

*Openings for British Trade.*

**RUSSIA.**

H.M. Embassy at Petrograd reports, that according to the official "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd) of 19th October/1st November, the Minister of Ways of Communication has laid the following proposals before the Council of Ministers:—(1) The expenditure by the Ministry of Ways of Communication of 1,049,593 roubles (about £110,700) for the purchase abroad of 30 steam engines (Mallet type) for the narrow gauge railway between Vologda and Archangel, and (2) the expenditure of 12,062,430 roubles (about £1,273,000) for the construction of a broad-gauge line on the Vologda-Niandom section of the above-mentioned narrow-gauge railway. (H. 16,191.)

**NORWAY.**

H.M. Consul at Bergen (Mr. O. Wardrop) reports that a firm in that town wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom firms who could supply *kapok* for filling lifebelts, and *impregnated tarpaulin*.

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate, Bergen. (C.I.B. 41,299.)

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) reports that tenders\* are invited by the Norwegian Naval Authorities at Horten for the supply of *galvanised steel materials*, including *steel plates, angles, and flat steel*. See Note on p. 669.

Further particulars may be obtained from "Marinens Intendantur," Horten, where also tenders will be received up to 1 p.m. on 15th December. *Local representation by a resident agent (not necessarily a Norwegian) is generally required for naval contracts*, but exceptions to this rule may be made in the case of well-known firms, or if satisfactory guarantees are given.

H.M. Consul adds that as German galvanised steel goods are still entering Norway, German competition may be expected in connection with this call for tenders.

It should moreover be borne in mind that the rate of exchange for remittance from Norway to Germany is more favourable at present than the rate from Norway to England. (C.I.B. 43,991.)

H.M. Consul at Christiania also reports that tenders are invited by the Municipal Authorities at Baerum for the supply of *cast-iron water pipes*, with diameters of 350 mm., 300 mm., 250 mm., and 175 mm. (rather under 14, 12, 10, and 7 inches). Further particulars may be obtained by resident agents of United Kingdom firms on application to Mr. Claus Berg, Baerums Ingeniorvaesen, Baerum, near Christiania, by whom also tenders will be received up to 15th December. (C.I.B. 44,511.)

\* It should be noted that in all Norwegian Government contracts a preference of from 10 to 15 per cent. (sometimes more) is given to Norwegian manufacturers.

### Openings for British Trade.

#### DENMARK.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Copenhagen (Mr. R. Turner) reports that tenders are invited by the Danish State Railway Authorities for the supply of 9,000 tons of steel rails and 3,000 tons of fastenings. See Note on p. 669.

Copies of the specification and conditions of tender may be obtained from "Direktøren for Maskinafdelingen, Gl. Kongevej 1 D, 3 Sal," Copenhagen B, at which address also tenders will be received up to 29th December. Local representation is desirable.

A copy of the specification and a statement of the conditions of tender (in English) may be consulted by United Kingdom rail manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where also the name of a suitable agent at Copenhagen may be obtained. (C.I.B. 45,897.)

#### NETHERLANDS.

H.M. Consul at Amsterdam (Mr. J. J. Broderick) reports that a firm in that city desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of leather, and more especially enamelled and japanned splits. See Note†, and also Note on p. 669. (C.I.B. 42,262.)

H.M. Consul also reports that an agent in that city wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of sole leather, patent leather, and leather made from sheepskins. He would also be willing to visit this country if necessary. See Note†, and also Note on p. 669. (C.I.B. 42,263.)

H.M. Consul further reports that a firm of agents desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of agricultural implements and tools, iron and copper drawn tubes; drawn fittings and flanges; steel plates; cast steel. See Note†, and also Note on p. 669. (C.I.B. 42,264.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods 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 the British Consulate, Amsterdam.

#### FRANCE.

H.M. Consul-General at Paris (Mr. W. R. Hearn) reports that an agent in that city, who has hitherto represented German firms, wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of cotton velvets, worsteds, handkerchiefs, towels, mohair table cloths, all kinds of men's suiting cloths and tailors' linings, and waterproof coats. See Note on p. 669.

### Openings for British Trade.

#### FRANCE—continued.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate-General, Paris.  
(C.I.B. 41,731.)

H.M. Consul at Bordeaux (Mr. A. L. S. Rowley) reports that there is a demand for *English writing paper and stationery* in Bordeaux and other towns in the south-west of France and he has forwarded a list of likely buyers of these articles.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the articles mentioned may obtain these names and addresses on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but any further communications in this connection should be addressed to the British Consulate, Bordeaux.  
(C.I.B. 40,731.)

#### FRANCE (ALGERIA).

H.M. Consul-General at Algiers (Mr. B. Cave, C.B.) reports that an agent in Algeria wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *iron and steel goods*.

United Kingdom manufacturers of iron and steel goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate-General, Algiers.  
(C.I.B. 41,517.)

#### SWITZERLAND.

A Swiss subject, with a good knowledge of English, who for several years has been travelling buyer for a firm in Zurich, and claims acquaintance with manufacturing firms in Switzerland, desires to act as agent in that country for British sellers of malt. He is at present in London, and his address may be obtained from the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but for further particulars application should be made to H.M. Vice-Consul, Zurich.  
(C.I.B. 44,889.)

#### SPAIN.

The British Vice-Consul at San Sebastian (Mr. A. Budd, M.V.O.) reports that there are in that district considerable quantities of spirits of turpentine and colophony ready for export. United Kingdom firms desirous of importing supplies of these commodities, which can be supplied in any quantities and shipped from the port of Pasajes, should communicate direct with the British Vice-Consulate, San Sebastian.  
(C.I.B. 41,953.)

### Openings for British Trade.

#### ITALY.

H.M. Consul at Rome (Mr. C. C. Morgan) reports that a British subject in that city wishes to secure the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *leather goods, implements and tools, machine tools, cutlery, ironmongery, and toys and games.* See Note on p. 669.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate, Rome. (C.I.B. 41,496.)

#### GREECE (CRETE).

H.M. Vice-Consul at Canea (Mr. E. C. D. Rawlins) reports that he has received the following enquiries from firms in Crete who have hitherto acted as buyers of or agents for, goods of German manufacture:—

A firm wishes to purchase from United Kingdom manufacturers, &c. *printing, packing, and writing (cheap) paper, safety and sulphur matches, earthenware (faience and porcelain), glassware, petroleum lamps and lamp chimneys, fine nails, &c., enamelled and aluminium goods, cheap cutlery, ironmongery, spices, &c.* See Note† on next page. (C.I.B. 40,051a.)

A firm desires to buy from United Kingdom manufacturers *hardware* of all kinds, including *brassware, locks, vices, &c.* See Note† on next page. (C.I.B. 40,051b.)

A firm wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *iron girders and other building supplies, padlocks, cheap cutlery, aluminium and enamelled goods, earthenware, coffee and tea cups, metal and paper waiters, ironmongery, glassware, window glass, crystals for mirrors, lamp chimneys, oil lamps, shoe creams, matches, and printing, cigarette and packing papers.* See Note† on next page. (C.I.B. 40,051c.)

An agent wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *drapery, hosiery, wearing apparel of all descriptions, hardware, ironmongery, paper of all kinds, clocks and watches, phonographs, sewing machines, perfumery, soaps, umbrellas, &c.* See Note†, on next page, and also Note on p. 669. (C.I.B. 40,051d.)

### Openings for British Trade.

#### GREECE (CRETE)—continued.

An agent is desirous of securing the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *cheap cutlery, packing paper, woollen and cotton textiles, toys, iron bars and tubes, galvanised sheets, leather, shoe creams, cheap earthenware, gold and silver articles, absorbent cotton, and ladies' goods.* See Note †, and also Note on p. 669. (C.I.B. 40,051c.)

An agent wishes to secure agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *textiles, hosiery, gloves, writing and packing paper, all kinds of articles in iron and steel, tin and lead, nails, glassware, enamelled goods, essential oils, paints and varnishes, shoe creams, matches, spices, biscuits, &c.* See Note †, and also Note on p. 669. (C.I.B. 40,051f.)

A firm would like to take up agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *textiles, lingerie, leather, codfish, cured herrings, preserved goods, fertilisers, dyes, printing and cigarette papers, all kinds of machinery, including petrol motor engines, hydraulic presses, and knitting and sewing machines.* See Note †, and also Note on p. 669. (C.I.B. 40,051g.)

In forwarding the above enquiries H.M. Vice-Consul remarks that, as far as possible, United Kingdom exporters should quote prices in francs c.i.f. Crete; that correspondence should be in French; and that payment should be allowed by bills at three or four months date, or cash with 4 or 5 per cent. discount.

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the above-mentioned goods 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 Vice-Consulate, Canea.

#### COLOMBIA.

The "Diario Oficial" (Bogotá) of 24th October publishes the text of a contract entered into between the Colombian Ministry of Public Works and Señor G. Porras Troconis, of Cartagena, for the construction on the Salmedina and Isla Fuerte, Department of Bolivar, of two lighthouses with steel towers, and of two light buoys, at a total estimated cost of 50,000 pesos gold (about £10,000). Material required in connection with the work which it may be necessary to import will be exempt from import duty.

### Openings for British Trade.

#### CHILE.

The "Diario Oficial" (Santiago) of 24th September publishes a Decree granting to Don Florencio Rioja a concession for the installation of a telephone system between the towns of Tacna and Puerto Montt.

**Telephone Material.**

The work is to be undertaken in two sections, *viz.*, the Valparaiso—Puerto Montt section, which must be completed within a maximum period of five years from the date of the decree, and the Tacna—Valparaiso section which must be completed within a period of nine years.

#### BRAZIL.

The "Diario Oficial" (Rio de Janeiro) of 6th November publishes a Decree approving an extraordinary credit of 500,000 milreis (about £29,100) in favour of the Brazilian Ministry of Communications and Public Works with the object of completing the work on the new Postal Telegraph Building in Nietheroy, State of Rio de Janeiro.

**Building Material.**

The "Diario" of 7th November publishes a Decree approving the project of the "Comissão Federal de Saneamento da Baixada Fluminense" for the execution of dredging and other improvement works on the River Ignassú and its tributaries at a total estimated cost of 698,372 milreis (about £40,700).

**River Improvement Works.**

#### URUGUAY.

**German Goods to be Replaced.**

See notice on p. 690.

#### ARGENTINA.

The "Boletin Oficial" (Buenos Aires) of 7th November contains a Decree authorising the "Dirección General de Obras Hidráulicas" to make arrangements for the construction of a new quay at the port of La Paz, at an estimated cost of 50,490 pesos currency (about £4,400).

**Material for Quay Construction.**

#### CHINA.

The following information relative to the import trade of China in 1913 in certain articles has been received from H.M. Commercial Attaché at Peking (Mr. W. P. Ker, C.M.G.):—

In 1913 the imports into China of *clothing*, including hats and caps, declined slightly in value as compared with the imports in 1912. The reaction against the foreign style of dress continues, but the demand for *hats*, *caps* and *underclothing* is steadily increasing. It may be noted that the imports of *leather boots and shoes* fell from 370,000 to 290,000 pairs; *haberdashery*, valued at £130,390 in 1912, rose to a value of £168,134 in 1913; and the imports of *hosiery*

**Wearing Apparel;**  
**Haberdashery;**  
**Boots; Umbrellas.**



### Openings for British Trade.

#### CHINA—continued.

increased from 1,346,000 to 2,109,000 dozens. *Umbrellas* rose from a total of 1,853,000 to 3,041,000 pieces, the increase being chiefly in Japanese goods.

The imports of *electrical materials and fittings* rose in value from £256,419 to £350,770. The steady increase in **Electric Lighting, &c. Material.** shown by the figures for this item during several years past is to be attributed to the growing use of electric lighting.

The imports of *machine tools and machinery*, including cotton gins, amounted in 1913 to a value of £1,087,862, being an increase of £382,863 over the figures for 1912. **Hand and Machine Tools; Machinery.** The growth of the cotton spinning industry of Shanghai is responsible for increased imports of textile machinery. The value of the imports of *hand tools* rose from £30,696 to £41,337. A good deal has been written about the rising demand for hand tools in the China market, and it may be worth while to point out that, great as the demand for such articles may be in the future, the trade in them is at present confined, as these figures show, to very small dimensions.

## 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*,"

## OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

### Confidential Information—continued.

and accordingly firms whose names are inscribed on the Register are required to pay an annual fee of One Guinea to the Accountant-General of the Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.

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

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

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

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## "EXCHANGE MEETINGS" OF MANUFACTURERS AND BUYERS.

### Samples of German and Austrian Goods.

In connection with the scheme, details of which have previously been announced, 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, an exhibition of jewellery and haberdashery was held at that address on 3rd and 4th December, for the purpose of bringing British manufacturers into direct touch with importers, wholesale firms and shipping houses. The interest taken in these Exchange Meetings by both manufacturers and buyers is being well maintained, and it would appear that results of practical benefit to both are being achieved.

A complete list of those manufacturers who have expressed their preparedness to consider enquiries for the supply of certain articles is being printed for circulation to firms interested. Copies of this list may be obtained by *bonâ fide* buyers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, either at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C., or at 32, Cheapside, E.C.

Previous Exchange Meetings have dealt with (1) toys, (2) earthenware, china and glassware, (3) fancy goods, (4) electro-plate, cutlery and clocks, and (5) household utensils of metal and wood, including brushes. Lists of manufacturers, prepared as a result of these meetings, are now available. The next Exchange Meeting will shortly be announced, and other meetings will follow in quick succession.

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## 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

*German and Austrian Foreign Markets.*

establishing themselves in markets previously held by German and Austrian or Hungarian firms, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has prepared memoranda giving information with regard to possible developments in certain important trades. Memoranda on the following trades have already been issued, those issued since the publication of last week's "Board of Trade Journal" being shown in *italics* :—

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Agricultural machinery.  | Felt hats and fezzes.                                       |
| Aluminium and aluminium wares.                                 | Fertilizers.  |
| Anchors, grappels and chains.                                  | Fire-proof bricks, retorts, crucibles, &c.                  |
| Animal-drawn vehicles.   | Furniture.  |
| Artificial flowers.  | Carriers' wares.  |
| Baskets and basketware.  | Glassware, hollow (glass bottles, &c.).                     |
| Boilers and boiler-makers' wares.                              | Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wire, and electro-plate.      |
| Boot polishes.   | Implements and tools.                                       |
| Boots and shoes (except of rubber).                            | Internal combustion and explosion motors, gas turbines, &c. |
| Brass and brass wares, &c.                                     | Iron and steel bars, angles, rods, hoops, &c.               |
| Brewing and distilling machinery and apparatus.                | Iron and steel plates and sheets.                           |
| Brooms, brushes and brush-makers' wares.                       | Iron and steel wire.  |
| Building and furniture fittings (including locksmiths' wares). | Iron and steel wire manufactures.                           |
| Buttons, studs, &c.  | Jewellery and trinkets.                                     |
| Candles.   | Jute manufactures (including yarn).                         |
| Carbons for electric lighting.                                 | Lace and embroidery.  |
| Carpets, rugs and matting.                                     | Leather gloves and glove leather.                           |
| Cast iron goods (stoves, baths, &c.).                          | Linen manufactures (including yarn).                        |
| Cement.  | Lubricating oils and greases.                               |
| Chemicals, heavy.  | Machine tools.  |
| Cigars.  | Machinery belting.  |
| Copper goods.  | Medicines comprising drugs and medicinal preparations.      |
| Cotton gloves.   | Men's cotton and woollen clothing.                          |
| Cotton hosiery (stockings and socks).                          | Milling machinery.  |
| Cotton prints.   | Motor cars.   |
| Cotton velvets and plushes.                                    | Motor cycles.   |
| Cotton yarns.  | Musical instruments.  |
| Cutlery.   | Oilecloth and linoleum.                                     |
| Cycles and parts thereof.                                      | Painters' colours and materials (including varnish).        |
| Electrical appliances and apparatus.                           |   |
| Enamelled hollow ware.   |   |
| Engine and boiler packing.                                     |   |
| Feathers, ornamental.  |   |
| Feeding stuffs (oilcake and bran).                             |   |

*German and Austrian Foreign Markets.*

Paper, pasteboard and card-board.	Scientific instruments and apparatus (except electrical).
Perfumery and cosmetics.	Screws, nails, bolts and nuts of iron and steel.
Photographic goods.	Sewing, &c. cotton.
Pins and needles.	Sewing and knitting machines.
Plate and sheet glass.	Silk manufactures (piece goods, ribbons, &c.).
Printing and lithographic machines.	Soaps.
Products of the printing industry.	Starch.
Pumps and pumping machinery.	Stationery (writing materials, note books, &c.).
Rail locomotives.	Stoneware, earthenware and chinaware.
Railway material of iron and steel (except rolling stock and wheels, tyres and axles).	Straw plait and straw hats
Railway wheels and axles (complete) and tyres and axles.	Textile machinery.
Road locomotives (including steam-rollers).	Tin wares, including tinfoil.
Rubber tyres for motor cars and motor cycles.	Toys and games.
Rubber wares (other than machinery belting, tyres for cycles, motor cycles and motor cars, and toys).	Tubes, pipes and fittings of iron and steel.
Saddlery, harness and miscellaneous leather wares.	Umbrellas and sunshades.
Sanitary ware.	<i>Volatile and essential oils.</i>
	Women's and girls' clothing.
	Wooden wares.
	Woollen and worsted piece goods.
	Woollen velvets and plushes.

Copies of these memoranda have been sent to British Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations, and a large number of British manufacturers and merchants, as well as to the press. A very large number of enquiries for further information with regard to particular trades and markets has resulted. The Commercial Intelligence Branch is prepared to receive and answer personal and written enquiries for such information (see also pp. 667-69). Accordingly any British manufacturer or merchant who desires to be furnished with 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.

The Board of Trade National System of Labour Exchanges have on their books, at the present time, particulars with regard to large numbers of skilled and unskilled workpeople who are seeking employment.

*German and Austrian Foreign Markets.*

Employers desiring workpeople should notify their vacancies to the nearest Labour Exchange.

The Exchanges will give special attention to requests from employers for special classes of workpeople for new trades, and for workpeople (men or women) to replace temporarily those who have taken military or naval service.

## TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

**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 in addition to that published in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

*Note.*—In considering the openings for trade mentioned in the following reports regard should be had to the note on p. 669 of this issue relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles.

\* \* \* \* \*

**Australia.**—The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has received a copy of a pamphlet, entitled "Australia's Trade with Germany," recently published under the authority of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth, which contains detailed statistics regarding the Commonwealth's import and export trade with Germany during the years 1910-13, a list of the names and addresses of the exporters of the principal Australian products, and also a list of the principal Australian exporters represented in London.

Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained *gratis* on application to the office of the High Commissioner for Australia, 72, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

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**Canada.**—H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada reports, under date of 9th November, that for the first time since Canada's present era of development an excess of exports over imports has been registered, amounting in July-August to some 4,000,000 dols. (about £822,000). This is a most noticeable feature of the trade returns, as the crops had not then begun to move, and imports had not begun to be seriously affected by war conditions.

Business is quiet, the building trade being practically at a standstill in most centres, and industries dependent thereon are naturally affected. Bank clearings and railway earnings show large declines from last year, the October decrease in the latter case amounting to some 40 per cent.

On the other hand, improvement has been noted in those industries which are in a position to fill orders for military purposes; these orders are assuming considerable volume, and it is anticipated that

*Trade Conditions Abroad.*

they will continue. Manufacturers of leather products, cottons, woollens, arms and similar manufactures are busy; the pulp and paper industry is also active.

Western farmers are holding back much of their produce in view of poor crops gathered, as they anticipate that prices will rise. The agricultural conditions are said to be excellent and the Canadian Pacific Railway reports that the acreage now being sown for next year indicates an increase of 40 per cent.

The September bank figures indicate that further amounts were withdrawn from foreign call loan balances to relieve the situation in Canada, making a total of over 30,000,000 dols. (about £6,166,000) since the war began. The tendency to withdraw savings deposits, which was apparent in August, was checked, and savings are still above £130,000,000 sterling, an amount larger than Canadian banking ever witnessed before April last. Current loans, while below the level of 1913 and the autumn of 1912, still amount to over £175,000,000.

In the past ten years Canada's expansion has been phenomenal, but it was supported in great part by borrowed capital. This money has been largely spent on productive works, and Canada's construction programme is now nearing completion. This programme was effected while borrowing was easy, and machinery has been erected capable of dealing with a very large production, which is a fortunate circumstance as there will probably be no more building for some considerable time.

On the other hand, the food products of Canada and the United States are already greatly enhanced in value, and are expected to rise still further with the return to a normal rate of exchange and improved Atlantic shipping facilities.

There is great demand for "news print" paper and a larger market and higher prices should be obtained in the lumber trade, which is second only to cereals in importance.

Without the expense of any more effort or capital, Canada should, this year, produce from her natural resources far more wealth in terms of money or cash than she has ever produced before. It is believed that there will be an excess of exports over imports and it is hoped that this may be large enough to pay the interest on the borrowed capital.

It is fortunate that in the last two years Canada has passed through a period of severe forced liquidation, as this is now a source of strength. In the words of one of the best authorities on the situation, "Canada can face the most awful catastrophe of modern times and play her part in ending it, without the added burden of an over-extended business position or an inflated financial structure, and is thereby saved a great measure of distress." (C.I.B. 42,985.)

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**Brazil.**—H.M. Consul at São Paulo reports, under date of 19th October, that whilst British merchants in Brazil fully appreciate the opportunity offered for capturing a large portion

*Trade Conditions Abroad.*

of the trade hitherto held by the Germans, a strong feeling seems to exist in local British mercantile circles that the present time is an unfavourable one for engaging in fresh enterprises owing to the bad financial conditions now prevailing in the country. Money is scarce, and merchants are disinclined to grant the extended terms of credit which German firms have been in the habit of giving. H.M. Consul attributes the success which the Germans have achieved in the Brazilian market to two main causes, firstly the cheapness of their goods, which, whilst equalling the British in outward appearance, are sold at lower prices, and secondly because German merchants give very long terms of payment, credit being allowed for any period from thirty days up to as much as six months. This system has not been followed by British merchants, whose trade has consequently not progressed as rapidly as the German. There is no doubt that Brazil offers a vast field for British goods in place of German, and a re-organisation of existing credit terms would be of great advantage to the country.

Manufacturers in the United States have seen the possibilities open to them in Brazil and are flooding the country with circulars and price lists.

(C. 17,051.)

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**France.**—The British Vice-Consul at Caen reports that he is informed by the President of the local Chamber of Commerce that trade with Germany has consisted largely in the exchange of iron ore mined in the neighbourhood for German coal coming from the Westphalian coalfields, and there would appear to be no reason why this trade should not be diverted to the United Kingdom later on. German printing machinery appears to be well introduced, and electrical plant is also supplied to a great extent from German sources.

German firms owe their success in the Caen district, as in so many other places, to their readiness to accommodate customers in the matter of credit. No hard-and-fast rule is made, but after careful enquiry, made through banks and other channels, the German supplier is prepared to agree to almost any terms of payment desired rather than lose an opportunity of business, provided of course that he is satisfied as to the stability of the buyer. The Vice-Consul draws the attention of British manufacturers to the necessity of following the German example in sending out catalogues in English and French, or entirely in French, and also employing travellers possessed of a thorough knowledge of commercial French and its technical terms.

(C.I.B. 40,111.)

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**Persia (Bunder Abbas).**—The following information has been received from H.M. Consul at Bunder Abbas:—

The imports for the year 1912-13 were below the normal and a recovery was anticipated, which has been realised by the highly

### *Trade Conditions Abroad.*

satisfactory increase in the total value of imports from £314,877 for the official year ended 20th March, 1913, to £459,463 for 1913-14, an increase of 31 per cent. Exports, however, showed a slight decline, due, in great measure, to decreased exports of asafœtida, almonds and pistachios, which commodities are brought into Bunder Abbas from Laristan and the adjoining districts. During 1913-14 the Persian Government undertook active operations against the tribes inhabiting the south-eastern portion of Fars, with most successful results. The decline in natural products from Laristan is due partly to the disturbances occasioned by these operations and partly to the fact that, with a view to bringing pressure to bear on the tribes, an embargo was laid on the sale of goods in Bunder Abbas belonging to the tribes concerned. This cause is, therefore, temporary, and if order is established in Laristan a substantial increase in exports may be looked for next year, especially as a remarkable feature of the trade of Bunder Abbas is its extreme responsiveness to any improvement in the condition of the trade routes.

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**Uruguay.**—H.M. Minister at Montevideo reports that if British manufacturers would arrange to send, annually, qualified representatives, with a thorough knowledge of the Spanish language, much steady and profitable business could be done in Uruguay. Should this be impracticable it is suggested alternatively that a group of British firms should appoint a keen and active agent in Uruguay who would supply information and samples, &c. All catalogues and quotations should state prices in Spanish currency and give weights and measures in the metric system.

It is considered that the present time affords a favourable opportunity for British manufacturers to endeavour to compete against German firms in the supply of the following goods:—*Ironmongery; tools; agricultural machinery; gas engines; motor-driven pumps; weighing machines; electrical fittings; chemicals and drugs; perfumery; bazaar goods, including cheap household ornaments, toys, glassware, and earthenware; Birmingham goods; stationery; office fittings; bentwood and other chairs; ready-made clothing, &c.*

(C. I. B. 41,257.)

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### MORATORIUM LAWS AND OTHER FINANCIAL MEASURES ABROAD.

#### **Argentina.**

With reference to the notice on p. 156 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th October relative to the declaration of a Moratorium in Argentina for international business as regards countries in a state of war, or in which a Moratorium has been proclaimed, H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires has transmitted a translation of a further Decree, dated 12th October, by the Argentine Government containing the names of the countries which are in a state of war, or have declared



*Moratorium Laws and other Financial Measures Abroad.*

a Moratorium. The countries which are considered to be actually in a state of war are: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, the United Kingdom, Japan, Montenegro, Russia, and Serbia. The Decree gives the countries in which a Moratorium has been declared as Austria-Hungary, Brazil, France, the United Kingdom, Italy, Switzerland, and Uruguay.

A further Decree was also published on 19th October naming the following additional countries as having proclaimed a Moratorium: Bolivia, Chile, Denmark, Peru, Portugal, and Sweden. (C. 18,481.)

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## ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL AND GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

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### PROHIBITED EXPORTS—ADDITIONAL LIST.\*

Tinned Meats, Tinplates and Tea to certain destinations; Tanning Extracts to all.

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*At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 5th day of December, 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 it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November, 1914, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited:

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

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\* The Royal Proclamation of 10th November, published on pp. 414-421 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th November, contained a complete list to date of all prohibited exports.

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

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November, 1914, should be amended by making the following additions to and alterations in the same:—

- (1) That the export of the following articles to the ports of Sweden, Denmark, and the Netherlands be prohibited, namely:—

Tinned meats.

Tinplates.

- (2) That the export of the following article be prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of France, Russia (except the Baltic Ports), Belgium, Spain, and Portugal:—

Tea.

- (3) That the export of the following articles be prohibited to all destinations:—

Extracts for use in tanning.

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.

**EXPORTATION OF WOOL AND WOOLLEN GOODS.****Official Announcement.**

Under the Proclamation of 10th November, 1914, the exportation of the following goods was prohibited to all destinations abroad *other than His Majesty's Dominions, Colonies not possessing Responsible Government, British India, Territories under His Majesty's Protection, Cyprus, the Channel Islands and Egypt*, namely: wool, raw (sheep and lambs'); wool tops, noils and waste; woollen rags, applicable to other uses than manure, pulled or not; woollen and worsted yarns; all woollen and worsted cloth suitable for uniform clothing, not including women's dress stuffs or cloth with pattern; cardigan jackets, woollen jerseys, woollen gloves, woollen socks, and men's woollen underwear of all kinds. The export of khaki woollen cloth was prohibited to *all destinations*.

The Board of Trade now announce that, while it is impossible to say how long it may be necessary to continue these prohibitions, there is no intention of removing them during the next two months. Some relaxation is, however, permissible in suitable cases, and the following particulars of arrangements, which have been agreed to by the Trading with the Enemy Committee after consultation with trade representatives, are published for the information of traders desirous of obtaining licences to export the above named goods:—

Licences will *not* be required for the export of the following, which are considered to be outside the terms of the prohibition:—

*Orders-in-Council and Government Notices affecting Trade.*EXPORTATION OF WOOL AND WOOLLEN GOODS.—*continued.*

Hair and Cashmere in any form (including yarns, tops, noils and cloth).

Shoddy containing more than one third cotton.

Black cloth.

Fancy cloth, *i. e.* cloth with a distinct pattern (other than for underclothing).

Cloth for outward wear weighing under 18 ozs. or over 36 ozs. per yard 56 ins. wide, or in the case of cloth with cotton warp or cotton weft weighing under 20 ozs. per yard 56 ins. wide.

In the case of goods not falling within the above exceptions applications for licences will be considered, and in general will be dealt with on the following lines:—

**Raw Wools, Tops, Noils, Waste, Rags.**

In the absence of convincing evidence (such as a certificate from the Bradford Conditioning House) that the wool, &c. is quite unsuitable for use in connection with military or naval requirements applications will, in general, receive consideration only when the goods are destined for allied countries or for military purposes.

**Yarn.**

Yarns (other than hosiery yarns) which have not been manufactured for military or naval requirements and are ascertained to be of counts not likely in present circumstances to be used for such purposes may be exported under licence.

Hosiery yarns manufactured from merino wool may be exported under licence.

**Cloth.**

Applications for licences to export flannels will in general receive favourable consideration, in present circumstances.

In the case of cloth for outward wear (other than black, fancy, or that falling outside the limits of weight set out above) applications will generally be refused if there is any possibility of the cloth being used for uniform purposes by the British or allied Governments, and in this connection it should be borne in mind that in present circumstances goods may possibly be held to be suitable for such purposes which would not be so regarded in time of peace.

**Hosiery, &c.**

Ladies' and children's goods are not within the terms of the prohibition, and no licences are required to export them.

Cardigan jackets, sweaters, jerseys and woollen gloves will not be allowed to be exported unless ascertained to be clearly unsuitable for military or naval requirements.

Cashmere socks and socks of under 1 lb. 10 oz. per doz. will be allowed to be exported freely under licence.

For underwear (pants and vests) licences will in general be refused unless the goods are finer than 24 gauge.

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*Orders-in-Council and Government Notices affecting Trade.*

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**EXPORTATION OF WOOL AND WOOLLEN GOODS—continued.**

Mixed wool and cotton goods already in stock may be exported under licence.

In the case of all goods mentioned above (including those for which no licence is stated to be required), shipment will be facilitated by production of a certificate countersigned on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce of the district in which the goods were packed, setting out the quantity and description of the contents of the bales and the marks of identification of the bales, together with a small sample. In the case of yarns, the counts and purpose for which intended should be stated; in the case of cloth, the weight per yard, width and invoice price; in the case of socks, the weight per dozen; and in the case of underwear, the gauge. In those cases in which a licence is required to enable the goods to be exported, the certificate from the Chamber of Commerce should be attached to the usual form of application for the licence and transmitted therewith to the Secretary, Custom House, London, E.C. Applicants are advised to transmit at the same time any evidence which they may be able to produce that their applications are supported by their Chamber.

The system of certificates outlined above will apply only in the case of those firms who give a written undertaking to their Chamber of Commerce that they will at all reasonable times allow an inspector to enter their premises and will cause to be opened any bale which the inspector may select with a view to determining whether the contents are as described in the certificate, and who will further undertake that the goods shall not be despatched from the warehouse sooner than 48 hours after the issue of the certificate by the Chamber.

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**STATE ASSISTANCE FOR EXPORT TRADERS.****Scheme now in Operation.**

With reference to the notice on p. 496 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 19th November and to previous notices relative to the scheme arranged between the Government and the banks for authorising advances in approved cases to British export traders in respect of foreign trade debts, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the Office of the Foreign Trade Debts Committee that the scheme is now in operation. British firms doing an export business can now obtain assistance through their bankers by means of an advance not exceeding 50 per cent. of the trader's foreign debts which, owing to the war, cannot be collected at present. Applications for advances must be made through the bank with which the trader has an account, and the forms for applying for an advance are supplied through the banks. Information regarding the scheme and particulars as to the procedure to be followed in applying for an advance can be obtained at the office of the Foreign Trade Debts Committee, 119, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., and communications should be sent to the Secretary, Mr. H. Mead Taylor, at that address.

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*Orders-in-Council and Government Notices affecting Trade.*

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**RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT FUNDS IN LONDON.**

It is officially announced by the Treasury that the arrangements under which funds have been obtained by the Russian Government in London were as follows:—

H.M. Government agreed with the Russian Government, in consideration of the shipment of £8,000,000 in gold from Russia to London which took place a few weeks ago, to arrange with the Bank of England to discount, under a guarantee of H.M. Government, Russian Treasury Bills to the further amount of £12,000,000, the rate of discount to be on the basis of the rate at which the British Government has been from time to time able to borrow for its own needs.

By this means the Russian Government obtains funds in England to the total amount of £20,000,000. Out of this sum £8,000,000 is to be applied by the Russian Government for the purpose of providing exchange for Anglo-Russian trade. This exchange will be available for new transactions as well as for the discharge of existing indebtedness.

The balance of £12,000,000 is to be used for paying the coupons of the Russian external debt and the interest upon other external obligations of the Russian Government which are payable in London, as well as for financing Russian Government purchases in the United Kingdom.

It will not be applied to financing purchases outside the United Kingdom except after consultation with H.M. Government in cases where the British market is unable to supply the articles required and orders have consequently to be placed in Canada or the United States.

(C.I.B. 45,275).

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**STATE WAR RISKS INSURANCE.****Insurance of Private Cargo on Government Transports.**

As there has been some misapprehension with regard to the insurance against war risks of cargo carried in Government transports, notice is now given that any private cargo which may be carried in Government transports can be insured against war risks at the Government War Risks Insurance Office, 33, King William Street, London, E.C.

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**BRITISH CARGO IN ENEMY SHIPS.**

With reference to the notice on p. 498 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 19th November relative to the Judge's decision in the case of *Besson versus* the Captain and Owners of the German steamer "Rhenania," taking refuge at Naples, it is notified that a translation of the full text of the decision may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

The Board of Trade understand that an appeal has been lodged against the decision.

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*Orders-in-Council and Government Notices affecting Trade.***NAVAL PRIZES.****Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions.**

With reference to the notice on p. 637 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions, the "London Gazette" of 4th December notifies the results of proceedings in Prize Courts in Australia and in the Natal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court of the Union of South Africa. The issue of 8th December notifies the results of proceedings in the Hong Kong Supreme Court in respect of the ship "Tannenfels."

The "Gazette" of 4th December also notifies that proceedings have been instituted in the Supreme Court of New South Wales in respect of the ship "Ernst" and in the Supreme Court of Bahamas in respect of the launch "Karlsruhe." The issue of 8th December notifies that proceedings have been instituted in the Prize Court at Alexandria in respect of the ship "Marquis Bacquehem." In each case appearance should be entered by all persons claiming an interest in either ship or cargo as soon as possible.

The issues of the "London Gazette" referred to may be obtained, price 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (post free) each, from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

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**PILOTAGE ON THE ENGLISH COAST.****Order by the Admiralty.**

The "London Gazette" of 8th December notifies that the following Order dealing with pilots and pilotage has been made by the Admiralty under the powers given to them by the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, and the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914:—

1. This Order shall relate to the ports and territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom from and including Plymouth eastward up to and including Great Yarmouth, with the exception of the existing pilotage district of Arundel.

2. Any bye-law in force for the time being in the area to which this Order relates shall have effect only subject to the provisions of this Order and of Orders made by the Trinity House in accordance with instructions hereunder.

3. The Trinity House as defined in the Pilotage Act, 1913, is hereby instructed as follows:—

(i.) To suspend if it shall think fit the licences of all or any present pilots and the existing pilotage certificates of all or any masters or mates within the said area.

(ii.) Subject to the provisions of this Order and to the approval of the Admiralty to make Orders in respect of the said area for all or any of the purposes specified in Regulation 39 of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

4. No person shall act as a Pilot within the said area without the special licence of the Trinity House.

*Orders-in-Council and Government Notices affecting Trade.*PILOTAGE ON THE ENGLISH COAST.—*continued.*

5. No licence shall be granted under this Order for a period longer than 14 days and all licences shall be revocable and renewable at the absolute discretion of the Trinity House.

6. A licence shall not be granted unless the Pilot signs an agreement to conform with the Trinity House Orders.

7. The Trinity House is authorised to make new Rates or to modify existing rates for Pilotage.

NOTE.—Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Order or of the Orders issued by the Trinity House will be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and liable to be dealt with accordingly.

## ENEMY VESSELS IN NEUTRAL PORTS.

**Revised and Supplementary Lists.**

With reference to the lists of enemy vessels in neutral ports which were published on pp. 499-503 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 19th November, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has received from the Foreign Office the following additional list of enemy vessels in neutral ports, which has been compiled from telegraphic returns furnished by His Majesty's Consular Officers abroad. Being based upon telegraphic returns the lists cannot be regarded as correct in all details:—

N.B.—(G) signifies German nationality, and (A) signifies Austrian.

Name.	Port.	Name.	Port.
Atlas (G) ... ..	San Francisco	Ottawa (G) ... ..	San Francisco
Izabran (A) ... ..	Venice	Phœbus (G) ... ..	San Francisco
Izgled (A) ... ..	Venice	Quarnero (A) .. ..	Venice
Javorina (G) ... ..	Almeria	Robinia (A) ... ..	Venice
Kossuth (A) ... ..	Venice	Samos (G) ... ..	Venice
Luna (A) ... ..	Venice	Serapis (G) ... ..	San Francisco
Maria Raëich (A) ...	Venice	Volos (G) ... ..	Venice
Olga (A) ... ..	Venice		

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

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

The value of the **Imports** in November was £55,987,058, a decrease of £12,480,017, or 18·2 per cent., as compared with November, 1913; whilst the total **Exports** amounted to £30,244,596, a decrease of £22,512,211. The **Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom** show a decrease of £20,154,569, or 45·0 per cent., as compared with November, 1913; whilst there is a decrease of £2,357,642, or 29·5 per cent., in the **Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise**.

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

## Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in November, 1914.

## II.—IMPORTS.

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

## Imports (Value C.I.F.\*)— November.

	Month of November.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1914 as compared with 1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1914 as compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	1914.		
<b>I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—</b>	£	£	£	£	£
A. Grain and flour ... ..	8,398,394	6,522,545	7,768,761	+ 1,246,216	— 629,633
B. Meat, including animals for food ... ..	3,249,825	4,237,776	5,455,627	+ 1,215,851	+ 2,203,802
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable ... ..	7,024,082	7,646,080	6,399,210	— 1,246,870	— 624,872
2. Dutiable ... ..	6,893,901	6,358,915	11,074,095	+ 4,715,180	+ 4,680,191
D. Tobacco ... ..	652,777	968,804	726,890	— 241,914	+ 74,113
Total, Class I. ... ..	£ 25,718,982	£ 25,734,120	£ 31,122,583	+ 5,688,463	+ 5,703,601
<b>II.—Raw Materials and Articles</b>					
<b>Mainly Unmanufactured—</b>					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ... ..	5,926	5,308	1,160	— 4,148	— 4,766
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ... ..	491,518	511,538	314,801	— 199,737	— 176,717
C. Other metallic ores ... ..	840,700	819,749	447,245	— 372,504	— 393,455
D. Wood and timber ... ..	2,378,337	2,803,196	2,873,181	+ 369,985	+ 491,844
E. Cotton ... ..	12,819,421	11,776,921	2,857,692	— 8,919,229	— 9,961,729
F. Wool ... ..	2,287,235	2,110,626	1,325,952	— 774,674	— 961,283
G. Other textile materials ... ..	2,166,567	1,873,707	903,292	— 972,415	— 1,263,215
H. Oil seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums ... ..	2,932,933	3,277,406	2,996,104	— 281,302	+ 63,171
I. Hides and undressed skins ... ..	1,122,095	1,159,918	594,355	— 565,593	— 527,760
J. Paper-making materials ... ..	567,719	489,663	480,047	— 9,616	— 87,672
K. Miscellaneous ... ..	3,483,760	2,811,933	2,250,215	— 561,718	— 1,233,485
Total, Class II. ... ..	£ 29,096,091	£ 27,334,975	£ 15,044,024	— 12,290,951	— 14,052,067
<b>III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly</b>					
<b>Manufactured—</b>					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof ... ..	1,223,254	1,206,580	450,196	— 756,384	— 773,058
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof ... ..	2,799,059	2,603,679	1,928,058	— 675,621	— 871,001
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments ... ..	692,853	669,560	180,193	— 489,307	— 512,660
D. Electrical goods and apparatus other than machinery and uninsulated wire ... ..	143,983	153,900	62,825	— 91,165	— 81,158
E. Machinery ... ..	560,302	563,012	417,361	— 145,648	— 142,938
F. Ships (new) ... ..	5,520	2,410	431	— 1,979	— 5,029
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture) ... ..	272,892	286,605	125,863	— 166,742	— 147,029
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton ... ..	852,755	881,645	346,111	— 538,534	— 506,644
2. Wool ... ..	818,874	711,051	114,763	— 596,288	— 704,111
3. Silk ... ..	1,038,456	1,156,906	730,620	— 426,286	— 307,836
4. Other materials ... ..	734,813	620,414	294,525	— 325,889	— 440,328
I. Apparel ... ..	451,647	378,291	229,863	— 148,424	— 221,784
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ... ..	1,171,025	1,034,550	856,169	— 178,381	— 314,856
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes) ... ..	1,194,325	1,068,011	1,642,379	+ 574,368	+ 448,054
L. Earthenware and glass ... ..	400,033	383,626	77,053	— 306,573	— 322,580
M. Paper ... ..	610,638	614,618	477,974	— 136,644	— 132,664
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c. ... ..	696,868	684,036	462,068	— 221,968	— 234,800
O. Miscellaneous ... ..	2,233,704	2,122,656	996,612	— 1,126,044	— 1,237,092
Total, Class III. ... ..	£ 15,901,041	£ 15,144,580	£ 9,393,067	— 5,751,513	— 6,507,974
<b>IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) ... ..</b>	271,264	253,400	127,384	— 126,016	— 143,880
Total value ... ..	£ 70,987,378	£ 68,467,075	£ 55,987,058	— 12,480,017	— 15,000,320

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

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



Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in November, 1914.

Increases.

		£		
I.	A.	Wheat ... ..	763,156	
		Oats ... ..	151,165	
		Maize ... ..	610,389	
	B.	Beef, fresh and refrigerated ... ..	549,722	
		Bacon ... ..	140,635	
		Meat, preserved otherwise than by salting, including tinned and canned	473,444	
		Sugar, refined, and sugar candy ...	1,284,748	
	I.- con.	C2.	Sugar, unrefined ...	3,478,594
			Tea ... ..	207,030
		D.	Wood and timber, sawn or split, planed or dressed, including sleepers	497,915
Nuts and kernels for expressing oil therefrom ... ..			281,432	
H.		Petroleum ... ..	127,467	
		Copper, unwrought and part wrought	150,909	
III.		B.	Copper, unwrought and part wrought	150,909
		K.	Leather ... ..	778,471

Decreases.

		£		
I.	A.	Barley ... ..	190,191	
		Cheese ... ..	168,004	
		Nuts, used as fruit	133,645	
		Hops ... ..	639,844	
	C2.	Wine ... ..	183,984	
		Tobacco, unmanufactured ... ..	197,866	
	B.	Iron ore ... ..	190,063	
		Tin ore ... ..	150,272	
	E.	Cotton, raw ... ..	8,919,229	
		Sheep or lambs' wool ... ..	614,202	
F.	Mohair ... ..	180,522		
	Jute ... ..	810,766		
II.	H.	Cotton seed ... ..	195,520	
		Sheep skins, undressed ... ..	134,523	
	I.	Skins and furs undressed, other than sheep and seal skins ... ..	392,916	
		Feathers, ornamental ... ..	193,936	
	III.	A.	Steel ingots, blooms, billets, &c. ... ..	333,959
			Copper, regulus and precipitate ... ..	165,691
		B.	Tin in blocks, ingots, &c. ... ..	306,739
			Instruments and apparatus, scientific, other than electrical, and parts thereof ...	206,532
		E.	Machinery ... ..	145,618
			Cotton manufactures	466,636
H1.		Woollen and worsted yarn ... ..	254,853	
		Woollen and worsted manufactures ...	341,435	
H8.		Silk manufactures ...	375,024	
		Motor cars and parts thereof ... ..	192,969	
O.	Toys and games ...	201,231		

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

		Increase in value.	Decrease in quantity.
I.	A.	Wheat ... ..	£763,156 ... 130,042 cwts.
	B.	Mutton, fresh and refrigerated ...	£92,426 ... 62,521 "
	C1.	Eggs ... ..	£19,820 ... 345,467 gt. hunds.
		Margarine ... ..	£25,894 ... 1,849 cwts.
		Onions ... ..	£29,073 ... 145,847 bshls.
II.	C2.	Raisins ... ..	£26,827 ... 3,404 cwts.
	D.	Wood and timber, hewn ... ..	£25,981 ... 35,588 loads.
	J.	Pulp of wood: chemical ... ..	£14,224 ... 542 tons.
	J.	Cream of tartar ... ..	£10,905 ... 736 cwts.
		Increase in quantity.	Decrease in value.
I.	C1.	Apples, raw ... ..	24,681 cwts. ... £48,767
	D.	Tobacco, unmanufactured ... ..	1,427,557 lbs. ... £197,866
II.	M.	Strawboard, millboard and wood pulp board ... ..	14,006 cwts. ... £10,500

## Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in November, 1914.

## III.—EXPORTS.

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

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

	Month of November.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1913	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	1914.		
<b>I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—</b>					
A. Grain and flour ... ..	£ 375,823	£ 279,487	£ 293,174	+ 13,687	— 82,649
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	1,061,313	119,560	110,248	— 9,312	— 935
C. Other food and drink ... ..	2,792,457	3,175,817	1,397,121	— 1,778,696	— 1,395,336
D. Tobacco ... ..	257,887	368,403	229,173	— 179,230	— 28,694
Total, Class I. ... ..	£ 3,387,480	£ 3,943,267	£ 2,029,716	— 1,913,551	— 1,507,074
<b>II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—</b>					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	4,181,008	1,337,236	2,271,759	— 2,085,477	— 1,909,249
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ... ..	31,596	36,033	8,995	— 27,128	— 25,601
C. Other metallic ores ... ..	15,950	14,398	608	— 15,790	— 15,322
D. Wood and timber ... ..	27,710	21,422	13,756	— 10,666	— 13,954
E. Cotton ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
F. Wool ... ..	423,130	425,271	48,798	— 376,473	— 374,332
G. Other textile materials ... ..	32,164	28,199	23,964	— 4,235	— 8,200
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums	385,097	408,174	322,374	— 85,800	— 62,723
I. Hides and undressed skins ... ..	163,588	169,707	52,744	— 113,963	— 110,844
J. Paper-making materials ... ..	96,519	88,261	55,116	— 33,145	— 41,403
K. Miscellaneous ... ..	3,392,26	310,657	173,448	— 137,209	— 139,178
Total, Class II. ... ..	£ 5,663,668	£ 5,859,338	£ 2,971,472	— 2,887,886	— 2,692,196
<b>III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—</b>					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof ... ..	4,755,375	4,573,700	2,386,111	— 1,987,589	— 2,169,294
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof ... ..	1,209,357	1,211,810	671,206	— 540,604	— 538,151
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (ex- cept machine tools), and instru- ments ... ..	727,051	659,513	393,481	— 266,059	— 333,567
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire) ... ..	304,409	937,055	235,943	— 701,112	— 68,466
E. Machinery ... ..	2,916,183	3,309,266	1,739,633	— 1,569,633	— 1,176,550
F. Ships (new) ... ..	563,353	488,331	219,940	— 238,391	— 313,413
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture) ... ..	193,007	179,538	92,746	— 86,792	— 106,261
H. Yarns and textile fabrics— 1. Cotton ... ..	10,166,025	10,394,932	5,492,762	— 4,902,190	— 4,613,263
2. Wool ... ..	2,758,152	2,655,544	1,132,386	— 1,525,158	— 1,625,766
3. Silk ... ..	177,765	180,802	99,639	— 81,253	— 78,126
4. Other materials ... ..	1,272,327	1,303,297	944,443	— 238,854	— 327,881
I. Apparel ... ..	1,326,186	1,219,881	708,195	— 511,686	— 617,991
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	1,773,978	1,725,350	1,397,785	— 327,545	— 376,193
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes) ... ..	509,705	517,374	207,767	— 309,607	— 301,938
L. Earthenware and glass ... ..	466,980	444,950	300,007	— 144,943	— 166,973
M. Paper ... ..	331,283	291,834	230,694	— 61,140	— 100,589
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c. ... ..	853,287	1,071,019	730,618	— 310,401	— 122,669
O. Miscellaneous ... ..	2,955,263	2,878,062	1,884,431	— 993,631	— 1,070,832
Total, Class III. ... ..	£ 33,205,686	£ 33,942,378	£ 19,097,790	— 14,814,588	— 14,107,896
<b>IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) ... ..</b>					
	£ 952,243	£ 1,011,185	£ 502,641	— 508,544	— 449,602
Total value ... ..	£ 43,358,387	£ 44,756,188	£ 24,631,619	— 20,154,569	— 18,796,768
<b>Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.*—November.</b>					
Total value ... ..	£ 9,631,336	£ 8,000,619	£ 5,642,977	— 2,357,642	— 3,968,359

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

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

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

		Increase.	£	
III.	A.	Wheat meal and flour ... ..	53,327	
	B.	Tin, unwrought ... ..	40,964	
	H1.	Cotton thread ... ..	70,745	
	J.	Soda compounds ... ..	41,581	
		Decreases.	£	
I.	C.	Biscuits and cakes ... ..	76,618	
		Fish ... ..	1,294,476	
		Spirits, British and Irish ... ..	116,838	
D.	Tobacco and snuff ... ..	139,230		
II.	A.	Coal, coke and manufactured fuel ... ..	2,085,477	
	F.	Sheep's or lambs' wool ... ..	139,209	
III.	A.	Wool noils carded and carbonised wool ... ..	112,359	
		Iron and steel, and manufactures thereof ... ..	1,987,589	
	B.	Copper, unwrought and wrought ... ..	343,905	
		Hardware ... ..	95,781	
	C.	Implements and tools, and parts thereof, except machine tools ... ..	95,272	
		Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and un-insulated wire) ... ..	701,112	
	E.	Machinery, and parts thereof ... ..	1,569,633	
	F.	Ships, new ... ..	238,391	
		Cotton waste, from worked cotton ... ..	105,736	
	H1.	" yam	" ... ..	817,364
			piece goods ... ..	3,720,126
			lace ... ..	187,189
	H2.	Wool tops ... ..	279,132	
Worsted yam ... ..		392,796		
H4.	Yarn, alpaca and mohair ... ..	162,001		
	Woollen tissues ... ..	536,089		
I.	Jute piece goods ... ..	80,827		
	Apparel ... ..	316,207		
J.	Boots and shoes of leather ... ..	131,568		
	Coal products not dyes ... ..	109,170		
K.	Manures ... ..	179,751		
	Leather, undressed and dressed ... ..	241,029		
L.	China ware or porcelain, earthenware and pottery ... ..	127,688		
	Cycles, other than motor cycles, and parts thereof ... ..	74,299		
N.	Motor cars, chassis, and parts thereof ... ..	153,210		
	Books, printed ... ..	88,213		
O.	Oil cloth ... ..	91,600		
	Horses ... ..	172,306		
IV.	Parcel post ... ..	317,089		

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

		Increase in value.	Decrease in quantity.
II.	G.	Flax and hemp ... ..	£5,955 ... 40 tons.
III.	H2.	Wool blankets ... ..	£6,701 ... 2,969 pairs.
		Increase in quantity.	Decrease in value.
II.	H2.	Wool and mohair plushes ... ..	2,700 yards ... £4,262

#### IV.—TRADE DURING THE ELEVEN MONTHS, JANUARY-NOVEMBER.

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

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

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

	Eleven months, January-November.			Increase (+ or Decrease (-) in 1914 as compared with 1913.	Increase (+ or Decrease (-) in 1914 as compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	1914.		
<b>I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—</b>					
A. Grain and flour ... ..	£ 80,144,987	£ 79,367,425	£ 71,630,346	- 7,737,079	- 8,514,611
B. Meat including animals for food ...	45,099,144	51,617,038	56,620,898	+ 5,003,860	+ 11,521,754
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable ... ..	70,050,346	73,338,832	70,638,326	- 2,680,506	+ 577,980
2. Dutiable ... ..	53,887,367	52,673,419	58,145,184	+ 5,511,765	+ 4,257,877
D. Tobacco ... ..	5,637,844	6,982,924	6,594,003	- 388,919	+ 956,161
Total, Class I. ... ..	£ 254,849,598	£ 263,939,638	£ 263,649,759	- 290,879	+ 8,799,161
<b>II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—</b>					
A. Coal, coke and manufactured fuel ...	275,015	32,429	39,496	+ 7,067	- 235,519
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	5,534,216	6,886,402	5,156,107	- 1,730,295	- 378,109
C. Other metallic ores ... ..	8,213,942	9,349,441	8,957,456	- 391,985	+ 743,514
D. Wood and timber ... ..	26,363,683	31,777,924	23,995,073	- 7,782,851	- 2,368,610
E. Cotton ... ..	66,455,193	59,131,527	49,212,630	- 9,918,897	- 17,242,563
F. Wool ... ..	33,537,110	34,653,129	30,795,365	- 3,857,764	- 2,741,745
G. Other textile materials ... ..	16,053,888	17,206,467	13,733,157	- 3,473,310	- 2,332,831
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums ...	34,295,022	38,519,249	37,919,844	- 599,405	+ 3,634,822
I. Hides and undressed skins ... ..	12,384,422	13,861,213	11,738,513	- 2,221,700	- 654,909
J. Paper making materials ... ..	4,908,124	5,149,315	5,484,547	+ 335,232	+ 576,443
K. Miscellaneous ... ..	55,750,352	36,758,184	28,136,833	- 8,621,351	- 7,613,519
Total, Class II. ... ..	£ 243,763,067	£ 253,423,280	£ 215,170,041	- 38,255,239	- 28,593,026
<b>III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—</b>					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof ... ..	11,713,226	13,764,919	10,367,652	- 3,397,267	- 1,345,574
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof ... ..	28,358,042	20,758,094	27,091,393	- 2,666,701	- 1,266,649
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instru- ments ... ..	6,304,459	6,685,126	4,955,631	- 1,729,495	- 1,348,828
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsu- lated wire) ... ..	1,320,182	1,431,771	1,152,017	- 279,754	- 168,165
E. Machinery ... ..	6,206,125	6,664,162	6,160,153	- 504,009	- 45,972
F. Ships (new) ... ..	32,172	31,511	31,441	70	- 731
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture) ... ..	2,615,239	3,239,615	2,250,675	- 988,940	- 364,564
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton ... ..	10,616,838	11,250,084	8,820,471	- 2,429,613	- 1,796,361
2. Wool ... ..	9,322,580	9,722,288	7,465,636	- 2,256,652	- 1,856,944
3. Silk ... ..	13,302,357	13,910,013	12,501,071	- 1,409,002	- 801,346
4. Other materials ... ..	8,184,309	8,347,902	6,861,746	- 1,486,156	- 1,322,653
I. Apparel ... ..	5,638,942	5,615,699	3,914,835	- 1,700,864	- 1,724,097
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	11,406,624	11,756,126	10,932,727	- 823,399	- 473,897
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes) ... ..	13,143,983	12,411,199	11,492,362	- 918,837	- 1,651,621
L. Earthenware and glass ... ..	3,872,510	4,109,561	2,896,385	- 1,213,176	- 976,125
M. Paper ... ..	6,567,832	7,026,346	6,335,288	- 691,058	- 232,544
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c. ...	7,236,229	7,649,681	6,878,984	- 770,697	- 357,245
O. Miscellaneous ... ..	23,762,953	24,387,777	18,563,360	- 5,823,917	- 5,199,093
Total, Class III. ... ..	£ 169,904,676	£ 177,761,874	£ 148,672,267	- 29,089,607	- 20,932,409
<b>IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) ... ..</b>					
	£ 2,637,687	£ 2,793,143	£ 2,434,233	- 358,910	- 203,454
Total value ... ..	£ 670,875,028	£ 677,919,935	£ 629,945,300	- 67,974,635	- 40,929,728

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

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

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

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

	Eleven months, January-November.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1914 as compared with 1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1914 as compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	1914.		
<b>I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—</b>	£	£	£	£	£
A. Grain and flour ... ..	3,933,292	3,304,136	2,778,412	- 525,724	- 1,154,880
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	1,004,622	1,137,404	1,050,631	- 86,773	+ 46,009
C. Other food and drink ... ..	22,867,041	21,974,941	17,773,149	- 4,201,792	+ 5,093,892
D. Tobacco ... ..	2,405,403	3,081,381	3,440,518	+ 359,137	+ 1,035,115
Total, Class I. ... ..	£ 30,210,358	29,497,862	25,042,710	- 4,455,152	- 5,167,648
<b>II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—</b>					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	38,642,969	49,066,231	39,592,981	- 9,473,250	+ 950,072
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ... ..	370,535	381,578	290,437	- 91,141	- 80,096
C. Other metallic ores ... ..	108,174	125,561	108,642	- 16,519	+ 468
D. Wood and timber ... ..	296,723	316,547	264,669	- 51,878	- 32,054
E. Cotton ... ..					
F. Wool ... ..	4,447,558	4,155,913	4,419,064	+ 263,151	- 28,494
G. Other textile materials ... ..	426,717	389,739	385,938	- 4,701	- 41,679
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums	4,200,498	4,087,132	3,684,664	- 452,468	- 565,834
I. Hides and undressed skins ... ..	1,804,426	1,696,229	1,407,370	- 288,859	- 397,056
J. Paper making materials ... ..	840,265	868,259	790,499	- 77,760	- 49,766
K. Miscellaneous ... ..	2,915,307	2,680,183	2,469,935	- 189,248	- 415,372
Total, Class II. ... ..	£ 54,053,112	63,776,372	53,393,299	- 10,383,073	- 659,813
<b>III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—</b>					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof ... ..	44,279,332	50,208,580	39,373,157	- 10,835,423	- 4,906,175
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof ... ..	11,223,953	12,340,133	9,538,932	- 2,801,201	- 1,685,021
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (ex- cept machine tools) and instru- ments ... ..	7,473,039	7,324,657	6,178,901	- 1,145,756	- 1,294,138
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and un- insulated wire) ... ..	4,049,758	5,058,207	2,833,330	- 2,224,877	- 1,216,428
E. Machinery ... ..	30,418,438	34,070,126	29,878,947	- 4,191,189	- 539,501
F. Ships (new) ... ..	6,237,295	10,651,116	6,410,467	- 4,220,649	+ 173,172
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture) ... ..	1,876,230	1,854,114	1,482,700	- 371,414	- 393,530
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton ... ..	112,254,471	117,200,882	98,143,480	- 19,057,402	- 14,110,991
2. Wool ... ..	34,679,923	34,598,505	29,625,994	- 4,972,511	- 5,053,929
3. Silk ... ..	2,073,916	1,973,701	1,749,126	- 226,575	- 326,784
4. Other materials ... ..	13,341,930	13,503,277	12,144,691	- 1,360,586	- 1,197,239
I. Apparel ... ..	14,530,968	15,149,991	13,007,951	- 2,142,040	- 1,523,017
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours...	19,289,157	20,306,268	18,034,400	- 2,271,868	- 1,254,757
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes) ... ..	4,825,619	5,172,003	4,450,776	- 691,227	- 344,843
L. Earthenware and glass ... ..	4,531,461	4,829,018	3,907,879	- 921,139	- 623,582
M. Paper ... ..	3,260,795	3,391,084	2,974,188	- 416,896	- 286,607
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c. ... ..	8,884,763	10,298,477	10,175,129	- 123,348	+ 1,290,366
O. Miscellaneous ... ..	29,660,249	31,365,821	27,891,447	- 3,474,374	- 1,768,802
Total, Class III. ... ..	£ 352,893,291	379,279,960	317,831,485	- 61,448,475	- 35,061,806
<b>IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) ... ..</b>	£ 8,318,203	9,580,302	7,684,303	- 1,895,999	- 1,133,900
Total value ... ..	£ 448,974,964	482,134,496	403,951,797	- 78,182,699	- 42,023,167

Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.\*—Eleven Months,  
January-November.

	£	£	£	£	£
Total value ... ..	102,535,998	99,927,195	89,619,040	- 10,308,155	- 12,976,958

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

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

**V.—SHIPPING IN NOVEMBER.**

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions *with cargoes* during November, 1914, amounted to 3,009,006 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 3,116,715 tons, as against 3,928,075 tons entered, and 5,612,690 tons cleared, during November, 1913. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage arrived *with cargoes* during November, 1914, amounted to 2,687,531 tons, and the tonnage departed to 2,507,682 tons, as against 2,726,552 tons arrived, and 2,680,907 tons departed, in November, 1913.

**VI.—ELEVEN MONTHS' SHIPPING, JANUARY–NOVEMBER.**

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions, *with cargoes*, during the eleven months, January–November, 1914, amounted to 40,161,642 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 52,563,239 tons, as against 44,845,105 tons entered, and 62,229,729 tons cleared, during the eleven months, January–November, 1913. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage arrived *with cargoes* during the eleven months, January–November, 1914, amounted to 31,393,300 tons, and the tonnage departed to 33,714,707 tons, as against 32,063,799 tons arrived, and 31,585,481 tons departed, during the corresponding period of 1913.

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**GOVERNMENT TRADING COMMITTEE IN THE  
NETHERLANDS.**

H.M. Consul-General at Rotterdam (Mr. E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G.) reports that an official Trading Committee has been formed by the Dutch Government for the purpose of assisting legitimate trade between the Netherlands and other countries and for checking any illicit trade during the period of hostilities. British firms desirous of trading with the Netherlands are accordingly advised to communicate direct with the "Commissie voor den Nederlandschen Handel, Lange Voorhout 1," The Hague.

(C.I.B. 41,411.)

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**GERMAN TRADE WITH CANADA.**

In a special Report on German trade with Canada, which has been prepared by H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes), it is stated that Germany's efforts to expand her trade in the Dominion have been characterised by the same thoroughness and efficiency which have distinguished her trade campaigns in other countries, while heavy outlay has been incurred on the very complete and expert official organisation maintained for the collection of commercial information which has been in existence for many years past.

*German Trade with Canada.*

The value of German trade with Canada is small, however, as compared with that of the United States and the United Kingdom, the value of the German goods imported during the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1913, having amounted to only about £2,900,000, as compared with £28,500,000 from the United Kingdom and £90,600,000 from the United States.

The following table shows the various items constituting the Canadian import trade in German goods during the fiscal year referred to:—

	£		£
Chemicals ... ..	166,660	Groceries (including spirits and confectionery)...	67,750
Dry goods (£808,989), comprising:—		Jewellery ... ..	110,500
Apparel and minor articles	614,100	Paints and varnishes ... ..	49,900
Piece goods ... ..	142,870	Paper and stationery ... ..	114,370
Yarns and noils ... ..	24,220	Rubber manufactures... ..	18,483
Threads ... ..	4,464	Musical instruments ... ..	52,482
Various ... ..	23,335	Seeds, plants, and hops ... ..	25,430
China, glass, &c. (£121,247), comprising:—		Brushes ... ..	9,000
China ... ..	62,403	Combs ... ..	16,300
Glass ... ..	51,567	Optical and philosophical instruments for sale and for public use ... ..	18,050
Earthenware ... ..	6,030	Raw materials (rubber, tobacco, furs, hides, palm oil, &c.) ... ..	356,860
Stone, clays, &c. ... ..	1,247	Sugar and sparkling wines ... ..	79,000
Fancy goods ... ..	144,505	Settlers' effects and packages..	65,152
Leather manufactures ... ..	8,300	Other articles ... ..	36,665
Metal manufactures (£625,122), comprising:—			
Simple forms ... ..	326,140	Total ... ..	£2,894,765
Machinery ... ..	75,223		
Hardware... ..	175,111		
Other metal manufactures	48,648		

A review of German trade with Canada during the past 13 or 14 years shows that as far back as ten years ago it was then nearly as great in value and represented over 5 per cent. of the imports into Canada as compared with the present 2 per cent. The lack of expansion was undoubtedly due to the imposition of the surtax during the years 1904 to 1910, which literally strangled German trade with Canada during that period. There has been an astonishing increase, however, since the abolition of the surtax, as is evidenced by the fact that the imports from Germany during the surtax years 1904 to 1910 averaged £1,628,660, while during the years 1911 to 1914, after the removal of the surtax, they have averaged £2,771,909.

The most important branch of Germany's trade with Canada, apart from specialities (such as certain lines of chemicals, tyres for locomotives, and scientific instruments) consists of low-priced imitations or reproductions of British manufactures. It is the poorer classes who purchase these goods, they being in many cases ignorant of quality and value, and their small means drive them to buy the low-priced articles. Such goods have found their way into the various markets partly owing to the expert assistance rendered by German Consuls in the supply of samples to the German manufacturer, and partly by the facility with which the latter discovers the most economical means of introducing his products into Canada.

*German Trade with Canada.*

Germany long ago recognised that accurate, detailed and early information in regard to trade in oversea markets supplied direct to her manufacturers constituted the essential factor to success in securing trade, and she accordingly provided a trained Consular staff to furnish such information. German manufacturers have few representatives or travellers visiting Canada, as the present trade in many lines could not bear the expense. However, as regards such goods as have already found a footing in considerable volume, such as supplies for the railways and hardware, regular visits are made, usually by the partners of the German firms concerned.

British manufactures, which are usually of higher price than the German goods but of intrinsically greater value, require to be given greater publicity as well as assistance by first-class selling methods in order to enable them to compete with low-priced goods; it is well known, however, that this side of trade is neglected, and in many cases the British manufacturer further handicaps himself by indifferently knowledge of the local market conditions, ignorance of which is fatal to obtaining a due share of the trade to which the excellence of his manufacture entitles him.

Copies of the Report, which also contains detailed statistics of Germany's trade with Canada during the years 1908-9, 1912-13 and 1913-14, may be *obtained* by United Kingdom manufacturers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

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**PROPOSED TARIFF COMMISSION IN ARGENTINA.**

With reference to the notice in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 21st March, 1912 (p. 627), respecting a Bill for the appointment of a permanent Commission to formulate proposals for the revision of the Argentine Customs and Valuation Tariffs, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a despatch from H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires (dated the 26th October) reporting that the Finance Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has reported favourably on the measure in question, and that it will probably be placed on the list of Bills to be considered during the Extraordinary Sessions which would probably commence on the 10th November.

[*Note.*—A translation of the principal Articles of the Bill as passed by the Chamber of Deputies in February, 1912, was given in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 21st March, 1912. The measure was, with some few amendments, passed by the Senate in July, 1912, and returned in its amended form to the Chamber of Deputies for the approval of that body.]

(C. 18,454.)

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## PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

### DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Bill to amend the "Customs Act, 1913," which passed the New Zealand House of Representatives on the 17th September last relative to the management of the Customs in the Dominion.

**Customs  
Amendments.**

Under this Bill it is proposed to modify section 125 of the "Customs Act, 1913," by providing that "notwithstanding anything in that section, where any medicinal or toilet preparation is imported for the purpose of sale under any proprietary or trade name, but such preparation is not sold under such proprietary or trade name in the country of export, the 'fair market value' of such preparation for the purpose of *ad valorem* duty shall be determined by the Collector of Customs in such manner and at such sum as he thinks just, *but as nearly as may be in accordance with the provisions of the said section 125.*"

**Valuation for  
Duty of  
Proprietary,  
Medicinal, &c.  
Preparations.**

Provision is also made for the amendment of section 281 of the above-mentioned Act by providing that declarations required to be made thereunder in prescribed form may be made, not only before the Comptroller or any Collector or other officer of Customs or before a Solicitor or Notary Public, but also "before any Postmaster or person for the time being lawfully acting in the place of a Postmaster, or before any such person as may be prescribed."

**Persons before  
whom  
Declarations  
may be Made.**

Further, it is proposed that where printed matter liable to any duty is included in any mail, whether addressed to separate individuals or not, duty shall be paid on such matter (including the envelope or other covering) before it is delivered from the Post Office.

**Duty on Printed  
Matter to be Paid  
before Delivery.**

(C. 19,185.)

### RUSSIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that, according to the official "Trade Gazette" of the 19th October/1st November, the Minister for Ways and Communications has laid before the Council of Ministers a proposal for the duty-free admission into Russia of 30 steam engines which it is proposed should be purchased abroad by the Ministry for the narrow gauge railway line between Vologda and Archangel.

(H. 16,191.)

*Proposed Tariff Changes.***ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a despatch from H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires reporting that the Finance Committee of the Argentine Chamber of Deputies has had under consideration the question of reducing the import duties on printing paper, and will propose to the Chamber to reduce the duty on paper for newspapers from 2 centavos to 1 centavo (gold) per kilogramme, and that on paper for printing books from 4 centavos to 3 centavos (gold) per kilogramme.

(C. 18,454.)

**TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.****DOMINION OF CANADA.**

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 580 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 26th November last relative to the prohibition of the importation of live stock, &c. from certain of the United States of America under Memoranda Nos. 1827 B and 1836 B, the Board of Trade have now received, from the Canadian Customs Department, copy of further Memoranda (Nos. 1842 B, 1845 B, and 1847 B), dated 9th, 12th, and 13th November last, respectively, which have been issued by the Minister of Agriculture under the "Animal Contagious Diseases Act" of the Dominion of Canada.

Under Memorandum No. 1842 B, which cancels previous Memoranda issued under the Act (except certain regulations under Memorandum No. 1840 B), it is provided that, for a period of six months from the 9th November last, the importation into Canada of animals, or of the flesh, hides, wool, hoofs, horns or other parts of animals (with the exception of cured meats, lard and tallow), or of hay, straw, fodder or manure from the United States of America is now prohibited.

It is, however, provided under Memorandum No. 1845 B, as amended by No. 1847 B, that dressed meats, either fresh or cured, wool and hides, in car lots, *en route* from one United States point to another, may be permitted to pass through Canada in bond, in sealed cars, provided also that the steps and running boards of such cars have been disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Department of Agriculture at the port of entry into Canada.

The prohibition of the importation of hay and straw from the United States to Canada shall not apply to hay or straw used as packing for European goods imported into Canada *via* United States ports in bond.

[The regulations in force under Memorandum No. 1840 B provide that oats and other threshed grains are not included in the term "fodder," and that hay and straw arriving as packing may pass through Canada in sealed cars in bond, between any ports.]

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

Under the Memorandum No. 1847 B certain regulations are also prescribed for the purpose of governing the importation of wool and hides from the United States into Canada, as follows:

*Regulations governing the importation of wool.*

Foreign wool from countries other than the United States, in the original bales, will be admitted from the United States when accompanied by the affidavit of the owner that the bales have not been stored with, or come in contact with, prohibited wools or pelts of the United States.

Fleece wool shorn from living sheep during or previous to the spring of 1914, may be expected to be free from infection, and will be admitted if not mixed or stored with other classes of wool prohibited in these regulations. An affidavit of the shipper will be required to this effect.

Wool will be excluded unless the wool has been previously scoured, and after the scouring process has been dried at a temperature of not less than 200 ° F. Affidavit of the shipper to this effect will be required to accompany shipment.

If deemed necessary at any time any shipment of wool may be required to undergo disinfection by means of formaldehyde under the supervision of an officer of the Canadian Department of Agriculture.

The importation of felts in the uncured state is prohibited.

Tanned sheep skins with the wool attached will only be admitted after fumigation with formaldehyde.

Importers will be required to furnish all the necessary disinfectants and conveniences for the carrying out of these regulations.

*Regulations governing the importation of hides.*

Foreign hides, that is, hides from countries other than the United States, may be admitted to Canada from the United States when the shipment is accompanied by the affidavit of the shipper that the shipment is of foreign origin, and that the said hides have not come in contact with domestic hides of the United States.

United States hides will only be admitted when accompanied by the certificate of an officer of the Bureau of Animal Industry that they have been thoroughly disinfected under their regulations.

Men employed in handling and unloading hides will be required to wash and disinfect their hands before leaving the premises.

It is further stated in the Memorandum that the affidavits or certificates required to accompany shipments of wool and hides must be produced to the Customs Collector at the frontier port of arrival in Canada before shipments are delivered or allowed to proceed to an interior port.

Entry shall not be accepted at the port of destination without a certificate from the Customs Officer at the frontier, to be noted on the manifest or invoice, that quarantine requirements have been complied with.

(C. 19,651.)

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

A further Customs Memorandum (No. 1846B), dated 13th November, 1914, has been received prescribing certain regulations respecting the entry of raw wool and certain woollen goods imported from the United Kingdom into Canada.

It is provided that, in regard to raw wool, tops, noils, and yarn, of wool and wool cloth suitable for military clothing, flannels and woollen clothing, imported from the United Kingdom, the said goods on arrival at the port of destination shall be entered for warehouse and shall be ex-warehoused only upon an undertaking by the importer, in writing, on the face of the entry, to the satisfaction of the Collector, that the materials therein described shall be used only for the manufacture of goods in Canada, that the goods so manufactured shall be sold or disposed of for use in Canada, or for export to the United Kingdom and not otherwise.

(C. 19,066.)

The Board of Trade have received, from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada copy of an Appraisers' Bulletin (No. 978), dated 10th November, 1914, giving the following Customs decisions respecting the rates of duty leviable on various articles on importation into the Dominion of Canada:—

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.	
		Under the British Pre- ferential Tariff.	Under the General Tariff.
Swansdown trimming ... ..	711	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	17½ % <i>ad val.</i>
Concord leather link belting, composed of small pieces of leather, held together with iron rivets ... ..	609	15 % ..	22½ % ..
Pressed felt buffing wheels ... ..	567	35 % ..	35 % ..
"Winearnis" wine (manufactured in England) ... ..	220	60 % ..	—
Foil, metal, composition foil, found to be genuine tin foil ... ..	343	Free	Free

(C. 18,882.)

With reference to the notices which have appeared in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal"\* respecting Customs decisions relative to the duty leviable on firebricks on importation into Canada under Appraisers' Bulletins Nos. 653 and 660, the Board of Trade are now in receipt of a copy of a further Appraisers' Bulletin (No. 978) dated 14th November, 1914, which cancels the previous Appraisers' Bulletins Nos. 653 and 660, and, at the same time, gives revised decisions of the Board of Customs, with effect from the 20th November, 1914, in regard to firebricks imported into

\* *Viz.*, in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 12th June, 1913 (p. 610), and the 3rd July, 1913 (p. 26).

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

the Dominion under the Tariff heading No. 281 of the Canadian Customs Tariff of 1907.

Under the present Bulletin it is prescribed that the following fire-brick shall be rated as of a class or kind not made in Canada and admitted free of duty, viz. :—

- (1) Rectangular firebrick. Ordinary 9 ins. by  $4\frac{1}{4}$  ins. by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ins., valued at over 16 dols. per 1,000 at place of export—the estimated weight of each such brick being 6 lbs. 13 ozs.
- (2) Other rectangular bricks of fireclay not over 9 ins. long, nor over  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ins. wide, nor over  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ins. thick, valued at more than  $23\frac{1}{2}$  cents per 100 lbs. at place of export.  
These rectangular bricks include shapes known as “splits,” 9 ins. by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ins. by 2 ins., and “soaps,” 9 ins. by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ins. by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  ins.
- (3) “Key” brick for arches of smelting or reduction furnaces.
- (4) “Neck” bricks for smelting or reduction furnaces.
- (5) Edge bricks for smelting or reduction furnaces.
- (6) Magnesite fire-brick.
- (7) Silica fire-brick when composed of not less than 90 per cent. silica.

It is further provided that the following fire-brick shall be rated as subject to duty under tariff heading No. 282 of the “Customs Tariff, 1907,” viz. :—

- (a) Rectangular firebrick when valued at not more than 16 dols. per 1,000 for the ordinary size, 9 ins. by  $4\frac{1}{4}$  ins. by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ins.;
- (b) Other rectangular firebrick valued at not more than  $23\frac{1}{2}$  cts. per 100 lbs.;
- (c) All flat bricks of fireclay 6 ins. by 6 ins. by  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. and up to 48 ins. by 30 ins. by 9 ins.;
- (d) All “cupola blocks” of fire-brick, large or small;
- (e) All circle bricks made from fireclay;
- (f) All firebrick, stove linings and annealed furnace linings;
- (g) All locomotive fire-brick blocks, and other kiln blocks and combustion chamber blocks for engines;
- (h) Hollow blocks, hollow shapes, gas retorts, crucible rests, spouts and runner brick composed of fire-brick.

*Note.*—The Tariff heading No. 282 of the Customs Tariff provides for the following duties :—

Under the British Preferential Tariff	$12\frac{1}{2}$	per cent. <i>ad valorem.</i>
.. General Tariff	$22\frac{1}{2}$	.. ..
		(C. 18,882.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a Customs Memorandum (No. 1841B), which contains the text of an Order-in-Council, dated 4th November, 1914, rescinding the regulations passed under the provisions of the “Destructive Insect and Pests Act,” and, at the same time, prescribing further regulations to be observed in the Dominion respecting destructive insect pests and plant diseases in substitution thereof.

Regulations  
respecting  
Importation of  
Plants and other  
Vegetable Matter.

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

Under these Regulations, which are of some length, no tree, plant or other vegetation or vegetable matter infected with various specified diseases, shall be imported into Canada, except under certain prescribed conditions.

If, on inspection, nursery stock or other vegetation or vegetable matter is found to be infested with any of the specified insects, pests or diseases, it shall be destroyed to the extent deemed necessary by the Inspector appointed under the above-mentioned Act. All packages in which such stock has been contained shall also be destroyed in the same manner.

The destructive insects, pests and diseases to which the said Act shall apply shall include the following:—

*Insects and Pests—*

- The San José Scale.
- The Brown Tail Moth.
- The Woolly Aphis.
- The West Indian Peach Scale.
- The Gipsy Moth.
- The Mediterranean Fruit Fly.
- The Potato Tuber Moth.

*Plant Diseases—*

- Potato Canker.
- Chestnut Bark Disease.
- White Pine Blister Rust.
- Powdery Scab of Potatoes.

The importation of certain species of pine is prohibited, as is also both chestnut and chinquapin from the United States, and all non-canned fruits, plants, &c. from the Hawaiian Islands.

The importation of potatoes into Canada from Europe, Newfoundland, the State of California, or the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, is prohibited.

Certain regulations are also prescribed regarding the importation of potatoes from the State of Maine (U.S.), and the movement of potatoes within or without the Dominion of Canada.

Nursery stock, including all trees, shrubs, plants, vines, grafts, scions, cuttings or buds which are not exempted from entering Canada shall be imported only through certain ports at various respective periods, *viz.*:—

Ports of Entry.	Period of Importation.
Vancouver (B.C.) ... ..	From 1st October to 1st May.
Niagara Falls (Ont.) ... ..	" " " 15th May.
Winnipeg (Man.) ... ..	From 15th March to 15th May
North Portal (Sask.) ... ..	and
St. John (N.B.) ... ..	From 7th October to 7th December.
Windsor (Ont.) ... ..	From 15th March to 15th May
St. John's (P.Q.) ... ..	and
	From 26th September to 7th December.

### *Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

#### **DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.**

At these ports of entry the importations shall be fumigated and a certificate of fumigation will be issued, without which no stock may be taken out of bond.

Certain vegetation and florists' stock (such as greenhouse-grown plants, herbaceous perennials, herbaceous bedding plants, bulbs and tubers) shall be exempt from fumigation, and may be imported at any season of the year through any port without inspection.

It is further provided that other nursery stock of European origin, may also enter the ports of Halifax (N.S.), Sherbrooke (P.Q.) and Montreal (P.Q.), as well as the port of St. John (N.B.), from 15th September to 15th May.

The importation of all parcels of nursery stock through the mails is prohibited, except greenhouse-grown florists' stock, cut flowers, herbaceous perennials and bedding plants, which will be admitted provided that a detailed statement of the contents is attached to such parcels. (C. 19,057.)

#### **COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.**

The Board of Trade have received telegraphic information from H.M.

##### **New Customs Tariff in Force.**

Trade Commissioner in Australia to the effect that a new Customs Tariff has been brought into operation in the Commonwealth.

The Board are not yet in receipt of the details of such Tariff, but particulars will be published in the "Board of Trade Journal" as soon as they are available. (C.I.B. 45,217.)

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in

##### **Denaturation of Spirits for indus- trial purposes.**

Australia copy of a Customs Order (No. 1,749), dated 9th September, 1914, respecting the materials used for denaturing spirits in the Commonwealth.

It is stated in the Order that, owing to the difficulty of procuring denaturants conforming to the prescribed standards, various General Orders\* hitherto issued are suspended until further notice.

The denaturing of spirits for industrial purposes may be permitted by the use of denaturants of quality and quantity approved by the Collector; samples of the denaturants used to be tested periodically to ensure protecting the Revenue. (C. 19,299.)

#### **EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt of copy of a Proclamation,

##### **Exportation of Various Articles to Foreign Ports prohibited.**

dated 4th November, 1914, prohibiting the exportation of various articles to foreign ports from the Protectorate, as follows:—

1. The exportation of the undermentioned articles is prohibited, except to British ports:—

\* No. 1,244, as amended by Nos. 1,290, 1,377, and 1,676; and No. 1,313 (B), as amended by No. 1,497.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE—continued.**

Rubber.

Graphite which is suitable for use in the manufacture of crucibles.

2. The exportation of the undermentioned articles to foreign ports in Europe, the Mediterranean, and Black Sea, except to French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Russian ports (other than Russian ports in the Baltic), is prohibited:—

- (a) Foodstuffs for men and animals, including copra, palm kernels, and cocoa bearing beans;
- (b) All articles which are classed as absolute or conditional contraband of war (Proclamation No. 26 of 1914);
- (c) Range-finders,  
Motors of any make or type,  
Motor tyres,  
Nickel and nickel ore,  
Chrome ore, and  
Woolled sheep skins.

(C. 19.602.)

The "Official Gazette" of the East Africa Protectorate for the 28th October, 1914, contains a General Notice (No. 797), dated 24th October last, giving the Tariff valuations which have been fixed for purposes of export duty on various articles exported from the Protectorate for the period from 1st October to 31st December, 1914, as follows:—

Articles.	Export Tariff Valuations.
Rubber ... ..	Rupees. 36-00
Hides and calf skins ... ..	20 00
Goat skins and kid skins ... ..	13-50
Sheep skins... ..	6-00
Tortoise shells ... ..	Rs. 3 to Rs. 20
Hippo teeth... ..	54-00
Rhino horns ... ..	180-00
Gum copal—	
Sorted ... ..	Rs. 20 to Rs. 30
Mixed ... ..	" 9 " " 18
Siftings... ..	" 1 " " 3
Red No. 1 ... ..	" 20 " " 30
" No. 2 ... ..	" 10 " " 20

(C. 19.505.)

The same issue of the "Gazette" also contains a Government Notice (No. 240), dated 24th October, 1914, prescribing certain Rules under the "Game Ordinance 1909" relative to ivory in transit through the Protectorate.

Under this Notice it is provided that any elephant tusk of less than 30 lbs. in weight, or any piece of ivory which formed part of a tusk of less than 30 lbs. in weight may be introduced into the Protectorate for the purpose of transit through the Protectorate and for no other purpose—provided that every such tusk or piece of ivory is accompanied by a certificate to the satisfaction of the Chief of Customs



*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE**—*continued.*

setting forth the country of origin of such tusk or piece of ivory and signed by an officer of the Administration of such country.

Every tusk or piece of ivory introduced into the Protectorate under the provisions of the above Rule shall be deemed to be lawfully possessed and may be exported from the Protectorate.

All tusks and pieces of ivory introduced into the Protectorate for the purpose of transit under these Rules shall be so introduced at Kisumu and not elsewhere and shall be consigned to Mombasa and exported therefrom and from no other port. (C. 19,504.)

**SIERRA LEONE.**

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 703 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 10th September last relative to the revision of the duties on wines imported into Sierra Leone under Order-in-Council No. 10 of 1914, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a further Order-in-Council (No. 13 of 1914) which was approved by the Legislative Council of Sierra Leone on the 14th October, 1914.

The present Order-in-Council cancels the previous Order-in-Council No. 10 of 1914, and, at the same time, provides for the imposition of revised duties, under the provisions of the Customs Duties Ordinance No. 4 of 1909, on wines imported into Sierra Leone, as follows:—

Articles	Rates of Import Duty.
Wines—	s. d.
Still wines of a strength not exceeding 20 degrees proof spirit ... .. <i>Per gallon</i>	2 3
Still wines of a strength exceeding 20, but not exceeding 30, degrees proof spirit ... .. "	3 3
Sparkling wines ... .. "	4 0
Together with a further sum of 3d. per degree or part of a degree above 30 degrees per centum of proof spirit.	

(C. 19,586.)

**BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.**

The Board of Trade have received from the Superintendent of Customs at Sandakan copy of a Notification (No. 270 of 1914) which has been issued under the Customs Proclamation No. 1 of 1902 and which provides for a revised Customs Tariff on articles imported into and exported from British North Borneo, with effect from 1st October, 1914.

The rates of both the import and export duties are, for the most part, the same as those previously in force, the principal changes effected being as follows:—

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**BRITISH NORTH BORNEO—continued.**

Articles.	Rates of Duty.	
	Old Rates.	New Rates.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>		
Aerated and mineral waters	per 6 doz. pints 70 cts.	72 cts.
" " " " splits	35 cts.	36 cts.
Medicines, patent ... ..	Free	10 % <i>ad val.</i>
Oils used for burning ... ..	20 cts. per case	30 cts. per 100 lbs.
Bandages, lint and cotton wool for medical purposes only	{ Not specially tariffed	Free
Domestic animals ... ..		
Horse or cattle food ... ..		
<b>EXPORTS.</b>		
Camphor ... ..	per kati \$4	\$5
" inferior ... ..	" \$1 to \$3	\$1 to \$4
Orang Utans ... ..	Free	\$5 per head
Native tobacco... ..	per kati 5 cts.	7 cts.
[Inter-District duty on native tobacco of 2½ cts. per kati is repealed.]		

Note.—A kati = 1½ lbs.

(C.I.B. 42,990.)

**RUSSIA.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Ambassador at Petrograd to the effect that a communication from the Russian Ministry of Finance announces that the exportation of *goods of all kinds* from Baltic ports situated within the Governments of Petrograd, Livonia, Courland and Esthonia is prohibited. (C. 19,580.)

With reference to the notice at pages 115-116 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 8th October respecting the prohibition of the exportation of certain goods from Russia, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that, according to a notice in the "Official Messenger" of the 4th/17th November, the export from Russia of *copper, brass, steel and lead* is prohibited, whether across the land frontier of European Russia (including the whole Caucasian frontier) or through any ports of the White, Baltic and Black Seas and the Sea of Azov. Exceptions to the above regulation may be made by the Minister of Finance in the usual manner in favour of allied or neutral countries. (C. 19,487 & 19,734.)

**DENMARK.**

With reference to recent notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from Denmark, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the exportation of *haematite iron ore, ferrochrome, ferro-silicon, barbed wire, sulphuric acid, motor tyres, iron pyrites, nickel ore, chrome ore, malt,*

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

*vegetable stearine for the manufacture of margarine, and raw materials for making gunpowder and explosives* has now been prohibited. The term "copper" (in the list of prohibited exports) covers copper of all kinds including manufactured copper. The exportation of mineral oils and motor spirit, distillates of mineral oils (petroleum liquid, fuel gas oil, &c.) is also prohibited. (C. 19,564.)

**FRENCH WEST AFRICA.**

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 18th November contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 15th November, which prohibits, within the whole extent of the Colonies and territories of French West Africa, the importation, manufacture, sale, &c. of absinthe, of all liqueurs which may be considered as similar to absinthe, and of essence of absinthe and similar products.

The Decree contains a definition of "absinthe" and explains the nature of the liqueurs which are to be considered as similar to absinthe, and also contains further provisions as to penalties for infraction, delays granted for the disposal of existing stocks, &c. The Decree may be seen by persons interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 18,233.)

**SWITZERLAND.**

With reference to the notice at page 650 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" notifying certain additions to the list of articles the exportation of which from Switzerland is prohibited, the Board of Trade are now in receipt of a copy of the "Recueil des Lois Fédérales" for the 27th November which contains the text of the Decree (of the same date) by which the above-mentioned additions were made. The following is a translation of the list of articles added to the schedule of prohibited exports by the Decree in question, and this list should be substituted for that printed last week:—

Saltpetre, unrefined.

Tan, tanbark.

Wool waste, combings.

Artificial wool.

Carborundum, raw.

Pyrites (sulphur iron).

Ferrochrome, ferromanganese, ferrotungsten, all raw.

Copper, lead, zinc, tin, and alloys of these metals: crude or in sheets, discs, bars, wire, plates, &c.

Nickel and its alloys, crude or in plates, sheets, bars, wire, &c.

Aluminium and its alloys, crude or in sheets, bars, plates, wire, &c.

Sulphide of antimony (native antimony).

Petrol motors for automobiles.

Component parts of automobiles, such as chassis, bodies, &c.

### Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

#### SWITZERLAND—continued.

Nitrate and nitrite of lead.  
 Protoxide of nitrogen (laughing gas), compressed, also liquid.  
 Nitrates, such as saltpetre (nitrate of potash), Chile saltpetre (nitrate of soda), nitrate of calcium.  
 Nitrites, such as: nitrite of sodium; nitrite of calcium.  
 Nitric acid; mixed nitric acid (with sulphuric or hydrochloric acid).  
 Hydrochloric (muriatic) acid.  
 Sulphuric acid; sulphurous acid, dissolved in water or compressed, also liquefied.  
 Chloro-sulphuric acid (sulphuric hydrochlorine); oil of vitriol (fuming sulphuric acid).  
 Tannic acid (tannin), gallic acid, etc.  
 Extracts of substances containing tannin, liquid and solid.

(C. 18,777.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the exportation of the undermentioned articles from Switzerland has also been prohibited:—  
 Vegetable and animal oils and fats used in industry, and prepared oils, fats of all kinds, for lubricating purposes.

(C. 19,318.)

#### ITALY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of copy of an Italian Royal Decree by which the undermentioned articles are added to the list of goods which may not be exported from Italy:—Zinc, antimony, brass and bronze, timber, nitrate of potash, "*acqua di ragia*" (oil of turpentine), woollen rags and waste, vaseline, tar, scrap iron and steel, lard, bacon, manganese and manganese ore, bone, horn and other similar materials (raw), asbestos and wares thereof, carbolic acid, iron and steel sheets and plates, tinned or coated with zinc.

(C. 19,309.)

### EXCISE REGULATIONS.

#### COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 603 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 5th March, 1914, relative to amended Excise regulations in the Commonwealth of Anstralia under Statutory Rules No. 345 of 1913, the Board of Trade have now received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia copy of certain regulations (Statutory Rules No. 118 of 1914), dated 13th August, which amend the regulations made under the Statutory Rules No. 345 of 1913 regarding the scale which is prescribed for the purpose of calculating the full quantity of plug and leaf tobacco, cigars or cigarettes produced in a factory in the Commonwealth.

These Regulations, which are made under the "Excise Act, 1901," 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. 19,298.)

## SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

### UNITED KINGDOM.

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

**Steamship  
Services to the  
Continent.**

## MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

### GERMANY.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade learn on good authority from The Hague that figures published by the Rhenish-Westphalian Coal Industry indicate that a further noteworthy recovery took place in the coal industry during the month of October.

The total production of coal by members of the Syndicate amounted in that month to 6,041,509 tons, as against 5,509,528 tons in September, 1914, and 8,662,818 tons in October, 1913. Although the allotment figure allowed for a sale of 7,926,935 tons, yet the total sales in October only amounted to 4,667,084 tons.

The total sale of coke, which increased in the month of October by 168,138 tons, represents only 35.7 per cent. of the sum total of the allotment figure, as against 32.5 per cent. in the previous month.

The sale of briquettes shows the largest increase, amounting to 72 per cent. of the allotment figure, as against 56.2 per cent. in September. In view of these improvements the Syndicate has decreed that for the month of December the percentages of the allotment figures that may be produced shall be increased to 65 in the case of coal (compared with 60 at present), and 75 (instead of 65) in the case of briquettes. Coke remains at 27½ per cent.

German exports of coal to the Netherlands in October were 1,522,619 tons, as against 575,475 tons in the same month of the previous year. (C. 19,020.)

## YARNS AND TEXTILES.

### GERMANY.

The "Leipziger Monatschrift für Textil Industrie" of 21st October states that it has been requested by the "Vereinigung des Wollhandels" in Leipzig to make the following announcement:—

**Release of  
Sequestered  
German Stocks of  
Wool and  
Combed Wool.**

"In reference to the recent sequestration of stocks of wool and combed wool belonging to enemy firms, as well as German stocks against which advances have been made by firms in enemy countries, we are able to announce that the Prussian War Ministry is prepared in principle to support the release of German stocks against which advances have been made, and we are prepared to advise interested parties on the necessary steps to be taken in order to secure the release of German property."

*Yarns and Textiles.***PERSIA.**

The following information has been received from H.M. Consul at Bunder Abbas (Captain H. V. Biscoe):—

Indian cotton piece-goods seem to be steadily gaining popularity in Persia at the expense of those from the United Kingdom. In a period of three years imports of Indian piece-goods have increased by 250 per cent., while United Kingdom piece-goods have declined in the same period by 51 per cent. Indian goods have the benefit of cheaper freight, and can be ordered direct from the factory, whereas in the case of goods from the United Kingdom the native merchant is almost obliged to order his goods through a European merchant firm in India. These causes, combined perhaps with the cheaper labour obtainable in India, permit of the sale in Persia of an Indian article of better quality than the United Kingdom article sold at the same price. Indian imports, however, are confined to cotton piece-goods, the woollen goods shown as coming from India being of United Kingdom manufacture but purchased in Bombay.

Yarn and twist are imported for the use of the carpet industry, and the growth of imports is due to the steadily increasing manufacture of carpets in the Kerman district.

No pure silk piece-goods are imported, as silk materials of excellent quality are manufactured at Yezd. Cotton piece-goods, however, containing a certain admixture of silk, are classified as silk for customs purposes and pay duty accordingly. A table showing the classification for piece-goods containing an admixture of material adopted by the Persian Customs was published on pp. 671-3 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th December, 1912. Attention is again invited to this classification, since cases not infrequently occur where merchants find themselves compelled to pay a much higher rate of duty than they anticipated owing to the admixture of a slightly larger proportion of silk or wool.

## 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 5th December, 1914, were as follows:—

**Corn Prices.**

Wheat	...	...	...	...	42s.	2d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	30s.	2d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	25s.	9d.

For further particulars see p. 728.

A statement is published on p. 729 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 5th December, 1914, as well as of imports during the corresponding week of 1913.

**Imports of  
Agricultural  
Produce.**

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***UNITED KINGDOM - continued.**

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 3rd December, 1914, was  
**Cotton Statistics.** 152,046 (including 445 bales British East African). and the number imported during the forty-nine weeks ended 3rd December was 3,511,372 (including 6,487 bales British West Indian, 13,650 bales British West African, 30,946 bales British East African, and 3,574 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 3rd December was 6,897 and during the forty-nine weeks, 368,614.

For further details see p. 728.

A return showing the number of bales of cotton imported and exported, forwarded from ports to inland towns, and returned to ports, during the month and eleven months ended November, 1914, will be found on p. 727.

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to "Dun's Review" of 10th October, figures just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture show that the production of  
**Lumber Industry in 1913.** lumber in the United States in 1913 was about 770,000,000 board feet less than in 1912. The figures are based upon reports of production which the Department obtains annually from the lumber mills. In 1913, a production of 38,387,009,000 board feet was reported by 21,394 mills as against 39,158,414,000 feet reported by 29,648 mills in 1912 and 37,003,207,000 feet reported by 28,107 mills in 1911. Although about 8,000 fewer mills reported in 1913 than in 1912, most of those not reporting were of small capacity, and the inclusion of their reports would not have materially increased the total.

The production in 1913 of nearly as much lumber as in 1912 is of special significance in view of the business conditions which have existed in the industry. During the first three months of the year the lumber trade was excellent, but in the second quarter the demand for lumber fell off noticeably. Further weakening in the demand during the summer led to a substantial curtailment of production in the yellow pine and Douglas fir regions. The autumn demand did not improve. In general, the year was one of over production and slack business in the principal lumber regions. (S. 17,390.)

**MISCELLANEOUS.****UNITED KINGDOM.**

In the trades compulsorily insured against unemployment, *viz.*:—  
**State of Employment at 4th December, 1914.** building, works of construction, engineering, shipbuilding, vehicle making, &c., the percentage of unemployment at 4th December was 3.61 as compared with 3.69 a week ago, 3.93 a month ago, and 4.18 a year ago. These figures relate to the whole of the

*Miscellaneous.***UNITED KINGDOM**—*continued.*

United Kingdom and include all unemployed workmen in the insured trades. It will be seen that the rate of unemployment in these trades remains below the level of a year ago.

As regards the uninsured trades, the number of men and women on the registers of the Labour Exchanges at 4th December shows a decrease on the figure a week ago, being 50,213 as compared with 53,955. For men alone the corresponding figures were 19,782 and 21,272 and for women 30,431 and 32,683.

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

With reference to the notice on p. 375 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5th November relative to the new stamp taxes proposed in the War Tax Bill, it may be noted that the following special taxes are levied under the new Act, in addition to those noted under Excise Changes on p. 591 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th November. Bankers will pay 1 dol. annually for every 1,000 dols. of capital used, savings banks being under certain conditions exempted. Brokers are to pay a special tax of 30 dols., pawnbrokers 50 dols., commercial brokers 20 dols., custom house brokers 10 dols., and commission merchants 20 dols. Theatres, museums and concert halls are taxed on a graduated scale according to seating capacity, and other places of entertainment are similarly taxed. A new scale of licence taxes has been fixed for dealers in and manufacturers of tobacco in all forms. The new taxes came into force on 1st November.

The section of the Act dealing with the stamping of bonds, debentures, certificates, and other legal documents came into force on 1st of December, and includes taxes on bills of lading, ships' manifests, telegraph and telephone messages (paid by the firms owning or operating the line) certificates of various kinds, brokers' notes, conveyances, &c., &c. Insurance policies are taxed at the rate of one-half per cent. on the amount of the premium.

It should be noted that "any bond, debenture, certificate of stock, or certificate of indebtedness issued in any foreign country shall pay the same tax as is required by law on similar instruments when sold or transferred in the United States."

A copy of the Act, which contains many points of interest to British merchants having dealings with the United States, may be inspected at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 17,046)

Dollar = 4s. 1½d.

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to "Dun's Review" of 31st October, the European war has been responsible for sudden changes in the general hide and leather market, but has especially affected the horsehide trade, owing to the absolute cessation of exports of horse "bitts," which for years have been marketed to Russian consumers. It is unprofitable for

**Horsehide Market.**



*Miscellaneous.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—continued.**

American tanners to make use of these "butts" on account of the "shell," and now that their exportation to Russia has been practically entirely cut off the domestic whole-hide market has naturally been very much upset.

The chief difficulties in the way of exporting horse "butts" to Russian buyers are not so much inadequate transportation facilities as the trouble of properly financing the trade. For many years trading was financed through Berlin or Königsburg, and naturally this source for granting letters of credit, &c. is now closed.

Under such conditions the hide dealers are indisposed to cut whole horse hides. They can market "fronts" to domestic tanners, but "butts" will accumulate with no prospect of disposing of them for a long period. The effect on the market has naturally been to decrease values for whole hides. At a price, "fronts" can be sold, but the dealers say that even if they are able to secure fair rates for these they would be left with their "butts" after trimming, and as a consequence bids for whole hides are being rapidly reduced.

(C. 17,500.)

H.M. Embassy at Washington has forwarded a copy of a Convention between the United States and the South and Central American Republics for the protection of inventions, patents, designs and industrial models.

**Convention with  
South and Central  
American  
Republics for  
the Protection of  
Patents, Designs,  
&c.**

According to this Convention, any persons obtaining a patent of invention in any of the signatory States will enjoy in each of the other States all the advantages relative to patents, &c. in those States, and will consequently have the

right to the same protection and legal remedies against any attack on their rights, provided they comply with the laws of each State.

The countries signing the Convention are the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

The text of the Convention may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 11,799.)

**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 October, 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

\* 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. Ponsenby, 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.

"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 November issue:—The Labour Market in October; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Retail Food Prices; Unemployment among Women in October; Food Prices in Germany; Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in 1913; Labour Disputes in 1913; Reports on Employment in the Principal Industries.

#### COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.

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

- No. 812 Ashanti, 1913. Price 3½d.  
 — Cyprus, 1913-14. Price 3d.  
 No. 820. Jamaica, 1913-14. Price 3d.

#### OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

*Post Office. Report of the Postmaster-General on the Post Office, 1913-14. [Cd. 7,573.] Price 1s. 3d.*

According to an estimate given in this report, the number of postal packets delivered in the United Kingdom during the year ended 31st March, 1914, was as follows:—

	Number.	Increase per cent. over 1912-13.	Average No. for each Person.
Letters ... ..	3,477,800,000	5·4	75·4
Postcards ... ..	926,500,000	3·1	20·1
Halfpenny packets ... ..	1,172,300,000	8·6	25·4
Newspapers ... ..	207,100,000	2·4	4·5
Parcels ... ..	132,700,000	5·2	2·9
Total ... ..	5,916,400,000	5·6	128·3

## 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.

- Olive Crop of Taseany.  
*Daily Consular Reports* (Washington), 13th Nov.
- Fibre Producing Plants in Argentina.  
" *Reviem of the River Plate* " (Buenos Aires), 6th Nov.
- Coffee Market in Hamburg.  
" *Börsen-Zeitung* " (Berlin), 23rd Nov.
- Tobacco Industry in the Philippine Islands.  
*Daily Consular Reports* (Washington), 12th Nov.
- Beo-keeping in South Africa.  
" *Farmer's Advocate* " (Bloemfontein), Nov.
- Pulp Wood for Pit Props.  
" *Pulp and Paper Magazine* " (Montreal), 15th Nov.
- Sugar Market in Germany.  
" *Börsen-Zeitung* " (Berlin), 10th Nov.
- Potato Crop in Russia in 1914.  
" *Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta* " (Petrograd), 18th Nov.
- Crop Prospects in Argentina.  
" *Reviem of the River Plate* " (Buenos Aires), 6th Nov.
- Bean Crop Prospects in Manchuria.  
*Daily Consular Reports* (Washington), 11th Nov.
- Agricultural Prices in Germany.  
" *Neue Freie Presse* " (Vienna), 8th Nov.

#### Machinery, Hardware and Engineering.

- Lighting of Industrial Plants.  
" *Iron Age* " (New York), 19th Nov.
- Practical Tuning and Construction of Power Looms.  
" *Canadian Textile Journal* " (Montreal), Nov.
- Agricultural Machinery Industry in Russia.  
" *Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta* " (Petrograd), 15th Nov.
- Hardware Industry in Rhenish Westphalia.  
" *Börsen-Zeitung* " (Berlin), 10th Nov.
- Turbines in Steel Plants  
" *Iron Age* " (New York), 19th Nov.
- Wire Rope for Dredging.  
" *Engineering and Mining Journal* " (New York), 21st Nov.

#### Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- Copper Situation in the United States.  
" *Engineering and Mining Journal* " (New York), 21st Nov.

#### Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued.

- Ore Deposits of Australia—(continued).  
" *Australian Mining Standard* " (Sydney), 15th Oct.
- Boron in Steel and Iron.  
" *Iron Age* " (New York), 19th Nov.
- Nickel Industry in Canada.  
" *Monetary Times* " (Toronto), 13th Nov.
- Iron Market in Upper Silesia.  
" *Börsen-Zeitung* " (Berlin), 20th Nov.
- Graphite Production and Uses.  
" *Queensland Mining Journal* " (Brisbane), 15th Oct.
- Pig Iron for Copper Precipitation.  
" *Engineering and Mining Journal* " (New York), 14th Nov.
- Cyanide Supply in South Africa.  
" *South African Mining Journal* " (Johannesburg), 31st Oct.
- Coal Market in Germany.  
" *Frankfurter Zeitung* " 6th Nov.
- Oxygen in Steel.  
" *Iron Age* " (New York), 19th Nov.
- Cyanide Solutions: Solubility of Sulphides.  
" *Engineering and Mining Journal* " (New York), 21st Nov.
- Lode and Alluvial Mining in Australia—(continued).  
" *Australian Mining Standard* " (Sydney), 15th Oct.
- Iron and Steel Industry in Southern United States—(continued).  
" *Iron Age* " (New York), 19th Nov.
- Coal Syndicate Operations in Rhenish Westphalia.  
" *Börsen-Zeitung* " (Berlin), 21st Nov.
- Natural Gas and Petroleum Deposits in Queensland.  
" *Queensland Mining Journal* " (Brisbane), 15th Oct.
- Mineral Output of Rhodesia in September.  
" *South African Mining Journal* " (Johannesburg), 31st Oct.
- Wire Rope: Strength and Durability.  
" *Engineering and Mining Journal* " (New York), 21st Nov.
- Rail Failures in the United States.  
" *Iron Age* " (New York), 19th Nov.

#### Railways, Shipping and Transport.

- Port Improvements at Rangoon.  
" *Indian Engineering* " (Calcutta), 31st Oct.
- Railway Earnings in the United States in September.  
" *Bradstreets* " (New York), 21st Nov.

*Foreign and Colonial Publications.***NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.****T-stiles and Textile Materials.**

- Flax Crop in Russia in 1914  
*"Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta"*  
 (Petrograd), 19th Nov.
- Cotton Crop Prospects in India.  
*"Pioneer Mail"* (Allahabad), 6th Nov.
- Spinning and Weaving Industry in the  
 Rhenish Provinces.  
*"Frankfurter Zeitung,"* 14th Nov.
- Cotton Market in Moscow  
*"Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta"*  
 (Petrograd), 20th Nov.
- Jute Industry in Germany.  
*"Frankfurter Zeitung,"* 7th Nov.
- Cotton Industry in Japan.  
*Daily Consular Reports* (Washington),  
 12th Nov.
- Jute Market in India.  
*"Pioneer Mail"* (Allahabad), 6th  
 Nov.
- Cotton Crop in the Trans-Caucasus in 1914.  
*"Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta"*  
 (Petrograd), 5th Nov.
- Worsted Industry in Germany.  
*"Frankfurter Zeitung,"* 14th Nov.

**Commercial, Financial and Economic.**

- Germany: Labour Market.  
*"Börsen-Zeitung"* (Berlin), 7th Nov.
- Argentina: Openings for Trade, &c.  
*Daily Consular Reports* (Washington),  
 14th Nov.
- Russia: German Capital in Electrical  
 Undertakings.  
*"Inzhinier-Finansor"* (Petrograd),  
 15th Nov.
- United States: Failures in October.  
*"Weekly Commercial News"* (San  
 Francisco), 14th Nov.
- Japan: Foreign Trade during Jan.-Sept.,  
 1914.  
*"Yokohama Chamber of Commerce  
 Journal,"* Oct.

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

- Greece: Trade Conditions.  
*Daily Consular Reports* (Washington),  
 11th Nov.
- United States: Progress since 1850.  
*"Broadstreets"* (New York), 21st Nov.
- Algeria: Present Market Conditions.  
*Daily Consular Reports* (Washington),  
 13th Nov.
- Paraguay: Business Opportunities.  
*"Review of the River Plate"* (Buenos  
 Aires), 6th Nov.
- Russia: Industrial Development in  
 Eastern Siberia  
*"Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta"*  
 (Petrograd), 15th Nov.
- Norway: Financial and Commercial Con-  
 ditions.  
*Daily Consular Reports* (Washington),  
 14th Nov.
- United States: Bank Clearings.  
*"Broadstreets"* (New York), 21st Nov.
- Japan: Effect of the War on Foreign  
 Trade.  
*"Economiste Francais"* (Paris), 28th  
 Nov.
- China: Present Trade Conditions.  
*Daily Consular Reports* (Washington),  
 11th Nov.

**Miscellaneous.**

- Sewage Filters.  
*"Engineering News"* (New York),  
 29th Oct.
- Ottawa Royal Mint: Working in 1913.  
*"Monetary Times"* (Toronto), 13th  
 Nov.
- Volumetric Measurement of Liquids on a  
 Large Scale.  
*"Engineering News"* (New York),  
 29th Oct.

**OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.****Australia.—**

- COMMONWEALTH: Trade Volume, 1913.  
 NEW SOUTH WALES: Report of the Chief Commissioner of Railways and Tramways  
 for 1913-14.  
 QUEENSLAND: Post Office Directory, 1914-15.  
 WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Preliminary Crop and Livestock Returns for 1913-14 Season.

**Bahamas.—**Blue Book for 1913-14.**Federated Malay States.—**Chief Secretary's Report for 1913**China.—**Martime Customs: Trade Statistics and Reports of Northern Ports (Aigun to  
 Kuoehow)

## STATISTICAL TABLES.

### Cotton Returns.

**Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported, Forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns, and Returned to Ports during the Month and Eleven Months ended November, 1914, compared with the corresponding periods of the Year 1913.**

	MONTH OF NOVEMBER.		ELEVEN MONTHS ENDED NOVEMBER.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>				
American ... ..	603,589	271,142	2,643,704	2,194,981
Brazilian ... ..	13,455	1,242	210,452	209,417
East Indian ... ..	11,757	6,654	109,930	242,134
Egyptian ... ..	79,132	29,703	444,633	384,124
Miscellaneous... ..	21,412	15,762*	204,281	246,617†
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>729,375</b>	<b>324,503</b>	<b>3,612,605</b>	<b>3,277,273</b>
<b>EXPORTS.</b>				
American ... ..	15,043	18,252	200,025	143,046
Brazilian ... ..	1,725	150	14,275	16,014
East Indian ... ..	5,325	5,376	41,733	60,004
Egyptian ... ..	4,172	9,707	133,090	126,686
Miscellaneous... ..	419	517	10,276	11,929
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>26,684</b>	<b>34,062</b>	<b>404,399</b>	<b>357,679</b>
<b>FORWARDED from PORTS to INLAND TOWNS.</b>				
American ... ..	266,793	225,580	2,659,199	2,106,434
Brazilian ... ..	21,177	9,617	151,335	147,885
East Indian ... ..	4,348	4,123	54,361	71,445
Egyptian ... ..	40,229	21,193	299,997	244,443
Miscellaneous... ..	16,785	11,784	117,381	112,777
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>349,332</b>	<b>272,297</b>	<b>3,282,273</b>	<b>2,682,984</b>
<b>FORWARDED from INLAND TOWNS to PORTS.</b>				
American ... ..	167	112	2,355	2,078
Brazilian ... ..	—	—	6	17
East Indian ... ..	—	1	9	65
Egyptian ... ..	—	—	146	607
Miscellaneous... ..	43	31	68	70
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>2,614</b>	<b>2,837</b>

\* Including 148 bales British West Indian, and 1,632 bales British East African.

† Including 6,477 bales British West Indian, 13,649 bales British West African, 30,946 bales British East African, and 3,574 bales foreign East African.

## Cotton Returns—continued.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 49 weeks ended 3rd December, 1914 :—

	Week ended 3rd Dec., 1914.	49 Weeks ended 3rd Dec., 1914.	Week ended 3rd Dec., 1914.	49 Weeks ended 3rd Dec., 1914.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American . . . . .	112,448	2,379,576	3,290	148,952
Brazilian . . . . .	—	211,033	—	16,014
East Indian . . . . .	2,825	242,651	1,891	62,389
Egyptian . . . . .	31,217	429,747	1,696	129,064
Miscellaneous . . . . .	5,556*	248,365†	20	12,195
Total . . . . .	152,046	3,511,372	6,897	368,614

\* Including 445 bales British East African.

† Including 6,487 bales British West Indian, 13,650 bales British West African, 30,946 bales British East African, and 3,574 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 5th December, 1914, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

Week ended 5th December, 1914	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 5th December, 1914	42 2	30 2	25 9
Corresponding Week in—			
1907	34 8	27 0	18 5
1908	32 8	27 0	17 4
1909	33 3	25 7	17 3
1910	30 9	24 3	16 9
1911	32 9	34 0	20 9
1912	31 0	29 11	19 6
1913	31 2	26 8	18 4

\* 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 5th December, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 5th Dec., 1914.	Correspond- ing week in 1913
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves ... ..	Number	13	24
Sheep and lambs ... ..	"	—	—
Swine ... ..	"	—	—
Horses ... ..	"	22	190
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Cwts.	131,491	183,472
Mutton " " " " ...	"	39,098	67,671
Pork " " " " ...	"	22,083	17,100
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen) ... ..	"	18,996	15,104
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon ... ..	Cwts.	116,325	88,160
Beef ... ..	"	1,523	404
Hams ... ..	"	18,659	14,354
Pork ... ..	"	5,062	2,947
Meat, unenumerated, salted ... ..	"	3,102	1,768
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned) ... ..	"	53,184	35,186
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter ... ..	Cwts.	63,785	73,770
Margarine ... ..	"	32,089	36,998
Cheese ... ..	"	43,134	35,921
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums ... ..	"	60	—
" cream ... ..	"	90	184
" condensed ... ..	"	30,950	26,833
" preserved, other kinds ... ..	"	—	210
Eggs ... ..	Grt. hund.	337,673	515,985
Poultry ... ..	Value £	4,147	10,441
Game ... ..	"	2,121	1,839
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen) ... ..	Cwts.	8,889	8,976
Lard ... ..	"	31,828	34,000
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat ... ..	Cwts.	2,114,500	1,592,300
Wheat-meal and flour ... ..	"	224,500	190,100
Barley ... ..	"	274,400	380,100
Oats ... ..	"	155,900	463,800
Peas ... ..	"	3,730	50,116
Beans ... ..	"	72,920	126,400
Maize or Indian corn ... ..	"	1,050,800	491,900
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples ... ..	Cwts.	124,268	102,358
Apricots and peaches ... ..	"	—	—
Bananas ... ..	Bunches	146,064	139,428
Cherries ... ..	Cwts.	—	—
Currants ... ..	"	—	—
Gooseberries ... ..	"	—	—
Grapes ... ..	"	10,231	2,170
Lemons ... ..	"	20,361	8,768
Oranges ... ..	"	218,408	248,427
Pears ... ..	"	12,696	3,550
Plums ... ..	"	—	—
Strawberries ... ..	"	—	—
Unenumerated ... ..	"	5,132	753
Hay ... ..	Tons	50	316
Straw ... ..	"	10	31
Moss Litter ... ..	"	519	2,221
Hops ... ..	Cwts.	6,001	17,453
Locust beans ... ..	"	37,460	15,420
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions ... ..	Bushels.	228,601	195,432
Potatoes ... ..	Cwts.	2	58,066
Tomatoes ... ..	"	7,597	19,730
Unenumerated ... ..	Value £	3,229	9,778
Vegetables, dried ... ..	Cwts.	32,840	3,489
" preserved by canning ... ..	"	23,176	8,922

**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. All applications regarding advertisement rates, &c., should be sent direct to the sole contractors for advertisements, Messrs. Laughton & Co., Ltd., 3, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C.

For particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom, see notice on p. 683.

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.

## (Application to the Umpire.)

In pursuance of Regulations made by the Board of Trade and dated 26th day of March, 1912, Notice is hereby given that the Umpire (Unemployment Insurance) has received application for decision as to whether contributions are payable or not in respect of the following classes of persons :—

330. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of brake blocks for railway wagons or other vehicles.

Any representations with reference to the above application may be made in writing to the Umpire by, or on behalf of, any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and forwarded to the Registrar, Office of the Umpire, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W., on or before 24th December, 1914.

Notice is further given that the Umpire proposes to give his decision on the above application on or after 28th December, 1914.

## EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS.

3. If before the date specified in the notice any representations with reference to the application are made in writing to the Umpire by or on behalf of any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or the Board of Trade, the Umpire shall take those representations into his consideration, and the Umpire may at any time before the said date require any persons to supply to him such information in writing as he thinks necessary for the purpose of enabling him to give a decision.

All such representations and information shall be open to inspection by any employer or workman appearing to the Umpire to be interested or any persons authorised in that behalf by any such employer or workman or the Board of Trade.

4. Any persons claiming to be interested may apply to the Umpire to be heard by him orally in reference to any application under these Regulations, and the Umpire may, in any case in which he thinks it desirable, require the attendance of any person before him to give oral information on the subject of any application.

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*The decisions of the Umpire upon the foregoing will be announced in the "Board of Trade Journal" in due course.*

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## 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:—

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

1492. Workmen (other than tool or die makers and setters) engaged in making horse shoes by machinery.

1493. Workmen (other than toolmakers and toolsetters) who, not being employed in factories or workshops which are carrying on any insured trade, are engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of bolts, nuts, screws or rivets.

This decision modifies decision A 353(a) ("Board of Trade Journal" of the 11th July, 1912).

*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.

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