

THE  
**Board of Trade Journal.**

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The Offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.—registered telegraphic address, "Advantage, Stock, London;" Code, 5th Edition A.B.C.; telephone numbers, Central 12807; London Wall 4393, 4394, 7936. A statement of the objects and work of the Branch will be found on p. 785.

Special attention is called to the notice on p. 739 regarding the exhibitions of samples of German and Austrian or Hungarian goods which it is intended to hold at Wakefield House, 30 and 32, Cheap-side, E.C. Communications relating to this exhibition should be sent to the Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section) at the above address.

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

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Pocket Knives for Advertising—Toronto Enquiry ... ..	10th Sept., 1914	650
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Sacking, Matting and Rope made in Sweden from Wood-pulp Cellulose ... ..	23rd July, "	265
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Composition Pumice Block—Montreal enquiry ... ..	" " "	66
Materials for Police and Firemen's Uniforms—Argentine Contract offering ... ..	11th June, "	605
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Seeds of "Tagasaste" Bush from Canary Islands ... ..	30th April, "	285
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Felt Filter Bag—Montreal enquiry ... ..	16th " "	116
Foreign Cotton Vests Sold in Bushire District ... ..	19th March "	738

Attention is also called to the following notices:—

Register of firms in the United Kingdom who may desire to receive Confidential Information relative to openings for trade ... ..	739
List of H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions ... ..	785
List of Trade Enquiry Offices in London of the Self-Governing Dominions ... ..	786
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications, &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	780

### OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

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

### *Openings for British Trade.*

*Proclamations and Orders-in-Council relative to the partial prohibition of the exportation of certain articles, and the entire prohibition of the exportation of others, from the United Kingdom, which appeared in the following issues of the "Board of Trade Journal":—6th August, pages 344-5; 13th August, pages 406-11; 27th August, pages 547-9; 3rd September, pages 606-7; 10th September, pages 671-3; and page 747 of this issue.*

#### UNITED KINGDOM.

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

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

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

Applications have already been received in the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade from a large number of firms in all parts of the United Kingdom who wish to get into communication with manufacturers or purchasers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from, or sold to, Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Among a very large number of applications received, the following may be noted, in addition to those instanced last week on pp. 588-9 and in previous issues:—

#### Manufacturers Sought for.

Aluminium—leaf.	Clothing—blouses and under-wear.
Asbestos—compressed fibre sheets.	Cloths—blanket and carpet yarns, satins, plush and damask.
Belts and belting—elastic, leather and webbing.	Confectionery.
Boots and shoes—best quality for export.	Cotton cloths—hosiery prints and edging for laces.
Bottles—cut glass, ink, medicine, and wine.	Cotton wool.
Brassware—general, pipes and plates.	Drapery—tablecloths and ser-viettes.
Buckles—for belts, braces and shoes.	

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

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Electrical apparatus—batteries, lighting and accessories, general fittings, dynamos and motors for automobiles, zinc cells, and magnētos. | Matches—safety.   |
| Enamelware and lacquering—general.  | Mats.   |
| Gloves—fabric for making.   | Motor car and cycle accessories.                                      |
| Handles for tools.  | Oils and greases—aniline oils, motor, and soap-making.                |
| Lamps—hand lamps, motor lamps, cinematograph, and oil.  | Paints—pigments, white lead and enamel ingredients.                   |
| Lead and lead articles—pig lead, pipes, and collapsible tubes.  | Paper—filter, photographic, copying, and marble.                      |
| Leather—artificial, glacé kid, box-calf, and bookbinding leather.   | Sewing machines.  |
| Machinery—drilling, lathes, silk looms, and wood-working.   | Sheet metal—brass, tin, and zinc.                                     |
|   | Stationery—playing cards, drawing-pins, pencils, and office sundries. |
|   | Trimnings— for carriages, fringes, and fancy stitching.               |
|   | Umbrellas.  |

**Markets Sought for.**

- |                           |                                     |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Acetylene generators.     | Gramophones.                        |
| Baking powder.            | Horn.                               |
| Belts and belting.        | Lubricators.                        |
| Bioscopes and appliances. | Malt extract.                       |
| Boot trade accessories.   | Metal foil.                         |
| Bronze powder.            | Mexican fibre prepared for weaving. |
| Building materials.       | Motor bodies.                       |
| Carpets.                  | Office appliances.                  |
| Combs.                    | Printing trades requisites.         |
| Dress fasteners.          | Pumps.                              |
| Esparto grass.            | Tinned hollow-ware.                 |
| Fibre.                    | Woollen cloths.                     |
| Furs.                     |                                     |
| Games.                    |                                     |

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

Applications for the names of manufacturers in the United Kingdom have also been received from firms abroad desirous of purchasing articles of the following classes:—

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

Cutlery for advertising purposes (24,208); manicure scissors, nail clippers, nail files in metal cases (24,213); pharmaceutical products (24,219); sodium cyanide, sodium sulphide, quicksilver, glassware similar to "Jena," porcelain ware and various assay and chemical apparatus such as is used in silver, gold, and nickel mines (24,223); photographic chemicals, nitrate of silver, potassium bromide, potassium iodide, best quality gelatine, photographic paper (25,743); cheap locks and door furniture, cheap cutlery, winnowers, fanning machines, hand threshers (26,041).

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

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified that tenders, are invited by the War Office for the supply of bread and flour, milk, fruit and vegetables, and potatoes, for the use of the Duke of York's Royal Military School at Hutton (near Brentwood) during a period not exceeding six months from 1st October, 1914. Tenders, made out on the proper form, are to be delivered at the War Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., by 10 a.m. on 25th September.

Applications for forms of tender and conditions of contract, and any enquiries as to the method of delivery, approximate quantities, &c., should be addressed to the Duke of York's Royal Military School, Hutton, near Brentwood.

**BRITISH INDIA.**

The Directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders, up to 11 a.m. on 24th September, for the supply of the following:—*Lamps and fittings, steel fishplates, steel fishbolts, cast iron chairs, crank axles, and steel tyres.*

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

**CANADA.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) reports that a Montreal agent, already representing several United Kingdom firms, wishes to secure the representation for the whole of the Dominion east of Ottawa (*i.e.*, part of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island) of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of groceries and foodstuffs, including confectionery.

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

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but any further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

(C.I.B. 25,620.)

\* \* \* \* \*

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. 25,463.)

**HOME ENQUIRIES.**

A Birmingham firm manufacturing fishing reels, rods and lines, rod ferrules and fittings, gaff hooks and landing net rings wishes to secure an agent in Canada.

**Fishing Tackle.**

An important trade organisation in London, and another in Birmingham, make enquiry for names of Canadian manufacturers of bronze powder, which has hitherto been obtained from Germany, and for which a large market exists.

**Bronze Powder.**

A London firm desires to be placed in touch with Canadian lumber merchants with a view to purchasing supplies of oak and other wood for brush manufacturing purposes.

**Oak, &c. for Making Brushes.**

A Dundee firm is desirous of getting into touch with Canadian firms able to send regular supplies of flax fibre.

**Flax Fibre.****CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.**

A Toronto correspondent stated to have experience of the leather trade, and furnishing a London reference, is desirous of securing the agency of a London leather firm wishing to enter the Canadian market.

**Leather.**

Enquiry is made by a Toronto firm for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of brass and copper tubing and steel tubing.

**Brass and Copper Tubing; Steel Tubing.**

A Winnipeg correspondent reports a market for Sheffield cutlery and other hardware, and is willing to take up agencies.

**Cutlery and other Hardware.**

A Montreal firm is desirous of obtaining the representation of a good United Kingdom manufacturer of leather for use in the boot and shoe trade and the trunk and bag trade in Canada, including the ordinary heavy hides, as well as roans, skivers and moroccos.

**Leather.**

**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.

\* \* \* \* \*

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

The following enquiries have been received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 26,197.)

**HOME ENQUIRIES.**

A London company manufacturing polishes seeks reliable Canadian resident agents.  
**Polishes.**

A London company manufacturing mineral waters wishes to secure an opening for them in Canada.  
**Mineral Waters.**

A London firm with direct connections in oilseed-bearing Colonies is desirous of getting into touch with edible oil manufacturers in Canada with a view to supplying such oilseeds as copra, ground nuts, sesame seeds, &c.  
**Oilseeds.**

An East Anglian firm desires the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of broom handles who can quote for prompt delivery.  
**Broom Handles.**

A Scottish firm seeks supplies of hemlock logs suitable for the manufacture of laths, and invites offers from Canadian shippers.  
**Hemlock Logs.**

A Midlands firm of furniture manufacturers asks to be placed in correspondence with Canadian manufacturers of dowels who can quote for its requirements.  
**Dowels.**

**CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.**

A Winnipeg firm covering the territory between the Great Lakes and the Pacific is desirous of securing the representation, upon a brokerage basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of hardware specialities and other goods saleable to the ironmongery trade.  
**Hardware Specialities, &c.**

A firm in Vancouver, which up to the present has represented German manufacturers of steel pipe and structural steel, has now dropped these agencies, and is desirous of effecting a connection with United Kingdom manufacturers of both these commodities.  
**Steel Pipe ;  
Structural Steel.**

A Canadian firm of manufacturers' agents which has been doing business in large quantities of German galvanised telegraph and telephone wire, and also porcelain insulators, is desirous of getting into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers with a view to business.  
**Galvanised Telegraph and Telephone Wire ;  
Porcelain Insulators.**

A manufacturing company in Ontario requires large quantities of chloride of magnesia and wishes to hear from United Kingdom manufacturers desirous of quoting for its requirements.  
**Chloride of  
Magnesia.**

### Openings for British Trade.

#### CANADA—continued.

A Montreal company dealing in electrical supplies asks to be placed in communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of tungsten and carbon electric lamps, street and other fittings for same, and arc lamp carbons, who can supply quotations and other details.

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

#### AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that tenders are invited by the Victorian Government Railways for the supply and delivery of (1) *battery signal machines*; (2) *seamless copper tubes* for locomotives; and (3) *copper sheets*.

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

Sealed tenders will be received by the Secretary to the Railways Commissioners at the above-mentioned address, up to 11 a.m. on 25th November in the case of (1), and 4th November in the case of (2) and (3). *A preliminary deposit of £1 is required in the case of (2), and one-half per cent. of the value of the offer in each of the other cases. Local representation is necessary.*

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

(C.I.B. 25,553.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Adelaide (Mr. J. K. Samuel) reports that tenders are invited by the Public Works Department of the South Australian Government for the supply and delivery of plant required in connection with the Murray River improvement works (see p. 570 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 27th August). The contract includes the supply of *concrete buckets, air compressor, pneumatic drills, saw mill, wood-working and machine shop tools, steam pumps, sand and dredging pumps, locomotive, cement testing outfit, hoisting engines, steam pile drivers, concrete mixers, &c.*

Copies of a detailed list and general description of the items of plant required, *which is intended as a guide only*, may be obtained from the office of the Engineer-in-Chief to the South Australian Government, Adelaide, where also tenders, accompanied by the tenderers' own specifications, will be received up to noon on 13th October\*. Tenderers must state time of delivery in each case and also the price of each item, including customs duty, delivered at the Public Works Stores, Port Adelaide, and all other costs.

\* 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 the Commonwealth who can be instructed by cable.

### Openings for British Trade.

#### AUSTRALIA—continued.

A copy of the detailed list above mentioned may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers and contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 25,558.)

#### NEW ZEALAND.

A report has been received from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand to the effect that tenders are invited by the Public Service Stores Tender Board at Wellington for the supply and delivery of (1) compound for filling potheads; (2) switchboard and conductor cards, plugs, mouthpieces, and mica plates; (3) conductor and receiver cords; (4) envelopes; (5) copper wire; and (6) insulated and braided twin twisted wire.

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c. may be obtained on application to the Controller of Stores, Post and Telegraph Department, Wellington, New Zealand. Tenders must be accompanied by a bank cheque for £10 in the first four cases, £25 in the case of (5), and £20 in the case of (6).

Sealed tenders will be received by the Chairman, Public Service Stores Tender Board, Wellington, N.Z., up to 5 p.m. on 22nd September.\*

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c., may be seen 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. 25,539.)

Extracts from the local Press have been received from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand, from which the following information is taken:—

The ratepayers of the Tokomaru Harbour rating district have approved a proposal to borrow £4,000 for building an extension to the wharf at Tokomaru Bay.

The ratepayers of Te Puke have approved the raising of a loan of £11,000 for a water supply system and street improvements.

(C.I.B. 25,043.)

#### SOUTH AFRICA.

A London firm of agents, claiming to have travelled the South African market for some years, desires to obtain the representation of a United Kingdom firm manufacturing cotton hosiery and underwear of a class designed to compete in the market named with goods hitherto supplied by German makers.

\* 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 the New Zealand who can be instructed by cable.



*Openings for British Trade.*

**SOUTH AFRICA**—*continued.*

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Statistical and Information Department, London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C. (C.I.B. 25,392.)

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa is taking steps to assist buyers in that country to find new sources for the supply of those articles which they have hitherto bought from Germany or Austria-Hungary, and enquiries in this connection have already been received from South African agents dealing in such goods, who now wish to represent United Kingdom firms. It is accordingly suggested that manufacturers in the United Kingdom who are anxious to cater for the requirements of the South African markets in goods hitherto supplied by Germany or Austria-Hungary, should, *as soon as possible*, forward to the office of the H.M. Trade Commissioner, for filing in the Commercial Bureau attached to that office, copies in duplicate of their catalogues, price lists, and other information necessary for the answering of enquiries received from local firms or individuals wishing to handle British-made goods.

Communications on this subject should be addressed direct to H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa, P.O. Box 1346, Cape Town. Postage, plus Customs duty (2d. a pound) on all parcels weighing over 8 ounces, must be prepaid. Revenue stamps for the payment of the duty may be obtained from the office of the High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, 32, Victoria Street, S.W.

(C.I.B. 25,512.)

**MALTA.**

The Crown Agents for the Colonies notify that sealed tenders will be received at the Treasury, Valletta, Malta, up to 11 a.m. on 24th September, for the supply of blankets and counterpanes for the charitable institutions in Malta.

Forms of tender, specifications and conditions may be *obtained* on application to the office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.

**RUSSIA.**

H.M. Consul-General at Moscow (Mr. C. Clive Bayley) reports that a firm of photographic plate makers in that city, which has hitherto purchased materials from German firms to the value of about 500,000 roubles (nearly £53,000) yearly, wishes to get into *immediate* communication with United Kingdom manufacturers able to supply chemical products, including nitrate of silver and photographic paper (*i.e.*, paper on which photographs are printed).

*Openings for British Trade.*

**RUSSIA—continued.**

United Kingdom manufacturers of the articles mentioned may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding this enquiry to the British Consulate-General, Moscow. (C.I.B. 25,743.)

**RUSSIA AND SIBERIA.**

**Footwear; Printed Cotton Goods;**  
**Agricultural Machinery; Bicycles;** See notices on pp. 752-54.  
**Motor Cars and Cycles; Tools; Cutlery, &c.**

**NORWAY.**

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) reports that the Hadeland Electric Works are inviting tenders for the supply of 103,000 metres of galvanised wire, about 5 millimetres in diameter. The wire is to be of best quality, and capable of withstanding at least 5 dippings in a standard solution of copper vitriol.

Tenders should be sent to "Ingeniorkontoret Elektrodrift A/S," Christiania, stating prices c.i.f. Hadeland, and usual particulars of strength, number of dippings, transmission capacity, bending, twisting, &c., and date of delivery. No date for the receipt of tenders is specified. (C.I.B. 24,963.)

**SWEDEN.**

The following commercial enquiries have been received by the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London (*See Note on next page*):—

A firm of importers at Stockholm wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom exporters of meat extract.  
**Meat Extract.** (Reference No. A/564/14.)

Swedish corset manufacturers wish to purchase metal coverings for corset springs from United Kingdom manufacturers. Samples may be inspected at the offices of the Chamber.

**Metal Coverings for Corset Springs; Shirtings; Enamel Paper.** The same firm also requires shirtings and enamel paper. (Reference No. A 575/14.)

A firm of importers at Gothenburg wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom exporters of genuine white lead. (Reference No. A, 579/14.)  
**White Lead.**

A Stockholm company wishes to purchase quicksilver and antimony from United Kingdom exporters. (Reference No. A 562-3/14.)  
**Quicksilver; Antimony.**

A Swedish company makes enquiry for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of phosphor bronze for use in making paper machine wires. (Reference No. A/582/14.)  
**Phosphor Bronze.**

### Openings for British Trade.

#### SWEDEN—*continued.*

A Swedish firm manufacturing enamelled steel hollow-ware is desirous of getting into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers or exporters of dioxide of tin and other colour oxides used in their trade. (Reference No. A/583-6/14.)

*Note.*—Communications relating to these enquiries, quoting the reference numbers, should be addressed to the Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 25,461.)

#### NETHERLANDS.

The British Vice-Consul at Flushing (Mr. P. de Bruyne) reports that firms in that town have notified him that they are desirous of purchasing coal to the total amount of over 2,000 tons, and also 100 tons of briquettes.

**Coal.**

United Kingdom coal merchants 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 direct to the British Vice-Consulate, Flushing.

(C.I.B. 25,531.)

**Lime for Sugar Factories.** See notice on p. 771.

#### NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

H.M. Consul at Amsterdam (Mr. J. J. Broderick) reports that a firm of commission agents at that city, already representing several United Kingdom firms, wishes to get into communication with manufacturers of Birmingham goods, leather purses, buttons, buckets, steel trunks, cheap underwear and hosiery, cotton and elastic bands, cheap confectionery, &c. with a view to representing them on a commission basis, for the sale of their goods suitable for the Netherlands East Indies markets. A representative of the firm is now visiting this country, where he will remain for two or three weeks.

United Kingdom manufacturers may obtain the name and address of the firm on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate, Amsterdam.

(C.I.B. 26,060.)

#### BELGIUM.

H.M. Consul-General at Antwerp (Sir E. C. Heitslet) reports that enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom firms who are prepared to grant sole representation in Belgium for the sale of boot and shoe creams, similar to the German article known as "Pilo," hitherto sold in that country.

Communications from United Kingdom manufacturers of boot creams should be addressed to the British Consulate-General, Antwerp.

(C.I.B. 23,950.)

*Openings for British Trade.***SPAIN.**

H.M. Consul at Corunna (Mr. A. H. Medhurst) reports that a local firm, which has hitherto purchased goods from Germany and Austria, will shortly require fresh supplies of the following goods:—Locks, fittings for doors, handles, and cutlery of cheap make; also winnowers, fanning machines, and hand threshers.

All communications regarding this enquiry should be made direct to the British Consulate, Corunna. (C.I.B. 26,041.)

**HAYTI.**

H.M. Charge d'Affaires at Port-au-Prince reports that the Haytian Government invites tenders for the construction of a water-works' system at Port-au-Prince. Plans and specifications can be *obtained* from the Department of Public Works, Port-au-Prince, where also tenders will be received up to 24th September.\*

A copy of the "Moniteur" containing further particulars of the work to be undertaken, may be *seen* by United Kingdom contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 25,241.)

**BRAZIL.**

H.M. Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro (Mr. D. R. O'Sullivan Beare) has cabled to the effect that several firms in that city are prepared to arrange for the immediate supply in large quantities of dried beef, sugar, maize and bran. United Kingdom firms desirous of purchasing such provisions should telegraph direct to H.M. Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro. Prices quoted f.o.b. for cash against documents. (C.I.B. 25,614.)

**CHILE.**

The "Diario Oficial" of 11th July publishes the text of a decree, dated 7th July, authorising the Antofagasta and Bolivia Railway Company, Limited, to duplicate the existing railway track between the stations north of the port of Antofagasta and the station of Portezuelo. Work must be commenced within a period of six months from the date of the decree and completed within two years.

The company also undertakes to construct, within a period of five years, a quay at the port of Mejillones capable of accommodating merchant vessels of the largest size.

\* 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 Hayti who can be instructed by cable.

## OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

### Confidential Information.

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

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

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

The great volume of information distributed under this system has rendered it necessary to make a small charge for the service *which includes the regular supply of the weekly "Board of Trade Journal,"* 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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### SAMPLES OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN OR HUNGARIAN GOODS.

#### "Exchange Meetings" of Manufacturers and Buyers.

With reference to the notice on p. 664 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th September it has been decided to exhibit samples of particular trades in succession, and with the view of making this

*Samples of German and Austrian or Hungarian Goods.*

exhibition of the greatest practical value to United Kingdom manufacturers and traders it has been decided to arrange a series of "Exchange Meetings" between buyers desirous of obtaining such goods and United Kingdom manufacturers who may already produce or might be likely to produce similar goods in this country.

These "Exchange Meetings" will be arranged trade by trade and will be held at Wakefield House, 30 & 32, Cheapside, London, E.C. Import firms, wholesale firms and shipping firms who have formerly purchased goods from Germany and Austria or Hungary are asked to bring such samples of those goods as may be in their possession for inspection by manufacturers and suppliers. Steps will be taken by the Board of Trade to ensure as far as possible that each exhibition shall be of a comprehensive character.

The seasonal demand for toys makes it desirable to deal with the toy trade first, to be followed by earthenware and china, enamelled hollow-ware, electrical apparatus and appliances and cutlery. The value of Germany's exports in these trades in 1912 was as follows:—

	£
Toys and games ... ..	2,756,500
Earthenware and china ... ..	3,556,000
Enamelled hollow-ware ... ..	1,776,000
Electrical apparatus and appliances ... ..	8,034,000
Cutlery ... ..	1,747,800

The Board are anxious to obtain the names and addresses of any importers, wholesale buyers or shipping firms who would be willing to supply samples of German, Austrian or Hungarian toys which may be in their possession and, if possible, to send a representative to the Exchange Meetings.

The Board of Trade are particularly anxious that firms supplying samples should understand that every care will be taken to ensure that the ordinary channels of trade now existing as between original manufacturer and final consumer are not interfered with, as a result of this scheme, and any representations which firms may wish to make as to arrangement or exhibition of their samples with this end in view, will receive careful consideration.

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GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN HARDWARE AND TOOLS  
SOLD IN AUSTRALIA.

**Exhibition of Samples at Birmingham and Sheffield.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne), under instructions from the Board of Trade, has collected certain samples of foreign hardware, hollow-ware, and tools which compete with similar goods of British origin in the Australian market. These samples include a large number of German goods, and, in connection with the campaign which the Board of Trade has recently started with a view to assisting British firms to secure trade formerly in German and Austro-Hungarian hands, arrangements have been made for their

*German and Austrian Hardware and Tools sold in Australia.*

exhibition in this country. The samples, numbering about 430 in all, divide themselves into the following main headings:—Aluminium ware, enamelled ware, general hardware (bolts, staples, hinges, butts, bells, choppers, hooks, padlocks, stoves, lamps, spoons, &c.), and tools. The aluminium ware, enamelled ware and general hardware are on exhibition at the offices of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, and the tools at the offices of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce. All the samples will afterwards be exhibited in London and in any other industrial centres where it may seem desirable to send them.

A Report relating to these samples, giving full information as to country of origin, prices, &c., has been circulated to firms in the country who may be interested, and copies may also be obtained free 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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TRADE ENQUIRIES REGARDING MARKETS ABROAD.

Requests for information regarding the market for goods of some general description are not infrequently made of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Dominions, the Imperial Trade Correspondents in other parts of the Empire, and of H.M. Consular Officers in foreign countries, without any specific information being given to indicate (a) the precise kind of goods about which the enquirer desires information, and (b) the particular points in regard to which he specially wants to be informed. Attention is directed to this matter because, if applicants would make their enquiries more precise, they would benefit by receiving more precise information. It would also be in their interest to state whether they have already succeeded in obtaining any trade in the country in question, whether they are represented by agents there, and if so by whom, and whether they are satisfied with their representation. It would also be desirable for them to forward copies of their catalogues or printed matter to the Trade Commissioner, Correspondent, or Consul concerned. (C.I.B. 16,428.)

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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 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* :—

*German and Austrian Foreign Markets.*

Anchors, grapnels and chains.	Men's cotton and woollen clothing.
Boots and shoes (except of rubber).	Motor cars.
Brass and brass wares, &c.	Motor cycles.
Brooms, brushes and brush-makers' wares.	Musical instruments.
Buttons, studs, &c.	Oilcloth and linoleum.
Carpets, rugs and matting.	Painters' colours and materials (including varnish).
Cotton hosiery (stockings and socks).	Photographic goods.
Cotton prints.	Printing and lithographic machines.
Cutlery.	Products of the printing industry.
Cycles and parts thereof.	Pumps and pumping machinery.
Electrical appliances and apparatus.	Railway material of iron and steel (except rolling stock and wheels, tyres and axles).
Enamelled hollow ware.	Railway wheels and axles (complete) and tyres and axles.
Engine and boiler packing.	Road locomotives (including steam-rollers).
Felt hats and fezzes.	Saddlery, harness and miscellaneous leather wares.
Furniture.	Screws, nails, bolts and nuts of iron and steel.
Glassware, hollow (glass bottles, &c.).	Sewing and knitting machines.
Implements and tools.	Soaps.
Internal combustion and explosion motors, gas turbines, &c.	Stoneware, earthenware and chinaware.
Iron and steel plates and sheets.	Toys and games.
Iron and steel wire.	Tubes, pipes and fittings of iron and steel.
<i>Lace and embroidery.</i>	Women's and girls' clothing.
Leather gloves and glove leather.	Woolen and worsted piece goods.
<i>Lubricating oils and greases.</i>	
Machine tools.	
Machinery belting.	

Memoranda on a number of other trades, among which may be mentioned certain further classes of machinery, of iron and steel manufactures, jewellery, stationery, portmanteaus, pianos, medicines and drugs, chemicals, rubber goods, silversmiths' ware, chemical manures, railway rolling stock, and umbrellas and sunshades, will be issued in rapid succession.

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

The issue of the memoranda is only the first step. The Commercial Intelligence Branch is prepared to receive and answer personal and written enquiries for further information with regard to particular trades and markets (see also pp. 728-30).

The Board of Trade have also asked for information, through H.M. Trade Commissioners and Consular Officers, as to the commercial and financial situation in the Dominions and foreign



*German and Austrian Foreign Markets.*

markets. Summaries of some of the replies were published on pp. 667-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th September and in previous issues.

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

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MORATORIUM LAWS AND OTHER FINANCIAL  
MEASURES ABROAD.

**Argentina.**

With reference to the notice on page 476 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 20th August last, relative to the adoption of certain financial measures in Argentina, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Buenos Aires now telegraphs that a decree was issued on 1st September prolonging until further notice the suspension of the obligation of the Conversion Office to deliver gold against paper currency.

(C. 9,611.)

**Belgium.**

With reference to the notice on p. 604 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 3rd September relative to the Moratorium in Belgium, the "Moniteur Belge" (Antwerp) of 12th/13th September notifies an extension of the Moratorium whereby the period during which all protests and appeals regarding negotiable instruments falling due before 1st October are to be made is postponed till 2nd October. Payment cannot be demanded from the endorsers or other responsible parties during this period.

During the same period the holder is relieved of the obligation to demand payment on the due date. He is expected to inform the debtor that the bill can be paid at the domicile of the holder.

Interest at the rate of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. will accrue from the date of falling due until payment.

**Brazil.**

With reference to the notice on p. 546 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 27th August relative to the proclamation of a thirty days' Moratorium in Brazil, it is notified that a copy of the "Diario Official" (Rio de Janeiro) of 16th August containing the text of the law (in Portuguese) has been received at the Commercial Intelligence

*Moratorium Laws and other Financial Measures Abroad.*

Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where it may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested.

The Brazilian Government is empowered to extend the Moratorium to a period not exceeding 120 days.

**Denmark.**

H.M. Consul at Copenhagen (Mr. R. Erskine) has forwarded a copy of the August issue of "Denmark Abroad" containing a translation of the Danish Moratorium Law of 21st August. As regards debts with foreigners it is provided that up to 10th October no legal procedure in a Danish Court can be set on foot, nor any executive steps taken—including dstraint on mortgages—to realise any debt incurred before 1st August, 1914, in so far as this has its origin in the carrying on of business both of the first creditor and of the first debtor. Neither can any security, remaining in the country and deposited for debt, be reclaimed during this period.

On the debt falling due, debtors must pay interest on same, if no higher interest has been agreed upon, at the rate of the National Bank in force at the time, but not less than 6 per cent.

The copy of "Denmark Abroad," containing the Moratorium law in English, French, and German, 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.I.B. 24,916.)

**Norway.**

H.M. Minister at Christiania has forwarded the following further particulars regarding the Moratorium Law passed by the Norwegian Storting on 18th August last (see p. 669 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal"):

Pecuniary claims falling due before the Law came into force could not be enforced before 7th September. Claims due in the interval between the coming into force of the Law and 7th September cannot be enforced before 7th October. Five per cent. interest is to be paid on these claims, and the Norwegian bank rate on bills of exchange. These latter need not be met if presented during the Moratorium, and they cannot be protested. The law empowers the Government to extend the Moratorium to six months and to vary its provisions.

In order to alleviate the effects of the Moratorium a further law makes it legal to borrow on the security of demands for money, which cannot be enforced during the Moratorium, even if these are unaccompanied by an acknowledgment of the debt.

The Bank Law has been altered so as to give the Government power at any time to free the Bank of Norway temporarily from its obligation to cash notes in gold. If the notes are declared inconvertible they are none the less to continue to be legal tender.

(C. 9,754.)

## ROYAL PROCLAMATIONS AND GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

### TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

RELATING TO TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS a state of War has existed between Us and the German Empire as from 11 p.m. on 4th August, 1914, and a state of War has existed between Us and the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary as from midnight on 12th August, 1914:

And whereas it is contrary to law for any person resident, carrying on business or being in Our Dominions, to trade or have any commercial or financial transactions with any person resident or carrying on business in the German Empire or Austria-Hungary without Our permission:

And whereas by Our Proclamation of the 5th August, 1914, relating to trading with the Enemy, certain classes of transactions with the German Empire were prohibited:

And whereas by paragraph 2 of Our Proclamation of the 12th August, 1914, the said Proclamation of the 5th August, 1914, was declared to be applicable to Austria-Hungary:

And whereas it is desirable to restate and extend the prohibitions contained in the former Proclamations, and for that purpose to revoke the Proclamation of the 5th August, 1914, and paragraph 2 of the Proclamation of the 12th August, 1914, and to substitute this Proclamation therefor:

And whereas it is expedient and necessary to warn all persons resident, carrying on business or being in Our Dominions, of their duties and obligations towards Us, Our Crown, and Government:

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

1. The aforesaid Proclamation of the 5th August, 1914, relating to trading with the Enemy, and paragraph 2 of the aforesaid Proclamation of the 12th August, 1914, together with any public announcement officially issued in explanation thereof, are hereby, as from the date hereof, revoked, and from and after the date hereof, this present Proclamation is substituted therefor.

2. The expression "enemy country" in this Proclamation means the territories of the German Empire and of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, together with all the colonies and dependencies thereof.

3. The expression "enemy" in this Proclamation means any person or body of persons of whatever nationality resident or carrying on business in the enemy country, but does not include persons of enemy nationality who are neither resident nor carrying on business in the

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.*TRADING WITH THE ENEMY—*continued.*

enemy country. In the case of incorporated bodies, enemy character attaches only to those incorporated in an enemy country.

4. The expression "outbreak of war" in this Proclamation means 11 p.m. on the 4th August, 1914, in relation to the German Empire, its colonies and dependencies, and midnight on the 12th August, 1914, in relation to Austria-Hungary, its colonies and dependencies.

5. From and after the date of this Proclamation the following prohibitions shall have effect, (save so far as licences may be issued as hereinafter provided), and We do hereby accordingly warn all persons resident, carrying on business or being in Our Dominions—

- (1) Not to pay any sum of money to or for the benefit of an enemy.
- (2) Not to compromise or give security for the payment of any debt or other sum of money with or for the benefit of an enemy.
- (3) Not to act on behalf of an enemy in drawing, accepting, paying, presenting for acceptance or payment, negotiating or otherwise dealing with any negotiable instrument.
- (4) Not to accept, pay, or otherwise deal with any negotiable instrument which is held by or on behalf of an enemy, provided that this prohibition shall not be deemed to be infringed by any person who has no reasonable ground for believing that the instrument is held by or on behalf of an enemy.
- (5) Not to enter into any new transaction, or complete any transaction already entered into with an enemy in any stocks, shares, or other securities.
- (6) Not to make or enter into any new marine, life, fire or other policy or contract of insurance with or for the benefit of an enemy; nor to accept or give effect to any insurance of, any risk arising under any policy or contract of insurance (including re-insurance) made or entered into with or for the benefit of an enemy before the outbreak of War.
- (7) Not directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of, or obtain from, an enemy country or an enemy, any goods, wares or merchandise, nor directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of, or obtain from any person any goods, wares or merchandise, for or by way of transmission to or from an enemy country or an enemy, nor directly or indirectly to trade in or carry any goods, wares or merchandise destined for or coming from an enemy country or an enemy.
- (8) Not to permit any British ship to leave for, enter or communicate with, any port or place in an enemy country.
- (9) Not to enter into any commercial, financial or other contract or obligation with or for the benefit of an enemy.
- (10) Not to enter into any transactions with an enemy if and when they are prohibited by an Order of Council made and

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***TRADING WITH THE ENEMY—continued.**

published on the recommendation of a Secretary of State, even though they would otherwise be permitted by law or by this or any other Proclamation.

AND WE DO HEREBY FURTHER WARN all persons that whoever in contravention of the law shall commit, aid, or abet any of the aforesaid acts, is guilty of a crime and will be liable to punishment and penalties accordingly.

6. Provided always that where an enemy has a branch locally situated in British, allied, or neutral territory, not being neutral territory in Europe, transactions by or with such branch shall not be treated as transactions by or with an enemy.

7. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be deemed to prohibit payments by or on account of enemies to persons resident, carrying on business or being in Our Dominions, if such payments arise out of transactions entered into before the outbreak of War or otherwise permitted.

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

9. This Proclamation shall be called the **TRADING WITH THE ENEMY PROCLAMATION, No. 2.**

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

**GOD SAVE THE KING.**

**EXPORTATION OF SUGAR PROHIBITED.**

*At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 11th day of September, 1914.*

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

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

That an Order should be issued prohibiting the exportation from the United Kingdom to all destinations of the following articles:—

Sugar, unrefined;

Sugar, refined and candy;

Molasses, invert sugar, and all sugar and extracts from sugar which cannot be completely tested by the polariscope.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***EXPORTATION OF SUGAR PROHIBITED—continued.**

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.

**FEEDING STUFFS FOR LIVE STOCK.**

In consequence of the high prices of feeding stuffs during August some farmers, small holders, and poultry keepers were tempted to sell their stock prematurely.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have made careful enquiries and have ascertained that there is at the present time an abundant supply of most feeding stuffs in the country, particularly of bran, sharps and other corn offals. Export is permitted only by licence and will be strictly limited, so that the supply available for home consumption will continue to be plentiful, and the Board are advised that for the most part prices have fallen back to a normal level. Unless prices remain fair and moderate, export will be entirely prohibited. The stock of bran in particular is now reported to be large and the price low, so that farmers might with advantage use this valuable feeding stuff more extensively; the Board propose to issue a leaflet on the subject in the course of the next few days, and copies will be supplied free of charge on receipt of applications (which need not be stamped) addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 8, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

**DEVELOPMENT OF FURNITURE TRADE.**

Attention is drawn to the fact that the present time may be regarded as favourable for establishing new connections in the furniture trade between merchants and manufacturers in the United Kingdom and importers in the British Dominions Oversea, in India, and in the Colonies. Many of the factories and workshops in the United Kingdom in the various branches of this trade are not fully employed, and are thus in a position to manufacture expeditiously large quantities of those classes of goods which have hitherto been obtained from other European countries.

Further information may be obtained by communicating with the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Employment would also be found for considerable numbers of workpeople if bodies and persons in the United Kingdom having control of town halls, churches, libraries, assembly rooms, institutions, clubs and hotels were to place orders for any renewal of furniture which will be needed in the next few months, and for any renovating, french polishing, and upholstering. Householders should assist in the same way by having their renovating done now rather than next spring, and by resuming the buying of new furniture.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***RESTRICTIONS ON ALIENS.**

With reference to the notices on p. 484 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 20th August and p. 416 of the issue of 13th August relative to the restrictions on aliens in the United Kingdom, it is notified that a Supplement to the "London Gazette" of 8th September publishes an "Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914," consolidating and amending the previous Orders-in-Council.

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

**GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF RAILWAYS.****Terms of Compensation.**

The Regulation of the Forces Act, 1871, under which H.M. Government have taken possession of most of the railways of Great Britain, provides that full compensation shall be paid to the owners of the railways for any loss or injury they may have sustained thereby, the amount of such compensation to be settled by agreement or if necessary by arbitration.

H.M. Government have agreed with the Railway Companies concerned that, subject to the undermentioned condition, the compensation to be paid them shall be the sum by which the aggregate net receipts of their railways for the period during which the Government are in possession of them fall short of the aggregate net receipts for the corresponding period of 1913. If, however, the net receipts of the Companies for the first half of 1914 were less than the net receipts for the first half of 1913, the sum payable is to be reduced in the same proportion. This sum, together with the net receipts of the railway companies taken over, is to be distributed amongst those companies in proportion to the net receipts of each company during the period with which comparison is made.

The compensation to be paid under this arrangement will cover all special services such as those in connection with military and naval transport rendered to the Government by the railway companies concerned, and it will therefore be unnecessary to make any payments in respect of such transport on the railways taken over.

**GOVERNMENT WAR INSURANCE SCHEME.**

It is an essential feature of the Government War Risks Insurance Scheme that all insured ships must obey implicitly all orders and directions given by the Admiralty as to routes, ports of call, stoppages, &c.

To avoid misapprehension on this point, the Board of Trade wish it to be clearly understood that this provision is intended to secure the safety of both ship and cargo, and that any deviation which may be rendered necessary in consequence of Admiralty orders or directions is in the interest of the cargo as well as of the ship. It is important that this fact should be borne in mind by all parties concerned in the shipment or carriage of goods on insured ships, and that in contracts of carriage the shipowner's obligation to comply with the Admiralty requirements should be fully recognised.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***NAVAL PRIZES.****Names of Vessels Captured or Detained.**

With reference to the notice on pp. 609-10 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 3rd September relative to Naval Prizes, it is notified that a Supplement to the "London Gazette," dated 12th September, contains further lists of vessels detained or captured by the British and French Naval Authorities.

H.M. Embassy at Tokio has been informed by the Japanese Government that innocent cargoes owned by British subjects on vessels which may henceforth be captured will be released as soon as possible in cases where the Prize Court consider there is no objection to this course.

H.M. Embassy at Petrograd has been informed by the Russian Government that British owners of cargoes on vessels detained or captured by the Russian Naval Authorities should make application to the General Staff, Ministry of Marine, Petrograd. Restitution of British-owned cargoes in vessels seized in port will be made administratively without previous judicial decision. The intervention of H.M. Consular Officers in these cases is permitted, and they have been so advised by H.M. Embassy at Petrograd.

The Supplement to the "Gazette," containing the names of the vessels captured or detained, may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

**Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions.**

The "London Gazette" for 15th September publishes a list of Courts in British Oversea Dominions which have been duly constituted Prize Courts, as well as a list of officers who have been authorised to conduct prize proceedings on behalf of the Crown within the jurisdiction of the several Courts. Enquiries with regard to the release of cargoes other than enemy cargoes laden on enemy ships should, except where otherwise stated, be made to such officers.

The same issue of the "London Gazette" also contains a schedule of Prize Courts in which writs or monitions have been issued against owners and parties interested in the ships specified in the same schedule. In each case appearance should be entered by all persons claiming an interest in the ship or cargo before the date mentioned in the schedule, or in cases where this is now impossible appearance should be entered at once.

A copy of the "London Gazette," containing the schedules above mentioned, may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

**NOTICES AFFECTING NAVIGATION.**

The following notices affecting navigation have been issued by the Board of Trade:—

**Italy.**

15th September. —Buoys have been placed in the port of Brindisi to indicate the area dangerous to navigation. Vessels will only be able to enter the harbour between sunrise and sunset, and must pass



*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.*NOTICES AFFECTING NAVIGATION—*continued.*

through a channel 150 metres wide between two buoys painted white and surmounted with a red flag.

**Russia.**

9th September.—H.M. Consul at Batoum states that no vessels are allowed to enter the roads at that place between sunset and sunrise.

Any vessel attempting to pass the beams of the line of fortress search lights will be fired at from the shore batteries.

## STATE WAR RISKS INSURANCE ABROAD.

**Belgium.**

The Belgian Government having requested the assistance of the British Government in carrying out a scheme for the insurance of cargoes carried on Belgian steamers, the Board of Trade have made arrangements by which applications for the insurance of such cargoes will be received at the War Risks Insurance Office (London). The cargoes must be carried on Belgian steamers approved for the voyage by the Belgian Government. In other respects the conditions for the acceptance of insurance will be generally the same as those under the British scheme (see pp. 347-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th August), and the rate of premium will also be the same. An explanatory memorandum containing full information as to the arrangements has been prepared, and copies may be obtained on personal application to the War Risks Insurance Office, Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.

The Belgian Government are opening an office in Antwerp at which applications for insurance will also be received. If approved, these will be transmitted to the War Risks Insurance Office, London, where all policies will be executed.

**Italy.**

H.M. Embassy at Rome reports that a Legislative Decree was issued on 30th August by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, authorising the National Insurance Institute to undertake State re-insurance against war risks at sea, both in the case of native vessels and also, by exception, in that of vessels flying a neutral flag, and both for goods imported to Italy and for goods exported therefrom.

Insurance against war risks is to be made directly through maritime insurance companies or syndicates of national ship-owners conjointly with, or separately from, the ordinary insurance against the general risks of navigation.

The insuring companies may entrust to the National Institute up to 90 per cent. of the war risks. The premium is fixed between 0.05 and 2 per cent.

(C.I.B. 253,000.)

**Sweden.**

H.M. Consul at Stockholm (Mr. W. A. Churchill) has forwarded a translation of a Royal Decree of 17th August instituting a system of State Insurance against war risks for Swedish vessels.

A translation of the Decree may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 24,637.)

## STEAMSHIP SERVICES TO THE CONTINENT.

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

## TRADE CONDITIONS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

## GENERAL.

**Guatemala.**—H.M. Minister at Guatemala reports, under date 18th August, that the commercial and financial conditions of the Republic are in a critical state owing to the outbreak of the European war. Guatemala, like the other Central American States, trades on credits opened in Europe; the shutting down of these credits has led to an almost complete cessation of business, and it is said that the position of one or two banks has become grave.

The economic situation has been much aggravated by natural causes, the rains which should have begun in the month of May having been, up to the time of writing, very deficient, with the result that the crops forming the staple food of the people, such as maize and beans, are failing. If the rains continue to hold off, the coffee crop will also be affected.

(C. 9,619.)

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**Netherlands.**—See notice on p. 766.

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**Russia.**—The following information was received from H.M. Consul-General at Moscow (Mr. C. Clive Bayley) before the outbreak of the war:—

In a city of the size of Moscow it may be stated without fear of contradiction that there is an opening for every class of British merchandise, provided that the import duties do not render the importation impracticable. Even with the high duties in force, United Kingdom goods by reason of their superiority can compete in many cases with the locally-made and protected article, and the Russian customer is quite willing to pay an enhanced price for the best qualities.

That the United Kingdom manufacturer runs a bad second to his German competitor in the race for Russian trade is a patent fact to anybody who will take the trouble to study the shop windows in Moscow. On every side will be seen German goods. An enquiry for an article of British manufacture will be met by an expression of regret that it is not procurable in Moscow, but the shopkeeper offers as a substitute an article, obviously of German origin, which not seldom bears a description or name in English, generally misspelt, but which is nevertheless a subtle piece of flattery to the selling power of the British article, if only it were put on the market.

American-made footwear is being universally adopted by all the middle and upper classes to the detriment of the old knee-high boot of Russian style. The question at once comes to mind: if American, why not British?

*Trade Conditions in certain Countries.*

The question of granting credit is one of outstanding importance. Firms not willing to grant credit for four to six months after the receipt of goods had much better not attempt to enter the Russian market. Their continental competitors will at once offer such credit as is desired and the efforts of the British trader will be useless.

The request for credit is no captious demand in Russia, but an essential corollary of a commerce carried on in a vast Empire in which railways are few, markets widely separated, and roads bad and often non-existent. The majority of the customers are peasants who can only pay on the realisation of the harvest, and the retail merchant must have credit to allow him to carry any stock.

United Kingdom merchants and manufacturers are at fault because they often grant credit where none should be given, and when once bitten, refuse credit where it should be granted freely. This state of affairs is due to the imperfect knowledge of Russian conditions, and can only be rectified by the intimate personal knowledge which can be gained by frequent visits of principals or travellers to the country.

United Kingdom manufacturers and merchants must also remember that in a great trading and manufacturing centre like Moscow, there are many of their fellow-countrymen who by their foresight and adventurous spirit have not only traded with, but established factories in, the district. Many of these are men of large substance and buy for their own account from the United Kingdom, but there are also numbers of others who, though not in affluent circumstances, are anxious and willing to undertake agencies. These men are generally thoroughly conversant with Russian customs and requirements, and speaking Russian themselves would be most useful to United Kingdom firms. In order to employ such men it is generally advisable to make some advance or to supply a stock free of charge, and any expenditure thus incurred is generally compensated for by their extra reliability and commercial integrity.

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**Siberia.**—The following information was received before the outbreak of war from the British Vice-Consul at Omsk (Mr. S. Randrup):—

The general state of trade during 1913 was poor, as Siberia is still suffering from the results of crop failures during 1910-11, when money was advanced by the Government to the peasants. This money was collected during 1913 in spite of the low prices of all kinds of grain, which left the peasants impoverished, with the result that their purchasing power was small and business was generally bad. The sales of harvesting machinery and implements were the smallest for several years and money was very short, the retailers being unable to collect their debts from the peasants. A large number of failures occurred for this reason, with the result that retailers now have a large stock on hand.

The Americans, as usual, had the largest share of the trade in harvesting machinery, and they are likely to continue to dominate

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the market, as they have an enormous organisation, with one or more agents in every village. A few Canadian, German and Swedish machines were also sold, but they have great difficulty in competing with the Americans, as this business requires a large capital. United Kingdom firms could undoubtedly obtain a larger share of the business if they would get into communication with some of the larger firms in Siberia and be easier with their terms of payment, &c.

At present there are very few articles of United Kingdom manufacture to be seen in Siberia. In some cases the import duty, such as that on manufactured *cotton or linen goods*, is so high that Russian goods of the same class can be purchased at a price below the actual duty alone. There are certain classes of *woollen goods* on the market suitable for men's clothes, which are more durable than the domestic articles, but the cost is prohibitive and the demand is not a very large one.

*Cycles* of United Kingdom make are to be obtained, and the sale is increasing as purchasers seem to be satisfied with the machines. Nevertheless, some manufacturers seem to be under the impression that anything is good enough for Siberia, and send out machines which are faulty. *Motor cycles* and *cars* are also finding a sale, but the latter are chiefly of German manufacture. The United Kingdom manufacturer insists upon cash down before shipment, even when dealing with Siberian firms of good reputation, and he naturally loses the business when competitors come forward offering better terms and giving full particulars of cost of freight, duty, with weights, &c. This enables the purchaser to find out what the article will cost him, even if such articles are not on the spot for inspection or immediate delivery. In all probability a sale could be found for tools, cutlery and similar articles of United Kingdom make if the business were worked properly and in the right hands, but a knowledge of the language is necessary. The British Vice-Consul thinks that the United Kingdom can compete with Germany as regards prices, and, if credit were only given to people worthy of it, believes that a certain amount of trade could be obtained, which would materially increase with the sale of good articles.

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**Spain.**—H.M. Consul at Seville (Mr. A. L. Keyser) reports, under date 21st August, that the local export trade has practically ceased owing to the inability of shippers to discount their bills on London and other places abroad. The masters of steamers appear willing enough to proceed to sea, but the present situation leaves them without cargoes. These difficulties are especially felt by the smaller mines in the Seville district and by the wine shippers in Jerez.

(C.I.B. 24,293.)

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**CARPETS.**

**United States of America.**—H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to "Dnn's Review" of 15th August, the present condition of the carpet industry in the United States of America is considered by prominent firms in the trade to be very unsatisfactory. The reduction in the tariff has had

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some effect on certain lines but has not been sufficient to make foreign competition possible, except in the cheaper kinds of floor coverings. A few mills are still working full time, but the majority of the largest concerns are operating either with a reduced force of employéés or at a lesser number of hours per week. Sales throughout the North-West and Middle West are fully up to normal, and in some sections have shown a considerable increase, but throughout the New England and the Eastern and Southern States they have been very light. Practically all dealers in the Chicago district say that the present situation in the carpet trade in the Eastern States, especially in the metropolitan district, is very unsatisfactory, but the opinion is expressed that it will be one of the first industries to respond to more favourable conditions. (C. 9,617.)

\* \* \* \* \*

**LEATHER.**

**Russia.**—The following information was received from H.M. Consul-General at Moscow (Mr. C. Clive-Bayley) before the outbreak of the war:—

The chief characteristic of the leather market for 1913 was the shortage in raw material, which consequently showed a tendency to rise in price. This in turn had its effect on the prices of manufactured leather.

The reasons for this shortage are seen both in the large demand from leather manufacturers, especially in Western Europe, and the diminution in the number of cattle slaughtered in South America (nearly 1,000,000 head).

The Russian leather market suffered both directly and indirectly from these conditions. The Balkan war, too, had an embarrassing effect on the Western European leather market. Not only was the importation of raw leather from Turkey and the Balkans stopped, but, at the same time, the demand for raw material was greatly increased in all markets in view of the needs of the war departments of various countries. Germany and Austria-Hungary sent agents to all parts of the world in search of raw leather—America, China, India and, of course, Russia.

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**United States of America** (*Glazed kid industry*).—H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to "Dun's Review" of 15th August, the branch of the leather trade of the United States which will probably be the most affected by the European War is the glazed kid industry. The value of the exports of this commodity is almost half the total value of all kinds of leather exported, and glazed kid constitutes about 75 per cent. of the exports of shoe upper leather. In fact, the export trade amongst most of the kid tanners is the chief aim of their business, and a few producers sell practically their entire output abroad.

It is believed that practically all these exports to Europe for the present at least will be suspended, but it is hoped that if the war continues for any length of time some means will be devised to transact the business, both as to financing the trade and transporting the goods. Even if arrangements could be perfected with the

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United Kingdom alone it would be of some help, as Great Britain is the largest glazed kid customer of the United States, taking nearly half the entire shipments to Europe.

Tanners are also to some extent in a predicament as to imports of raw material. Out of the total imports of goat skins during the eleven months ended the 31st May last, Europe furnishes about one fifth. The elimination of European supplies, however, may be of less importance than the possibility of the cutting off or curtailing the shipments from the principal sources of supply in India, China, Arabia, North and South Africa and South America, through lack of transportation facilities.

Some persons believe that glazed kid may, in the future, play a much more important part in the domestic upper leather trade than has been the case heretofore, for the reason that calfskins, patent leather and other upper varieties are stiffening in price. Therefore, with glazed kid tanners anxious for an outlet liberal reductions in price are expected, which may cause shoe manufacturers to push the sale of kid shoes to a greater extent, and consumers may view these with more favour if they are able to buy them at a price considerably lower than that for footwear made of other material.

(C. 9,618.)

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**STATE OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES AFTER ONE MONTH OF WAR.**

Enquiries addressed by the Board of Trade to nearly all the principal manufacturers show that employers covering 75 per cent. of the workpeople included in the returns received have not been specially affected by the war; these employers report since the middle of July a total reduction of staff of only 1.3 per cent. Employers of the remaining 25 per cent. covered by the returns report that they have been affected by the war, and have reduced their staff since the middle of July by 27 per cent.

The two industries most affected are the cotton industry and the construction of vehicles, each of which, as compared with the 17th July, shows a contraction of about 19 per cent. in the numbers employed. In the cotton industry another 40 per cent. are working short time.

Other industries showing more than an average reduction of staff are furniture, engineering and tin plates. In the latter, however, though the percentage reduction is still above the average, there has been a very marked improvement of employment since the middle of August.

While coal mines working for export have been affected, the great majority of the coal mines report themselves as unaffected by the war, and at the same time report that they are working reduced hours, which is, of course, the common summer practice. So, too, the short time in the cotton trade can only in part be attributed to the war.

The reports received by the Home Office from the Inspectors of Mines in respect of the week ended 5th September indicate that the position in the mining industry has improved and is on the whole satisfactory. A considerable number of collieries are working only

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four or five days a week (especially in Scotland, Yorkshire, Durham, Northumberland, and North Lancashire), but on the other hand there is considerable pressure in the steam coal trade in South Wales, where more men could be employed if they were available, and in other districts conditions are more or less normal. Even in the districts most affected not many collieries are working less than half time. No distress is reported at present. A large number of men have been called up for service or have enlisted. The increased shipping facilities have helped the export trade. Slate quarrying in Wales is very depressed, but this is due in part to causes other than the war.

As regards agriculture there appears to be no appreciable increase of unemployment; indeed, in some places there is a shortage of labour.

The fishing industry in certain localities has been affected.

The general conclusion is that though there is at the moment a contraction of employment as a result of the war, this contraction has been met to a very marked extent by reduction of hours instead of by reduction of staff. Of the workpeople engaged in production, 93 per cent. are still wholly or partially employed.

Moreover, the returns show that of the contraction of 7 per cent. in the numbers employed at least two-thirds represents men who have left for military or naval service and who are therefore not unemployed. Thus the number of workpeople wholly unemployed (including women) has only increased by a little more than 2 per cent.

The Labour Exchanges are receiving many requests from employers for all classes of employees (including clerks) to fill temporarily the places of those undertaking military or naval service, and have been instructed to give special attention to such requests.

Practically the whole of the above contraction occurred in the first fortnight of the war. Since 14th August, when the first returns were obtained by the Board of Trade, though certain industries have declined while others have improved, the total numbers employed have changed very little.

The Home Office, who have made enquiries on a different basis dealing with factories only, confirm for these industries the deductions drawn from the Board of Trade returns.

Reports have been obtained, by means of personal visits by the Inspectors of Factories, from 10,046 factories employing normally at this time of year 1,335,845 males and 660,653 females. Business is reported normal in 3,206 cases, slack in 5,842, while 998 report pressure of work. Full time is being worked in 55.4 per cent. of factories, 42.3 per cent. are working short time, and only 2.2 per cent. have closed or are preparing to close. There is abundant evidence that employers are making every effort to keep their factories open.

The causes assigned for pressure are—

- (a) supplies for war purposes, 654 cases;
- (b) diversion of trade from other countries, 176 cases;
- (c) other causes, 208 cases.

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Manufacture of supplies for war purposes affects particularly the explosives industry, and to a less extent the woollen, hosiery, metal and engineering trades, ship-building, and the manufacture of food and clothing. Diversion of trade from other countries, though as yet a small, is an increasing influence in the manufacture of hosiery, glass, cutlery, tools, and chemicals, and in the metal industries, and may influence the pottery, tailoring, silk, and millinery trades.

The firms reporting pressure are meeting it in 632 cases by working extra hours, and in 360 cases by employing extra hands.

The causes assigned for slackness of trade are :—

1. Some *trade depression* previous to the outbreak of war caused by (a) over-production following a period of good trade, particularly in cotton spinning, woollen, clothing, and metal industries; and (b) trade disputes, particularly in the building and textile machinery industries.

2. *Shortage and high price of some raw materials.* With the exception of sugar no marked scarcity of any food material is reported.

3. *Lessened and cancelled orders* due to customers withholding orders, especially for luxuries. This is given as the reason in 4,976 of the 5,842 cases of slackness.

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TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE BELGIAN CONGO.

The following information has been received from H.M. Consul at Boma (Mr. W. J. Lamont) :—

The Government of the Belgian Congo takes the largest share of transport on the Upper Congo, and owns forty-three vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 4,424 tons. Five of these are 500-ton stern-wheelers, and ply between Stanley Pool and Stanleyville with mails and general cargo, making the up journey—900 miles—in about 16 days, and the return journey in 10 days. Besides the State boats there are sixty-four small craft, aggregating 2,200 tons, belonging to commercial companies and mission societies.

The congestion of cargo which used to be prevalent at Matadi and Leopoldville no longer exists and, save with regard to quantities of rails and sleepers for new railways being constructed in the Upper Congo, the present shipping on the Congo appears adequate. Most vessels go up river well laden, principally with railway construction material for the Kabalo-Tanganyika and Kambove-Bukama lines, but come down with trifling amounts of export produce.

*The Great Lakes Railway.*—The total length of the Great Lakes Railway when completed will be 268 kilometres (about 165 miles), and by 13th March last it had been laid to kilometre 210. From Kabalo the line proceeds due east through level grassy plains interspersed with small clumps of trees. Its course is roughly parallel with the River Lukuga, which issues from Tanganyika near the proposed terminus and flows into the River Lualaba at a point about 20 miles north of Kabala. 100 kilometres from the lake the country becomes rugged and mountainous, and numerous streams flow northward into the Lukuga,



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necessitating the construction of many bridges and embankments. In the dry season these are dry ravines, but heavy rains in the adjacent mountains convert them in an hour or two to raging torrents, the precipitous fall and heavy volume of which test the strength of bridges and embankments to the uttermost. About 30 miles of line have still to be prepared and laid, and, as numerous deep ravines, swamps and rocky masses will require to be negotiated, the line is not likely to be finished and opened much before the end of 1915.

The lake terminus of the line is to be on the southern bank of the River Lukuga, where it makes its exit from the lake. In this way the bridging of the Lukuga with its deep and powerful current will be avoided; on the other hand the water of the lake there is shallow, and a railway terminal wharf to be effective for landing and shipping purposes must be carried more than 100 yards out from the shore. The heavy surf that frequently breaks on the beach will increase the difficulties of landing, unless the pier is carried well beyond its range. Better landing facilities could be secured at Albertville, the Belgian post on the lake north of the Lukuga, but to reach that point that river would require to be bridged.

That Lake Tanganyika is falling in level is apparent from the sand terrace along its shores at the Lukuga; at a height of 3 metres this affords ample evidence by the number of shells it contains that it once formed part of the bottom of the lake. At Usumbara at the northern end, ninety years ago, it is said the lake was from 7 to 10 metres higher than it now is, and stretched inland 480 metres further than at present. This drop in the lake level is likely to necessitate a constant extension of any piers that may be built at Kigoma, the lake terminus of the Central Railway from Dar-es-Salaam, or at Lukuga.

The German East African Railway from Dar-es-Salaam to Lake Tanganyika was completed in February last (see article on pp. 619-20 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal") and a regular service has been established to the Lukuga mouth on the opposite shore of the lake. When the Belgian line from Kabalo to Tanganyika is completed, the transport question for all European goods intended for a vast area of the Belgian Congo lying between the Lualaba as far north as Stanleyville, and the Great Central African lakes, must assume quite a different complexion. Hitherto, necessarily, this area has been supplied *via* Matadi, and the freight rates have been so oppressive as seriously to impede commercial progress in the Congo basin.

It will be interesting to investigate the effect on Belgian commerce that must follow from the opening of the German Central Railway to the lake. Although the full impact of this line on Congo trade will not be felt to its maximum until the Belgian Kabalo-Lukuga line is completed in 1915 yet it has already made Ujiji an emporium for the supply of European goods to the Eastern Congo. During a recent visit to the lake H.M. Consul saw a small steamer arriving with many bales of cotton and packages of general trade goods for the company working the recently discovered coal strata near Lukuga. All these were marked D.O.A.G. (Deutsch Ost Afrikanische Gesellschaft) and had been purchased at Ujiji. A trader encamped in tents

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on the shores of the lake showed him a large quantity of trade goods and provisions for Europeans which he had brought over from Ujiji to sell. But even as far as Kongolo one finds bales of German cottons from Ujiji that have come overland on the heads of porters by the twenty days' journey from Baraka on the lake *via* Kabambare. That a large area of this part of the Congo is already being supplied by German traders operating from Ujiji is therefore obvious, and this area may eventually extend to as far as Stanleyville, so that the Province Orientale of the Congo and the northern part of the Katanga are likely soon to develop into something of the nature of a commercial hinterland to German East Africa.

An examination of the particulars given below of the freight rates at present in force will show the paramount position of the German Central Railway over the Matadi-Leopoldville route.

*Cottons and other Textiles.*

			<i>Via</i> German Route.	<i>Via</i> Matadi Line and River Congo.
Antwerp to—				
Lukuga	...	...	£27 per ton.	£80 per ton.
Kabalo	...	...	30 "	70 "
Stanleyville	...	...	34 "	48 "

*Provisions.*

Antwerp to—				
Lukuga	...	...	£27 per ton.	£25 per ton.

*Cement.*

			<i>Via</i> German Route.	<i>Via</i> Matadi Line and River Congo.
Antwerp to—				
Lukuga	...	...	£12 per ton.	£20 per ton.
Kabalo	...	...	13 "	19 "
Ponthierville	...	...	15 "	15 "

This calculation is, however, based on the present tariffs of the Great Lakes Railway running between Stanleyville and Kongolo. These tariffs show different rates for "montée et descente," that is, goods going southward from Stanleyville to the Katanga pay heavier freights than export goods passing northward. These tariffs are soon likely to be brought into equality, in which case the following would represent the comparative cost of freight from east and west coasts:—

*Cottons and other Textiles.*

			<i>Via</i> German Route.	<i>Via</i> Matadi Route.
Antwerp to—				
Lukuga	...	...	£27 per ton.	£68 per ton.
Kabalo	...	...	33 "	63 "
Stanleyville	...	...	45 "	48 "

*Provisions.*

Antwerp to—				
Lukuga	...	...	£27 per ton.	£38 per ton.
Kabalo	...	...	33 "	33 "

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	<i>Building Materials.</i>	
	<i>Via</i> German Route.	<i>Via</i> Matadi Route.
Antwerp to—		
Lukuga ... ..	£12 per ton.	£26 per ton.
Kabalo ... ..	15    "	23    "
Kindu... ..	18    "	18    "

The Great Lakes Railway will, when completed by the Belgians in 1915, constitute an extension of the German Central Railway, for the Germans are building a 500-ton steamer for service on Lake Tanganyika, and by this means will connect Kigoma and Lukuga by a regular transport system. The Dar-es-Salaam route is also the quickest to Europe from all places lying between Ponthierville and Kikondja, a distance of over 600 miles, and between a line joining these places and the eastern frontier of the Colony. Express trains are to be run from Dar-es-Salaam to Tanganyika in fifty hours, so that Ujiji, formerly distant many months' march from the Indian Ocean, will now be attainable from London in three weeks.

(C. 6,590.)

## TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

### UNITED KINGDOM.

With reference to the notice at pages 495-6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 20th August respecting the "Animals (Landing from Ireland) Amendment Order of 1914 (No. 24)," under which cattle, sheep, goats and swine brought from Ireland were required to be detained and isolated for 14 days, or to be slaughtered either in or after removal from an Irish Animals Landing Place, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have now issued a further Order revoking the above-mentioned Order as from the 9th September. Animals brought from Ireland are, however, still required to be detained in the landing places for at least ten hours after landing, under the supervision of veterinary inspectors of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, before being permitted to be removed therefrom.

(C. 9,616.)

### BRITISH INDIA.

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 690 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," giving a list of articles prohibited to be exported from British India, the Board of Trade have now received, through the India Office, copy of a telegram from the Viceroy of India, dated 8th September, stating that the prohibition of the exportation of tanned buffalo and cow hides has been relaxed provisionally, with effect from 1st September last, so far as to allow export to the United Kingdom, France and Russia.

(C. 9,801.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**BRITISH INDIA—continued.**

The Board of Trade have also received, through the India Office, copy of a telegram, dated 28th August, 1914, from the Viceroy of India, stating that, under sec. 19 of the Sea Customs Act, the exportation, by sea or land, from British India of the following warlike military and naval stores was prohibited on the

5th August last :—

- Explosives, ammunition and materials used in manufacture thereof.
- All descriptions of, and component parts of, arms, guns and gun-mountings.
- Kites, airships, balloons, aeroplanes and parts thereof.
- Accoutrements.
- Armour plates.
- Heliographs, signal flags and all kinds of naval and military signalling apparatus, including wireless telegraphy apparatus.
- Fuses and detonators.
- Intrenching tools.
- Marine engines and boilers, and parts thereof.
- Materials used in ship construction.
- Mining cables.
- Naval and military stores of all kinds, including boots and shoes, tents, uniform, harness, and other equipment.
- Railway, telegraph, and telephone material.
- Range-finders.
- Search-light apparatus.
- Submarine mines and torpedoes.
- Torpedo net defence or part thereof.
- Barbed wire and implements for cutting and fixing latter.

(C. 9,801.)

The exportation by sea of Welsh coal (except quantities sufficient for bunker requirements) was also prohibited on the 5th August last.

**Exportation by Sea of Welsh Coal (except Bunker Coal) Prohibited.**

(C. 9,801.)

Pending the passing of an Enactment to amend section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, orders have been issued under which export is permitted of prohibited articles to Ceylon, Goa, and the Straits Settlements in sufficient quantities for local needs.

**Exportation of Prohibited Articles to Ceylon, Goa and Straits Settlements Permitted.**

to Ceylon, Goa, and the Straits Settlements in sufficient quantities for local needs.

(C. 9,801.)

A copy of a further telegram, dated 22nd August last, has been received, through the India Office, from the Viceroy of India, stating that arrangements are being made to permit the export of saltpetre to the United Kingdom alone.

**Exportation of Saltpetre to United Kingdom to be Permitted.**

(C. 9,801.)

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

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Customs Memorandum (No. 1808B) dated 20th August, 1914, which lays down the regulations to be observed respecting drawback of duty allowed on imported pig iron when used with pig iron made in Canada in the manufacture of goods for export and other goods in the Dominion.

The Regulations are as follows:—

1. The drawback of Customs duty allowed under the Customs Act Amendment of 1914, not exceeding 99 per cent. of the duty paid, may be paid through the Department of Customs on imported pig iron which, when mixed with pig iron made in Canada, has entered into the manufacture of goods exported and other goods; provided, however, that such drawback shall not be computed on a greater quantity of pig iron than entering into the exported goods; provided also that such drawback shall not be paid unless such pig iron has been used for the purpose herein specified after the 11th June, 1914, nor unless the duty has been paid on the pig iron within three years of the date of the presentation of the claim for drawback.

2. The aforesaid drawback may be paid to the manufacturer or producer of the goods in which the pig iron subject to drawback is used under the following conditions, *viz.*:—

- (a) The quantity of such materials used and the amount of duties paid thereon shall be ascertained.
- (b) Evidence satisfactory to the Minister of Customs in respect of the manufacture or production of the articles in which the said materials are claimed to have been used, shall be furnished, together with the particulars of the goods exported and the quantity of pig iron entering into the manufacture thereof.
- (c) The claim for drawback shall be verified under oath, before a Collector of Customs or Justice of the Peace, in such form as the Minister of Customs shall prescribe.
- (d) The Minister of Customs may also require in any case the production of such further evidence, in addition to the usual averments, as he deems necessary to establish the *bonâ fides* of the claim.

A further Customs Memorandum (No. 1809 B), dated 20th August last, has also been received laying down regulations respecting the payment of drawback of Customs duty on imported pig-iron when used with pig-iron made in Canada in the manufacture of certain agricultural implements, &c., for home consumption in Canada.

**Regulations  
respecting  
Drawback on  
Imported Pig-iron  
used in the  
Manufacture of  
Agricultural  
Implements, &c.  
for Home  
Consumption.**

The Regulations prescribe that—

1. The drawback of Customs duty allowed under the Customs Tariff Act, 1914, not exceeding 99 per cent. of the duty paid, may be paid through the Department of Customs on imported pig-iron

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

used by the manufacturer of mowing machines, reapers, harvesters, binders or attachments for binders in the manufacture of the said goods and other goods for home consumption in Canada; provided, however, that such drawback shall not be paid unless such pig-iron has been used for the purpose herein specified after the 11th June, 1914, nor unless the duty has been paid on the pig-iron within three years of the date of the presentation of the claim for drawback.

2. The aforesaid drawback may be paid to the manufacturer or producer of the said agricultural implements in which the pig-iron subject to drawback is used under certain conditions, which are somewhat similar to those prescribed under the above-mentioned Memorandum No. 1808 B. (C. 10,139.)

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 562 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 27th August last relative to the prohibition of the exportation of military and naval stores to countries other than the United Kingdom or any British possession under an Order-in-Council of the 7th August last, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of further Order-in-Council dated 22nd August, which amends the above-mentioned Order-in-Council of the 7th August by removing "cotton waste" from the list of articles which are prohibited to be exported from the Dominion. (C. 9,686.)

**Exportation of Cotton Waste Permitted.**

**COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.**

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a telegram from the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia stating that a Proclamation was issued on the 8th September prohibiting the exportation of wheat and flour from the Commonwealth to any place outside of the United Kingdom, unless by consent of the Minister for Trade and Customs.

A further Proclamation has been issued prohibiting the exportation of meat from the Commonwealth to any place outside the British Dominions, except by consent of the Minister for Trade and Customs. (C. 9,763.)

**Exportation of Wheat and Flour to all places (except United Kingdom) Prohibited.**

**Exportation of Meat to all places (except British Dominions) Prohibited.**

**WESTERN AUSTRALIA.**

The Western Australia "Government Gazette" for the 7th August, 1914, contains a Proclamation, dated 5th August, which has been issued under the "Insect Pests Amendment Act, 1898," and which prohibits the introduction into Western Australia from the States of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania, and any other place whatsoever of any potatoes infected with certain scheduled potato diseases. (C. 10,058.)

**Importation of Diseased Potatoes Prohibited.**

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.**

The Board of Trade has received copy of a Customs Notice (No. 62), dated 31st July, 1914, giving Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on various articles imported into the Union of South Africa.

**Customs Decisions.**

The following are the principal decisions given :—

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading	Rates of Import Duty.	Rebate upon goods the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or reciprocating British Colonies.
Aluminium powder ... ..	193	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
Baker's bread rasp (for scraping burnt bread)	114A	3 % "	Whole duty.
Bee veils and smokers... ..	114A	3 % "	
Bun powder (unsweetened) ... ..	193	15 % "	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
Centipede knife (for rubber tapping) ...	114A	3 % "	Whole duty.
Circular pricker (for rubber tapping) ...			
Cycle tool bags of leather ... ..	67	25 % "	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
Dictaphones ... ..	193	15 % "	3 % "
Metal moulds for erection of concrete silos...	114A	3 % "	Whole duty.
Milk scone mixture (unsweetened) ... ..	193	15 % "	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
Soluol (used for leather dressing) ... ..	193	15 % "	3 % "
Wireless telegraphy apparatus ... ..	114B	3 % "	Whole duty.

(C. 10,059.)

**RUSSIA.**

With reference to the notice at page 704 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that *fish* and *oilseed* have been added to the list of goods which may be exported from Archangel in ships of *allied* nations to ports of *allied* countries without special permits in each case. (C. 9,749.)

**Exportation of Fish and Oilseed from Archangel.**

**NORWAY.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the exportation of sulphur and flowers of sulphur from Norway is prohibited. (C. 10,268.)

**Exportation of Sulphur Prohibited.**

**DENMARK.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the exportation from Denmark of all horses reserved for the eventual use of the army has been prohibited as from the 5th September.

**Exportation of certain Horses Prohibited**

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**NETHERLANDS.**

The issues of the "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" for the 8th and 9th September contain Decrees which prohibit the exportation from the Netherlands of maize and maize meal, hides and skins, barley flour, and grain offal ("graanafval").

A further Decree again enforces the prohibition of the exportation of sulphuric acid, which had been temporarily withdrawn. (C. 10,108.)

**ITALY (TRIPOLITANIA AND CYRENAICA).**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of translation of an Italian Royal Decree, dated the 13th August and published in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale" of the 21st, providing that from the 14th August the following specific duties were to be assessed on foreign wines imported into Tripolitania and Cyrenaica in addition to the general *ad valorem* duty. Wines of Italian origin are not subject to this surtax.

(a) Wines in casks, barrels, demi-johns, and the like ... .. 7 lire (gold) per hectolitre.

*Note.*—On natural wines of foreign origin containing more than 12° of alcohol, duty is also levied on the alcohol (in addition to the duty on the wine itself) at the rate of 1 litre of spirit for every degree (or fraction of a degree exceeding  $\frac{1}{10}$ ) and per hectolitre.

(b) Wines in bottles ... .. 15 centesimi per bottle.  
[Lira (100 centesimi) = 9·6d.; hectolitre = 22 gallons.] (C. 8,433.)

**URUGUAY.**

The Uruguayan "Diario Oficial" for the 11th August contains a Decree, dated the 8th August, which lays down the procedure to be followed by persons in Uruguay who desire to import naphtha for agricultural motors free of duty, in accordance with the Law of the 6th May, 1911.

The text of this Decree (in Spanish) 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. 10,136.)

**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.**

With reference to the notice on page 505 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 20th August, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of the Argentine Decree, dated the 14th August, which prohibited the exportation of coined gold from the Republic.

Masters and pursers of vessels are exempted from the prohibition as regards their maritime freight money; and passengers for foreign countries are permitted to carry with them their money in gold, provided that the sums taken out of the country do not, by reason of their amount, bear the character of "abusive" exportation. (C. 9,894.)



*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***ARGENTINE REPUBLIC**—*continued.*

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of an Argentine Law which authorises the Executive to prohibit or limit, until the next harvest, the exportation of wheat and wheat flour from the Republic.

**Exportation of  
Wheat and Wheat  
Flour Prohibited.**

In pursuance of this Law, a Decree, dated the 14th August, has been issued, prohibiting the exportation of wheat and wheat flour until further notice. The Minister of Finance is, however, authorised to permit the exportation of the products in question in cases where he considers it necessary. (C. 10,135.)

**JAPAN.**

With reference to the notice at page 712 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Ambassador at Tokio to the effect that a Bill has been passed providing that the "conventional" rates of duty resulting from the Customs Agreement of 1911 between Japan and Germany shall continue to be applied to goods of the kinds affected which are imported into Japan prior to the 31st March, 1915 from countries having treaty relations with Japan. (C. 10,196.)

**Application of  
"Conventional"  
Rates of Duty  
resulting from  
the Customs  
Agreement of  
1911 between  
Japan and  
Germany.**

**PROPOSED EXCISE TARIFF CHANGES.****DOMINION OF CANADA.**

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, copy of the Canadian House of Commons Debates of the 20th August, which contain the text of the Resolutions proposing to revise the excise duties leviable under the Inland Revenue Acts (Act 51 of the Revised Statutes, 1906, as amended by Act 34 of 1908) on various articles distilled or manufactured in the Dominion, with effect from 1st August last.

The following statement shows the rates of excise duty now proposed to be levied on the undermentioned articles, together with the rates at present in force:—

*Proposed Excise Tariff Changes.***DOMINION OF CANADA**—*continued.*

Articles.	Rates of Excise Duty.	
	Present Rates.	Proposed Rates.
Spirits, distilled—	Dols. cts.	Dols. cts.
(a) When the material used in the manufacture thereof consists of not less than 90 per cent., by weight, of raw or unmalted grain, or when manufactured from sugar, syrup, molasses, or other saccharine matter not otherwise provided for ... <i>per proof gallon</i> [And so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for any less quantity than a gallon.]	1 90	2 40
(b) When manufactured exclusively from malted barley, taken to the distillery in bond, and on which no duty of customs or excise has been paid, or when manufactured from raw or unmalted grain, used in combination, in such proportions as the Department prescribes, with malted barley taken to the distillery in bond and on which no duty of customs or of excise has been paid ... <i>per proof gallon</i> [And so in proportion for any greater or less strength, and for any less quantity than a gallon.]	1 92	2 42
(c) When manufactured exclusively from molasses, syrup, sugar, or other saccharine matter, taken to the distillery in bond, and on which no duty of Customs has been paid ... <i>per proof gallon</i> [And so in proportion for any greater or less strength, and for any less quantity than a gallon.]	1 93	2 43
Fermented beverage made in imitation of beer or malt liquor, and brewed in whole or part from any other substance than malt ... <i>per gallon</i> Provided that any brewer using sugar, syrup, or other saccharine matter in the manufacture of beer, and having previously given 10 days' notice in writing, to the Collector of his intention to use such sugar, syrup, or other saccharine matter, and paying the duty hereinbefore mentioned on the beer made therewith, may receive a drawback equal to the duty of excise paid by him on the malt used with such sugar, syrup, or other saccharine matter in making such beer, under such restrictions and regulations as the Department prescribes.	0 10	0 15
Malt—		
(a) On malt manufactured in Canada, subject to excise regulations with respect to coomings and absorption of moisture in warehouse as provided by the Order-in-Council of the 7th February, 1891 ... <i>per lb.</i> Provided that malt may be removed from a malt-house to a distillery in bond, and the duty on such malt may be remitted upon proof satisfactory to the Department that such malt has been used solely for the production of spirits, in which production no other material than malt is used; and provided further that malt used in any licensed bonded manufactory, in the manufacture of malt extract or similar medicinal preparation approved by the Department may have duty thereon remitted under such regulations as the Department establishes.	0 01½	0 03
(b) Malt imported in Canada and warehoused, when taken out of bond for consumption ... <i>per lb.</i> Provided that— Malt imported into Canada, crushed or ground shall be subject to a duty of ... <i>per lb.</i>	0 01½	0 03
	0 02½	0 05

*Proposed Excise Tariff Changes.*

**DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.**

Articles.	Rates of Excise Duty.	
	Present Rates.	Proposed Rates.
	Dols. cts.	Dols. cts.
<b>Tobacco—</b>		
(a) Chewing and smoking tobacco, fine-cut, cavendish, plug or twist, cut or granulated, of every description; tobacco twisted by hand or reduced into a condition to be consumed or, in any manner other than the ordinary mode of drying and curing, prepared for sale or consumption, even if prepared without the use of any machine or instrument, and without being pressed or sweetened, and all fine-cut shorts and refuse scraps, cuttings and sweepings of tobacco made from raw leaf tobacco or the product in any form, other than otherwise provided, of raw leaf tobacco <i>per lb. (actual weight)</i>	0 05	0 10
(b) Common Canadian twist, when made solely from tobacco grown in Canada, and on the farm or premises where grown, by the cultivator duly licensed therefor, or in a licensed tobacco manufactory <i>per lb. (actual weight)</i>	0 05	0 10
(c) Snuff made from raw leaf tobacco, or the product in any form of raw leaf tobacco, or any substitute for tobacco, ground, dry, scented or otherwise, of all descriptions, when prepared for use <i>per lb. (actual weight)</i>	0 05	0 10
(d) Snuff flour, when sold or removed for use or consumption, shall pay the same duty as snuff, and shall be put up in packages and stamped in the same manner as is prescribed for snuff completely manufactured—except that snuff flour not prepared for use, but which needs to be subjected to further processes, by sifting, pickling, scenting or otherwise, before it is in a condition fit for use or consumption, may be sold by one tobacco manufacturer directly to another tobacco manufacturer, and without the payment of the duty, under such regulations as are provided in that behalf by the Department.		
(e) Cigars of all descriptions, made from raw leaf tobacco, or any substitute therefor ... .. <i>per 1,000</i>	2 00	3 00
(f) Cigars, when put up in packages, containing less than 10 cigars each ... .. <i>per 1,000</i>	3 00	4 00
(g) Cigarettes, made from raw leaf tobacco, or any substitute therefor, weighing not more than 3 lbs. per thousand ... .. <i>per 1,000</i>	2 40	3 00
(h) Cigarettes, made from raw leaf tobacco or any substitute therefor, weighing more than 3 lbs. per thousand <i>per 1,000</i>	7 00	8 00
(i) All foreign raw leaf tobacco, unstemmed, taken out of warehouse for manufacture in any cigar or tobacco manufactory ... .. <i>per lb.*</i>	0 28	0 28
(j) All foreign raw leaf tobacco, stemmed, taken out of warehouse for manufacture in any cigar or tobacco manufactory ... .. <i>per lb.*</i>	0 42	0 42
In all tobacco manufactories where less than 50 per cent. of Canadian raw leaf tobacco is used, and where 10 per cent. or more of other materials is used, such materials shall be subject to a duty of 16 cts. per lb. actual weight.		

\* Computed according to the standard established for leaf tobacco.

## SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

### AUSTRALIA.

With reference to the notice on p. 666 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 24th December, 1913, and to previous notices relative to proposed harbour works at Mackay, North Queensland, the Imperial Trade Correspondent at Brisbane (Mr. M. Finucan) reports that, after a certain amount of preliminary work had been done on both the breakwater and viaduct, it was discovered that the ground near the mainland was not suitable for a ferro-concrete structure, and the work was suspended pending the preparation of a new design for the viaduct. The design being prepared is one with steel girders and cast-iron screw columns, with suitable provision for the bad ground. The completed designs are expected to be ready within three months. As the works were interdependent the breakwater work was also suspended.

(C.I.B. 23,606.)

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### FRANCE (MADAGASCAR).

With reference to the notice on p. 506 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 20th August relative to new coasting trade regulations in Madagascar and its Dependencies, the Acting British Consul at Antananarivo (Mr. J. H. Smith) reports the publication, in the "Journal Officiel de Madagascar" of 18th July, of an Order limiting to French citizens and subjects the navigation of steam craft in the coasting trade in Madagascar waters.

(M. 23,676.)

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### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Acting British Consul-General at Boston (Mr. F. O'Meara) reports the formal opening, on the 29th July, of the Cape Cod Canal, connecting Cape Cod Bay with Buzzard's Bay. This waterway is eight miles long, from 100 to 250 feet wide, and when deepening operations are completed it will be 25 feet deep. At present it can accommodate vessels of 15 feet draught. For the first few weeks vessels will only be allowed to pass through the canal by daylight.

The canal shortens the route to Newport and southern ports by about 70 miles, and it is thought that it will reduce the time taken by passenger steamers plying between New York and Boston by from three to four hours. Considerable stress is laid on the gain in safety to coastwise vessels, which will no longer be compelled to traverse the dangerous and difficult crossing of Pollock Rip and Nantucket Shoals.

It is hoped that the canal will enable a saving of 10 cents or more per ton to be effected on cargoes going north and south.

(C.I.B. 23,216.)

## MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to statistics recently issued by the United States Geological Survey, the production of coal in the United States in 1913 has broken all previous records, the output being 570,048,125 tons (of 2,000 lbs.), an increase of 35,581,545 tons, or nearly 7 per cent., as compared with 1912; it is considerably more than double the production of 1900, and more than eight times that of 1880. The value of the coal mined in 1913 is given as 760,488,785 dols. (about £156,322,700).

(C. 9,613.)

## 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 12th September, 1914, were as follows:—

**Corn Prices.**

Wheat	...	...	...	...	37s. 10d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	29s. 11d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	23s. 11d.

For further particulars see p. 782.

A statement is published on p. 783 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 12th September, 1914, as well as of the imports during the corresponding week of 1913.

**Imports of  
Agricultural  
Produce.**

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 10th September, 1914, was 14,988, and the number imported during the thirty-seven weeks ended 10th September was 2,917,216 (including 6,239 bales British West Indian, 13,127 bales British West African, 22,461 bales British East African, and 2,573 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 10th September was 5,010, and during the thirty-seven weeks, 295,425.

**Cotton Statistics.**

For further details see p. 782.

### NETHERLANDS.

H.M. Consul-General at Rotterdam (Mr. E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G.) reports, under date 31st August, that the Netherlands Board of Agriculture has published the following particulars as to the prevailing agricultural conditions in that country:—

**Agricultural  
Conditions.**

Owing to the favourable weather the gathering of the crops has experienced no delay. There is no scarcity of labour, and in some districts the supply has exceeded the demand.

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***NETHERLANDS**—*continued.*

Rye, barley, wheat and peas are almost everywhere collected. In the southern part of the country most of the oats have been gathered. The sunny weather acted favourably on the development of potatoes and sugar beet. In some districts there is demand for consumption potatoes, although at rather low prices.

The rye crop is on the whole disappointing, and barley also gives but moderate results. Oats, peas and wheat promise from good to very good yields, and only in Zeeland suffered more or less from the rain.

Some of the strawboard factories in the north of the country have been closed on account of the want of quick lime and hydrochloric acid. It is reported, however, that during the last few days some arrivals of lime took place. The reduction in the discount rate of the Netherlands Bank was of great assistance to many strawboard and potato-starch factories.

Cattle food is satisfactory, and prices have returned to the normal level now that exportation is again taking place. Prices of butter and cheese are recovering. There is a good demand for cattle for fattening purposes at satisfactory prices.

The dairy factories are again in a position to pay cash for the milk delivered to them, and the fact that the agricultural credit banks have again limited sums at their disposal is of great assistance. (C. 9,410.)

H.M. Consul-General further reports, under date 4th September, that the harvest of potatoes, beans, peas and onions will be plentiful in the Flushing district. The harvest of sugar beet will probably be excellent, but owing to the war the contracts with Belgian sugar refineries will doubtless lapse and large quantities of beetroot will be obtainable at low prices. Beet sugar factories have, so far, principally bought their lime from Lidge, and it is suggested that lime from the United Kingdom might now take its place. (C. 9,955.)

**NORWAY.**

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) has forwarded the following particulars regarding crop conditions in Norway during August, taken from a report by the Norwegian Director of Agriculture:—

The **hay** crops were rather less than usual in some districts in East Norway, but were more than usual in the Romsdalen, Trondhjem, and Nordland Prefectures and in some of the Tromsø districts. The quality was very good everywhere.

The **winter rye** is now all carried, and both straw and grain are up to a good average year in quantity. The quality is very good, except in some cases where rain made the rye sprout. The **winter wheat** has also turned out well.

Nearly all spring grain crops are also carried. The yield of **barley** and **oats** for all Norway is below the average, the crops being worst in East Norway and the Tromsø Prefectures, and in some districts

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***NORWAY**—*continued.*

near Trondhjem. The quality will hardly be up to the average, as it is feared that more small grain than usual will be found. The crops of **peas** and **wheat** are also less than normal in most of the districts where they were cultivated to any extent worth mentioning.

The prospects of the **potato** crop are regarded as being much as usual. The **turnip** crop will, it is thought, be considerably below the normal. Both crops have suffered from drought, and turnips from insects as well.

There is expected to be a shortage of **apples** and **pears**, but **plums** seem fairly plentiful. **Vegetables**, especially cabbages, have not turned out so well as usual.

(C.I.B. 25,462.)

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

According to a report in the "Board of Trade Labour Gazette" for September,\* based on 5,972 statistical returns, **Labour Market in August.** *viz.* 3,221 returns from trade unions (relating to 987,692 members), and 2,751 returns from employers (relating to 1,192,936 workpeople), the effect of the war on employment in August was obscured by the fact that certain industries, notably cotton, were already affected by the more or less general decline in employment, owing to purely trade causes, which had been noticed for some months past. The holiday season, especially in the north, also considerably curtails employment in August in every year. The general effect of all causes was to increase the percentage unemployed in trade unions making returns from 2.8 at the end of July to 7.1 at the end of August—a figure which has frequently been exceeded in periods of bad trade, and which is much lower than that recorded during the national coal strike of 1912, when the percentage rose to 11.3. It should be stated, however, that many employers endeavoured to avoid discharging a portion of their workpeople by putting the whole staff on reduced time.

As compared with July there was a general decline in all industries except in shipbuilding, which benefited by increased activity on Government work. The contraction in employment was especially noticeable at tinsplate works, and in the textile, furnishing and wood-working and pottery trades.

As compared with a year ago there was a general decline, in addition to that which might have been expected as the result of the downward trend in employment already referred to.

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\* For list of principal contents, see p. 778.

## Miscellaneous.

## UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

The following statement shows the quantity and value of fish landed on the English and Welsh and Scottish coasts during the month and seven months ended July, 1914, as compared with the corresponding periods of the year 1913:—

	Month of July.				Seven Months ended July.			
	1913.		1914		1913.		1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>England and Wales—</b>								
Fish, excluding shell								
fish ... ..	1,303,626	818,765	928,579	631,925	6,010,961	4,786,894	5,979,704	4,727,591
Shell fish ... ..	—	28,465	—	21,146	—	183,311	—	179,653
Total value ... ..	—	847,170	—	673,071	—	4,964,205	—	4,907,544
<b>Scotland—</b>								
Fish, excluding shell								
fish ... ..	1,265,453	668,436	1,198,285	506,385	4,848,054	2,288,510	5,700,198	2,262,389
Shell fish ... ..	—	5,651	—	6,018	—	41,657	—	42,671
Total value ... ..	—	674,087	—	511,403	—	2,330,167	—	2,245,060
<b>Ireland—</b>								
Fish, excluding shell								
fish ... ..	85,050	35,270	Not yet available.	—	409,865	180,278	—	Not yet available.
Shell fish ... ..	—	6,921	—	—	—	15,061	—	—
Total value ... ..	—	42,191	—	—	—	195,339	—	—

NOTE.—The above figures are subject to correction in the annual returns.

A statement showing the number of receiving orders and of administration orders under Sec. 125 (Deceased Debtors' Estates) of the Act of 1883 gazetted in England and Wales during the month and eight months ended August, 1914, will be found on p. 784.

### Bankruptcy Statistics.

### NEW ZEALAND.

A report from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand states that a Bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives amending the Motor Regulation Act, 1908, and providing *inter alia* for the taxation of motor vehicles on a horse-power basis.

Under the existing regulations a motor vehicle may be registered with any registering authority, *viz.* the Council of every borough having a population of not less than 5,000, and every County Council. The new Bill substitutes a single register of motors for the whole Dominion, registry offices being established in the principal city or borough of each provincial district.

As a result of a discussion as to the meaning of the term "horse-power" as applied to different makes of cars—many of the heavy



*Miscellaneous.***NEW ZEALAND**—*continued.*

cars of the United Kingdom make, for instance, having a lesser horse-power than some light American cars—the Prime Minister stated that regulations would be made providing that for purposes of taxation 1 horse-power British should be considered equal to from  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  horse-power American.

The text of the Bill may be *seen* by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 23,609.)

**GERMANY.**

The following information was forwarded by H.M. Commercial Attaché at Frankfurt-on-Main (Sir F. Oppenheimer) before the outbreak of the war:—

The Government's paternal care for Germany's foreign trade has found a noteworthy expression in connection with the foreign loans placed upon the German market. Pressure has so long been brought to bear upon the leading banks that it has now become a recognised practice that, before a foreign loan is taken over, the Ministry of Commerce should be consulted to ascertain whether the issue would be a desirable one for commercial reasons, though some financial quarters object very strongly to this novelty of what they call a financial protection. Very important commercial orders are obtained abroad in this manner. The practice has already become so firmly established that something of an apology was published early in 1914, when part of the Bosnian loan was taken over by German banking houses without commercial concessions having been obtained. The Budapest municipal loan brought Germany a rich crop of industrial orders. The industrial demands in connection with the Bulgarian loan, which were admittedly onerous because the German money market was the only one available at the time, were greatly responsible for the failure of the negotiations on the original basis.

**SPAIN (CANARY ISLANDS).**

H.M. Consul at Teneriffe (Mr. J. E. Croker) reports that in 1913 the Canary Islands imported shooks representing a total of some 10,000,000 boxes and crates for packing bananas, tomatoes and potatoes. Practically the whole of the wood for this business, which is one of the largest of its kind in the world, is supplied by Sweden and Norway, the principal port of shipment being Gothenburg. The bulk of the wood is carried on Norwegian steamers, which have been running weekly services between Norway, Sweden, London and the Canary Islands, securing fruit shipments for the return journey.

Sales to the principal importers are on the basis of the St. Peters-

*Miscellaneous.***SPAIN (CANARY ISLANDS)**—*continued.*

burg standard of 165 cubic feet, but retail sales in the islands are made per 1,000 complete crates or boxes; in the case of tomato packing cases, 1,000 laths for joining up 4 tomato boxes into one package are included in the price.

Most of the business is done with the principal importers direct from Scandinavia on a credit basis, and credits usually range from 90 to 120 days from the sighting of the drafts. Very few operations are made on a cash basis.

The average c.i.f. prices per St. Petersburg standard during 1913 were as follows:—Crates, £12 5s.; tomato boxes, £17 12s. 6d.; laths for tomato boxes, £13; potato boxes, £13 12s. 6d.

Further particulars regarding the usual dimensions of shooks for the various crates and boxes, together with a list of the principal importers, may be *seen* by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 23,191.)

**BRAZIL.**

H.M. Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro (Mr. D. R. O'Sullivan-Bear) reports that the foreign trade of Brazil during the first six months of this year showed a decrease of over £11,000,000 as compared with the corresponding period of 1913, and a decrease of over £8,000,000 as compared with the first half of 1912. This decrease is almost entirely due to diminished imports, as the value of the exports has remained practically stationary.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the principal items of export from Brazil during the first six months of this year, the figures for the corresponding period of 1913 being added for purposes of comparison:—

	January-June, 1913.		January-June, 1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kilogs.	£	Kilogs.	£
Cocoa ... ..	10,242,615	576,564	22,516,027	1,084,824
Coffee ... ..	245,756,400	13,984,569	326,774,820	14,884,367
Cotton ... ..	17,426,395	1,044,716	26,433,315	1,631,373
Herva maté ... ..	28,903,652	1,049,850	27,478,598	840,101
Hides and skins ... ..	21,768,156	1,570,346	21,265,280	1,503,662
Rubber ... ..	21,418,640	6,665,166	19,637,165	4,415,021
Sugar ... ..	4,990,561	59,737	7,775,121	68,255
Tobacco ... ..	20,424,705	1,170,391	20,300,042	1,181,655
Other articles ... ..	—	1,464,640	—	1,897,608
Total ... ..	—	27,585,679	—	27,506,866

*Miscellaneous.***BRAZIL**—*continued.*

It will be seen from the above figures that the exports of coffee, cocoa, cotton, and sugar all show a substantial increase as compared with the first half of last year. On the other hand the exports of rubber show a great decrease in both quantity and value.

The increased production of cocoa, cotton, and sugar is a very encouraging feature of these returns, as Brazil must rely largely on the extended cultivation of these products in order to counterbalance the dwindling trade in rubber.

(C. 8,186.)

**CHINA.**

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Peking (Mr. W. P. Ker) has forwarded an extract from the local press, stating that the Government Paper Mill at the Seven Mile Creek was rapidly nearing completion, and that it was expected that it would shortly be ready to start work. The first evidence of this is an enquiry by the mill for quotations for white linen rags.

The re-construction of the water tower has been the chief cause of delay. This work has taken something like four months, and now the mill is only awaiting the finishing work on the tower. Some of the most up-to-date improvements in the manufacture of paper are embodied in the mill, and it will be capable of manufacturing paper from either straw, rags, or wood pulp, and in this connection will be largely experimental. The machines, which are of foreign manufacture, are two in number, one 60 and the other 48 inches wide, manufacturing bond paper for bank notes and paper for general use.

(C.I.B. 20,678.)

**SIAM.**

With reference to the notices on p. 200 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th July, and pp. 676-7 of the issue of 18th June last, relative to the new Trade Marks Law in Siam which is to come into force on 1st October, the Acting British Consul-General at Bangkok (Mr. J. Crosby) reports that a new

Trade Mark Office for receiving applications for registration of marks under the new law has now been opened at Pak Klong Talat, Bangkok. Any such applications, however, which may be received before the law comes into force will be dated 1st October.

(C.I.B. 23,596.)

## GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.\*

### TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of August, 1914, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased\* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 10d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that two volumes of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1913 have been issued, and may be purchased\* at a cost of 5s. 8d. (post free 6s. 2d.) for the first volume and 4s. 1d. (post free 4s. 7d.) for the second. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1909-1913, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country; and in the second volume details as to Customs revenue, transshipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom. The third volume (supplement) will contain a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

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

### BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

### FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

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

**No. 5,385. Trade of Lourenço Marques and other Portuguese Possessions in East Africa in 1913. Price 3½d.**

Transit traffic.	Reports from Beira, Mozambique, Porto Amelia and Quilimane.
Native labour.	
Port and railway developments.	Map.

\* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane London, E.C.; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

*Government Publications.***COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.**

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

No. 806. Gold Coast, 1913. Price 3d.

No. 807. Gold Coast—Northern Territories, 1913. Price 2½d.

**OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.**

*Development Commission. Fourth Report of the Development Commissioners, being the Report for the year ended 31st March, 1914. H.C. 441. Price 8d.*

**COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.**

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

No.	Place.	Price.
<b>Annual—</b>		
780	British Guiana 1912-13 ... ..	4d.
781	Entomological Research Committee, 1912-13 ... ..	1d.
782	Southern Nigeria, 1912... ..	4½d.
783	Jamaica, 1912-13 ... ..	3½d.
784	British Honduras, 1912 ... ..	2½d.
785	Northern Nigeria, 1912 ... ..	5½d.
786	Malta, 1912-13 ... ..	5½d.
787	Uganda, 1912-13 ... ..	5d.
788	Mauritius, 1912 ... ..	3½d.
789	Straits Settlements, 1912 ... ..	5½d.
790	Trinidad and Tobago, 1912-13... ..	6½d.
791	East Africa Protectorate, 1912-13 ... ..	8d.
792	Grenada, 1912 ... ..	3d.
793	Leeward Islands, 1912-13 ... ..	4d.
794	St. Lucia, 1912-13 ... ..	2½d.
795	St. Vincent, 1912-13 ... ..	3d.
796	Bermuda, 1912... ..	1½d.
797	Ceylon (Supplementary), 1912 ... ..	4d.
798	Gibraltar, 1913 ... ..	1½d.
799	St. Helena, 1913 ... ..	2d.
800	Turks and Caicos Islands, 1913 ... ..	1½d.
801	Seychelles, 1913... ..	2d.
802	Ceylon, 1913 ... ..	3½d.
803	Bermuda, 1913 ... ..	1½d.
804	Weihaiwei, 1913 ... ..	—
805	Gambia, 1913 ... ..	1½d.
806	Gold Coast, 1913 ... ..	3d.
807	Gold Coast—Northern Territories, 1913 ... ..	2½d.
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>		
87	Ceylon: Report on the Results of the Mineral Survey ... ..	1½d.
—	Cyprus: Report on the Prevention of Malaria ... ..	2½d.
88	Imperial Institute Reports—V. Oil-Seeds, Fats, and Waxes ... ..	8½d.
89	Nigeria: Report on the Results of the Mineral Survey of Southern Nigeria, 1913 ... ..	1d.

## 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 Trade in Spain  
*Daily Consular Reports* (Washington), 15th Aug.
- Wheat: Situation in Canada.  
*"Monetary Times"* (Toronto), 28th Aug.
- Commercial Standardisation in Tropical Agriculture  
*"Agricultural News"* (Barbados), 15th Aug.
- Citrus Growing in South Africa  
*"South African Mining Journal"* (Johannesburg), 8th Aug.
- Jute Industry in India.  
*"Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales"* (Sydney), 2nd July.
- Grain Trade of Antwerp.  
*Daily Consular Reports* (Washington), 24th Aug.
- Fruit Crops in Canada in 1914.  
*"Monetary Times"* (Toronto), 28th Aug.
- Machinery and Engineering**
- Irrigation in Spain.  
*"Indian Engineering"* (Calcutta), 8th Aug.
- Engineering Opportunities in South America  
*"Engineering News"* (New York), 20th Aug.
- Textile Machines and Processes: Improvements  
*"Indian Textile Journal"* (Bombay), June
- Water-Power Development in California.  
*"Engineering News"* (New York), 20th Aug.
- Electric Annealing Furnaces.  
*"Engineering and Mining Journal"* (New York), 29th Aug.
- Power Looms: Their Practical Tuning and Construction.  
*"Canadian Textile Journal"* (Montreal), Aug.
- Highway Engineering in the United States.  
*"Engineering News"* (New York), 20th Aug.
- Metals, Mining and Minerals.**
- Copper Market in the United States.  
*"Engineering and Mining Journal"* (New York), 22nd Aug.
- Mineral Output in South Africa in July.  
*"South African Mining Journal"* (Johannesburg), 8th Aug.
- Pig Iron Production in Sweden: Recent Developments.  
*"Iron Age"* (New York), 27th Aug.
- Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued**
- Pig Iron Production in United States during 1st half of 1914.  
*"Engineering and Mining Journal"* (New York), 29th Aug.
- Mining Developments in Peru.  
*"Peru To-Day"*, April.
- Geological Survey of Colorado.  
*"Engineering and Mining Journal"* (New York), 22nd Aug.
- Potash Salts and Chemicals in the United States.  
*"Bradstreets"* (New York), 29th Aug.
- Gold Production of the World during 1st half of 1914.  
*"Engineering and Mining Journal"* (New York), 29th Aug.
- Manganese Ore Production in 1913.  
*"Iron Age"* (New York), 27th Aug.
- Mineral Industry in South Africa.  
*"South African Mining Journal"* (Johannesburg), 8th Aug.
- Iron and Steel Resources of India.  
*"Indian Engineering"* (Calcutta), 8th Aug.
- Electrolytic Refining of Copper.  
*"Engineering and Mining Journal"* (New York), 22nd Aug.
- Pig Iron Production in Canada.  
*"Bradstreets"* (New York), 29th Aug.
- Spelter Market in the United States.  
*"Iron Age"* (New York), 27th Aug.
- Diamond Market Conditions.  
*"South African Mining Journal"* (Johannesburg), 8th Aug.
- Railways, Shipping and Transport.**
- Railway Earnings in the United States for the 1st half of 1914.  
*"Chronicle"* (New York), 29th Aug.
- Railway Improvements in United States.  
*"Engineering News"* (New York), 20th Aug.
- Railway Earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for 1913-14.  
*"Chronicle"* (New York), 29th Aug.
- Railway Construction in Chile.  
*"Engineering News"* (New York), 20th Aug.
- Textiles and Textile Materials.**
- Turkish Rug Industry.  
*"Canadian Textile Journal"* (Montreal), July.
- Cotton Yarns and Piece Goods Production in India.  
*"Indian Textile Journal"* (Bombay), June.

*Foreign and Colonial Publications.*

**NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.**

**Textiles and Textile Materials—cont.**

Textile Industry in Canada: Effect of the War.

"*Canadian Textile Journal*" (Montreal), Aug.

Textile Industry: Technical Terms.

"*Possell's Textile Journal*" (Philadelphia), Aug.

Wool and its Manufacture.

"*Canadian Textile Journal*" (Montreal), Aug.

Textile Industry in Japan.

"*Indian Textile Journal*" (Bombay), June.

Motor Tyre Fabrics

"*Canadian Textile Journal*" (Montreal), July.

Clothing: Openings in Mexico.

*Daily Consular Reports* (Washington), 25th Aug.

Sizing and Weighting of Fabrics.

"*Canadian Textile Journal*" (Montreal), Aug.

**Commercial, Financial and Economic.**

South America: Markets for Trade.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 27th Aug.

Peru: Development of the Department of Ancash.

"*Peru To-Day*," May.

Sweden: Co-operative Associations.

*Daily Consular Reports* (Washington), 26th Aug.

**Commercial, Financial and Economic—cont**

South America: Openings for Trade

"*Weekly Commercial News*" (San Francisco), 22nd Aug.

United States: Mine Taxation.

"*Engineering and Mining Journal*" (New York), 23rd Aug.

Cuba: Industries and Trade.

*Daily Consular Reports* (Washington), 14th Aug.

United States: Banking Returns for 1st half of 1914.

"*Chronicle*" (New York), 29th Aug.

Sweden: Commerce and Industries.

*Daily Consular Reports* (Washington), 26th Aug.

Japan: Trade in 1913.

"*Indian Trade Journal*" (Calcutta), 30th July.

South Africa: Financial and Industrial Outlook.

"*South African Mining Journal*" (Johannesburg), 8th Aug.

Austria: Trade (before the War).

*Daily Consular Reports* (Washington), 26th Aug.

**Miscellaneous.**

Bicycles and Motor Cycles in Syria

*Daily Consular Reports* (Washington), 26th Aug.

Fishing Industry in Canada.

"*Canadian Fisherman*" (Montreal), Aug.

Insurance Companies in Argentina.

"*El Comerciante*" (Buenos Aires), Aug.

**OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.**

**British India**—Review of the Trade of India in 1913-14

**Australia—**

QUEENSLAND—Report of the Director of Forests for 1913.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—Statistical Register, 1912—Part I, Population and Vital Statistics; Part III, Accumula-

**Australia—continued.**

tion; Part V, Land Settlement, Agriculture, and Livestock; Part VI, Industrial Establishments; Part VIII, Law, Crime, &c.; Part XII, Miscellaneous.

**Malta**—Report of the Chamber of Commerce for 1913.

## STATISTICAL TABLES.

### Cotton Returns.

**Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 37 weeks ended 10th September, 1914 :—**

	Week ended 10th Sept., 1914.	37 Weeks ended 10th Sept., 1914.	Week ended 10th Sept., 1914.	37 Weeks ended 10th Sept., 1914.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American ... ..	1,327	1,943,176	975	110,329
Brazilian ... ..	—	204,606	800	15,113
East Indian ... ..	2,001	223,401	443	47,765
Egyptian ... ..	5,360	363,848	2,645	111,576
Miscellaneous ... ..	6,360	*182,185	147	10,642
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>14,988</b>	<b>2,917,216</b>	<b>5,010</b>	<b>295,425</b>

\* Including 6,239 bales British West Indian, 13,127 bales British West African, 22,461 bales British East African, and 2,573 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 12th September, 1914, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.**

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
<b>Week ended 12th September, 1914</b> ... ..	<i>s. d.</i> 37 10	<i>s. d.</i> 29 11	<i>s. d.</i> 23 11
<b>Corresponding Week in—</b>			
1907 ... ..	31 5	25 6	17 6
1908 ... ..	31 7	26 0	17 3
1909 ... ..	33 6	26 5	17 9
1910 ... ..	30 11	24 3	16 6
1911 ... ..	32 0	29 0	18 5
1912 ... ..	33 5	29 0	20 5
1913 ... ..	31 9	31 5	18 0

\* 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 12th September, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 12th Sept., 1914.	Correspond- ing week in 1913.
<b>Animals, living:—</b>			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves ... ..	Number	—	392
Sheep and lambs ... ..	"	—	—
Swine ... ..	"	—	—
Horses ... ..	"	4	276
<b>Fresh meat:—</b>			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Owts.	139,513	183,875
Mutton " " " " " " " " " "	"	31,129	95,582
Pork " " " " " " " " " "	"	17,085	10,045
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen) ... ..	"	15,297	13,457
<b>Salted or preserved meat:—</b>			
Bacon ... ..	Owts.	94,393	86,332
Beef ... ..	"	832	966
Hams ... ..	"	11,493	16,991
Pork ... ..	"	5,103	8,116
Meat, unenumerated, salted ... ..	"	2,770	2,622
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned) ... ..	"	6,647	23,633
<b>Dairy produce and substitutes:—</b>			
Butter ... ..	Owts.	59,324	76,725
Margarine ... ..	"	24,963	28,862
Cheese ... ..	"	77,309	52,646
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream ... ..	"	—	164
" condensed ... ..	"	11,812	25,030
" preserved, other kinds ... ..	"	490	52
Eggs ... ..	Gr. Hndr.	133,315	517,484
Poultry ... ..	Value £	193	14,422
Game ... ..	"	187	777
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen) ... ..	Owts.	38,983	24,856
Lard ... ..	"	27,572	33,064
<b>Corn, grain, meal and flour:—</b>			
Wheat ... ..	Owts.	3,097,700	2,382,500
Wheat-meal and flour... ..	"	172,900	302,400
Barley ... ..	"	729,400	479,800
Oats ... ..	"	170,300	202,200
Peas ... ..	"	10,710	51,464
Beans ... ..	"	100	10,940
Maize or Indian corn ... ..	"	649,800	910,700
<b>Fruit, raw:—</b>			
Apples ... ..	Owts.	8,740	13,449
Apricots and peaches ... ..	"	3	50
Bananas... ..	Bunches	178,787	158,231
Cherries ... ..	Owts.	—	—
Courants ... ..	"	—	—
Gooseberries ... ..	"	—	—
Grapes ... ..	"	18,040	19,877
Lemons ... ..	"	6,308	7,263
Oranges ... ..	"	396	3,160
Pears ... ..	"	5,926	37,968
Plums ... ..	"	258	24,729
Strawberries ... ..	"	—	—
Unenumerated ... ..	"	2,516	10,440
Hay ... ..	Tons	—	630
Straw ... ..	"	—	36
Moss Litter ... ..	"	1,106	1,602
Hops ... ..	Owts.	49	2,222
Locust beans ... ..	"	—	—
<b>Vegetables, raw:—</b>			
Onions ... ..	Bushels.	208,626	151,316
Potatoes... ..	Owts.	514	38,140
Tomatoes ... ..	"	62,126	47,854
Unenumerated ... ..	Value £	1,639	5,896
Vegetables, dried... ..	Owts.	2,180	394
" preserved by canning ... ..	"	5,024	11,980

### Bankruptcy.—England and Wales.

**Number of Receiving Orders and Administration Orders under Sec. 123 (Deceased Debtors' Estates) of the Act of 1883 gazetted in the under-mentioned Principal Trades and Occupations during the period indicated:—**

	August.		Eight months ended August.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
	No. 248	No. 125	No. 2,503	No. 2,193
Total gazetted ... ..				
Number gazetted in principal trades and occupations:—				
Agents, commission and general ... ..	1	1	22	27
Auctioneers, estate and house agents ... ..	3	3	20	23
Bakers ... ..	4	5	61	61
Bicycle dealers and manufacturers ... ..	2	1	13	18
Blacksmiths, farriers, &c. ... ..	2	2	7	16
Boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers ... ..	5	2	37	41
Builders ... ..	9	8	113	86
Butchers and meat salesmen ... ..	4	10	81	72
Cab, omnibus and fly proprietors, &c. ... ..	1	—	17	9
Cabinet makers and upholsterers ... ..	2	1	14	19
Carpenters and joiners... ..	3	—	16	16
Carriers, earmen, lightermen, and hauliers... ..	4	1	33	23
Chemists, druggists, and chemical manufacturers... ..	1	1	12	11
Clothiers, outfitters, &c. ... ..	2	2	19	19
Coal and coke merchants and dealers ... ..	4	2	46	40
Colliers, miners, &c. ... ..	4	—	17	19
Confectioners and pastry cooks ... ..	4	1	33	27
Corn, flour, seed, hay and straw merchants ... ..	2	—	22	19
Dairymen, cowkeepers, &c. ... ..	1	—	17	14
Decorators, painters, plumbers, glaziers, &c. ... ..	3	2	44	46
Drapers, haberdashers, &c. ... ..	3	4	47	68
Electricians and electrical engineers ... ..	1	—	12	8
Engineers and founders ... ..	2	—	15	17
Farmers and graziers ... ..	11	4	118	95
Fishmongers, poulterers, &c. ... ..	3	—	37	33
Furniture dealers and makers ... ..	2	2	19	19
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen and market gardeners ... ..	2	—	19	18
Greengrocers, fruiterers, &c. ... ..	6	3	51	53
Grocers ... ..	10	6	157	112
Ironmongers ... ..	—	1	10	11
Jewellers, watchmakers, silversmiths ... ..	2	2	22	25
Merchants, general ... ..	1	1	17	26
Milliners, dressmakers, &c. ... ..	2	—	13	12
Printers, booksellers and publishers... ..	3	2	12	12
Provision merchants ... ..	3	1	18	9
Publicans and hotel keepers, &c. ... ..	9	8	78	75
Restaurant, coffee and eating-house keepers ... ..	3	1	17	11
Saddlers and harness makers ... ..	2	1	16	10
Stationers ... ..	2	—	15	11
Tailors ... ..	8	4	47	57
Tobacconists, &c. ... ..	1	—	32	21
Travellers, commercial, &c. ... ..	—	—	26	26

**H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.**

Canada and Newfoundland...	H.M. Trade Commissioner, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. Telegraphic Address, "Britcom."
Commonwealth of Australia..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, Commerce House, Melbourne. Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"; and New Zealand Insurance Buildings, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney.
New Zealand... ..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Wellington. Telegraphic Address, "Advantage."
South Africa ... ..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1346. Cape Town. Telegraphic Address, "Austere."

**Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.**

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

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

The "Board of Trade Journal" is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" is issued weekly at the price of 3d., the annual rate, inclusive of postage within the United Kingdom, being 15s. 2d. All applications respecting subscription, or the purchase of single copies, should be addressed in London to Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, E.C.; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; in Edinburgh to H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street; in Dublin to Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street; or to the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

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

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

**TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES IN LONDON OF THE  
SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.**

Trade Enquiry Offices are maintained in London at the following addresses by the Governments indicated, viz. :—

Dominion of Canada ... ..	17, Victoria Street, S.W.; also 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. (Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner).
Commonwealth of Australia. ...	72, Victoria Street, S.W.
New South Wales ... ..	123-5, Cannon Street, E.C.
Victoria ... ..	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.
Queensland ... ..	409, West Strand, W.C.
South Australia ... ..	85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Western Australia ... ..	15, Victoria Street, S.W.
Tasmania ... ..	56, Victoria Street, S.W.
Dominion of New Zealand ... ..	13, Victoria Street, S.W.
Union of South Africa ... ..	Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C.

Trade enquiries in regard to Rhodesia may be made at the office of the British South Africa Co., 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911. PART II.—

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

**Decisions by the Umpire.**

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Board of Trade hereby give Notice of the following decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable:—

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

1469. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of bellows-made vacuum cleaners. (Application 319.)

(This decision reverses decision A 943 ("Board of Trade Journal" of the 5th September, 1912) in so far as the two conflict.)

1472. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in fixing anthracite stoves where no brickwork is required. (Application 314.)

*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.

