

# THE Board of Trade Journal.

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The objects and work of the Branch are described on p. 534.

A series of "Exchange Meetings," with concurrent exhibitions of samples of German and Austrian goods, is now being held at 32, Cheapside, E.C. (see p. 487). All communications in this connection should be sent to the Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C.; Telephone, City 2323.

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

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
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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 ... ..	485
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List of Trade Enquiry Offices in London of the Self-Governing Dominions ... ..	535
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## OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

N.B.—The attention of British manufacturers is called to pp. 490-4 of this issue, on which appear reports from H.M. Diplomatic and

### *Openings for British Trade.*

Consular Officers giving information regarding the trade conditions in their respective countries and the classes of goods for which there is now an opening, owing to the cessation of supplies from Germany and Austria-Hungary.

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

#### 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 or abroad.

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

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

Among a very large number of applications received, the following may be noted, in addition to those instanced last week on pp. 384-5 and in previous issues:—

#### Articles desired to Purchase.

<p>Aluminium ware — domestic utensils.</p> <p>Basketware—small and fancy.</p> <p>Beads—glass.</p>	<p>Bone—for shaving brushes, switches, and school counters.</p> <p>Bottles—glass, ink, medicine, perfume, &amp;c.</p>
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### Openings for British Trade.

#### UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

Boxes and cases—pipe cases.	Lighters, tobacco — “eric steel” used in manufacture of “spark wheel” for automatic lighters.
Bristles for brushes.	
Chinaware and earthenware—kitchen and table ware.	
Furniture—bentwood.	Zinc and zincware—zinc sheets, nickelled, for engraving, &c.
Metal frames and fastenings— for hand bags.	

#### Articles desired to Sell.

Asbestos—insulating, packing, sheets, &c.	Furniture—wicker, office.
Builders’ ironmongery.	Hair, artificial — doll wigs, horse hair.
Buttons—boot, glove, fancy, &c.	Hardware—domestic utensils.
Cardboard, fibre board, and articles made therefrom—boxes, cardboard; vulcanised fibre board.	Metals, waste—tin scrap.
Chinaware and earthenware—porcelain insulators, table ware.	Needles — larch needles for knitting machines.
Electrical apparatus—railway and tramway overhead fittings.	Plumbago.
	Silk cloth—for converting into waterproof cloth.
	Toys.

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

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

Chemicals—solvay soda, red lead, chrome alum.	Fibre, horsehair, &c.—rabbit down for felt manufacture.
China and earthenware—small, for confectioners and seaside trade.	Locks — furniture. portmanteau, &c.
Cutlery—cheap.	Machinery—lathes.
Drugs and perfumes.	Stationery—lead pencils.
Electrical apparatus — incandescent lamps and parts.	Vulcanite—pipe mouth pieces.

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

\* \* \* \* \*

The Deputy Master of the Mint is prepared to receive tenders for the supply of 20 gross pairs of *coarse gloves* (or *mills*) made of twill jute sacking lined with hessian, to be delivered (in lots as required) before the end of

**Coarse Gloves or  
Mittens.**

### Openings for British Trade.

#### UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

February next. Tenders will be received, up to 30th November, by the Deputy Master of the Mint, Royal Mint, E.C., where samples may be *inspected* between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.; similar samples, to be provided by the firm or person tendering, must accompany each tender. (C.I.B. 40,297.)

#### BRITISH INDIA.

The Directors of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited, are prepared to receive tenders for the supply of (1) *steel material (angles, flats, plates, &c.)* and (2) *metals (brass, copper, lead, zinc, &c.)*, in accordance with the specifications, which may be seen at the offices of the Company, 91, York Street, Westminster, London, S.W. The charge for the specifications in each case is £1 1s., which will not be returned. Tenders, marked "Tender for Steel Material," or as the case may be, must be sent to the Secretary, at the above address, not later than 2 p.m. on 24th November.

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence at Calcutta reports that enquiry is made by an Indian army boot and leather factory for the names and addresses of United Kingdom firms prepared to purchase leather waste.

United Kingdom firms desirous of importing leather waste may obtain the name and address of the factory referred to on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where also samples of the leather cuttings may be seen. Any further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. (C.I.B. 38,959.)

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is informed by the Director of Agriculture at Madras that about 70,000 muras of raw cashew nuts, equal to about 2,000 candies (of 500 lbs. each) of roasted nuts, are reported to be available in the South Canara District, and local buyers are unwilling to purchase them for want of a market. The normal price of these nuts, which are used in confectionery, is about 130 rupees a candy (about 4d. per lb.). The chief port of shipment is Mangalore.

It is suggested that any United Kingdom firm contemplating negotiations should communicate with one of the British firms in Mangalore, whose names and addresses may be obtained by United Kingdom firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (C.I.B. 37,745.)

#### CANADA.

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

*Openings for British Trade.*

**CANADA**—*continued.*

A firm in Montreal, which has hitherto obtained supplies from Germany and Belgium, desires to get into touch with United Kingdom exporters of *vegetable parchment and rennet* and other articles used in connection with the manu-

facture of butter, cheese, &c. Communications with this firm should, if possible, be in French. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 40,626.)

A Montreal firm, which has hitherto obtained supplies from Germany, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom **Celluloid Sheets.** manufacturers of transparent *celluloid sheets.*

Samples of this material may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 40,627.)

A firm in Alberta, said to have the largest warehouse between Winnipeg and the coast, wishes to secure the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *hardware, dry goods, groceries, drugs and chemicals.* **Hardware ; Dry Goods ; Groceries ; Drugs and Chemicals.** *See Note†, and also*

*Note on p. 464.*

(C.I.B. 39,280.)

A Winnipeg firm wishes to secure the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *electrical novelties, electrical machinery and apparatus, and porcelain insulators.* **Electrical Machinery and Novelties ; Porcelain Insulators.** *See Note†.*

(C.I.B. 40,620.)

An agent in Vancouver, B.C., desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *piece goods, clothing, smallwares, and other articles for the dry goods trade.* **Piece Goods ; Clothing ; Smallwares, &c.** *See Note† and also*

*Note on p. 464.*

(C.I.B. 40,621.)

An agent in Winnipeg wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of general store goods, such as *clothes-lines, egg carriers, woollen-ware, brushes* and, more particularly, *galvanised water pails.* **Clothes-lines ; Wooden-ware ; Brushes ; Galvanised Water Pails.** *See Note†.*

(C.I.B. 40,624.)

A Winnipeg agent, who has hitherto represented German firms, wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *enamel-ware, hardware and cutlery.* **Enamel-ware ; Hardware ; Cutlery.** *See Note†.*

(C.I.B. 40,625.)

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

*Openings for British Trade.*

**CANADA**—*continued.*

A Toronto agent desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *wool and fabric gloves (men's and women's), men's shirts, pajamas, &c., hosiery (men's and women's), underwear (men's and women's) and neckwear.* See Note †, and also Note on p. 464. (C. I. B. 40,629.)

**Gloves ; Shirts ;  
Hosiery ; Underwear ;  
Neckwear ; &c.**

An agent in Alberta desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *hardware, cutlery, tools, and kindred articles.* See Note †. (C. I. B. 40,630.)

**Hardware ; Cutlery ;  
Tools ; &c.**

An Ottawa agent desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *lead pencils.* See Note †. (C. I. B. 40,633.)

**Lead Pencils.**

An agent in Westmount wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of *building materials, including all classes of material used in construction work, such as bricks, tiles, slates, earthenware pipes, flooring, &c.* See Note †. (C. I. B. 40 635.)

**Building  
Materials.**

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

\* \* \* \* \*

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) reports that a company has been formed in Ontario with a capital of 1,000,000 dols. (about £205,500) for the purpose of manufacturing and dealing in wood fibres, pulpwood, lumber, boards; paper; and roofing, building materials, sacks, bags, tissues, and other products of wood, straw, jute, and paper.

**Woodworking  
Machinery ;  
Plant for Pulp  
and Paper  
Making, &c.**

United Kingdom manufacturers desirous of supplying plant, &c. may *obtain* the name and address of the company on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (C. I. B. 39,288.)

\* \* \* \* \*

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. 40,360.)

**HOME ENQUIRIES.**

A London firm wishes to get into touch with a large wholesale druggist firm in Canada prepared to act as its sales agents for a carbolic disinfectant.

**Carbolic Disinfectant.**

*Openings for British Trade.*

**CANADA—continued.**

A North of England firm of soap manufacturers is in the market for quantities of box boards sawn to specified lengths, ranging from five-sixteenths to five-eighths of an inch in thickness, and in widths of four inches to nine inches, and asks for names of Canadian exporters.

**Box Boards.**

A London firm of purchasing agents wishes to get into touch with Canadian importers of lamps of various kinds, groceries, provisions, hardware, motor tyres, cotton piece goods, &c.

**Lamps; Groceries; Provisions; Hardware; Motor Tyres; Cotton Piece Goods, &c.**

A London firm manufacturing galalith, horn, wood, celluloid, and composition buttons wishes to get into touch with Canadian importers.

**Buttons.**

A Glasgow firm manufacturing muslins, lawns, book linings, buckrams, cambries, &c., desires to be placed in touch with Canadian importers.

**Muslins; Lawns; Buckrams, &c.**

A Birmingham firm of pearl button manufacturers asks for names of Canadian importers.

**Pearl Buttons.**

A London firm is prepared to undertake the agency for Canadian exporters of pit props and wood pulp.

**Pit Props; Wood Pulp, &c.**

**CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.**

Enquiries are made by Canadian firms for names of United Kingdom manufacturers of china and glassware.

**China and Glassware.**

A firm in the Province of Ontario is prepared to correspond with United Kingdom manufacturers of fancy coloured papers, chrome cards for box tops, fancy boxes, fancy satin-lined baskets, paper garlands and Christmas stockings, imitation parchmentine paper, vanilline, coumarine, dextrine, &c.

**Fancy and Christmas Goods; Paper; Dextrine; &c.**

Enquiries have been received from Canadian firms for names of United Kingdom manufacturers of silk goods for manufacturing neckwear, silk hosiery, silk gloves, silk scarves, silk laces, silk velvets for overcoat collars, &c., silk hat and arm bands, &c.

**Silk Goods.**

A Canadian key insurance association asks for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of steel key rings and key chains; also makers of silver key rings and chains.

**Steel and Silver Key Rings and Chains.**

**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.*

- A number of Canadian importers are prepared to correspond with United Kingdom manufacturers of *linen collars, shirts, and other similar goods.*
- Linen Collars, Shirts, &c.**
- A Toronto firm of brokers wishes to secure agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of *chemical products similar to goods previously imported into Canada from Germany; also coal tar products, crude carbolic acid, &c.* See Note on p. 464.
- Chemical Products; Coal Tar Products; Crude Carbolic Acid, &c.**
- A Toronto firm is desirous of entering into relations with United Kingdom manufacturers of *woollen cloths suitable for smoking jackets and dressing gowns; also cotton and wool jacquards and cotton terry and cotton eiderdown fabrics suitable for making ladies' bathrobes; also fancy hosiery.* See Note on p. 464.
- Woollen Cloths; Cotton and Wool Jacquards, &c.; Fancy Hosiery.**
- A firm in the Province of Ontario enquires for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *cheap "beiges," underwear trimmings, metal buttons, &c.*
- "Beiges"; Underwear Trimmings; Metal Buttons, &c.**
- A Toronto firm is in the market for the cheaper lines of *jewellery, bead necklaces, dome fasteners, rubber combs and celluloid combs.*
- Jewellery; Bead Necklaces; Combs, &c.**
- A number of enquiries have been received from Canadian firms for *lace similar to Plauen and other Continental makes.*
- Lace.**
- A Montreal firm is in the market for *skins, furs, beaver cloths, cap binding, cap linings, &c.* for making hats and caps.
- Skins, Cloths, Linings, &c. for Hats and Caps.**
- A Winnipeg firm wishes to purchase supplies of *toys, dolls, games, toy tea sets, masks, Christmas tree ornaments, slate pencils, erasers, pencil boxes, rocking horses, mirrors, toy paints, violins, accordions, violin furnishings, mouth organs, vesper garlands, flowers, vesper bells, aluminium drinking cups, paper lanterns, smokers' supplies, rubber balls, alarm clocks, &c., and other goods previously imported from Germany and Austria.*
- Toys and Games; Musical Instruments; Fancy and Christmas Goods; Smokers' Sundries, &c.**
- Enquiries have been received from Canadian firms for names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *glue, gelatine, &c.*
- Glue; Gelatine, &c.**

**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.*

- A Winnipeg firm makes enquiry for names of United Kingdom manufacturers of **Velvets.**
- A Winnipeg firm is desirous of getting into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of **Bakers' Machinery and Utensils; Willow Baskets; Bentwood Furniture.** *bakers' machinery, utensils and sundries; also willow baskets and bentwood furniture.*
- A Winnipeg firm is in the market for **Rugs; Trimmings; Cotton Blankets; Wool Flannels; Cotton Apron Prints; Scarves; Socks, &c.** *plumette rugs, wool rugs, collar supports, trimmings, Berlin wool, metal combs, cotton table covers, heavy shawls, ladies' coats, coloured cotton rugs, cheap grey cotton blankets, coloured flannels (wool), coloured check gingham, striped German ticking, cotton apron prints, fancy woollen scarves, motor scarves, men's socks, &c. See Note on p. 464.*
- A firm in Victoria, B.C., is desirous of getting in communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of **Ultramarine Blue; Red Lead; Gold Leaf; Zinc Oxide; White Barytes, &c.** *ultramarine blue, red lead, gold leaf, zinc oxide, white barytes, &c.*
- A Western Canada firm of soap makers wishes to hear from United Kingdom shippers of **Terpinol; Palm Oil, &c.** *terpinol, palm oil, &c.*
- A Western Canada saddlery manufacturing firm wishes to purchase **Saddle Felt; Canvas Rugs, &c.** *subtle felt, treated canvas rugs, &c. from the United Kingdom.*
- Enquiries are made by Canadian firms for names of United Kingdom firms able to supply substitutes for Hungarian **White Beans; "Paprika"; Spices; Potato Flour, &c.** *white beans; also "paprika," spices, potato flour, &c.*
- A firm in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, is desirous of obtaining supplies of **Alarm Clocks; Tooth Brushes; Shaving Brushes; Combs, &c.** *alarm clocks, tooth brushes, shaving brushes, combs, &c. from the United Kingdom.*
- A company which is now developing a magnesite mine in the Province of Quebec, and is prepared to supply large quantities of magnesite of good quality, wishes to get into touch with buyers in the **Market sought for Magnesite.** *United Kingdom.*
- 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, Portland House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 41,007.)

**HOME ENQUIRIES.**

**Railway Sleepers.** A Scottish firm of timber merchants and creosoters desires the addresses of Canadian manufacturers who can ship railway sleepers in large quantities.

**Broom Handles.** A London firm states that it can do business in large quantities of broom handles and invites offers from Canadian manufacturers.

**CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.**

**Grain Elevator Machinery ; Cranes ; Shipbuilding and Machine Shop Plant, &c.** A Liverpool firm wishes to secure, for its Vancouver branch, the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *machinery for grain elevators, and cranes and machinery for shipbuilding plant, repair shops, and machine shops.*

**Seeds.** A firm of general brokers and commission merchants in the Province of Quebec asks for the names of leading seed growers in the United Kingdom.

**Market sought for Iron Pyrites.** A company in Calgary desires to be placed in touch with United Kingdom importers of iron pyrites.

**Market sought for Bone Meal.** A company in Western Canada enquires for the addresses of United Kingdom importers of bone meal, of which it can ship supplies.

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

**AUSTRALIA.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that a firm in Melbourne, which has hitherto obtained supplies of dye stuffs from Germany, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *peroxide of sodium* (for bleaching purposes), and *hemolin* (for black dye). A sample of the hemolin may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. See Note† on next page, and also Note on p. 464. (C.I.B. 39,274.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that a firm in Melbourne wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers who can supply a particular type of *indented zinc sheeting* for use in wheat seed grading machines. Samples of indented zinc sheets may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. See Note† on next page, and also Note on page 464.

### Openings for British Trade.

#### AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

The same firm also wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers who can supply *arc lamp globes* to replace those hitherto obtained from Germany. See Note †. (C.I.B. 29,802.)

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers, &c. of the above-mentioned goods may *obtain* the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, Commerce House, Melbourne.

The Sydney Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia reports that a firm in Sydney desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *cotton wool, wool, wool blue serges, and tweeds for suitings*. The firm also desires to import *remnants and ends of piece goods* such as Oxfords, Harvards, cambrics, prints, Galateas, &c. The length of these remnants should be not less than 1½ yards. See Note on p. 464.

United Kingdom manufacturers, &c. of the above-mentioned goods may *obtain* the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above, but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

(C.I.B. 39,263.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that tenders are invited by the Victorian Government Railways for the supply and delivery of 10 miles of *paper insulated, lead covered, telephone cable*.

Copies of the specification, form 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 28th December.

A *preliminary deposit of ½ per cent. of the total amount of the tender is required. Local representation is necessary.*

Copies of the specification, &c. may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers of telephone cable at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above.

(C.I.B. 40,640.)

The Sydney Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia reports that tenders are invited by the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage, Sydney, for the manufacture, supply and delivery of 20-in. *steel pipes and specials* (Contract No. 941).

All particulars may be *obtained\** from the Secretary to the Board, Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W. by whom sealed tenders will be received up to 7th December.

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

### Openings for British Trade.

#### AUSTRALIA—continued.

Copies of the specifications, form of tender, &c. are expected to be received shortly at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where they will be available for inspection by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned. (C.I.B. 40,644.)

#### NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) reports that an agent in Wellington, N.Z., wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of all classes of *hosiery and woven underwear, dress goods and Bradford woollens generally.* See Note on p. 464.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand, 11, Grey Street, Wellington, N.Z. (C.I.B. 38,142.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that the following are amongst the goods of German and Austrian manufacture hitherto imported into New Zealand:—*Enamelled hollow-ware, carpenters' tools, drawing instruments, commercial ether and chloroform, white porcelain busts, mohair braid, cotton hosiery and gloves, New Zealand greenstone (mounted and cut), electric arc and carbon filament lamps, Plintsch railway lamps, fancy brassware and copperware, glass and china lamp shades and lamp chimneys, cheap crockery, cutlery and table glass, window glass, bentwood furniture, fireclay, gas mantles, pencils, fancy leather goods, garden seeds (in packets) and grass seeds, clocks, opera and field glasses, manures, pianos, guns, gold leaf, dyes, paints, basketware, perambulators, cast-iron baths, wood naphtha, tin toys, dolls, rubber tyres and rubber tubing.* (C.I.B. 38,567.)

#### SOUTH AFRICA.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa reports the receipt of an enquiry from the Transvaal for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *milk strainers.* A sample milk strainer of German manufacture, made from sheets of cotton wool and tissue paper, may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. See Note † on next page. (C.I.B. 38,081.)

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa also reports that a commercial traveller in Cape Town wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *buttons, dress trimmings and edgings,* &c., samples of which may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. See Note † on next page. (C.I.B. 38,093.)

*Openings for British Trade.***SOUTH AFRICA**—*continued.*

*Note*.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa, P.O. Box, 1346, Cape Town.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa reports that enquiry is made by a Transvaal applicant, **Canning Plant**, who is contemplating the establishment of a tinned meat industry in South Africa, for information regarding the initiation of such an enterprise, *e.g.*, particulars regarding methods, machinery, &c.

Communications in this connection should be addressed by United Kingdom firms interested to the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa, P.O. Box 1,346, Cape Town. (C.I.B. 33,979.)

A firm established at Cape Town, Johannesburg, and Port Elizabeth, one of whose partners is at present in London (until 25th November), is desirous of obtaining the representation of manufacturers of *Turkish towels, blankets, wool rugs, and Manchester piece goods.* See Note on p. 464.

United Kingdom manufacturers may obtain the name and London address of the partner referred to 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 office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa, P.O. Box 1346, Cape Town. (C.I.B. 31,821.)

**EGYPT.**

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior that tenders are invited for the supply of clothing and equipment required by the Stores Department during 1915, including the following:—*Ban-toliers, belts, layonet frogs, ammunition pouches, swords, and other accoutrements; brushes; bits, bridles, chains, collars, reins and other horse and camel equipment; camp equipment; bedsteads, chairs, cupboards, tables and other furniture; tools; calico, canvas, uniform cloth and other textile materials; leather; oils; prints; boots; breeches, jackets, shirts, tunics, trousers and other clothing.* See Note on p. 464.

Copies of the specifications, with forms of tender &c., may be obtained, at a cost of 2s. per copy, from the office of Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W., where also sealed samples of the articles required may be seen.

Sealed tenders on the proper form will be received, up to noon on 16th January, 1915, by the Under-Secretary of State (Personnel and Equipment Department), Ministry of the Interior, Cairo.

*Openings for British Trade.*

**EGYPT—continued.**

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

A copy of the conditions and form of tender, together with a list of the articles required, may be inspected by United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 40,444.)

**RUSSIA.**

H.M. Consul at Petrograd (Mr. A. W. Woodhouse) reports that he has received the following enquiries from Russian firms who have hitherto acted as agents and sellers for German manufacturers:—

An Association in Petrograd is desirous of securing catalogues (in duplicate) from United Kingdom makers of all kinds of *machine belting, long and circular saws and emery goods.* See Note †.

**Machine Belting; Saws; Emery Goods.**

A trader in Petrograd wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of all kinds of *dyes and pigments* for typographical and lithographical work, also for dyeing cloth and woollen and cotton goods. See Note †, and also Note on p. 464.

**Dyes and Pigments.**

An Odessa merchant is desirous of securing supplies of *iodine preparations for military hospitals.* See Note †, and also Note on p. 464.

**Iodine Preparations for Hospitals.**

A company in Kharkov wishes to enter into communication with United Kingdom makers of *technical apparatus and machinery* for the mining and metallurgical industries. The firm also wishes to act as agents for Southern Russia, and is willing to send a representative to the United Kingdom to negotiate, if necessary. See Note †.

**Technical Apparatus for Mining and Metallurgical Industries.**

A merchant at Lioni (Province of Orel) wishes to hear from United Kingdom makers of *sewing machines, cycles, motor cars and agricultural machinery.* See Note †.

**Sewing Machines; Cycles; Motor Cars; Agricultural Machinery.**

A company in Nijni Novgorod desires supplies of *engine packing, similar to carton, klingerite, moorite and klinger glass.* See Note †.

**Engine Packing.**

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

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

A merchant in Petrograd wishes to form trading connections with United Kingdom firms able to supply *mathematical and drawing instruments, &c.* for schools, hitherto obtained from well-known German firms. Correspondence should be in French. *See Note †.*

**Mathematical and Drawing Instruments, &c. for Schools.**

An Association in Petrograd wishes to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of *electrical measuring apparatus, metal-working and wood-working machines, machine tools, engines of various kinds, steam installations, machinery for flour mills and distilleries, furnaces, locksmith's tools, &c.*

**Electrical Measuring Apparatus; Machinery; Engines; Tools; &c.**

*See Note †.*

An engineer in Ekaterinoslav desires to obtain supplies of *metal and carbon filament lamps, dynamos and electric motors, electric ventilators and other electrical apparatus.*

**Incandescent Lamps; Electrical Machinery and Apparatus.**

*See Note †.*

A trader in Cherkassi (Province of Kiev) wishes to receive samples, terms of business, &c., from United Kingdom makers of *printing and lithographical colours.* He also requires catalogues from United Kingdom manufacturers of *printing, lithographic and bookbinding machinery.* Correspondence in Russian is essential. *See Note †.*

**Printing Colours; Printing, Bookbinding, &c., Machinery.**

A gentleman in Kharkov wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom firms willing to enter into business relations with him in organising, constructing and working *tramways, electric lighting, equipment of mines, water works, &c.,* for public bodies. He claims that he has already successfully carried out electric lighting and water supply works for municipalities. *See Note †.*

**Electrical Plant for Tramways, Lighting, &c.**

A chemist in Semipalatinsk (Russian Turkestan) wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom exporters of *chemicals and pharmaceutical products,* also manufacturers of *wadding, surgical instruments, thermometers and chemical glassware.* *See Note †.*

**Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Wadding; Surgical Instruments, &c. Chemical Glassware.**

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

(C.I.B. 37,257; 38,061.)

\* \* \* \* \*

H.M. Consul-General at Moscow (Mr. C. Clive Bayley) reports that a firm in that city wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *ball bearings and balls* for same.

**Ball Bearings.**

### Openings for British Trade.

#### RUSSIA—continued.

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

(C.I.B. 37,667.)

H.M. Consul at Batoum (Mr. P. Stevens) has forwarded a list of tools, implements and fertilisers, supplies of which are kept in the stores of the various agricultural societies in the Caucasus for wholesale and retail trade. These goods were hitherto principally imported from Germany and include *single horse hillside reversible ploughs, maize threshers and shellers, agricultural and garden knives, syringes and sprayers, garden and grass shears, steel brushes, bellows, thermometers, aneroid barometers, handsaws, shovels and forks, copper sulphate, lump arsenic, Chilean nitrate and other fertilisers.*

(C.I.B. 37,827.)

The Acting British Vice-Consul at Rostov-on-Don (Mr. V. Edwards) reports that a firm in that city which manufactures harvesting and other machinery desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *steel knives and attachments* used in the construction of mowers and cutters, which have hitherto been obtained exclusively from Germany.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Vice-Consulate, Rostov-on-Don.

(C.I.B. 37,826.)

#### NORWAY.

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) reports that a firm in that city desires to secure the agency of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of *tinned provisions, syrups, fruits, steel and drawn wire, corrugated iron, iron plates and bars, colours, and chemicals* (especially for cellulose and paper). See Note on p. 464.

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

(C.I.B. 37,564.)



### Openings for British Trade.

#### NORWAY—continued.

With reference to the notice on p. 327 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5th November relative to a call for tenders by the Norwegian State Railways for 27,064 tons of *steel rail* and *fishplates* and 3,305 tons of *bedplates*, H.M. Consul at Christiania reports that the time for the receipt of tenders has been extended to 4th December.

Copies of the specifications and drawings may be obtained, on payment of 50 öre per drawing, from "Hovedstyrets kontor for baneanliggende, Statsbanerne," Christiania, at which address also sealed tenders,\* marked "Anbud paa Skiinner, m.v.," will be received up to 3 p.m. on the above-mentioned date. No special form of tender is required, but local representation by a resident agent (not necessarily a Norwegian) is essential. (C.I.B. 36,981, 40,743.)

#### NETHERLANDS.

H.M. Consul at Amsterdam (Mr. J. J. Broderick) reports that a firm in that city, which has hitherto obtained its supplies from Germany, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *rubber hoses and tubes and rubber sheets for washers*. See Note †. (C.I.B. 37,669.)

H.M. Consul also reports that a firm in that city wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *electric motors*. See Note †. (C.I.B. 38,898.)

H.M. Consul at Amsterdam further reports that a firm in that district, which has hitherto obtained its supplies from Germany, desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *enamelled surgical goods, rubber teats, valves, douches, injection bottles, ice bags, air cushions, &c.* See Note †. (C.I.B. 37,668.)

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

#### FRANCE.

H.M. Consul at Lyons (Mr. E. R. E. Vicars) has forwarded a list of articles which Lyons firms wish to purchase from United Kingdom manufacturers, viz.: *stamped metal work, parts for boiler-makers, studs and cuff-links, coloured embroidery cotton, galvanized iron roofing, and tubing for heating apparatus*. See Note †, on next page.

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

### Openings for British Trade.

#### FRANCE—continued.

H. M. Consul also reports that agencies are desired by Lyons firms for United Kingdom manufacturers of the following goods:—*Leather substitute and imitation leather, coloured paper for flower-making and for packing confectionery, transparent paper and imitation wood-shaving for packing, paper free from chlorine for packing silks and gill articles, lace paper, chromographs for sweet-boxes, &c., confectionery baskets and cloth for men's clothing* See Note †.

Note †.—Communications regarding any of the foregoing enquiries should be addressed by manufacturers in the United Kingdom to H. M. Consul, Lyons. (C.I.B. 38,906.)

\* \* \* \* \*

The following commercial enquiries have been received from the British Chamber of Commerce, 9, rue des Pyramides, Paris, to which address all relative communications should be sent:—

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *cardboard-making machinery*. (Reference No. G.W. 1058.) (C.I.B. 40,366a.)

**Cardboard-making Machinery.**

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *perfumery plant*. (Reference No. G.W. 1059.) (C.I.B. 40,366b.)

**Perfumery Plant.**

An enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *rough mild steel rods for wire drawing*. (Reference No. G.W. 1058.) (C.I.B. 40,001.)

**Steel Rods for Wire Drawing.**

Communications relating to these enquiries, quoting the respective reference number, should be addressed to the **Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce, 9, rue des Pyramides, Paris.**

#### FRANCE (ALGERIA).

The Acting British Consul-General at Algiers (Mr. H. S. London) reports that he has received the following enquiries from firms in that city:—

A firm in Algiers wishes to purchase from United Kingdom manufacturers *mirrors* similar to those made at St. Gobain. See Note† on next page. (C.I.B. 37,144a.)

**Mirrors.**

A firm desires to buy the following goods of United Kingdom manufacture:—*Padlocks, hollow-ware, ironmongery, razors, plated goods (especially tea-pots) and ornamental palm baskets*. See Note† on next page. (C.I.B. 37,144b.)

**Ironmongery; Plated Goods; Baskets.**

An agent wishes to obtain the agency of United Kingdom manufacturers of *haberdashery, stockings, &c.* in thread, cotton and wool, *cloth* for men's clothing, *Beltast* and other *linen handkerchiefs*. See Note† on next page, and also Note on p. 164. (C.I.B. 37,444c.)

**Haberdashery and Textiles.**

*Openings for British Trade.*

**FRANCE (ALGERIA)**—*continued.*

A firm in Algiers wishes to purchase from United Kingdom exporters  
**Dried Vegetables;** *dried vegetables* and "*gruau de farine*" for  
**"Gruau de Farine."** *pastry and fancy bread.* (C.I.B. 37,444*d.*)

The same firm also desires to get into touch with United Kingdom  
**Market sought for Olive Oil;** *importers of olive oil, figs, vegetable fibre,*  
**Figs; Vegetable Fibre;** *and briar roots. See Note†.*  
**Briar Roots.** (C.I.B. 37,444*d.*)

An agent wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom exporters of  
**Groceries; Provisions;** *lean ham, bacon, jam, pickles, tinned meat, &c.,*  
**Chemicals.** *matches, candles, and pharmaceutical and other*  
*chemicals. See Note†, and also Note on p. 464.*  
 (C.I.B. 38,197.)

An agent wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufac-  
**Furniture and Fittings;** *turers of furniture and furniture fittings,*  
**Bedsteads.** *also iron and brass bedsteads. See Note†.*  
 (C.I.B. 38,036*a.*)

An agent in Algiers finding it impossible, owing to the war, to obtain  
**Textiles.** *supplies of cotton and linen textiles of French*  
*manufacture, desires to get into touch with United*  
*Kingdom manufacturers of textiles. Samples of*  
*the textiles required may be seen by United Kingdom textile manu-*  
*facturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. See Note†, and*  
*also Note on p. 464.*

In forwarding this enquiry the Acting British Consul-General  
 observes that he understands that all textile dealers are in a similar  
 position, and he suggests that firms in the United Kingdom  
 which may desire to open up trade with Algeria might do well to  
 communicate with some of the local firms. Under normal conditions  
 it is impossible for United Kingdom textile manufacturers to compete  
 with the French manufacturers owing to the tariff, but it appears  
 that for the moment some buyers are prepared to pay the additional  
 price rather than go without the goods.

A list of all the principal dealers in textiles in Algiers may be  
 consulted by United Kingdom textile manufacturers at the Commercial  
 Intelligence Branch. (C.I.B. 38,036*b.*)

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

The Acting British Consul-General at Algiers also reports that the  
**Agencies for** *members of the Agents and Commercial Travellers'*  
**British Goods** *Section of the "Syndicat Commercial Algérien"*  
**to replace** *have agreed not to represent in future any German*  
**German.** *or Austrian firm, and now find themselves in a*  
*precarious position owing to their abandonment*

*Openings for British Trade.*

**FRANCE (ALGERIA)**—*continued.*

of a number of profitable German and Austrian agencies. Consequently, they would be glad to take up the representation of United Kingdom firms whose goods could compete with German and Austrian wares. The Syndicate claims that it can always find an agent who has specialised in any particular product for which it is desired to find a market.

Communications from United Kingdom manufacturers in this connection should be addressed to the "Syndicat Commercial Algérien, 6e Groupe (Voyageurs et Représentants de Commerce), Palais Consulaire," Algiers. (C.I.B. 38,388.)

**SPAIN.**

H.M. Consul at Madrid (Mr. A. Jackson) reports that an important firm, stated to possess a considerable portion of the toy business in that city, and which has previously received its supply from Germany, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *toys*.

United Kingdom manufacturers of toys may *obtain* the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate, Madrid. (C.I.B. 35,164.)

**ITALY.**

H.M. Consul-General at Genoa (Mr. W. Keene, M.V.O.) reports that an agent in that city desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *brass goods and ship's ironmongery*, as well as *ship's bedding*, and *iron and steel bars and sheets*. See Note †. (C.I.B. 37,433.)

H.M. Consul-General also reports that a trader in Bologna, formerly representing a Berlin firm, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of apparatus for *electrical illumination*, and also *hydraulic and hygienic apparatus*. See Note †. (C.I.B. 37,442.)

H.M. Consul-General further reports that an agent at Ferrara wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *machinery*, also of *woven fabrics, &c.* See Note †, and also Note on p. 464. (C.I.B. 38,394.)

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

### Openings for British Trade.

#### ITALY—continued.

The following information has been received from the **British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 1, Via Innocenzo Frugoni, Genoa**, to which address all communications in this connection should be sent:—

A firm in Florence reports that, owing to a new police regulation regarding the closing of street doors, there is a demand in that city for cheap and simple *automatic door-closers*. These articles, which have been hitherto mainly obtained from Germany, consist of a spring contained in a brass cylinder, and the door is closed by a rod from the cylinder working on an iron ring screwed into the door.

(C.I.B. 36,148.)

#### GREECE.

H.M. Consul at Syra (Mr. H. F. Hastings) reports that a commission agent in that town wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the following goods:—*Raw cotton; hosiery; fancy articles of white metal and electro-plate; electrical apparatus and fittings; knitting machines and accessories; chemical and pharmaceutical products; oils, colours and dyes; hides and skins and tanning extracts; metals; glassware; ironmongery; Colonial produce: biscuits and confectionery; glue, &c.* See Note on p. 164.

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned may obtain the name of the agent 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, Syra, Greece.

(C.I.B. 37,081.)

#### MOROCCO.

The Acting British Vice-Consul at Saffi has forwarded samples and prices of certain German goods sold in local shops, together with particulars of retail prices, &c. The samples, which include *flannel, cloth, small locks and bolts, enamelled basin, decorated tin, &c.*, may be inspected by United Kingdom manufacturers of similar goods at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. I. B. 36,873.)

H.M. Consul-General at Tangier (Mr. H. E. White, C.M.G.) reports that tenders will be opened at the "Direction du Monopole des Tabacs," Tangier, at 3 p.m. on 3rd December, for the exploitation and sale of snuff and kif in several regions of Morocco. The conditions under which the concession will be awarded may be seen at the "Direction" by local agents of British firms interested.

(C.I.B. 40,110)

*Openings for British Trade.*

**ABYSSINIA.**

Articles in Demand in Gambela. See notice on p. 490.

**MEXICO.**

The British Vice-Consul at Guadalajara (Mr. P. G. Hohns) reports that a firm in that city desires to receive catalogues and price lists from United Kingdom manufacturers of *cycle cars, light motor cars, motor accessories, and wire wheels for motors.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Vice-Consulate, Guadalajara. (C.I.B. 37,445.)

N.B.—In reference to the foregoing, however, consideration should be given to the recommendation by H.M. Consul at Mexico City published on p. 283 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th October.

**BRAZIL.**

The "Diario Oficial" of 21st October notifies that tenders will be received, up to noon on 30th November, at the **Railway Sleepers.** "Secretaria, Estrada de Ferro Oeste de Minas," S. João d'El-Rey, for the supply of 300,000 wooden *railway sleepers*, required during 1915. *A deposit of 2,000 milreis (about £120) is required to qualify any tender. Local representation is necessary.*

The "Diario," containing further particulars (in Portuguese), may be consulted by United Kingdom exporters of railway sleepers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

The "Diario" of 23rd October publishes a decree approving the plans for the construction of 17 kiloms. (about 10½ **Railway Material.** miles) of the line between Lages and Macão, on the Central Railway of Rio Grande do Norte, at an estimated cost of 1,063,807 milreis (about £62,000).

The "Diario" of 28th October contains a decree approving the project of the "Comissão Federal de Sacramento da **River Improvement Works.** Baxada Fluminense" for the execution of improvement works on the rivers Sarapuhy and Ignassú, in the State of Rio de Janeiro, at an estimated cost of 860,570 milreis (about £50,000).

### Openings for British Trade.

#### ARGENTINA.

The "Boletin Oficial" (Buenos Aires) of 10th October contains a Decree approving the project of the "Dirección de las Obras Sanitarias de la Nación" for the construction of a sewerage system in the town of Mar del Plata, at an estimated cost of 373,770 pesos currency (about £32,700).

The "Boletin" of 17th October publishes the text of a contract entered into between the "Director General de Obras Hidráulicas," representing the Argentine Government, and the "Société des Grands Travaux de Marseille," for the execution of extensive port works at Quequén, at an estimated cost of 2,000,000 pesos gold (about £400,000). The projected works include *dredging* and other preliminary works, *wharf construction*, the erection of *metallic sheds* and other buildings, and the installation of *cranes, electrical plant, &c.*

The "Diario," containing the full text of the contract and details of the works to be undertaken (in Spanish), may be *consulted* by United Kingdom contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

#### SIAM.

The Acting British Consul-General at Bangkok (Mr. J. Crosby) reports that a dealer in that city expresses his readiness to supply United Kingdom manufacturers with mother-of-pearl shells. It is suggested that any United Kingdom firm contemplating negotiations should communicate with one of the British firms in Bangkok whose names and addresses may be *obtained* by United Kingdom firms desirous of importing mother-of-pearl on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where also samples of the mother-of-pearl offered may be *seen*. The British firm in Bangkok taking the business in hand should place itself in touch with the Consul-General.

(C.I.B. 36,041.)

## 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

## OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES:

Confidential Information—*continued.*

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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## EXHIBITION.

### JAPAN (COREA).

A communication has been received at the Foreign Office from H.M. Ambassador at Tokio reporting that a competitive exhibition is to be held at Seoul in the old Kyeng-Pok Palace (North Palace) from 11th September to 31st October, 1915. The exhibits are to be of Corean production or manufacture or designed for utilisation in Corea, but productions other than Corean may be admitted as specimens.

The object of the exhibition is to show the progress made during the five years which will have elapsed since the annexation, and further to promote and encourage national production and industries.

(Ex. 10,479.)

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

### Correspondent at Perth, Western Australia.

The Board of Trade desire to notify that Mr. F. B. Carter, Forest Chambers, St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia, has been appointed Imperial Trade Correspondent at that town from 1st January, 1915, in succession to Mr. C. R. Penny, resigned.

(C. 10,069.)



## “ EXCHANGE MEETINGS ” OF MANUFACTURERS AND BUYERS.

### Samples of German and Austrian Goods.

In connection with the scheme, details of which have previously been announced, for exhibiting at the offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C., samples of goods hitherto obtained from Germany and Austria, an exhibition of cutlery, electro plate and clocks was held at that address on 5th and 6th November, for the purpose of bringing British manufacturers into direct touch with importers, wholesale firms and shipping houses.

The number of samples shown exceeded 2,000, and the number of visits paid to the exhibition amounted to nearly 550.

Prior to the meeting the Board of Trade made enquiries in manufacturing districts with a view to ascertaining how far British manufacturers were endeavouring, or were prepared to endeavour, to produce goods formerly obtained from enemy countries; consequently a considerable amount of business was actually transacted by manufacturers who attended the meeting, while negotiations were set on foot with a view to business in the future. As a result of investigations made, it seems probable that in some important sections of this trade, British firms will be able to capture a considerable amount of business formerly in German or Austrian hands.

Many enquiries were answered in the course of the meeting, while those handed in to the enquiry room have been replied to by letter.

A complete list of those firms who have expressed their preparedness to consider enquiries for the supply of certain articles is being printed for circulation to firms interested.

Copies of this list may be obtained by *bonâ fide* buyers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, either at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C., or at 32, Cheapside, E.C.

Previous Exchange Meetings have dealt with (1) toys, (2) earthenware, china and glassware, and (3) fancy goods. An Exchange Meeting will be held on 19th and 20th November in connection with the trade in enamelware, aluminium ware, tinware, domestic goods (metal and wood), and brushes and brooms (trade and domestic), and a meeting in connection with the haberdashery and cheap jewellery trades on 3rd and 4th December. Exchange Meetings for other trades will follow in quick succession.

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## GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MARKETS.

### Further Issue of Special Memoranda.

In connection with the campaign which the Board of Trade are undertaking to assist and supplement the efforts of British manufacturers and merchants to profit by the present opportunity for establishing themselves in markets previously held by German and Austrian or Hungarian firms, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has prepared memoranda giving information with

*German and Austrian Foreign Markets.*

regard to possible developments in certain important trades. Memoranda on the following trades have already been issued, those issued since the publication of last week's "Board of Trade Journal" being shown in *italics* :—

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

*German and Austrian Foreign Markets.*

Products of the printing industry.	Screws, nails, bolts and nuts of iron and steel.
Pumps and pumping machinery.	Sewing, &c. cotton.
Rail locomotives.	Sewing and knitting machines.
Railway material of iron and steel (except rolling stock and wheels, tyres and axles).	Soaps.
Railway wheels and axles (complete) and tyres and axles.	Stationery (writing materials, note books, &c.).
Road locomotives (including steam-rollers).	Stoneware, earthenware and chinaware.
Rubber tyres for motor cars and motor cycles.	Straw plait and straw hats
Rubber wares (other than machinery belting, tyres for cycles, motor cycles and motor cars, and toys).	Textile machinery.
Saddlery, harness and miscellaneous leather wares.	Tin wares, including tinfoil.
Sanitary ware.	Toys and games.
Scientific instruments and apparatus (except electrical).	Tubes, pipes and fittings of iron and steel.
	Umbrellas and sunshades.
	Women's and girls' clothing.
	Wooden wares.
	Woollen and worsted piece goods.

Memoranda on other trades will be issued in due course.

Copies of these memoranda have been sent to British Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations, and a large number of British manufacturers and merchants, as well as to the press. A very large number of enquiries for further information with regard to particular trades and markets has resulted. The Commercial Intelligence Branch is prepared to receive and answer personal and written enquiries for such information (see also pp. 464-5). Accordingly any British manufacturer or merchant who desires to be furnished with information as to openings affecting his particular business should address the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., who will be prepared to give any further particulars possible respecting *names of buyers, rates of import duty, &c.*, or to make special enquiries through H.M. Trade Commissioners and the Trade Correspondents of the Commercial Intelligence Branch in the British Self-Governing Dominions, India, the Colonies and Protectorates, or through British Consular Officers in neutral foreign countries.

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

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

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

## TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

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

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

*Note.*—In considering the openings for trade mentioned in the following reports regard should be had to the note on p. 464 of this issue relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles.

**British India.**—The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has received, through the India Office, a Memorandum relating to the trade of India with Germany and Austria-Hungary, which has been prepared by the Director of Statistics at Calcutta. This memorandum, which contains detailed statistics of the import and export trade of British India with Germany and Austria in 1913-14, may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters interested at the Offices of the Branch at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 14,966.)

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**Abyssinia (Gambela).**—The following information was obtained prior to the outbreak of the European war, by H.M. Consul at Gambela:—

Cotton fabrics still form the most important item of the imports into Gambela, though there was a decrease of £5,120 in 1913 as compared with 1912. Some of the Adis Abeba surplus is still dumped at Gore, where it is probably sold at a loss. Manchester sheeting is not imported by most merchants, partly owing to its price and partly because its Italian rival contains more gum or sizing, which the natives seem to appreciate.

It should be remembered that Gambela is so situated that it is almost essential for buyers to obtain long credit from Europe. Few of the merchants, who are chiefly Greek, Syrian or Arab, are in touch with Europe, and having no catalogues to consult they cannot take advantage of direct importation in transit *via* Port Sudan. If United Kingdom firms interested were to supply lists or catalogues to the British Consulate at Gore, through the British Legation at Adis Abeba, business might be introduced. There is a probable opening for trade in small articles, and the following are suggested:—*Screws and nails*; simple tools, *e.g.*, *hammers, augers, gimlets, ulzes, saws and screw-drivers*; simple medicines and preparations, *e.g.*, *purgatives, quinine, antiseptics, vaseline, cotton wool and lint*; *axes, cutlasses, knives and spear heads*; *iron bars* in short lengths; *fish hooks and lines*; *dusters and tea-cloths*; *watches and clocks* of reliable quality; *thin wire*; *writing paper*; *envelopes*; *inks*; and *sealing wax*.

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**Costa Rica.**—H.M. Consul at San José reports, under date 8th October, that the Republic of Costa Rica, in common with the rest of Central America, depends to a large extent for its import and

*Trade Conditions Abroad.*

export trade upon foreign credit, and in view of the general suspense of credit from abroad business is very dull.

Until the outbreak of the war, the competition both from Europe and the United States was extremely keen, more especially both in amount and length of credit; at present owing to local financial difficulties, partly brought about by the war and the suspension of credits, and partly by other causes, the commercial situation is not good and merchants are finding difficulty in collecting their outstanding accounts and are therefore restricting their orders to the minimum. (C.I.B. 39,053.)

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**Guatemala.**—A report received from the British Consulate-General at Guatemala, dated 17th October, states that business in the Republic has been completely paralysed by the war; on the one hand credits have in some cases been cut off, and on the other orders for supplies, principally from Germany, have not been fulfilled. It also appears that American firms are not allowing the same credit as before, and in many cases stipulate that cash should accompany orders.

Again, there is at present no prospect for a market for the coffee crop, as it is anticipated that when Brazil moves her crop the market will be entirely glutted.

The other principal products of Guatemala are sugar and hides, the former fetching good prices. Local shippers of hides complain that their shipments to the United States are not sold, and one of the principal shippers states that this is due to the tightness of the American money market.

Nearly all stocks in local stores have been reduced by reason of the war, which has caused orders, especially from Germany, to be cut off. It may be said, therefore, that there will be a demand in Guatemala very shortly for all kinds of goods, although perhaps in reduced quantities owing to the tightness of money and the instability of exchange. (C.I.B. 39,031.)

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**Morocco (Saffi).**—With reference to the notice on p. 813 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 24th September notifying the expulsion of the German and Austrian residents from Saffi, the Acting British Vice-Consul at that place reports, under date 22nd October, that the Military Authorities have assumed charge of all the stores, properties, &c. of these residents and are now engaged in applying the terms of a Dahir of 30th September by which all German property is sequestered and placed under an "agent de sequestre" appointed by the Authorities. It appears that the only goods found in such warehouses which had been disposed of up to the time of writing were those requisitioned by the Military Authorities, those sold to defray current expenses, and those sold as perishable.

The Acting Vice-Consul adds that British firms interested in goods in German or Austrian warehouses in Saffi should either communicate direct with the "agent de sequestre" appointed by the Military Authorities, *viz.*, Mons. Ahmed Lucien, Controleur des Revenus Concedés, Saffi, or else through the British Vice-Consulate, with a view to having their claims considered. (C.I.B. 38,470; 39,372.)

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*Trade Conditions Abroad.*

**Norway (Bergen).**—The following report was obtained prior to the outbreak of the war, by the British Vice-Consul at Bergen:—

The number of commercial travellers' licences issued and *viséd* by the Bergen police during the last three years is shown in the following table; for purposes of comparison, a column is added showing the percentage of such licences taken out or presented for *visa* during 1913 by travellers of the various nationalities:—

Nationality of Traveller.	Number of Licences.			Percentage of Total Licences for each Nationality, 1913.
	1911.	1912.	1913.	
British	84	82	88	9.6
German	352	348	383	41.9
Danish	220	253	277	30.3
Swedish	69	81	82	9.0
French	25	25	20	2.1
Dutch...	27	27	29	3.1
Austro-Hungarian	17	12	21	2.4
Other nationalities	18	18	15	1.6
Total ...	812	826	915	100.0

In considering the significance of these figures from the point of view of British importers, it may be observed that, although in point of numbers the British travellers are a bad third, the preponderance of German and Danish lies chiefly in the number of passes obtained elsewhere and *viséd* in Bergen, the figures for those issued on the spot in 1913 being:—German, 31; Danish, 22; British, 18. This tends to indicate that the importance of extending to Bergen general tours begun in other parts of Norway or Scandinavia is less realised by British firms than by their foreign competitors. It may not be out of place to repeat what has frequently been urged in previous instances as to the slowness of British traders to take advantage of the favourable conditions prevailing in the Bergen district. Bergen, it may be mentioned, was originally founded as being, on geographical grounds, the most suitable centre for trade with the United Kingdom, and this characteristic holds good to-day hardly less than in the eleventh century. As a distributing centre for the rapidly developing industrial districts of the west and north, its markets are of far more than local interest; the friendly feeling towards the United Kingdom which prevails among the commercial community is no negligible factor, and several merchants have been known to express their preference for dealing in the United Kingdom when trade conditions make it possible. Complaints are heard, however, of the unwillingness of British manufacturers to take small orders, or to adapt themselves to local requirements; further, delays in the delivery of goods are contrasted with the promptly executed orders by German firms. While catalogues with English figures are understood, firms are naturally more ready to consider those which at least quote prices in kroner and öre—a currency, it may be noted, which

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*Trade Conditions Abroad.*

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is the same in all the three Scandinavian countries—and weights and measures in the metric system; moreover, there seems reason to believe that orders are not infrequently lost through insistence by the United Kingdom manufacturer on too wide a margin of profit between cost of production and selling price.

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**Russia.**—H.M. Consul-General at Moscow reports that, according to an article in the local press of 7th/20th October, which summarises the preliminary results of an enquiry carried out by the Russian Ministry of Trade and Industry, most industries have recovered from the first shock of the war and are gradually adapting themselves to the new conditions of supply and demand. Throughout the whole Empire the crisis caused curtailment among the smaller enterprises, which were unable to withstand the restriction of credit, the disruption of the railway service, and other disorganising factors. On the other hand, the larger enterprises bore the first shock of the war without any special commotion. Only in isolated districts has the war caused any special distress in trade circles. Poland in particular has suffered, principally on account of the lack of coal. Practically all the Polish industries use coal from the Dombrowsky mines, and although after the Germans had occupied that district coal was brought from the Don regions, the demand was much greater than the supply that could be brought to the Polish market. Production was also considerably curtailed in the north-western districts and in the Baltic Provinces, partly owing to the proximity of these districts to the war area and partly on account of the fact that, as the Baltic Provinces depend almost entirely on foreign products, works were forced to close down when imports ceased.

Among the various branches of industry increased activity was shown by the *metallurgical* factories, where, thanks to intelligent anticipation, the demand for coal was satisfied.

The production of *cloth* also increased considerably, but the absence of particular grades of wool, owing to the cessation of supplies from Australia, made it difficult to satisfy completely the growing demand of the fine cloth manufacturers. The loss in this class of goods is to some extent counterbalanced by increased output by mills using coarse wools which are obtained from Mongolia. However, it will be harder to eradicate the difficulty that has arisen in consequence of the lack of sufficient scouring plant in Russia. Before the war Russia exported unscoured wool and imported scoured wool, the wool being scoured principally in Belgium. The reason for the absence of scouring-plant for this simple operation is explained by the fact that the Russian Customs made no distinction between scoured and unscoured wool, but the Ministry of Trade and Industry is now taking steps to alter this.

As regards the state of the *cotton* trade, there are frequent complaints concerning the lack of raw cotton. The Ministry of Trade considers these complaints only very partially justified, as the quantity of cotton that the Russian cotton industry can obtain from the Asiatic market more than covers the demand, while the only

*Trade Conditions Abroad.*

shortage is in the better varieties of Egyptian cotton which cannot be replaced by other cottons.

A certain, but quite inconsiderable, influence on the cotton goods trade has been caused by the absence of dye-stuffs hitherto imported from Germany. This defect, however, is being remedied, and in general the state of this industry gives no grounds for apprehension.

(C.I.B. 37,337.)

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**Iron Industry in Germany in October.** See notice on p. 520.

**Silk Industry of Lyons.** See notice on p. 522.

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

**Bulgaria.**

With reference to the notice on p. 224 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 22nd October relative to the Moratorium in Bulgaria, H.M. Minister at Sofia has telegraphed to the effect that the Moratorium has been extended for a further three months from 7th November.

H.M. Minister also reports, under date 18th September, that a state of siege has been officially proclaimed, and the export of all food staples and transport animals has been prohibited. Since 6th September Bulgaria has been officially declared to be in a state of crisis (*en état de crise publique*). This measure permits of the fixing of sale prices of articles of consumption and food products, to prevent speculation.

(C.I.B. 40,052.)

**Norway.**

With reference to the notice on p. 157 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th October, regarding the extension of the Moratorium in Norway, and stating that the time within which obligations due abroad must be paid had been postponed for one calendar month for obligations which were due on or before 6th October, H.M. Legation at Christiania has now telegraphed, under date 7th November, that this Moratorium has not been further prolonged.

(C.I.B. 39,731.)

**GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING  
TRADE.**

**LICENCES TO EXPORT WOOL AND WOOLLEN  
GOODS.**

The Board of Trade desire to notify that the principles on which applications for licences to export are now being dealt with in the case of wool and woollen goods are as follows:—

*Raw wool, shoddy, woollen and worsted yarn.*

Licences will in general be considered only when the goods are destined for British territory or allied countries. On



*Government Notices Affecting Trade.***LICENCES TO EXPORT WOOL AND WOOLLEN GOODS—**  
*continued.*

production of convincing evidence (such as a certificate from the Bradford Conditioning House) that the wool is quite unsuitable for Army purposes licences for export to other destinations may be considered.

*Cloth.*

The exportation of khaki woollen cloth is absolutely prohibited (except for the military purposes of the Dominions).

Women's dress stuffs and fancy cloths may go freely.

Other woollen and worsted cloth will not be allowed to be exported if there is any possibility of using it for uniform purposes, and a Government committee is going through the applications with representatives of the Bradford, Leeds, and Huddersfield Chambers of Commerce and of the Army Clothing Factory with a view to deciding, on expert advice, which cloths may go.

*Gloves, socks, jerseys and underwear.*

If these are at all likely to be useful for Army purposes applications for licences will only be considered for export to British territory and allied countries, and then only if supported by the Colonial Office or Foreign Office, as the case may be, or if there is good ground for the belief that the goods are destined for our own troops.

It should be remembered that at the present time goods may be held to be possibly suitable for Army purposes which would have been rejected for various reasons in time of peace, and licences in respect of such goods may accordingly be refused. It should also be noted that, in view of the very great demand for military purposes of our own and allied Governments, it is the duty of all manufacturers to ascertain what is required for military purposes, and to devote all possible attention to obtaining and executing Government orders.

Where licences are granted they are now being issued through the Privy Council Office on the recommendation of the Trading with the Enemy Committee as rapidly as the circumstances will admit. It will be understood that the Committee must be largely guided by the War Office.

**SUPPLY OF DYE STUFFS AND COLOURS.****Proposed State-Aided Enterprise.**

The Board of Trade have had under consideration the question of the supply of dye stuffs and colours, the shortage of which at the present time, owing to the cessation of supplies from Germany, is causing great apprehension in the textile trades and in other important British industries. After consultation with the Committee on Chemical Manufactures, appointed in August last under the Chairmanship of the Lord Chancellor, it appeared to the Board advisable to take such steps as were possible to develop the immediately available sources of supply, and also to encourage the permanent manufacture of dye stuffs and colours in the United Kingdom on a large scale, so as to guard against any recurrence of the present difficulty.

*Government Notices Affecting Trade.***SUPPLY OF DYE STUFFS AND COLOURS—*continued.***

As regards interim steps, arrangements have been made to encourage the immediate expansion of the various existing sources of supply.

As regards the permanent supply, after preliminary consultations with representatives of some of the principal bodies of consumers, a meeting was held at the offices of the Board of Trade on 10th November, which was attended by representatives of 22 important associations and firms engaged in the colour-using industries. There was laid before the meeting a scheme for the formation of a limited company with a large capital of which the bulk would be subscribed by the consumers of dye stuffs and colours and others interested, the Government indicating their willingness conditionally on this being done to subscribe a certain proportion of the share capital and to guarantee the interest on a large debenture issue for a term of years.

Precautions would be taken to preserve the British control of the enterprise and to prevent undue encroachment on other branches of the chemical trades.

The meeting was informed that preliminary arrangements had been made enabling H.M. Government to acquire important dye-producing works in this country for the purposes of the new company if established, and that the Government would be prepared to take all necessary steps to secure the acquisition of any other concerns in the United Kingdom whose transfer to the new company might be desirable.

The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution approving in principle of a national effort being made by the trade to increase the British supply of synthetic colours, and welcoming the assistance of H.M. Government for that purpose. A small committee representing the trades concerned was appointed to confer with the Board of Trade with a view to the elaboration of a scheme on the lines discussed at the meeting. The first meeting of this Committee was held later in the afternoon.

A further announcement as to the proposed company will be made at an early date.

**STATE ASSISTANCE FOR TRADERS.****Announcement by the Trade Debts Committee.**

With reference to pp. 347-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5th November, and p. 428 of last week's issue, relative to a State scheme for the assistance of traders, it is announced that the offices of the Foreign Trade Debts Committee, situated at 119, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., were opened on 17th November.

The Committee are prepared to consider applications in accordance with the scheme for advances to British export traders in respect of foreign and colonial trade debts.

The forms to be filled up by applicants should be obtained by them from their bankers. Banks who desire to be supplied with forms should make application to the Committee at the above address.

Mr. H. Mead Taylor has been appointed secretary of the Committee. Inquiries should be addressed to him at the Committee's offices, 119, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

*Government Notices Affecting Trade.***LIVERPOOL COTTON EXCHANGE.****Arrangements to facilitate re-opening.**

With a view to enabling the Liverpool Cotton Exchange to be re-opened, the Board of Trade, with the authority of the Treasury, have arranged a scheme, in consultation with the Directors of the Liverpool Cotton Association and with representatives of the Liverpool Banks, which provides for the guarantee by H.M. Government, the Liverpool Cotton Association, and the Liverpool Banks, jointly, of advances made to merchants by those banks. The details of the scheme are embodied in a Form of Agreement which provides *inter alia* that persons desiring advances shall make to the Bank, and to the Directors of the Liverpool Cotton Association, or a Committee appointed by that Association, such disclosure of their affairs and their books as may be required by the Bank and the Directors of the Association. If the Bank and the Directors approve, advances may be made upon terms similar to those arranged in the scheme for relief to British traders in respect of debts abroad (see pp. 347-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5th November). Repayment of the advance, and of the interest thereon, is to be guaranteed as to 50 per cent. by H.M. Government, and as to 25 per cent. by the Liverpool Cotton Association, leaving a risk of 25 per cent. to be assumed by the Bank.

The Form of Agreement provides for the periodical investigation of the borrower's affairs and for repayment in the event of the borrower becoming bankrupt or committing any act of bankruptcy or making any arrangement with his creditors. In the event of the Government, the Directors of the Association, and the Bank at any date so deciding, any advance then outstanding, together with interest thereon, shall be immediately repayable, and upon failure of the borrower to repay in whole or part then any amount for which H.M. Government may be liable under the guarantee shall be paid to the Bank by the Government on demand.

The guarantee is to apply only to advances required by the borrower to meet Market differences from 5d. per lb. downwards which he may have paid or may still have to pay in respect of Cotton Future Contracts.

All advances under the scheme are to be repaid not later than one year after termination of the war.

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**RESTRICTIONS ON ALIENS.****Extension of Prohibited Areas.**

With reference to the notice on p. 288 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th October, and to previous notices, relative to the restrictions on aliens in the United Kingdom, it is notified that the "London Gazette" of 13th November publishes a list adding the following docks administered by the Port of London Authority to the prohibited areas previously proclaimed under the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914:—St. Katharine's; London; Surrey Commercial; West India; Millwall; East India; Royal Victoria; and Royal Albert.

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*Government Notices Affecting Trade.*

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**BRITISH CARGO IN ENEMY SHIPS.**

H.M. Consul-General at Naples reports that the Judge's decision in the case of *Besson versus* the Captain and Owners of the German steamer "Rhenania," now in refuge at Naples, is as follows:—

The captain and owners are ordered to deliver up the freight to the freighter without any indemnification for "General Average" expenses whilst at Naples. It is further decided that freight is due only for distance run, not the whole freight; that freight is to be paid only for cargo delivered in good order; that no freight is payable on damaged cargo; and that expenses of landing and shifting cargo are payable by the shipowner.

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

With reference to the notice on p. 349 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5th November relative to Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions, the "London Gazette" of 13th November publishes the results of proceedings before the Prize Courts of Australia and Tasmania.

The "Gazette" of 17th November published the results of proceedings before Prize Courts in Sierra Leone and South Africa.

The issues of the "London Gazette" referred to may be obtained, price 1s. 0½d. each (post free), from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

**Vessels Captured by the French Naval Authorities.**

The "London Gazette" of 17th November states that a notification is published in the French "Journal Officiel" of 9th November to the effect that parties interested in the German vessels "Czar Nicolas II," "Frieda Mahn," and "Martha Bockhahn" should send in their claims to the Conseil des Prises, 21, Rue Vauban, Bordeaux, before 9th December next.

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**NOTICES AFFECTING NAVIGATION.****China (Leased Territory of Kiao-Chau).**

With reference to the notice on p. 613 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 3rd September relative to the naval blockade of the whole of the littoral of the leased territory of Kiao-Chau, the "London Gazette" of 17th November notifies that H.M. Ambassador at Tokio has cabled to the Foreign Office to the effect that the Japanese naval authorities officially proclaimed the termination of the blockade on 10th November.

**Persian Gulf.**

The Admiralty has notified that the passage to Abadan, in the Shatt-at-Arab, is quite clear and steamers are passing freely.

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## ENEMY VESSELS IN NEUTRAL PORTS.

## Revised and Supplementary Lists.

With reference to the list of enemy vessels in neutral ports which was published on pp. 351-4 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5th November, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has received from the Foreign Office the following revised list of enemy vessels in neutral ports which has been compiled from telegraphic returns furnished by His Majesty's Consular Officers abroad. As the list was compiled on 26th October it includes vessels which were at that time lying in Turkish ports. A supplementary list is added, containing information obtained from telegrams which have since been received. Being based upon telegraphic returns the lists cannot be regarded as correct in all details:—

(N.B.).—(G) signifies German nationality, and (A) signifies Austrian. In other cases nationality was not stated in the telegram.

Name.	Port.	Name.	Port.
Abyssinia (G)... ..	Jenin	Blücher (G) ... ..	Pernambuco
Achilles (i) ... ..	Lisbon	Bochum (G) ... ..	Manila
Adelaide (G) ... ..	Loanda	Bohème (A) ... ..	Ferrol
Adelheid (G) ... ..	Havana	Bohemia (A) ... ..	Shah-ghat
Adolf (s.v.) (G) ... ..	Smidsvall	Borneo (G) ... ..	Manila
Adorna (i) ... ..	Talara	Brauntenburg (G) ... ..	Trondjem
Aegina (G) ... ..	Smyrna	Brasilia (G) ... ..	Barcelona
Albany (G) ... ..	Syracuse	Bremen (G) ... ..	Malaga
Al'a (G) ... ..	Talcahuano	Buda (A) ... ..	Vigo
Alexander Isenberg (s.v.) (G)	Antofagasta	Buda II (A) ... ..	Santos
Algier (G) ... ..	Palermo	Bülw (s) ... ..	Lisbon
Alice (A) ... ..	Bahia	Bürgermeister Hach- mann (G)	St. Vincent
Alma (G) ... ..	Bergen	Bylgia (G) ... ..	Tromsø
Alrich (G) ... ..	Rio de Janeiro	Calabria (G) ... ..	St. Thomas
Amafi (G) ... ..	Leghorn	Campana (A) ... ..	Galveston
Amaoda (s.v.) (G) ... ..	Gelle	Camilla Rickmers (G)	Manila
Ambria (G) ... ..	Syracuse	Cap Arcona (G) ... ..	Villagarcia
Amerika (i) ... ..	Boston	Cap Ortegai (G) ... ..	Teneriffe
Anipelea (A)... ..	Syracuse	Cap Roca (i) ... ..	Rio de Janeiro
Andalusia (G) ... ..	Manila	Cap Vilano (G) ... ..	Pernambuco
Anhalt (G) ... ..	Telok Betong	Carl (ship) (G) ... ..	Antofagasta
Anna Goeh (A) ... ..	Valencia	Carl (sailer) (G) ... ..	Norrsundef
Anna Strowig (G) ... ..	Barcelona	Carl Diederichsen (i)	Manila
Antares (G) ... ..	Lisbon	Carl Wermann (G)... ..	Rio de Janeiro
Arimatea (A) ... ..	Constantinople	Ca la (barque) (G) ... ..	Pisagna
Arkadia (i) ... ..	Lisbon	Carmen (A) ... ..	Constantinople
Arnold Amsink (G) ... ..	Rio de Janeiro	Casablanca (G) ... ..	Lisbon
Arnoldus Vinnen (ship) (G)	Astoria	Castell Pelesch (G)... ..	Sabang
Arsterturm (G) ... ..	Sabang	Catania (G) ... ..	Palermo
Athens (G) ... ..	Salonica	Cheru-kia (G) ... ..	Lisbon
Atlantia (v) ... ..	Buenos Ayres	Chiengnai (G) ... ..	Bangkok
Atlantica (A) ... ..	Ferrol	China (A) ... ..	Shanghai
Bahia (G) ... ..	Monte Video	Chios (G) ... ..	Constantinople
Bahia Blanca (G) ... ..	Port Madryn	Christel Vinnen (ship) (G)	Valparaiso
Bahra Luana (G) ... ..	Pernambuco	Cincinnati (G) ... ..	Boston
Bahrenfeld (G) ... ..	Buenos Ayres	Claus (ship) (G) ... ..	Valparaiso
Barcelona (G) ... ..	Syracuse	Coblenz (G) ... ..	Manila
Barthold Vinnen (barque) (G)	Caldera	Coburg (s) ... ..	Rio de Janeiro
Bavaria (G) ... ..	Havana	Colmar (G) ... ..	Funchal
Bayern (G) ... ..	Naples	Corrientes (G) ... ..	Pernambuco
Belarano (G) ... ..	Coruma	Cremón (G) ... ..	Oxelösund
Berengar (G)... ..	Talcahuano	Dacia (G) ... ..	Port Arthur (U.S.A.)
Beta (G) ... ..	St. Vincent	Dalbek (barque) (G)..	Portland (Oregon)
Bitmia (A) ... ..	Constantinople	Darvel (G) ... ..	Manila
Blankense (ship) (G)	Chanaral		

*Enemy Vessels in Neutral Ports.*

Name.	Port.	Name.	Port.
Deike Rickmers (G)...	Shanghai	Hamburg (G) ...	Mandal
Deli (G) ...	Bangkok	Hans (sailer) (G) ...	Sundsvall
Dr. Adolf Schmidt (G)	Bilbao	Hans (G) ...	Gefle
Dora (G) ...	Bergen	Harport (G) ...	Juvin
Dora Horn (G) ...	St. Vincent	Harzburg (G) ...	Monte Video
Drachenfels (G) ...	Sabang	Hathor (G) ...	Antofagasta
Dresden (ship) (G) ...	Lisbon	Hayo (ketch) (G) ...	Bilbao
Dubrovnik (A) ...	Constantinople	Heimburg (G) ...	St. Vincent
Düsseldorf (G) ...	Barcelona	Heinrich Horn (G) ...	Senne- sund (Norway)
E. Russ (G) ...	Tromsö	Helene (G) ...	Christiania
Ebenburg (G) ..	Rio de Janeiro	Helene (G) ...	Swatow
Eisenaclit (G) ...	Pernambuco	Helios (barque) (G) ...	Taltal
Electra (G) ...	Lisbon	Henry Woermann (G)	Pernambuco
Eleonore Woermann (G)	Buenos Ayres	Henriette (ship) (G)...	Rio de Janeiro
Elizabeth (s.v.) (G) ...	Sundsvall	Henriette (barque)(G)	Antofagasta
Elizabeth (G) ...	Narvig	Hermann (schooner)	Gefle
Elmshorn (G) ...	Manila	(G)	
Elsa Martini (G) ...	Skunskar	Herbert (barque) (G)	Iquique
Emden (G) ...	Sabang	Hercules (G)...	Santander
Energie (G) ...	Lisbon	Herzogin Sofie Char- lotte (barque) (G)...	Caleta Buena
Enos (G) ...	Lisbon	Hesperus (G) ..	Tocopilla
Eresos (G) ...	Constantinople	Hestia (G) ...	Trondj-m
Eriphia (G) ...	Bilbao	Hispania (G)...	Oxelösund
Eruy (A) ...	Boston (U.S.A.)	Hochfeld (G) ...	Funchal
Erodiade (A)...	Buenos Ayres	Hoerde (G) ..	Batavia district
Esslingen (G) ...	Manila	Hohenfelde (G) ...	Savannah
Etruria (G) ...	Rio de Janeiro	Hohenfels (G) ...	Batavia district
Eugenia (A)...	Buenos Ayres	Hohenstaufen (G) ...	Rio de Janeiro
Euphemia (G) ...	Bilbao	Holger (G) ...	Pernambuco
Euripos (G) ...	Lisbon	Holsatia (G) ...	Honolulu
Fangurin (G) ...	Palma	Holstein (G)...	Iquique
Fedora (A) ...	Ferrol	Hornfels (G) ...	Tromsö
Franken (G)...	Rio de Janeiro	Horta (G) ...	Tromsö
Frankenwald (G) ...	Bilbao	Illiria (A) ...	Constantinople
Freiberg (G)...	Batavia	Imbros (G) ...	Porto Empedocle
Freida Woermann (G)	Bahia	Imkenturm (G) ...	Sonrabaya
Friedrich Arp (G) ...	Tromsö	Immacolata (A) ...	Ferrol
Frigida (A) ...	Buenos Ayres	Indeficenter (A) ...	Almeria
Gala (G) ...	Lisbon	Ingbert (G) ...	Loanda
Gernis (G) ...	Sabang	Ingraban (G) ...	Loanda
Gertrud Woermann (G)	Rio de Janeiro	Ingrid Horn (G) ...	Tromsö
Gigenti (G) ...	Lisbon	Isebek (barque) (G)...	Valparaiso
Ghiatiar (G)...	Tromsö	Iserlohn (G) ...	Sabang
Glickstadt (ship) (G)	Taltal	Jaffa (G) ..	Lisbon
Goeben (G) ...	Vigo	Joachim Zeleh (G) ...	Tromsö
Goldenfels (G) ...	Sabang	Jahn (ship) (G) ...	Valparaiso
Gotha (G) ...	Buenos Ayres	Johanna Blumberg (G)	Tromsö
Gouverneur Jaeschke (G)	Honolulu	Johanna (s.v.) (G) ...	Sundsvall
Granada (G) ...	Buenos Ayres	Johanne (G) ...	Manila
Grinewald (G) ...	Colon	Johannes Russ (G) ...	Tromsö
Gnahyba (G) ...	Funchal	Jupiter (G) ...	Tromsö
Gundrun (G)...	Pernambuco	Kalmar (G) ...	Oxelösund
Günther (v) ...	Santos	Kathe (G) ...	Swatow
Gustav Boldt (G) ...	Tromsö	Kattenturm (G) ...	Syracense
Gustave (barque) (G)	Antofagasta	Keong Wai (G) ...	Amoy
H. Hackfeld (barque) (G)	Antofagasta	Kerkyra (G) ...	Constantinople
Hagen (G) ...	Batavia	Kiel (G) ...	Southport (North Carolina)
		Kleist (G) ...	Padang
		Kolsichang (G) ...	Bangkok

*Enemy Vessels in Neutral Ports.*

Name.	Port.	Name.	Port.
Köln (G) ... ..	Boston (U.S.A.)	Mogador (G)... ..	Lisbon
Kommerzienrat		Montevideo (G) ... ..	Punta Arenas
Bockel (G)... ..	Tromsø	Morawitz (A) ... ..	Galveston
Konsul Schulte (G) ... ..	Tromsø	Mozart (barque) (G)... ..	Carrizal
Korana (A) ... ..	Patras	Muansa (G) ... ..	Rio de Janeiro
Kostrena (A)... ..	Vigo	Mudros (G) ... ..	Syracuse
Kronos (G) ... ..	Sundsvall		
Kronprinzessin Cecilie	Bar Harbour,	Nagy Lagos (A) ... ..	Vigo
(G)	Maine	Najada (G) ... ..	Sundsvall
Kurt (barque) (G) ... ..	Astoria	Naruda (G) ... ..	Manila
Kydonia (G) ... ..	Havana	Navarra (G)... ..	Punta Arenas
		Naxos (G) ... ..	Lisbon
Lahnbeck (G)... ..	Lisbon	Nauplia (G) ... ..	Port Madryu
Laudrat Scheiff (G)... ..	Bangkok	Nezada (G) ... ..	Valparaiso
Laura (A) ... ..	Zulia	Neidenfels (G) ... ..	Vigo
Leina Petersen (G) ... ..	Sennesund	Nereus (ship) (G) ... ..	Chanaral
	(Norway)	Nesaja (ship) (G) ... ..	Taltal
Leni (barque) (G) ... ..	Mejillones	Neuenfels (G) ... ..	Vigo
Leros (G) ... ..	Constantinople	Newa (G) ... ..	Lisbon
Liebfelns (G) ... ..	Charleston	Nicaria (G) ... ..	Southport (North Carolina)
Liguria (G) ... ..	Pisagua		
Linden (G) ... ..	Sourabaya	Ninive (G) ... ..	Padang
Lipari (G) ... ..	Catania	Nitokris (G) ... ..	Coronel
Lisbeth (G) ... ..	Iquique	Numidia (G)... ..	Sabang
Loongmoon (G) ... ..	Honolulu		
Louis Pasteur (barque)	Mejillones	O. J. D. Ahlers (G) ... ..	Hilo.
(G)		Obotrita (barque) (G)	Valparaiso
Lübbeck (G) ... ..	Batavia	Ockenfels (G) ... ..	Boston (U.S.A.)
Lübbeck (G) ... ..	Lisbon	Offenbach (G) ... ..	Sourabaya
Lübbeck (G) ... ..	Narvik	Oliva (ship) (G) ... ..	Valparaiso
Ludwig Riedemann		Olivant (G) ... ..	Havana
(motor schooner) (G)	Aguilas	Omaha (ship) (G) ... ..	Caldera
Luneburg (G) ... ..	Macassar	Omega (barque) (G)... ..	Callao
Luxor (G) ... ..	Coronel	Onda (barque) (G) ... ..	Mejillones
Luzon (A) ... ..	Leghorn	Ophelia (barque) (G)	Antofagasta
Lyemoon (G) ... ..	Manila	Orconera (G) ... ..	Santiago
		Orsova (A) ... ..	Padang
Machew (G) ... ..	Sourabaya	Osterbek (barque) (G)	Antofagasta
Magdalene Vinnien	Coronel	Osiris (G) ... ..	Pisagua
(barque) (G)		Ostara (ship, (G) ... ..	Pisagua
Magdeburg (G) ... ..	New York	Otavi (G) ... ..	Pernambuco
Mailand (G)... ..	Lisbon		
Maipo (ship) (G) ... ..	Callao	Palatia (G) ... ..	Santos
Malta (G) ... ..	Patras	Pallas (G) ... ..	Tromsø
Manila (G) ... ..	Batavia district	Parna (barque) (G)... ..	Iquique
Margrete Gelpcke (G)	Bergen	Parnassos (G) ... ..	Bilbao
Margretha (barque) (G)	Ponto Delgado	Patagonia (G) ... ..	Bahia Blanca
Marie (G) ... ..	Bergen	Patani (G) ... ..	Bangkok
Marie (G) ... ..	Callao	Peiho (ship) (G) ... ..	Caleta Buena
Marie (ship) (G) ... ..	Antofagasta	Peking (barque) (G)	Valparaiso
Marienbal (A) ... ..	Patras	Pelikan (ship) (G)... ..	Valparaiso
Mark (G) ... ..	Manila	Pellworm (G) ... ..	Bergen
Marsala (G) ... ..	Naples	Perdival (G) ... ..	Lisbon
Martha Russ (G) ... ..	Tromsø	Persia (G) ... ..	Parahyba
Mataador (G)... ..	Norrköping	Petchaburi (G) ... ..	Bangkok
Mathilde (G) ... ..	Port Mahon	Peter Beckmers (G)... ..	Beirut
Matilda (sailer) (G) ... ..	Norrsundef	Petropolis (G) ... ..	Funchal
Mazagan (G) ... ..	Lisbon	Petschili (barque) (G)	Valparaiso
Mediterraneo (A) ... ..	Vigo	Phaenicia (G) ... ..	Lisbon
Memphis (G)... ..	Punta Arenas	Picador (G) ... ..	Lisbon
Meteor (sailer) (G) ... ..	Oxelösund	Pitsanlok (G) ... ..	Bangkok
Milos (G) ... ..	Lisbon	Planet (G) ... ..	Bilbao
Mimi (ship) (G) ... ..	Coronel	Pluto (G) ... ..	Lisbon
Mimi Hora (G) ... ..	Vigo	Polynesia (G) ... ..	Monte Video
Minna Schultdt (G)... ..	Lisbon	Pommeri (barque) (G)	Valparaiso
Munneburg (G) ... ..	Parahyba	Pommern (G)... ..	Honolulu

*Enemy Vessels in Neutral Ports.*

Name.	Port.	Name.	Port.
Pongtong (G)... ..	Manila	Sithonia (G) ... ..	Sabang
Porrica (G) ... ..	Malaga	Sophie Rickmers (G)	Lisbon
Portofino (G)... ..	Licata	Spitzfels (G) ... ..	Cagliari
Posen (G) ... ..	Rio de Janeiro	Staatssekretar Kraetke (G)	Honolulu
Potosi (barque) (G) ...	Valparaiso	Stefania (A) ... ..	Vigo
Präsident (G) ... ..	Havana	Steiermark (G) ... ..	Bahia
Preussen (G) ... ..	Sabang	Steinbeck (ship) (G) ...	Bellingham
Princess Alice (G) ...	Cebu	Stephan (G) ... ..	Vigo
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm (G)	Olda	Stolberg (G) ... ..	Batavia
Prinz Heinrich (G) ...	Lisbon	Sud (A) ... ..	Ferrol
Prinz Sigismund (G)...	Colon	Suevia (G) ... ..	Manila
Prinz Waldemar (G)...	Honolulu	Sydney (G) ... ..	Batavia district
Prussia (G) ... ..	Santos	Szechenyi (A) ... ..	Lisbon
		Szell Kalman (A) ... ..	Pernambuco
Radanics (G)... ..	Punta Arenas		
Rajah (G) ... ..	Manila	Tanger (G) ... ..	Malaca
Raucutels (G) ... ..	Bahia	Tanis (G) ... ..	Valparaiso
Regina (G) ... ..	Senneund (Norway)	Tarpenbek (ship) (G)	Antofagasta
Reichenbach (G) ... ..	Christiansand	Tayectos (G) ... ..	Lisbon
Rhakotis (G) ... ..	Valparaiso	Tellus (barque) (G)... ..	Callao
Rheulanat (G) ... ..	Padang	Teo Pao (G) ... ..	Batavia district
Rhenania (G)... ..	Naples	Termini (G) ... ..	Leghorn
Rhodopis (G)... ..	Corral	Theodor Wille (G)... ..	St. Vincent
Rhodos (G) ... ..	Lisbon	Thessalia (G) ... ..	Antofagasta
Rigel (ship) (G) ... ..	Antofagasta	Thuringia (G) ... ..	Montevideo
Riol (G) ... ..	Valparaiso	Tijnea (G) ... ..	Pernambuco
Roland (G) ... ..	Rio de Janeiro	Tilly Russ (G) ... ..	Tromsø
Rolandscek (G) ... ..	Lisbon	Togo (G) ... ..	St. Vincent
Roon (G) ... ..	Tjilatjap	Trautenfels (G) ... ..	Bangkok
Rotterdam (G) ... ..	Lisbon	Triumpf (G) ... ..	Swatow
		Tsntaa (G) ... ..	Cebu
		Tubingen (G) ... ..	Manila
Sachsen (barque) (G)	Oporto	Tucuo an (G) ... ..	Punta Arenas
Sachsen (G) ... ..	Manila	Tunis (G) ... ..	Palermo
Sachsenwald (G) ... ..	Colon	Turpin (G) ... ..	Punta Arenas
Sais (†) ... ..	Valparaiso		
Salamanca (G) ... ..	Paralyha	Uarda (?) ... ..	Mollendo
Salatis (G) ... ..	Monte Video	Uekermark (G) ... ..	Lisbon
Salvator (G) ... ..	Valencia	Uentels (G)... ..	Batavia
Sambi (G) ... ..	Manda	Ulm (G) ... ..	Batavia district
Samsen (G) ... ..	Bangkok	Unterweser X (fighter) (G)	Oxelösund
San Nicolas (G) ... ..	Pernambuco	Uranus (G) ... ..	Söderham
Santa Barbara (G) ...	St. Vincent	Usambara (G) ... ..	Teneriffe
Santa Ines (G) ... ..	Valparaiso		
Santa Isabel (G) ... ..	Valparaiso	Valesia (G) ... ..	Santos
Santa Lucia (G) ... ..	Bahia	Vega (A) ... ..	Tarragona
Santa Maria (G) ... ..	Caleta Buena	Vesta (G) ... ..	Oporto
Santa Rita (G) ... ..	Valparaiso	Virginia (A) ... ..	Havana
Santa Ursula (G) ... ..	Oporto		
Santos (G) ... ..	Pernambuco	Walburg (G) .. ..	Pernambuco
Savoia (G) ... ..	Colon	Wasgenwald (G) ... ..	St. Thomas
Saxonia (G) ... ..	Seattle	Westerwald (G) ... ..	Lisbon
Scandia (G) ... ..	Sabang	Westfalen (G) ... ..	Valparaiso
Schonfels (G)... ..	Sabang	Westmark (G) ... ..	Sabang
Sebara (G) ... ..	Corral	Wiegand (G) ... ..	Montevideo
Secunda (G) ... ..	Tromsø	Wilhelm (s.v.) (G) ...	Sundsvall
Setos (G) ... ..	Honolulu	Willehat (G) ... ..	Batavia (U.S.A.)
Sevilla (†) ... ..	Bahia Blanca	Winterhude (barque) (G)	Taltal
Sexta (G) ... ..	Swatow		
Seydlitz (G) ... ..	Valparaiso	Wisnar (G) ... ..	Batavia district
Siegmund (G) ... ..	Santos	Wutekund (G) ... ..	Boston (U.S.A.)
Sierra Nevada (G) ...	Pernambuco	Woglinde (barque) (G)	Valparaiso
Sierra Salvada (G) ...	Rio de Janeiro	Württemberg (G) ... ..	Lisbon
Sigmaringen (G) ... ..	Syracuse	Würzburg (G) ... ..	St. Vincent
Sikiang (†) ... ..	Shanghai		
Silesia (A) ... ..	Shanghai	Zivir (A) ... ..	Syracuse.
Silesia (G) ... ..	Batavia		
Sisak (G) ... ..	Corral		



*Enemy Vessels in Neutral Ports.***Supplementary List.**

Name.	Port.	Name.	Port.
Absirtea (A) ... ..	Cadiz	Laconia (A) ... ..	Rotterdam
Adolph Woermann (G)	Rotterdam	Larache (G) ... ..	Cadiz
Aeolus (G) ... ..	Rotterdam	Lichtenfels (G) ... ..	Mormugao
Alma (s. v.) (G) ... ..	Hermosand	Lili Woermann (G) ... ..	Rotterdam
Arad (A) ... ..	Amsterdam	Lodovica (A) ... ..	Huelva
Arion (G) ... ..	Rotterdam	Luisse (G) ... ..	Huelva
Arnold (G) ... ..	Rotterdam	Lulu Bohlen (G) ... ..	Las Palmas
Assuan (G) ... ..	Las Palmas	Luna (G) ... ..	Rotterdam
Auguste Wilke (G) ... ..	Vlaardingen	Main (G) ... ..	Flushing
Bacchus (G) ... ..	Rotterdam	Margaretha (barque) (G)	Saint Michaels
Barmen (G) ... ..	Rotterdam	Marienfels (G) ... ..	Mormugao
Brisbane (G) ... ..	Mormugao	Marksburg (G) ... ..	Rotterdam
Bussard (G) ... ..	Rotterdam	Mars (G) ... ..	Dordrecht
Caesar (G) ... ..	Carthage	Max (barque) (G) ... ..	Fayal
Ceres (G) ... ..	Dordrecht	Menes (G) ... ..	Las Palmas
Christian (G) ... ..	Rotterdam	Mohican (G) ... ..	Fayal
Clare Hugo Stinnes (G)	Rotterdam	National (G) ... ..	Rotterdam
Columbia (G) ... ..	Las Palmas	Niobe (G) ... ..	Rotterdam
Commercial (G) ... ..	Rotterdam	Numantia (G) ... ..	Mormugao
Deutschland (G) ... ..	Rotterdam	Odenwald (G) ... ..	San Juan (Porto Rico)
Duala (G) ... ..	Las Palmas	Oehringen (G) ... ..	Rotterdam
Ebersburg (G) ... ..	Rotterdam	Orinoco (schooner) (G)	Maracaibo
Ednard Martini (G) ..	Rotterdam	Otto Kalthoff (G) ... ..	Vlaardingen
Ednard Woermann (G)	Rotterdam	Phoebus (G) ... ..	Rotterdam
Ekbatana (G) ... ..	Basra	Plitvice (A) ... ..	Rotterdam
Elbe (G) ... ..	Dynas	Prinzregent (G) ... ..	Teneriffe
Elbing VIII (G) ... ..	Rotterdam	Proeda (G) ... ..	Rotterdam
Elisabeth Brock (G)	Las Palmas	Purelight (G) ... ..	Rotterdam
Elkab (G) ... ..	Las Palmas	Pylades (G) ... ..	Rotterdam
Emilia (A) ... ..	Carthage	Pyles (G) ... ..	Rotterdam
Emmi Arp (G) ... ..	Las Palmas	Rabat (G) ... ..	Rotterdam
Eros (A) ... ..	Cadiz	Riga (G) ... ..	Seville
Excelsior (G) ... ..	Saint Michaels	Rom (G) ... ..	Rotterdam
Falckenberg (G) ... ..	Amsterdam	Roma (G) ... ..	Carthage
Faro (G) ... ..	Huelva	Sardinia (G) ... ..	Fayal
Franz Wiike (G) ... ..	Vlaardingen	Schaumburg (G) ... ..	Fayal
Fremantle (G) ... ..	Cadiz	Schiff bek (barque) (G)	Saint Michaels
Frieda Fahrheim (G)	Rotterdam	Schwarzburg (G) ... ..	Saint Michaels
Georgia (A) ... ..	Carthage	Septima (G) ... ..	Rotterdam
Graf Serenyi Bela (A)	Carthage	Spes (G) ... ..	Rotterdam
Haimon (G) ... ..	Rotterdam	Swakopmund (G) ... ..	Rotterdam
Hannover (G) ... ..	Rotterdam	Thalia (A) ... ..	Amsterdam
Hans (barque) (G) ... ..	Rotterdam	Thekla Bohlen (G) ... ..	Las Palmas
Hansa (G) ... ..	Rotterdam	Toreador (G) ... ..	Rotterdam
Heinz Blumberg (G)	Rotterdam	Troja (G) ... ..	Rotterdam
Ilyria (G) ... ..	Las Palmas	Usambara (G) ... ..	Teneriffe
Ingo (G) ... ..	Las Palmas	Vesta (G) ... ..	Amsterdam
Irina Woermann (G)	Teneriffe	Vorwaerts (G) ... ..	Mormugao
Irmfried (G) ... ..	Las Palmas	Vulcan (G) ... ..	Rotterdam
Java (A) ... ..	Rotterdam	Werner (G) ... ..	Dordrecht
Klio (G) ... ..	Ayamonte	Wigbert (G) ... ..	Rotterdam
Kommodore (G) ... ..	Mormugao	Woglinde (G) ... ..	Rotterdam
Kurt (G) ... ..	Rotterdam		
Kurt Woermann (G)	Teneriffe		

## AGRICULTURAL RETURNS OF ENGLAND &amp; WALES, 1914.

## Produce of Crops.

The following preliminary statement showing the estimated total produce and yield per acre of the Corn, Pulse, and Hay Crops in England and Wales in the year 1914, with comparisons for 1913, has been issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries:—

CROPS.	Estimated Total Produce.		Acreage.		Average Estimated Yield per Acre.		
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	
WHEAT	England ...	Quarters. 6,511,859	Quarters. 7,186,997	Acres. 1,663,453	Acres. 1,770,470	Bushels 31·32	Bushels 32·47
	Wales ...	130,319	131,086	38,135	37,028	27·34	28·32
	England and Wales	6,642,178	7,318,083	1,701,588	1,807,498	31·23	32·39
BARLEY	England ...	5,984,454	5,842,100	1,469,776	1,420,346	32·57	32·91
	Wales ...	338,386	332,449	89,075	84,425	30·39	31·50
	England and Wales	6,322,840	6,174,549	1,558,851	1,504,771	32·45	32·83
OATS ...	England ...	8,531,574	8,684,650	1,772,247	1,730,082	38·51	40·16
	Wales ...	847,263	900,443	202,453	199,535	33·48	36·10
	England and Wales	9,378,837	9,585,093	1,974,700	1,929,617	38·00	39·74
BEANS ..	England ...	910,935	1,079,202	257,491	283,194	28·30	30·49
	Wales ...	3,787	4,333	1,091	1,177	27·77	29·45
	England and Wales	914,722	1,083,535	258,582	284,371	28·30	30·48
PEAS ...	England ...	420,512	371,183	127,367	129,116	26·41	23·00
	Wales ...	1,224	1,201	418	412	23·42	23·38
	England and Wales	421,736	372,387	127,785	129,528	26·40	23·00
SEEDS HAY.*	England ...	Tons. 2,472,158	Tons. 1,910,162	1,533,005	1,390,898	Cwts. 32·25	Cwts. 27·47
	Wales ...	236,910	210,757	167,476	164,009	28·29	25·70
	England and Wales	2,709,068	2,120,919	1,700,481	1,554,907	31·86	27·28
MEADOW HAY.†	England ...	5,704,936	4,604,215	4,504,078	4,239,249	25·33	21·72
	Wales ...	638,318	544,714	565,614	546,377	22·57	19·94
	England and Wales	6,343,254	5,148,929	5,069,692	4,785,626	25·02	21·52

\* Hay from clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation.

† Hay from permanent grass.

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### ENEMY PATENTS IN CANADA.

An extraordinary issue of the "Canada Gazette" of 5th October publishes Orders and Regulations respecting Patents of Invention made on 2nd October, by the Governor-General in Council by virtue of the authority conferred on him by "The War Measures Act, 1914." These Orders and Regulations provide that the Commissioner of Patents in the Dominion may, on the application of any person, accompanied by a fee of 10 dollars (about £2 1s.), order the avoidance or suspension, in whole or in part, of any patent of any subject of any State at war with His Majesty.

A copy of the "Gazette" referred to may be *consulted* by United Kingdom firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 12,189.)

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### AMENDMENT OF TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS PROTECTION LAWS IN SWEDEN.

H.M. Minister at Stockholm has forwarded a translation of a law, dated 7th August, amending Paragraphs 4 and 16 of the Swedish **Trade Marks Act** of 5th July, 1884. Paragraph 4 now provides that a trade mark may not be registered if it consists only of figures, letters or words not distinguishable by some characteristic form. Registration will not be refused, however, if the trade mark consists of words which may be regarded as a designation specially invented for certain kinds of goods, provided that this designation does not purpose to indicate the origin, nature, quantity, or price of the goods.

Under Paragraph 16 it is provided that the protection of trade marks shall, after agreement with a foreign State and under the assumption of reciprocity, accrue not only to persons carrying on trade outside Sweden, but also to societies formed in foreign countries for protecting the interests of tradesmen and industrialists.

H.M. Minister has also forwarded a translation of a law, dated 7th August, amending Paragraph 20 of the **Designs and Models Protection Act** of 10th July, 1899. The amendment provides that with regard to designs protected in a foreign State which makes a corresponding concession for designs registered in Sweden, the Swedish Government is entitled to direct that if any person in Sweden applies for the registration of a design for which he has previously applied for protection in such a foreign State, his application in Sweden shall be deemed to have the same date as his application in the foreign State, provided that the application in Sweden was made prior to the expiration of a certain period, which may be determined to be either within 4 months from the filing of the application in the foreign State, or within three months after announcement by the competent authorities of the grant of protection, and provided that the applicant has submitted a claim for such right of priority to the Swedish Authorities within the time and in the manner which may be appointed. (C. 13,600.)

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## STATE WAR RISKS INSURANCE ABROAD.

## Japan.

With reference to the notice on p. 290 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th October, relative to the State war risks insurance scheme in Japan, H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) has forwarded a list of the rates which have been quoted by the Japanese Government, which may be consulted at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. I. B. 37,424.)

## THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY IN EUROPE.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has received from the National Sugar-Beet Association Ltd, the following statistics relating to the beet sugar industry in the principal countries of Europe during the last three seasons:—

—	Factories.	Beetroot.			Raw Sugar Production.
		Area Cultivated.	Total Yield.	Yield per Acre.	
<b>Austria-Hungary—</b>	No.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1911-12 ... ..	196	1,012,250	7,770,000	7-67	1,115,572
1912-13 ... ..	201	1,121,250	12,540,000	11-19	1,901,615
1913-14 ... ..	201	1,078,250	10,840,000	10-65	1,692,000
<b>Belgium—</b>					
1911-12 ... ..	73	152,625	1,600,000	10-45	244,908
1912-13 ... ..	72	165,000	1,960,000	11-88	298,581
1913-14 ... ..	68	138,250	1,510,000	10-90	230,300
<b>Denmark—</b>					
1911-12 ... ..	8	62,500	760,000	12-09	114,000
1912-13 ... ..	9	80,925	1,020,000	12-65	149,400
1913-14 ... ..	9	77,250	950,000	12-31	146,000
<b>France—</b>					
1911-12 ... ..	221	562,125	4,020,000	7-15	506,046
1912-13 ... ..	213	571,250	6,580,000	11-54	960,900
1913-14 ... ..	209	540,500	5,980,000	11-07	786,000
<b>Germany—</b>					
1911-12 ... ..	341	1,267,782	8,930,000	7-04	1,504,459
1912-13 ... ..	312	1,369,625	16,400,000	11-97	2,706,327
1913-14 ... ..	341	1,333,272	16,700,000	12-52	2,725,000
<b>Italy—</b>					
1911-12 ... ..	37	132,800	1,510,000	11-34	171,045
1912-13 ... ..	37	132,500	1,680,000	12-71	213,632
1913-14 ... ..	39	150,000	2,770,000	18-46	327,800
<b>Netherlands—</b>					
1911-12 ... ..	27	136,457	1,700,000	12-45	266,970
1912-13 ... ..	27	172,555	1,990,000	11-54	316,177
1913-14 ... ..	27	154,250	1,530,000	9-89	228,600
<b>Russia—</b>					
1911-12 ... ..	281	1,968,375	18,710,000	6-63	2,053,840
1912-13 ... ..	288	1,908,240	10,270,000	5-38	1,374,550
1913-14 ... ..	294	1,811,700	12,180,000	6-72	1,731,000
<b>Spain—</b>					
1911-12 ... ..	32	83,085	780,000	9-39	92,000
1912-13 ... ..	32	92,500	1,160,000	12-59	173,500
1913-14 ... ..	31	127,415	1,220,000	9-55	160,000
<b>Sweden—</b>					
1911-12 ... ..	21	72,610	810,000	11-14	127,807
1912-13 ... ..	21	68,081	830,000	12-11	132,018
1913-14 ... ..	21	71,787	870,000	12-16	136,500

(C.I.B. 10,201.)

## INDUSTRIAL FUTURE OF COREA.

H.M. Consul-General at Seoul (Mr. A. H. Lay) has forwarded a resumé of a series of articles dealing with the industrial development of Corea, which were published in the local press before the outbreak of the European war. The labour question is first dealt with, and it is stated that the supply is abundant and wages do not exceed one-half or two-thirds those of Japanese wages. Coreans compare favourably with Japanese and Chinese as regards capacity for manual labour, though they are not so good as Japanese at work requiring thought.

At present the country is in a somewhat unfortunate position as regards coal, but it must be remembered that Corean industry is in its infancy and factories few. The output of coal in Corea by unofficial enterprises in 1912 was 131,918 tons valued at 546,388 yen, and the output of anthracite coal from the Pyeng-Yang Government Mine was 128,905 tons valued at 669,735 yen, making a total of 260,823 tons valued at 1,216,125 yen. A large quantity of this coal is consumed by the Japanese Navy, so that a considerable proportion of the country's requirements must be imported from abroad.

The annual demand for coal in Corea is about 350,000 tons, of which 150,000 tons are used for the railways, leaving a balance of 200,000 tons for industrial and other purposes. The three chief sources of supply in Corea are (1) the Pyeng-Yang mines above mentioned, which, after meeting naval requirements, have a surplus of only 10,000 tons; (2) the Anju coal mine at Shin Anju which will probably produce, when in full operation, from 30,000 to 40,000 tons per annum of comparatively poor quality coal—it ranks with Japanese 3rd class coal; and (3) the Mitsu Bishi Company's grant of a portion of the Pyeng-Yang coalfields, the output of which is exclusively used for their iron foundry at Kenjiho. To sum up, the production of coal in Corea is small, but it is easy to get a supply elsewhere, and competition between domestic and imported coal will prevent a monopoly, so that with industry flourishing in the country there will be no fear of lack of fuel.

With regard to railways Corea already has the Seoul-Fusan Railway and the Konan line, whilst the Seoul-Gensan line is approaching completion. But the Corean railways, and especially the main lines, do not, as in Europe, link up already existing financial centres, nor, as in America, are they laid for the purpose of developing sources of wealth. Rather were they hastily constructed with semi-military objects, and therefore they are more international than local means of communication and, as a part of the main line between Europe and Asia, are of greater value in developing the commerce of Japan.

When the distribution of the chief cities of Corea is considered in connection with the main and branch lines of railway it will be observed that out of thirteen prefectural cities only three, namely Seoul, Pyeng-Yang and Taiku, enjoy the benefit of the railway. The localities traversed by the existing lines are comparatively valuable financially, and enjoy no small traffic in goods, but the movement of goods to and from thickly populated areas away from the railways is much hampered. Local means of transport, especially by land, are still in their infancy, and there is everywhere a great need for *light railways*. This need is of such importance that

*Industrial Future of Corea.*

it may be called the first principle of the development of industry in Corea.

With regard to the raising of capital required for Korean industries it cannot be said that it would be easy. Land can be bought comparatively cheaply, but materials for building factories would be costly, and the requisite machinery would all have to come from Japan, the United States, or Europe. The majority of the operatives would be Koreans, but experienced Japanese would have to be engaged as overseers. The number of companies with head offices in Corea at the end of 1912 was 173, with a total capital of 47,196,210 yen, whilst those with head offices in Japan and branch offices in Corea numbered 39, with a total capital of 91,147,700 yen. The amount of Japanese capital invested in industry in Corea is very small, while that devoted to agriculture and other development purposes is comparatively large. There is no difficulty in raising money for undertakings in which the interest is guaranteed by the Government, or for enterprises half private and half official.

The chief tax falling upon industrial companies is the business tax. It is levied according to the grade of the company, but rates are very low and not to be compared with those ruling in Japan. Industrial companies in Corea pay a small business tax and no income tax, so that from the point of view of taxation there are great facilities for starting industries in Corea. Customs duties range from a minimum of 5 per cent. to a maximum of 20 per cent. On raw and half-manufactured materials the duties are low.

The raw materials available in Corea include eggs; milk for condensed milk and butter; bones for manure and glue; fresh meat for canning; and fat for soap and candles. Hides are also an important item; there were 1,040,000 head of cattle in the country in 1912.

The soil of Corea is very fertile, and the most important crop is rice, the production of which reaches 10,000,000 koku, which, in addition to supplying the home demand, leaves no inconsiderable quantity for exportation. Next to rice comes wheat, of which the yield in 1913 was 5,800,000 koku. Beans are produced in every Province, and are said to be better than those of Japan or Manchuria. The export of cotton in 1913 was valued at about 920,000 yen. The tobacco harvest in 1912 yielded 3,400,000 kwan. Sericulture is one of the most hopeful undertakings from the point of view of climate. Timber is abundant near the Yalu and Tumen rivers.

According to the authorities the principal mineral wealth of Corea consists of gold and silver, iron, anthracite, copper, lead, zinc, graphite, and iron sulphides. Besides these there are tungsten, mercury, asbestos, mica, &c. For ornamental purposes Korean jewels and marble are promising. The production of salt is said to amount to 280,000,000 kin.

The articles quoted conclude with some remarks on the assistance afforded to industry by the Government. In the past, industries languished because of bad government, but since the annexation the authorities have made a point of developing industries, and are experimenting with various institutions.

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*Industrial Future of Corea.*

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In 1907 an Industrial Training School was established by the Government in Seoul. Its curriculum consists of experimental work in brewing, analysis of minerals, dyeing and weaving, ceramics and applied chemistry. Other institutions established by the Government include those giving instruction in sericulture, weaving, agriculture, silk reeling, straw working, charcoal making, paper making, hemp manufacture and the marine products industry, as well as establishments engaged in the distribution of young plants, young cattle, and implements. In 1913 these institutions numbered 136, with 2,756 students. In addition to these, local training stations, numbering 72 with 1,178 students, receive support from the Government. (C. 6,495.)

Yen = 2s. 0½d. Kin. = 1.32 lbs. Koku = 4.96 bushels. Kwan = 8.26 lbs.

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## PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

### SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

A "Supplement" is issued to this week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" giving the text of a proposed new **Proposed New Customs Tariff.** Customs Tariff which has been introduced into the Legislative Council of Southern Rhodesia.

The proposed alterations have the effect generally of bringing the tariff into line with that in operation in the Union of South Africa by the Customs Tariff Act No. 26 of 1914,\* except that the rates of duty leviable under the British Preferential Tariff are affected by what is known as the "Rhodes Clause" of the Southern Rhodesia Order in Council of 1898, as amended in 1914.

The "Supplement" also contains proposals to impose *excise* duties on matches, ale and beer manufactured in the Territory.

A copy of the "Supplement" may be obtained from the usual official sources at the price of 3d. per copy. (C. 16,099.)

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\* For which, see the "Supplement" to the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th August, 1914.

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## TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

### UNITED KINGDOM.

With reference to the notice at page 360 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 5th November, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have now issued a further Order, dated the 11th November, which prohibits the landing in Great Britain of hay and straw brought from the United States of America.

**Importation of Hay and Straw from the United States of America Prohibited.**

[*Note.*—The following is a list of the countries (out of the United Kingdom) from which the landing of hay and straw\* in Great Britain is at present *not* prohibited:—The Dominion of Canada, the Union of South Africa, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Denmark (including Iceland), the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man.]

(C. 16,810.)

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### DOMINION OF CANADA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 562 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 27th August prohibiting, under an Order-in-Council dated 7th August, 1914, the exportation from Canada of military and naval supplies, except to the United Kingdom or any British Possession, the Board of Trade have now received copy of Customs Memorandum (No. 1825 B) embodying an Order-in-Council, dated 3rd October, 1914, which amends the above-mentioned Order-in-Council by providing that horses suitable for use in war consigned from the United States, in bond through Canada to France, may be exported from Canada to France.

**Amending Order-in-Council prohibiting Export of Naval and Military Supplies.**

(C. 16,408.)

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### COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Board of Trade have been informed by the Colonial Office that a Proclamation was issued by the Commonwealth Government, on the 23rd October last, prohibiting the exportation of wool from Australia, except by permission of the Minister of Trade and Customs.

**Exportation of Wool prohibited, except under permit.**

Proclamation was issued by the Commonwealth Government, on the 23rd October last, prohibiting the exportation of wool from Australia, except by permission of the Minister of Trade and Customs.

(C. 16,213.)

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Supplement (No. 24) to the Customs Tariff Guide, dated 5th September, 1914, giving Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on various articles on importation into the Commonwealth of Australia.

**Customs Decisions.**

1914, giving Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on various articles on importation into the Commonwealth of Australia.

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\* Except hay and straw specified in paragraph (2) of the "Foreign Hay and Straw Order of 1912."



### Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

#### COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—continued.

The following are the principal decisions given:—

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.	
		Under the General Tariff.	Under the United Kingdom Preferential Tariff.
<b>Culverts—</b>			
Corrugated metal, composed of two semi-cylindrical sections imported ready for bolting together ... ..	181	40s. per ton	<b>35s. per ton</b>
Orrugated metal, flat-bottomed, composed of a semi-cylindrical section and a flat corrugated sheet imported drilled ready for bolting together ...	181	40s. „	<b>35s. „</b>
<b>Drugs, chemicals, &amp;c.—</b>			
Magnesium perhydrol powder ... ..	287	Free	Free
<b>Hats, caps, &amp;c.—springs for straw crush hats ... ..</b>	134	Free	Free
<b>Machinery and agricultural implements, &amp;c.—</b>			
Armstrong gasoline traction machine ...	165 (A)	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	15 % <i>ad val.</i>
*Cancelling and perforating machines (not book-binding), &c. ... ..	164	Free	Free
Cash register and sales recorder— *Spare parts for register, &c. ... ..	162 (C)	25 % <i>ad val.</i>	<b>20 % <i>ad val.</i></b>
<b>Pastes—claving, a paste used for remodelling and mending old lasts ... ..</b>	261 (B)	30 % „	<b>25 % „</b>
<b>Protector apparatus for closing and locking cases, with a steel strip—</b>			
Binding apparatus ... ..	170 (A)	30 % „	<b>25 % „</b>
Strip puncher ... ..	168	Free	Free
<b>Vehicles and parts thereof—</b>			
Spindies, wooden, for use in the manufacture of backs of vehicle seats ...	380 (B)	10 % <i>ad val.</i>	<b>35 % <i>ad val.</i></b>
*Vises— not being machines ... ..	168	Free	Free

\* Revised decision.

(C. 16,571.)

#### DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

The Board of Trade have been informed by the Colonial Office that the Government of New Zealand has prohibited, by Proclamation of the 3rd November last, the exportation of wool from the Dominion to all countries, except to the United Kingdom and her Dependencies and the Territories of her Allies.

In certain specified cases, however, and then only with the consent of the Government, the Proclamation allows a specified quantity of wool to be exported in a specified ship to a neutral country.

(C. 16,208.)

#### SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in the Union of South Africa, copy of Government Notice No. 421 of 1914, dated 1st October, 1914, containing Regulations which have been issued under the "Fertilisers, Farm Foods, Seeds and Pest Remedies Ordinance, 1914."

Regulations as to Sale, &c. of Fertilisers and Pest Remedies.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**SOUTHERN RHODESIA**—*continued.*

The Regulations provide that every fertiliser or farm food intended for sale within the Territory of Southern Rhodesia shall before sale be registered with the Director of Agriculture. Application for registration must be made in prescribed form, and the percentage of certain specified chemicals employed in their manufacture must be stated. The acceptance for registration of any proposed brand or brands shall be subject to the approval of the Director of Agriculture. No person shall sell any fertiliser or farm food without handing or forwarding at the earliest opportunity to the purchaser the name and brand under which the fertiliser or farm food is registered, and particulars of its component parts.

No fertiliser may be imported into or sold in Southern Rhodesia under the name of "sulphate of potash" or "muriate of potash" unless such fertiliser shall contain at least 48 per cent. and 44 per cent. of potash respectively, and all such fertilisers intended for sale must be registered in the prescribed form.

It is also provided that the seller of any fertiliser or farm food shall be deemed to have guaranteed that its composition is as stated on the invoice, and in the particulars duly registered in respect of such fertiliser or farm food, as the case may be.

With regard to pest remedies, it is provided, *inter alia*, that no person shall sell, offer or expose for sale, under the name or description of bluestone, blue vitriol, blue copperas, or sulphate of copper, or under any other name commonly employed to designate copper sulphate, any article containing less than 60 per cent. of anhydrous copper sulphate.

(C. I. B. 38,091.)

**GAMBIA.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt of copy of "The Wild Animals, Birds and Fish Preservation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1914" (No. 11 of 1914), dated 29th September, 1914, which amends the Gambia Ordinance No. 1 of 1901. The present Ordinance provides that any person shall be guilty of an offence who exports or attempts to export the skin or plumage of any bird specified in the following Schedule, which has been killed, wounded or taken, or the nest or eggs of any such bird taken, in the Colony or Protectorate after the commencement of this Ordinance.

The birds specified in the Schedule are as follows:—

Marabout storks.

Egrets—

Great white egret.

Little egret.

Cattle egret.

Tick-bird.

Golden cuckoos—

Emerald cuckoo.

Klaas' golden cuckoo.

Gilded cuckoo.

(C. 16 787)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***CEYLON.**

The Board of Trade have received copy of "The Necessaries of War Exportation Ordinance" (No. 19 of 1914), which came into operation on the 5th August, 1914. It provides that the Governor may, by Proclamation published in the Gazette, either absolutely or subject to such limitations and conditions as may be defined in the Proclamation, prohibit the exportation from Ceylon of any of the goods enumerated in the following Schedule, viz. :—

Arms.

Ammunition.

Military or naval stores.

Any article which the Governor may judge capable of being converted into or made useful for the purpose of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores.

Provisions or any sort of victual which may be used as food for men or for animals employed in warfare.

Any other article, of which the Governor in time of war or apprehended war may deem it expedient to prohibit or limit the export, on the ground that such export would otherwise be liable to increase the resources of His Majesty's enemies, or restrict the supplies of His Majesty's forces, or of the civil population of the Colony or any other part of H.M. Dominions.

The "Exportation of Arms Ordinance, 1900," is hereby repealed.

(C. 16,788.)

**BRITISH GUIANA.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Colonial Office, of copy of Ordinance No. 24 of 1914, dated 24th September, 1914, amending the "Customs Duties Ordinance, 1911."\* The present Ordinance provides that the British Preferential Tariff specified in the last-named Ordinance shall apply to goods, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland *and all British Possessions which are parties to the Canada-West Indies Convention or which may become parties thereto*, when imported direct from the United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland, *and any such British Possessions as aforesaid*. The italicised words are new, and the extension of the British Preferential Tariff thereby provided for came into operation on the 1st May, 1914.

The Ordinance further provides for the free admission into the Colony, as from 24th September last, of paper used for book-binding or book-covers, and paper used for printing forms supplied under contract to the Government.

Certain minor corrections are also made in the Ordinance as regards the duties leviable on tobacco imported into British Guiana,

\* For which. see the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 23rd April, 1914 (pp. 201-4).

### Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

#### BRITISH GUIANA—continued.

with effect from 1st April, 1914, the full provisions of which are as follows:—

Articles	Rates of Import Duty.	
	Under the British Preferential Tariff.	Under the General Tariff.
Tobacco—	Dols. cts.	Dols. cts.
Manufactured, viz.—		
Cigars and cigarettes ... .. per lb.	1 50	1 50
Snuff ... ..	1 50	1 50
Other sorts ... ..	1 00	1 00
In leaf—		
If in packages containing not less than 400 lbs.—		
Containing not less than 25 lbs. and not more than 38 lbs. moisture in every 100 lbs. weight thereof ... .. per lb.	0 50	0 50
Containing less than 25 lbs. of moisture in every 100 lbs. weight thereof ... .. per lb.	0 60	0 60
If in packages containing less than 400 lbs.—		
Containing not less than 25 lbs. and not more than 38 lbs. of moisture in every 100 lbs. weight thereof ... .. per lb.	0 60	0 60
Containing less than 25 lbs. of moisture in every 100 lbs. weight thereof ... .. per lb.	0 70	0 70

(C. 16,792.)

#### RUSSIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Circular of the Russian Customs Department has recently been issued instructing all Russian postal authorities engaged in the sorting of postal parcels from foreign countries that parcels received from abroad with manufactures of celluloid enclosed, including cinematograph films, are not to be forwarded within the Empire, even if packed in wooden covers, but are to be confiscated.

(C. 16,052.)

With reference to previous notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the duty-free admission into Russia (in accordance with Note 2 to No. 112 of the Russian Customs Tariff) of preparations for use against agricultural pests and substances for the prevention or cure of diseases of vines or fruit trees, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a statement was published in the "Bulletin of Laws" for the 23rd September/6th October, providing that all the preparations in respect of which

**Preparations  
for Combatting  
Agricultural  
Pests and  
Diseases of Vines  
or Fruit Trees.—  
Conditions as to  
Importation.**

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

the privilege of duty-free admission has been accorded (*see* list below) may be imported duty free by all Government institutions engaged in combatting pests to agriculture without special certificates of the Department of Agriculture. Zemstvos and Agricultural Societies are authorised to import arsenites of sodium duty-free, on the basis of certificates of the Department of Agriculture, provided that these substances are denatured and not sold in any way. The duty-free admission of the remaining substances or preparations enumerated in the list is allowed to all Zemstvos and Agricultural Societies.

Certain substances (*viz.*, those enumerated in Nos. 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17 and 23 of the list printed below) may also be imported duty-free by private stores, for use exclusively in combatting agricultural pests and not for any technical purposes whatsoever. Zemstvos, Agricultural Societies, and private stores must, however, on each order, present certificates of the Department of Agriculture or other competent organisations or authorised agents of the same.

The following is a complete list of the preparations and substances which are admitted duty-free in virtue of the Note 2 to Tariff No. 112 referred to above:—

1. Sulphur—all kinds;
2. Blue copperas;
3. Iron copperas;
4. Sulphocyanate of potassium;
5. "Bouillie instantanée Eclairé" (prepared by Vermorel, Villefranche, in France);
6. "Verdet Excelsior" (prepared by the "Société des sulfures de carbone du contre");
7. Lead arsenic (*Plumbum arsenicum*);
8. Sodium arsenite;
9. Polysulphides of sodium;
10. Verdet Vermorel (acetate of copper);
11. Renommée No. 1, Fama;
12. " " No. 2, Soufrée;
13. Bouillie Bordelaise Schlösing;
14. Bouillie U. U. Gimel (unique usage);
15. Oxylchlorate of copper;
16. Bisulphate of calcium;
17. Paper for rings required for covering up trunks of trees;
18. Formalin and 40 per cent. water solution of formaldehyde;
19. Cupreous arsenical salts;
20. Bisulphide of carbon;
21. Steatite (talc);
22. The preparation "Shleizing" Soufre Major;
23. The preparation "Locusticide";
24. The preparation "Urania."

### *Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

#### NORWAY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the prohibition of the exportation of "wool and woollen goods" from Norway includes all kinds of wool waste.

**Exportation of Woollen Waste Prohibited.** (C. 16,932.)

#### NETHERLANDS.

A Royal Decree of the 6th November prohibits the exportation of Chile saltpetre, nitrate of lime, calcium nitride, and calcium cyanamide from the Netherlands.

**Exportation of certain Articles prohibited.—**  
**Exportation of Coke permitted.**

By a Decree of the 10th November, the exportation of tanning materials (*looistoffen*) and tanning extracts (*looieextracten*) was prohibited.

H.M. Minister at The Hague reports, by telegraph, that a Decree of 14th November prohibits the exportation of raw, salted, dried and smoked fat of pigs, melted and unmelted fat of pigs and cattle, and also mixtures of these fats with each other and with other edible fats. It is stated in the Dutch press that this prohibition is intended to prevent the exportation of Dutch and foreign pigs' fat sold in the form of whole sides or parts of sides of pigs but will not include the exportation of other raw or prepared pork in the shape of slaughtered pigs, ham, bacon heads, sausage, and canned pork.

The prohibition of the exportation of *coke* from the Netherlands was temporarily withdrawn by a Decree dated the 6th November.

(C. 16,930 & 17,228.)

#### NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

The Valuation Tariff in use during the fourth quarter of the current year for the assessment of duties on goods imported into or exported from the Netherlands East Indies 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.

**Valuation Tariff for Fourth Quarter of 1914.** (C. 16,833.)

With reference to the notice at page 705 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 10th September respecting the prohibition of the export of rice from the Netherlands East Indies, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a despatch from H.M. Minister at The Hague, in which he reports that the exportation of those kinds of rice which are usually shipped to Europe has been authorised.

H.M. Minister also reports that the export of coal and preserved foods has been restricted by a regulation to the effect that vessels leaving the Netherlands East Indies for other countries may only ship these goods in a quantity sufficient for their own use. (C. 16,660.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***FRANCE.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a French Presidential Decree, dated the 5th November, which prohibits, as from the 7th November, the exportation and re-exportation from France of extracts of gallnuts, of sumac, of chestnut, and other tannic juices, liquid or solid, extracted from plants.

**Exportation of  
certain Tanning  
Materials  
prohibited.**

Exemptions from this prohibition may, however, be accorded under conditions to be determined by the Minister of Finance.

(C. 17,230.)

**FRANCE AND ALGERIA.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of a French Customs Circular (No. 4598) notifying the publication in the "Journal Officiel" for the 9th September of a Presidential Decree which suspended temporarily the Customs duties (including the *entrepôt surtax*) on the following articles on importation into

France and Algeria:—

New sacks of jute tissue.

Nose-bags of linen tissue.

Tilts of linen tissues for military wagons.

A later Circular (No. 4606) notifies, however, that, by a Decree of the 1st October, the privilege of duty-free admission was restricted to importations of the above-mentioned articles effected for the needs of national defence. These goods, therefore, if sent to France or Algeria on and after the 2nd October are to be accorded duty-free admission only in cases where the importer is in a position to produce certificates issued by the French military authorities, and attesting that the goods to be imported are destined for the use of the army.

(C. 16,998.)

**ITALY.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Italian Ministry of Finance have informed the Leghorn Chamber of Commerce that, notwithstanding the general prohibition of the export of hides from Italy, applications to export are favourably considered in exceptional cases; and that in each case, when the quantity of hides for export has been ascertained, the Ministry will decide what percentage will be allowed for export by each shipper. It is understood that permission for the export of the total quantity will not necessarily be withheld, provided that the quantity be not too large.

H.M. Ambassador at Rome suggests that, in these circumstances, it may be worth while for British firms desirous of importing hides from Italy to instruct their agents in that country to make the necessary application to the Italian Ministry of Finance. (C. 16,933.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

The following Circular relating to the method to be followed in making certificate on entry of merchandise and making application for reduction of the entered value, under the provision of the last part of paragraph I, Section 3 of the United States Tariff Act of October 3rd, 1913, has been issued by the Treasury Department (T.D. 34806) :—

The last part of paragraph I of Section 3 of the Tariff Act of 3rd October, 1913, is as follows :—

“The duty shall not, however, be assessed in any case upon an amount less than the entered value, unless by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury in cases in which the importer certifies at the time of entry that the entered value is higher than the foreign market value and that the goods are so entered in order to meet advances by the appraiser in similar cases then pending on appeal for reappraisal, and the importer's contention shall subsequently be sustained by a final decision on reappraisal, and it shall appear that the action of the importer on entry was taken in good faith, after due diligence and inquiry on his part, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall accompany his directions with a statement of his conclusions and his reasons therefor.”

The certificates of importers under this provision have in many instances not been in accordance with the said provision of law, and in many others it has been impossible to determine what was the importer's contention. Further, in many cases due diligence and inquiry on the part of the importer has not been shown.

In order that there may be a greater uniformity and compliance with the law in cases of this character, an importer making an addition on entry under the above provision should make his certificate at the time of entry in substantially the following form :—

I hereby certify that the entered value of the merchandise mentioned below is higher than the foreign market value and that the goods are so entered in order to meet advances by the appraiser in similar cases now pending on appeal for reappraisal. The similar cases now pending are entries Nos. ———, at the port of ———.

I contend that duty should be assessed on the basis of the value shown below as the foreign market value.

Items.	Invoice value.	Add to make foreign market value.	Deduct to make foreign market value.	Foreign market value.	Add to meet advances by appraiser in similar cases.	Entered value.

*Importer*



### Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—continued.

In making application to the Department for a reduction of the entered value under the said provision of paragraph 1, Section 3, of the Tariff Act, the importer should state specifically the nature of the diligence exercised and the inquiry made on his part prior to making his advance on entry, and state from whom and what information was obtained as a result thereof. Such application should be submitted through the collector of customs at the port of entry, who will transmit the same to the Department with a full report thereon.

A strict compliance with the above will facilitate action by the Department on applications under the above provision of law.

The following is the substance of some decisions by the Board of General Appraisers respecting the application of the United States Tariff Act of the 3rd October, 1913, which have recently been received at the Board of Trade:—

#### Customs Decisions.

Articles.	Paragraph of the Tariff under which dutiable.	Rate of Duty.
<i>Crash or towelling</i> , composed of flax, or of flax and cotton, of which flax is the component material of chief value, woven on a plain loom, having no extra attachments and using but two heddies, but having the threads so manipulated that in the border two small coloured threads are inserted in the space taken up by one thread in the body of the fabric, are "plain woven fabrics," and are properly dutiable under paragraph 283 of the Tariff, and not as "manufactures of flax" under paragraph 284 [T.D. 34,818] ... ..	283	30 % <i>ad val.</i>
<i>Towels made of cotton</i> and woven on Jacquard looms, being more specifically provided for as "towels * * * made of cotton * * * and not otherwise provided for" than as "all other Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton," are dutiable under paragraph 264 of the Tariff, and not under paragraph 258 [T.D. 34,819] ... ..	264	25 % ..
<i>Straw rugs</i> .—Woven rugs in which cotton thread or cord is used in the warp, and a cord made of twisted straw in the weft are dutiable as "mats and rugs manufactured from straw, round or split," and not as "mats and rugs made of vegetable fibre" [T.D. 34,820] ... ..	272	Dols.    cts. Sq. yd. 0    02½
<i>Glove leather</i> .—Split sheepskin fleshers, tanned by the acid or formaldehyde process, specially finished for use in the making of gloves, and generally used for that purpose, should be classified as glove leathers, and under the <i>co nomine</i> provision therefor in paragraph 359 of the Tariff are assessable with duty accordingly [T.D. 34,861] ... ..	359	10 % <i>ad val.</i>

## SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

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

**Steamship  
Services to the  
Continent.**

## MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY. NORWAY.

The following report was obtained prior to the outbreak of the war, by H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray):—

The greater part of the coal imported into Norway comes from the United Kingdom, but Spitzbergen coal, owing to its excellent quality, is said to be growing in favour in the northern ports. But however excellent the quality of the coal may be, several factors are thought to militate somewhat against the trade being remunerative on a large scale, as for instance, the question of freight, which is said to be largely dependent on drift ice. Moreover, the fact that coal can only be shipped for three or four months in the year, necessitates an extra cost for storage in Norway.

Other drawbacks mentioned are the following:—The possibility of labour difficulties in a settlement cut off from the outer world for eight months at a time; the cost of labour there; the necessity of providing food and lodging for workmen and the absence of running water for eight months in the year, so that water for boilers and general use has to be melted from ice.

As regards the importation of Spitzbergen coal into Hammerfest during 1913, the British Vice-Consul at that port (Mr. C. Robertson) writes that the shipment was somewhat larger than in 1912. The quality was very good, and in spite of their small size, the coals are preferred both on steamers and for household purposes; the prices c.i.f. were the same as for West Hartley D.C.B. The one company working at Spitzbergen has not been able to satisfy the demand.

The British Vice-Consul at Tromsø (Mr. J. R. Holmboe) states that at that port Spitzbergen coals fetch rather higher prices than the best British coals, and are excellent for steam raising.

A large proportion of the coal shipped to Narvik is destined for use on the Ofoten Railway, but the Vice-Consul at that place (Mr. J. N. Aagaard) states that the section of the line on the Swedish side of the frontier is to be operated by electricity obtained from the Porjus waterfalls, a fact which will considerably diminish the imports of coal.

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## GERMANY.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 3rd November publishes a report from the Raw Iron Syndicate at Essen which states that during October deliveries from the works showed a heavy decline as compared with the previous month. During August deliveries were as high as

**Iron Industry in  
October.**

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

50 per cent. of the normal allotment, whereas during October a percentage of only 40 was attained. The decline is attributed to the fact that consumers took up during September the balance of the quarter's contracts, thereby accumulating heavy stocks, and naturally refrained as far as possible from purchasing anew at increased prices. The most satisfactory feature of the industry has been the consumption of fine quality brands, required mainly for military work. Business in the Luxemburg products was reported to have improved, the number of blast furnaces in operation having been augmented, and the works produced material in excess of their own actual requirements.

The same issue of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" also publishes a report from the Siegerland district on the condition of the fine-sheet industry, according to which October has shown an improvement in orders as compared with the preceding month, an increased number of orders having also been received from neutral export markets. Dissatisfaction is, however, expressed at the selling prices, in view of the rise of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  marks per metric ton in the cost of raw material and the increased expense of production brought about by the reduction of output. In the home market prices have ranged between 125 marks and 130 marks, which figures have also been quoted *ex works* for export orders. There appears to have been a quantity of material in the hands of middlemen as the works prices were continually underquoted. The selling prices realised, even for prompt delivery, were hardly sufficient to cover actual cost of production. The re-introduction of the bounty on exported half-manufactured goods is stated to be of great importance, but the rate is considered to be too low, and the wish is expressed, that the Raw Iron Syndicate and the Coal Syndicate would also grant the bounty. The works are stated to be well provided with specifications in all cases where war material is produced.

Mark = 11.8d.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 5th November states that the pig iron production of Germany and Luxemburg for September was 580,087 metric tons, as against 586,661 metric tons in August, 1914, and 1,590,849 metric tons in September, 1913.

The total production of pig iron from January to September inclusive was 12,018,940 metric tons, as compared with 14,455,886 metric tons for the corresponding period of 1913.

Metric ton = 2,204.6 lbs.

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## YARNS AND TEXTILES.

### FRANCE.

H. M. Consul at Lyons (Mr. E. R. E. Vicars) has forwarded, under date 27th October, the following particulars regarding the situation in the local silk industry since the outbreak of the war:—

The partial resumption of railway traffic on the completion of the mobilisation, aided by limited concessions granted for the transport of goods, has enabled many small silk factories to re-open, while in the larger ones work has been resumed to some extent.

**Condition  
of the Lyons Silk  
Industry.**

Business in the raw silk market, though still relatively small in volume as compared with normal times, has lately shown a tendency to increase, to judge by the Conditioning House returns and the increasing number of quotations to be found in the official lists. Prices have maintained practically the same level at which they stood at the outbreak of hostilities, owing doubtless to the decline in the demand being accompanied by a corresponding falling-off in the supply, due to the closing of many spinning and throwing mills, and to a marked reduction in imports from the Far East owing to war risks.

In the manufacturing industry there has been a fairly steady demand from the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States, with which manufacturers have not always found it easy to cope in consequence of their diminished staffs. Difficulties are also being experienced in obtaining certain important raw materials, such as cotton and wool required for mixing with silk, on account of the closing of the works in the Vosges and the North of France. Paris, deserted by its usual crowd of visitors, and shorn of all its habitual gaiety and life, has practically ceased to count as a customer of the Lyons silk trade, of which it is one of the chief mainstays in normal times. Among the goods in demand may be mentioned various piece-dyed fabrics, such as crêpes-de-Chine, English crêpes and voiles, and velvets, which latter are expected to do fairly well this winter, owing to the difficulties in the way of importing furs, which the heavier sorts of these fabrics to some extent replace. Tullies and nets are in increasing demand, which, however, cannot be adequately met owing to the absence of experienced men in this branch of the industry, about 80 per cent. of the normal number being away.

The situation is thus not devoid of anxiety, but as stocks in the hands of both manufacturers and middlemen are exceedingly low, especially in all black goods, a steady, if restricted, flow of orders from the United Kingdom and North America should enable factory-owners to keep open their works and thus hold the breach against the menace of increased unemployment and all that it means at a time like the present.

(C. 15,930.)

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## 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 14th November, 1914, were as follows:—

#### Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	39s.	8d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	29s.	0d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	24s.	8d.

For further particulars see p. 532.

A statement is published on p. 533 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 14th November, 1914, as well as of imports during the corresponding week of 1913.

#### Imports of Agricultural Produce.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 12th November, 1914, was 85,708 (including 92 bales British West Indian and 387 bales British East African), and the number imported during the forty-six weeks ended 12th November was 3,223,386 (including 6,431 bales British West Indian, 13,650 bales British West African, 29,701 bales British East African, and 3,574 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 12th November was 5,192 and during the forty-six weeks, 341,958.

For further details see p. 532.

### FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

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

	1913.	1914.
	Tons.	Tons.
August	2,363	1,850
September	1,998	2,903
January-September	16,625	21,574

### RUSSIA.

H.M. Consul-General at Odessa (Mr. J. F. Roberts, C.M.G.) reports, under date 22nd October, that at the commence-

**Oilseed Crops.** ment of the season the development of the various oilseeds cultivated in Russia was good, but about the middle of June the weather turned unfavourable. In the Odessa district, which is an important oilseed producing one, there was too much heat and drought, while in other districts there were high winds accompanied by storms of rain and hail which laid the flat crops.

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

Later on, the weather became more suitable and the oilseed fields again improved, particularly in the south-west districts. Unfortunately there was an insufficiency of labour, as so many farm labourers had gone to the war. The results of the various crops may be summarised as follows:—

**Winter rape** seed is decidedly above the normal crop, and **summer rape** a satisfactory one; there should be a good margin for exportation. **Linseed** is good in quality, but below the normal in quantity, and there will be but little for exportation. **Hemp seed** is a fairly normal crop of good quality, and will probably all be wanted in the country. **Sunflower seed** is above the normal, and is of fair quality; there will be a surplus for export. **Mustard seed** is fully satisfactory as regards both quantity and quality. **Poppy seed** is a good average crop which will meet all local wants, but not leave much available for exportation. (C. 16,955.)

**BRAZIL. PERU. BOLIVIA.**

The Acting British Consul at Pará reports that the quantity of rubber exported from Pará, Manáos, Iquitos, and Itacoatiara, *viâ* Pará, during the month of September, and nine months ended September, 1914, was as follows, the corresponding figures for 1913 being added for purposes of comparison:—

	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.	Caucho.	Total.
	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.
<b>Month of September.</b>					
1913—					
To United States ... ..	620,311	173,489	326,228	181,695	1,301,723
To Europe ... ..	867,141	76,769	160,191	243,711	1,347,812
Total ... ..	1,487,452	250,258	486,419	425,406	2,649,535
1914—					
To United States ... ..	564,209	97,993	318,720	205,893	1,186,815
To Europe ... ..	424,669	43,372	47,022	73,213	588,276
Total ... ..	988,878	141,365	365,742	279,106	1,775,091
<b>Nine Months ended September, 1913—</b>					
To United States .. ..	4,868,141	934,403	4,032,614	2,712,318	12,547,506
To Europe ... ..	8,014,992	1,162,112	1,846,091	5,760,612	16,783,807
Total ... ..	12,883,133	2,096,515	5,878,705	8,472,960	29,331,311
1914—					
To United States .. ..	5,216,336	1,062,248	3,853,925	3,816,981	13,949,490
To Europe ... ..	7,295,946	911,490	1,217,541	4,304,504	13,711,481
Total ... ..	12,512,282	1,973,738	5,071,466	8,121,485	27,660,971

(C.I.B. 36,377)

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***JAPAN.**

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) reports that according to official returns, dated 2nd October, the second estimate of the rice crop is 56,746,549 koku, showing a decrease from the first estimate of 1,246,509 koku, or 2.1 per cent., which is accounted for by the heavy rain storms which occurred in several districts during the critical period.

The present estimate, however, remains in excess of the normal crop by 6,111,316 koku, or 12.1 per cent., and of last year's crop by 6,491,282 koku, or 12.9 per cent. (C.I.B. 33,074.)

Koku = 4.96 bushels.

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

In the trades compulsorily insured against unemployment, *viz.* Building, Works of Construction, Engineering, Shipbuilding, Vehicle Making, &c. the percentage of unemployment at 13th November was 3.85 as compared with 3.93 a week ago, 4.50 a month ago, and 3.84 a year ago. These figures relate to the whole of the United Kingdom and include all unemployed workmen in the insured trades.

As regards the uninsured trades, the number of men and women on the registers of the Labour Exchanges at 13th November shows a decrease on the figures a week ago, being 55,396 as compared with 57,435. For men alone the corresponding figures were 21,397 and 23,325, and for women 33,999 and 34,110.

According to a report in the "Board of Trade Labour Gazette" for November,\* based on 5,936 statistical returns, *viz.*, 3,201 returns from trade unions (relating to 912,898 members), and 2,735 returns from employers (relating to 1,201,928 workpeople), employment continued to improve in October both as regards the number of workpeople employed and the amount of short time reported. The improvement was largely accounted for by war contracts, and was especially noticeable in the engineering, miscellaneous metal, woollen, worsted, hosiery and dyeing trades. The boot, leather and clothing trades continued to be very active, and employment in shipbuilding yards was good generally. Carpenters and woodworkers were busy in connection with the erection of huts for the new Army. The pig iron, iron and steel, printing, pottery and glass trades also showed an improvement. The cotton trade improved slightly, but a large amount of short time still prevailed. The curtain branch of the lace trade improved, but the other branches continued to be depressed. The silk and carpet trades showed some recovery. Coal mining

\* For list of principal contents, see p. 529.

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

remained about the same as in September, and there was a seasonal decline in the brickmaking industry.

In the Trade Unions, with a net membership of 912,898, excluding those serving with the Army, Navy, or Territorial Forces, 40,146 (or 4.4 per cent.) of the members were reported as unemployed at the end of October, 1914, as compared with 5.9 per cent. at the end of September, 1914, and 2.2 per cent. at the end of October, 1913.

Compared with a year ago there was a decline except in the trades most affected by war contracts. It should, however, be noted that the boom in employment reached its zenith about the middle of 1913, and that for some time before the outbreak of war several trades had declined considerably from the high level then attained.

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

	Month of October.				Ten Months ended October.			
	1913.		1914.		1913.		1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>England and Wales</b>								
Fish, excluding shell								
fish ... ..	4,180,973	1,597,578	1,549,723	757,339	12,561,503	8,140,517	8,978,568	6,653,290
Shell fish ... ..	—	31,074	—	25,000	—	273,147	—	245,892
Total value ...	—	1,628,652	—	782,339	—	8,413,664	—	6,899,182
<b>Scotland—</b>								
Fish, excluding shell								
fish ... ..	241,628	157,921	222,940	142,448	6,804,680	3,403,878	6,487,481	2,650,527
Shell fish ... ..	—	5,805	—	5,031	—	60,083	—	57,099
Total value ...	—	163,726	—	147,479	—	3,463,961	—	2,707,626
<b>Ireland—</b>								
Fish, excluding shell								
fish ... ..	29,546	13,570	47,362	20,898	562,515	249,256	495,742	196,692
Shell fish ... ..	—	1,294	—	845	—	25,843	—	17,782
Total value ...	—	14,864	—	21,743	—	275,129	—	214,474

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

**QUEENSLAND.**

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, a copy of an Act of the Queensland Government, entitled "The Control of Trade Act of 1914," under the provisions of which a Board of Control is to be appointed to fix the maximum prices at which the necessaries of life are to be sold, and to prevent persons from withholding such commodities from the market.



*Miscellaneous.***NEWFOUNDLAND.**

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at St. John's (Mr. H. W. Le Messurier) has furnished the following particulars **Trade in 1913-14.** of the foreign trade of Newfoundland in the year ended 30th June, 1914, the figures for the previous twelve months being added for purposes of comparison :—

From and to	Imports.		Exports.	
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
United Kingdom ... ..	4,405,103	3,826,529	3,427,026	3,256,446
British Possessions ... ..	5,681,673	5,192,462	2,785,097	2,522,129
United States ... ..	5,573,733	5,796,906	1,330,667	1,679,362
Other Countries ... ..	351,856	377,829	7,129,099	7,676,606
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>16,012,365</b>	<b>15,193,726</b>	<b>14,672,889</b>	<b>15,134,543</b>

Dollar = 4s. 1½d.

(C.I.B. 38,098.)

**JAPAN.**

The Acting British Consul at Shimonoseki (Mr. M. Paske Smith) reports that the production of vegetable wax is one of the most important industries of Japan. Of late years, however, the price of tree seeds and the cost of labour have been gradually rising; in addition, the value of vegetable wax has been declining owing to the importation of paraffin wax and Chinese wax. The trees are also grown less extensively than formerly.

Vegetable wax is produced chiefly in the Prefectures of Fukuoka, Saga, Oita, and Ehime, although the greater part of the refining is done in the Prefecture of Hyogo. The total production during 1911 and 1912 was as follows :—

	Unbleached.		Refined.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kwan.	Yen.	Kwan	Yen.
1911	1,821,751	2,048,772	1,170,399	1,476,670
1912	1,770,161	2,009,129	1,309,628	1,710,392

Kwan = 8.26 lbs. ; Yen = 2s. 0½d.

The unbleached wax is used largely in Japan for the manufacture of candles, and the discovery of a cheaper substitute in the form of paraffin wax has greatly lessened the production of the vegetable wax. There is still, however, a considerable demand for candles of vegetable wax both at the temples and on the part of the rickshaw men, who state that such candles are better and last longer.

*Miscellaneous.***JAPAN—continued.**

Japanese vegetable wax has a higher melting point than Chinese and other waxes, and there are good prospects for its future. Germany is one of Japan's best customers for wax, but will be unable to take her usual supply, and there will probably be a large decrease in the exports for 1914. Enquiries are being received from the United States, whilst exports to Europe, other than Germany, will no doubt soon be recommenced.

A short account of the methods of manufacture of Kiushiu vegetable wax 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. 33.999.)

**GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.\*****TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.**

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

Attention is further called to the fact that two volumes of the "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

\* 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.

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*Government Publications.*

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

**FOREIGN OFFICE REPORT.**

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

**No. 5,398. Trade of Switzerland in 1913. Price 2½d.**

Cotton and silk weaving.	Reports from Berne, Davos,
Electrical, motor cycle, watch,	Lucerne, Basle, St. Gall, Geneva,
shoe, chocolate, chemical, &c.,	and Lausanne.
industries.	

**COLONIAL OFFICE REPORT.**

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

**No. 815. Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1913-14. Price 2d.**

**OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.**

*Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. Report on the Trade in Imports and Exports at Irish Ports during the year ended 31st December, 1913. [Cd. 7,639.] Price 9½d.*

The total estimated value of the import and export trade at Irish ports in the year 1913 was £147,559,560. The imports amounted to a total of £73,673,149 and the exports to £73,886,411. Imports in 1913 show an increase of £505,450 as compared with the previous year, and exports an increase of £6,704,433.

Besides detailed tables showing the quantities and estimated values of commodities imported into and exported from Ireland for the years 1909-13, the report contains the following appendices:—Extracts relating to Irish trade with foreign countries, taken from the Reports for 1912 and 1913 of H.M. Consular Officers, &c.; tables of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in 1913; diagrams showing the monthly fluctuations in the quantities of butter and eggs imported into the United Kingdom and exported from Ireland to Great Britain during 1913; and also tables showing the prices of Irish creamery butter and eggs during the same period.

*Workmen's Compensation. Statistics of Compensation and of Proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, during 1913. [Cd. 7,669] Price 6d.*

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## 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.

- Copra Industry in the Philippines.  
*Daily Consular Reports* (Washington), 23rd Oct.
- Grain Prospects in Canada  
" *Monetary Times* " (Toronto), 23rd Oct.
- Olive Crop Prospects in Tripolitania.  
*Daily Consular Reports* (Washington), 29th Oct.
- Molasses (Solidified).  
" *Agricultural News* " (Barbados), 24th Oct.
- Crop Prospects in Argentina.  
" *Review of the River Plate* " (Buenos Aires), 16th Oct.
- Ginger Cultivation in Queensland.  
" *Queensland Agricultural Journal* " (Brisbane), Oct.
- Sugar Cane Cultivation in India.  
" *Indian Trade Journal* " (Calcutta), 15th Oct.
- Currant and Fig Crops in Greece  
*Daily Consular Reports* (Washington), 22nd Oct.
- Agricultural Prospects in Montserrat—  
(continued)  
" *Agricultural News* " (Barbados), 24th Oct.
- Crop Prospects in India  
" *Pioneer Mail* " (Allahabad), 16th Oct.
- Olive Oil Market in Spain  
*Daily Consular Reports* (Washington), 23rd Oct.
- Ground Nut Cultivation in the West Indies  
" *Agricultural News* " (Barbados), 24th Oct.

#### Machinery and Engineering.

- Deep Well Irrigation Pumping Plant.  
" *Engineering News* " (New York), 8th Oct.
- Irrigation in New South Wales.  
" *Commonwealth Engineer* " (Melbourne), 1st Oct.
- Rock Drills of modern American type—  
(continued)  
" *Engineering and Mining Journal* " (New York), 31st Oct.
- Steam Turbine (Mechanically Geared).  
" *Commonwealth Engineer* " (Melbourne), 1st Oct.

#### Machinery and Engineering—continued.

- Motor Vehicle Industry in Russia.  
*Daily Consular Reports* (Washington), 24th Oct.
- Steam Boilers: Standard Specifications  
" *Engineering News* " (New York), 8th Oct.
- Electric Mining Machinery in Layland.  
" *Engineering and Mining Journal* " (New York), 31st Oct.
- Producer Gas Engines: Indicator Tests  
" *Commonwealth Engineer* " (Melbourne), 1st Oct.
- Pipe Lining with Cement.  
" *Engineering News* " (New York), 8th Oct.
- Turbo-Blower for the Blast Furnace.  
" *Iron Age* " (New York), 29th Oct.

#### Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- Copper Market in the United States  
" *Engineering and Mining Journal* " (New York), 31st Oct.
- Mineral Output of Rhodesia in August.  
" *South African Mining Journal* " (Johannesburg), 3rd Oct.
- Mining Industry in New Zealand.  
" *Australian Mining Standard* " (Sydney), 17th Sept.
- Diamond Deposits in German South-West Africa—  
(continued)  
" *South African Mining Journal* " (Johannesburg), 3rd Oct.
- Lode and Alluvial Mining—  
(continued).  
" *Australian Mining Standard* " (Sydney), 17th and 24th Sept.
- Mercury: Volumetric Estimation.  
" *Engineering and Mining Journal* " (New York), 31st Oct.
- Coal Industry in South Africa.  
" *South African Mining Journal* " (Johannesburg), 16th Oct.
- Wolfram Mining in Siam.  
*Daily Consular Reports* (Washington), 26th Oct.
- Cyanide and other Processes Combined.  
" *Engineering and Mining Journal* " (New York), 31st Oct.
- Iron and Steel Industry in Southern United States.  
" *Iron Age* " (New York), 29th Oct.
- Tin Smelting in Bolivia.  
" *Engineering and Mining Journal* " (New York), 31st Oct.

## Foreign and Colonial Publications.

## NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

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

- Ore Deposits of Australia—(continued).  
 "Australian Mining Standard"  
 (Sydney), 17th and 24th Sept.
- Iron Industry in the Transvaal.  
 "South African Mining Journal"  
 (Johannesburg), 10th Oct.
- Refined Copper: Commercial Classification  
 "Engineering and Mining Journal"  
 (New York), 31st Oct.
- Gold Production in South Africa in Sept.  
 "South African Mining Journal"  
 (Johannesburg), 10th Oct.

**Railways, Shipping and Transport.**

- Panama Canal and Railway Competition.  
 "Weekly Commercial News" (San  
 Francisco), 24th Oct.
- Electric Traction in India—(concluded).  
 "Indian Engineering" (Calcutta),  
 10th Oct.
- Trans-Australian Railway.  
 "Australian Mining Standard"  
 (Sydney), 24th Sept
- Motor Cycles and Bicycles in Argentina:  
 Trade Openings.  
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),  
 2nd Oct.

**Textiles and Textile Materials.**

- Cotton Mill Industry in India.  
 "Capital" (Calcutta), 15th Oct.
- Silk Market in Japan.  
 "Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade  
 Journal" (Yokohama), 30th Sept.

**Commercial, Financial and Economic.**

- Japan: Industrial Conditions.  
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),  
 29th Oct.
- Denmark: Commerce and Industries.  
 "Le Danemark" (Copenhagen), Oct.
- Corsica: Trade and Commerce.  
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),  
 3rd Oct.

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

- Argentina: Finances in 1913 as compared  
 with 1903.  
 "Review of the River Plate" (Buenos  
 Aires), 16th Oct.
- British Guiana: Commercial Conditions.  
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),  
 2th Oct.
- South America: United States Banks.  
 "Iron Age" (New York), 29th Oct.
- British West Indies: Commercial and  
 Financial Condition.  
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),  
 24th Oct.
- Paraguay: Trade Conditions.  
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),  
 21st Oct.

**Miscellaneous.**

- Food Production in the West Indies.  
 "Agricultural News" (Barbados), 24th  
 Oct.
- Surveyor's Computations: Saving Time.  
 "Engineering News" (New York),  
 8th Oct.
- Immigration and Emigration in United  
 States.  
 "Bradstreets" (New York), 31st Oct.
- New Instrument for Determining Latitude  
 and Time by Equal Altitudes.  
 "Engineering News" (New York),  
 8th Oct.
- Pelagic Seal Industry.  
 "Canadian Fisherman" (Montreal),  
 Nov.
- Explosives Production in the United  
 States.  
 "Engineering and Mining Journal"  
 (New York), 31st Oct.
- Umbrellas and Waterproofs in India:  
 Trade Openings.  
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),  
 21st Oct.
- Chemical Industry in Canada.  
 "Monetary Times" (Toronto), 23rd  
 Oct.

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- Canada—Department of Trade and Commerce Bulletin: Grain Inspection in Canada.
- South Australia—Report of the South Australian Railway Commissioners for 1913-14
- New Zealand—  
 Statistics of the Dominion for 1913, Vol. II.—Trade and Interchange.  
 Drainage Operations in Hauraki Plains: Report for 1913-14.
- Cyprus—  
 Imports and Exports in 1913.  
 Shipping in 1913.
- Federated Malay States—Perak Administration Report for 1913.
- San Salvador—Illustrated Official Handbook (in Spanish), 1914.

## 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 46 weeks ended 12th November, 1914 :—**

	Week ended 12th Nov., 1914.	46 Weeks ended 12th Nov., 1914.	Week ended 12th Nov., 1914.	46 Weeks ended 12th Nov., 1914.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American ... ..	72,467	2,175,149	3,629	135,834
Brazilian ... ..	1,242	211,033	—	16,014
East Indian ... ..	1,559	237,350	1,200	57,039
Egyptian ... ..	4,756	382,335	240	121,080
Miscellaneous ... ..	5,684*	237,259†	123	11,991
<b>Total... ..</b>	<b>85,708</b>	<b>3,223,386</b>	<b>5,192</b>	<b>311,958</b>

\* Including 92 bales British West Indian, and 387 bales British East African.

† Including 6,431 bales British West Indian, 13,650 bales British West African, 29,701 bales British East African, and 3,774 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 14th November, 1914, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.**

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
<b>Week ended 14th November, 1914</b> ... ..	39 8	29 0	24 8
<b>Corresponding Week in—</b>			
1907 ... ..	34 7	27 5	18 9
1908 ... ..	31 10	27 3	17 3
1909 ... ..	32 7	27 0	17 4
1910 ... ..	29 8	25 1	16 1
1911 ... ..	33 1	32 10	21 0
1912 ... ..	32 10	31 2	19 9
1913 ... ..	30 1	27 8	17 11

\* 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 14th November, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 14th Nov., 1914.	Correspond- ing week in 1913.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves ... ..	Number	11	4
Sheep and lambs ... ..	"	—	—
Swine ... ..	"	—	—
Horses ... ..	"	20	141
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Cwts.	122,541	157,493
Mutton " " " ... ..	"	59,662	113,848
Pork " " " ... ..	"	24,432	15,850
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen) ... ..	"	12,518	12,642
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon ... ..	Cwts.	116,413	92,020
Beef " " " ... ..	"	3,5	634
Hams " " " ... ..	"	14,402	17,402
Pork " " " ... ..	"	4,070	2,574
Meat, unenumerated, salted ... ..	"	3,312	1,974
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned) ... ..	"	27,156	14,415
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter ... ..	Cwts.	67,413	64,531
Margarine ... ..	"	30,242	32,523
Cheese ... ..	"	28,536	67,212
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums ... ..	"	—	—
" cream ... ..	"	217	229
" condensed ... ..	"	25,849	21,126
" preserved, other kinds ... ..	"	2,186	207
Eggs ... ..	Grt. Hundr	392,893	478,711
Poultry ... ..	Value £	761	4,252
Game ... ..	"	1,470	4,347
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen) ... ..	Cwts.	3,161	32,001
Lard ... ..	"	31,991	34,567
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat ... ..	Cwts.	1,816,500	2,327,200
Wheat-meal and flour ... ..	"	231,500	274,300
Barley ... ..	"	620,500	550,100
Oats ... ..	"	358,600	297,600
Peas ... ..	"	3,690	42,831
Beans ... ..	"	46,120	16,110
Maize or Indian corn ... ..	"	1,239,400	1,094,000
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples ... ..	Cwts.	150,241	137,643
Apricots and peaches ... ..	"	—	5
Bananas ... ..	Bunches	175,007	105,639
Cherries ... ..	Cwts.	—	—
Currants ... ..	"	—	—
Gooseberries ... ..	"	—	—
Grapes ... ..	"	33,919	11,850
Lemons ... ..	"	10,309	8,213
Oranges ... ..	"	34,600	27,320
Pears ... ..	"	17,088	21,769
Plums ... ..	"	—	—
Strawberries ... ..	"	—	—
Unenumerated ... ..	"	1,810	1,067
Hay ... ..	Tons	38	553
Straw ... ..	"	—	35
Moss Litter ... ..	"	703	1,615
Hops ... ..	Cwts.	5,048	24,425
Locust beans ... ..	"	59,531	25,992
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions ... ..	Bushels	201,173	182,230
Potatoes ... ..	Cwts.	5,834	79,369
Tomatoes ... ..	"	14,656	18,602
Unenumerated ... ..	Value £	3,094	3,894
Vegetables, dried ... ..	Cwts.	3,934	5,711
" preserved by canning ... ..	"	6,011	7,766

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

Canada and Newfoundland .	H.M. Trade Commissioner, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. Telegraphic Address, "Britecom."
Commonwealth of Australia..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, Commerce House, Melbourne. Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"; and New Zealand Insurance Buildings, 51, 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."

*Note.*—The attention of United Kingdom firms corresponding with H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions is called to the necessity for seeing that their letters are properly stamped before mailing, as such correspondence cannot be sent post free. (C.I.R. 35,822.)

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

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

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

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

For particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom, see notice on p. 485.

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.**

**(Application to the Umpire.)**

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

**329. Workmen engaged in making Floating Targets.**

Any representations with reference to the above application may be made in writing to the Umpire by, or on behalf of, any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and forwarded to the Registrar, Office of the Umpire, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W., on or before 3rd December, 1914.

Notice is further given that the Umpire proposes to give his decision on the above applications on or after 7th December, 1914.

**EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS.**

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

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

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*National Insurance Act, 1911.*

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

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

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**NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911. PART II.—****UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.****Decisions by the Umpire.**

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

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

1487. Fitters, turners, machinists, or other workmen engaged wholly or mainly in repairing machinery connected with galvanising pots.

*Note.*—Where no reference is given to an Application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.

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