

# THE EXPORTER'S FIELD

## BRITISH TEXTILE EXPORTS.

### Sharp Declines in All Descriptions of Cotton Goods.

British exports of textiles during the month of June, compared with the corresponding month last year, show a substantial decline as follows:

	1917.	1916.
Cotton, yarns . . . . . Lbs.	12,000,000	17,964,000
Piece goods . . . . . Yards	394,594,000	550,832,000
Unbleached . . . . .	87,548,000	128,784,000
Bleached . . . . .	134,257,000	174,318,000
Printed . . . . .	81,086,000	88,240,000
Dyed . . . . .	92,709,000	109,490,000

For the six months' period since January 1 the comparisons follow:

	1917.	1916.
Cotton yarns . . . . . Lbs.	65,000,000	91,097,500
Piece goods . . . . . yards	2,490,237,000	2,672,404,000
Unbleached . . . . .	565,037,000	739,967,000
Bleached . . . . .	879,167,000	938,851,000
Printed . . . . .	478,285,000	448,931,000
Dyed . . . . .	567,748,000	544,665,000

## CANADIAN TRADE IN JUNE.

The Canadian trade figures made public by Hon. J. D. Reid, show a remarkable development in both exports and imports. For June the total trade amounted to \$213,800,809, compared with \$162,035,400 in June, 1916. Exports for the past month totalled \$116,285,841, and imports \$97,515,067.

The total trade for the first three months of the fiscal year was \$622,407,781, and for the same period last year, \$431,626,215.

In exports the product of the mine, the forest, the fisheries and animals and their produce, showed a decrease, while agricultural products and manufactures showed large increases. Exports of agricultural products increased from \$38,744,527 for June, 1916, to \$57,869,423 in June, 1917, and manufactures from \$32,252,447 to \$39,021,170.

The increase in export trade during the past month over the corresponding month last year was about twenty-one million dollars. Imports for June amounted to \$97,515,067, of which \$51,761,825 were dutiable goods, and \$45,753,242 free goods. The total imports increased \$31,000,000 over the corresponding period last year, and for the three months of the present fiscal year, \$105,000,000.

Customs revenue for June amounted to \$15,329,381, an increase of over three million dollars over the receipts for June, 1916.

## CANADIAN TIMBER IN GREAT BRITAIN.

In the Commons last week, Sir John Fleming asked the president of the Board of Trade to relax the regulations prohibiting the import of Canadian timber and to allocate space in requisitioned vessels, also to grant Canadian timber importers the liberty to increase their January prices.

Mr. Roberts replied that the Controller of timber had been trying to reduce restrictions on Canadian timber, but the tonnage difficulties had delayed the matter. Import licenses were now obtainable for shipment in neutral sailing vessels from Canada, but not yet possible for steamships. He hoped to arrange for an increase in January prices shortly.

## BRITISH WOOL-TRADING REGULATIONS MODIFIED.

The Army Council has modified the regulations for the sale of wool. The order as it now stands provides that after June 14 no tops shall be sold or offered to be sold except under permit issued by the Director of Army Contracts at prices set out in the following schedule:

Quality tops.	Pence per pound.	Quality tops.	Pence per pound.
80's . . . . .	72	50's prepared . . . . .	39
70's warp . . . . .	70	48's prepared . . . . .	36
70's . . . . .	69	46's prepared . . . . .	34
64's warp . . . . .	69	44's prepared . . . . .	32
64's . . . . .	68	40's prepared . . . . .	31
60's . . . . .	66	36's prepared . . . . .	30
60's super . . . . .	66	32's prepared . . . . .	29
66's . . . . .	64	48's . . . . .	36
58's . . . . .	56	46's carded . . . . .	34
56's . . . . .	52	44's carded . . . . .	33
50's . . . . .	42		

## ALLIED COUNTRIES NOW CONTROL 70 PER CENT. OF THE WORLD'S TRADE.

(The British Export Gazette.)

The term "world war" falls glibly from the tongues of many in Great Britain and Allied countries who, nevertheless, fail to appreciate how accurate the definition really is in regard to a struggle which holds nearly seven-eighths of Europe in its reeking jaws, and reaches out blood-sucking tentacles to nearly all the rest of the world—from Yokohama on the east to San Francisco on the west, from the Arctic seas of Siberia to the southernmost point of the Antipodes. Indeed, even those of our readers who have doubtless given some consideration to the subject will, in all probability, be surprised to learn from the exclusive figures we set forth herewith that the countries now actually engaged in the war represent no less than 85.6 per cent. of the entire land surface of the world, and over 90 per cent. of its population, and that they transacted in the normal times immediately preceding the war upwards of 83 per cent. of its total trade. Such are some of the astonishing facts revealed by our tables—tables which, we may add, have been compiled with the utmost care, and, with the exception that some of the figures of exports and imports relate to the year nearest to 1913, and are therefore only approximate, may be taken to be as accurate as is possible in face of the difficulties obvious to such a compilation. For purposes of reference they should be invaluable.

## ALLIES NOW DOMINATE THE WORLD'S MARKETS.

We prefer to let the tables speak for themselves rather than to analyse them with any detail. But undoubtedly the fact next in significance to the one emphasizing the overwhelming predominance of the nations now at war when compared with the steadily decreasing number of those that still remain for the moment neutral, is the enormous disparity between Allied and enemy countries in regard to area, population, and commercial activities. As will be seen, the Entente and their Allies monopolize more than 83 per cent. of the earth's land surface, over 82 per cent. of its population, and upwards of 71 per cent. of its trade, whereas Germany and the other enemy countries she has skillfully duped into what is for her and them a suicidal conflict, can claim no more than 2.5 per cent. of the world's land surface, 8.5 per cent. of its population, and about 12 per cent. of its trade and commerce. When it is remembered that the Huns set forth on their predatory expedition with the definite object of obtaining the military dominance of Europe, and therefore the commercial dominance of the world, it will be realized how great is the Nemesis which has turned their nefarious plans into their condign punishment. Instead of conquering Europe they are now reduced to defending their very life as a nation against the ever-tightening cordon of steel drawn around them. Instead of the commercial conquest of the world, they have not only permanently lost a number of valuable European markets, but, as a direct result of their cold-blooded and iniquitous submarine piracy are week by week alienating the sympathies of those extra-European markets where a month or two ago there was at least the promise that they might to some extent resuscitate after the war some portion of their lost commerce.

## THE GREAT MARKETS GERMANY HAS LOST.

Some six months ago it was pointed out in the British Export Gazette that Germany had lost in the first two years of the war no less than £1,000,000,000 of trade. At least another £250,000,000 must now be added to that stupendous sum. Within the last two months the United States, China, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Panama, Guatemala, Cuba, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua and Liberia—all of them previously particularly profitable spheres of German commercial activity—have been added to the list of nations leagued against the common enemy of peace and progress. These twelve countries alone mean a trade loss to Germany of at least £75,000,000 annually, and with the imminent prospect that the remaining South and Central American Republics will follow the lead of the United States, and not improbably Spain also, another £50,000,000 would have to be written off the commercial accounts of Germany as bad business. What of the world would then remain for the trading exploitation of the

## BRITISH FOREIGN TRADE FOR JUNE SHOWS DECREASES.

### Imports are £859,000 Less—Exports Fall Off £3,622,000.

The monthly statement of the Board of Trade, giving the exports and imports for the month of June, shows a decrease of £859,000 in imports and one of £3,622,000 in exports, as compared with June, 1916. An increase of £8,000,000 in imports of grain and flour was offset by a decrease of £7,000,000 in manufactured articles. The decrease in exports was principally in manufactured articles.

The following table shows the trade of the United Kingdom in June, 1917, compared with that of June, 1916:

	June, 1917.	June, 1916.
Imports . . . . .	£86,068,680	£86,927,680
Exports . . . . .	43,652,563	47,274,563

Excess of imports . . . . . £42,416,117 £39,653,117

The following table gives the trade of Great Britain for the year to date, by months, compared with the corresponding months of last year and the previous year:

	Imports		
	1915.	1916.	1917.
January . . . . .	£67,246,391	£74,935,741	£90,565,311
February . . . . .	65,200,472	67,335,579	70,947,901
March . . . . .	75,462,049	86,115,869	81,114,045
April . . . . .	73,638,582	75,716,204	84,585,218
May . . . . .	71,600,894	83,792,730	87,620,456
June . . . . .	76,008,588	86,927,680	86,068,680
July . . . . .	75,723,767	76,732,443	.....
August . . . . .	69,400,919	76,091,439	.....
September . . . . .	70,286,237	77,440,183	.....
October . . . . .	67,816,406	81,159,873	.....
November . . . . .	71,622,274	88,934,806	.....
December . . . . .	70,326,915	75,381,306	.....
Total for year	£851,893,350	£948,506,492	.....
	Exports, British		
	1915.	1916.	1917.
January . . . . .	£28,247,592	£36,757,167	£46,860,542
February . . . . .	26,176,937	36,335,782	37,287,486
March . . . . .	30,176,066	37,598,119	44,111,131
April . . . . .	32,169,733	36,817,839	35,799,466
May . . . . .	33,618,992	47,024,411	43,437,256
June . . . . .	33,233,568	47,274,563	43,652,563
July . . . . .	34,721,511	46,323,057	.....
August . . . . .	32,438,855	47,720,323	.....
September . . . . .	32,308,432	43,477,677	.....
October . . . . .	31,968,965	44,715,248	.....
November . . . . .	35,639,166	42,488,254	.....
December . . . . .	33,947,519	39,928,460	.....
Total for year	£384,868,448	£506,279,707	.....

## ENGLAND REQUISITIONS HORSE AND MULE HIDES.

A cablegram from London states that the Army Council has taken possession of all horse and mule hides in stock as of July 4, and that further dealings are prohibited without license.

Huns? Merely the contiguous markets of Denmark, Holland, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland. Their aggregate purchases from all countries amount to only 11 per cent. of the total spending of the world, and their attitude towards Germany is likely to be considerably influenced by the result of the war. Afghanistan or Abyssinia? They are negligible markets in any case, but in addition to that goods can only reach the former via British or Russian territory, and the latter via British and French. Siam is essentially a market under British and French influence, Persia under British and Russian; and that is the sum total of the markets which by a wide stretch of imagination may be left open to Germany when the war ends. Truly the Hun has made good the proverb that "whoso diggeth a pit shall fall therein." In the meantime, British shippers and manufacturers should, in spite of all the handicaps that beset them, do everything possible to make the most of the opportunities which the situation opens up for a gigantic stride forward after the war in practically every market of the world.