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TURKEY.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1912

ON THE

TRADE AND COMMERCE OF THE VILAYET OF
TREBIZOND.

EDITED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE AND THE BOARD OF TRADE.

REFERENCE TO PREVIOUS REPORT, Annual Series No. 5014.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty,
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POPULATION (Vilayet of Trebizond).

Approximate	1,265,000
Chief towns—	
Trebizond (port)	55,000
Samsoun (port)	30,000
Kerasund (port)	20,000

CURRENCY, with British equivalents.

1 mejidieh... = 18.5 gold or 20 silver pias.	3s. 4d.
1 lira ... 100 gold or 108 silver pias.	18s. 0.064d.
110 gold or 119 silver pias.	1l.

RATE of Exchange per 1l.

	Gold Pias.
Maximum	110 $\frac{3}{4}$
Minimum	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
Average	110 $\frac{1}{8}$

WEIGHTS.

400 drachms... .. = 1 oke	= 2.8264 lbs.
1 kilo. 0.77 oke	2.2046 lbs.
1 batman 6 okes	16.9584 lbs.
1 kantar 44 okes	124.3616 lbs.

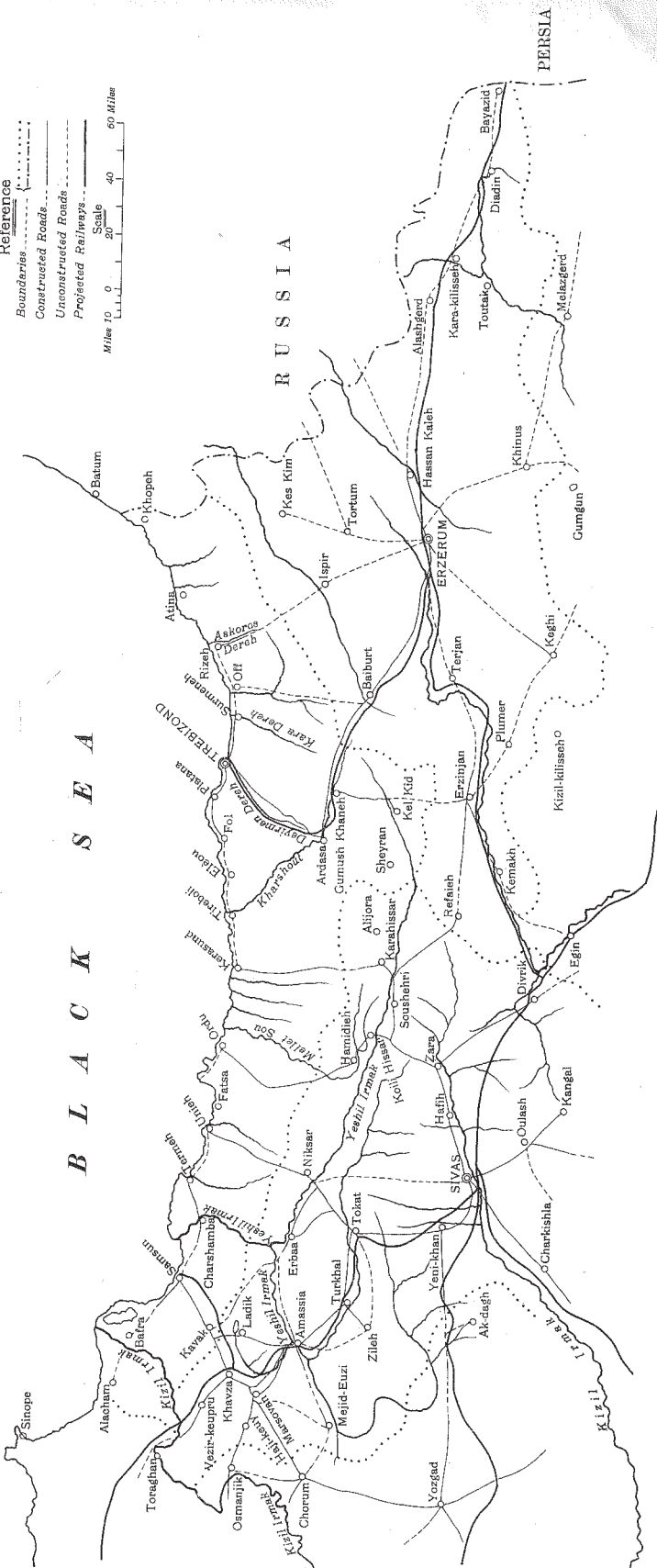
MEASURES.

1 arshin = 8 nishans	= 26.75 inches
1.3454 arshins	1 yard
1 deunum = 1,600 sq. piks	1,099.373 sq. yds.
4.4024 deunums	1 acre
6 drachms... ..	1 oz.
180 drachms	1 pint

SKETCH MAP OF THE
TREBIZOND VILAYET

Reference

- Boundaries
- Constructed Roads
- Unconstructed Roads
- Projected Railways



Reference to previous Report, Annual Series No. 5014.

*Report on the Trade and Commerce of the Vilayet of Trebizond for
the Year 1912*

By MR. CONSUL SATOW.

The town of Trebizond has a population of about 55,000 and is the capital of the vilayet of the same name, which, with the independent Mutessarifik of Janik (Samsoun), has a population estimated approximately at 1,265,000.

The British community in Trebizond is a very small one, consisting only of a few families. The total number of British subjects registered as residing within the consular district, which comprises the vilayets of Trebizond and Sivas, amounts to only 29 persons, children included.

There are no local industries of any size or importance. A certain amount of silverwork is made, chiefly filigree, and has some reputation in Turkey. At Rizeh, and also at Trebizond, to some extent, a linen cloth is made on hand looms, which is exported almost entirely to Syria.

The chief claim of the town to notice is that it is the centre of an important tobacco-growing district, and that it is the port of entry for a considerable portion of the goods which pass in transit into Northern Persia.

As elsewhere in Turkey, the tendency of both the cost of living and of wages is to rise. Although the increase has not as yet been so marked in Trebizond as in other places, it is nevertheless a steady one.

Public health.—No epidemics occurred during 1912. As in most Turkish towns, typhoid is endemic and occasionally assumes an epidemic form. Consumption is a prevalent disease, while there is also a certain amount of malaria.

There is no proper drainage system nor water supply. Since June, 1911, however, funds have been collected by means of a small tax on all imports and exports with a view to remedying the latter deficiency. It is not yet known what measures will be taken to effect the object. The town lies on hilly ground, so that a sort of natural drainage is provided which, under the circumstances, keeps the town in a fairly healthy condition.

Trade and commerce.—The year 1912 was a good one, although trade was, towards its close, affected by the outbreak of hostilities between Turkey and the Balkan States. According to the annexed statistical tables, which, it should be noted, are, in the absence of

official data, compiled from private sources of information and therefore only approximate, there was, as compared with the year 1911, an increase of about 220,000*l.*, or 6 per cent., in the value of imports. A large increase in the imports of cereals, however, partly accounted for the general increase. There was, on the other hand, a falling-off to the extent of 430,000*l.*, or 14 per cent., in the value of exports. Decreases in the exports of beans, filberts, eggs and tobacco are chiefly responsible for this.

As regards trade with the United Kingdom, imports fell, according to the statistics, from 442,260*l.* in 1911 to 425,710*l.* in 1912, a decrease of 16,500*l.* or about 4 per cent., while exports rose to 118,070*l.*, an increase of about 30,000*l.*, or 34 per cent.

When the Balkan war broke out, a check was given to the flow of trade, and a disposition to restrict purchases as much as possible became noticeable. Naturally this tendency has with the course of time become increasingly more marked. Many men were called up as soldiers, others left the country to avoid military service and many paid the military exemption tax. The sum of 100,000*l.*T. is said to have been paid for this purpose in this vilayet. Further, additional war taxes were imposed and various contributions, of a quasi-voluntary nature, were made by the population. The result has been an ever-increasing lack of ready money and consequent falling-off in sales.

As local merchants mostly buy their wares on credit and trust to the sale of the goods to enable them to pay for them, in many cases they have been unable to meet their engagements. The general consensus of opinion is that the merchants of Trebizond are in the great majority honest men and that, if patience is exercised and they are given time, they will in the end pay for the goods received. In many cases when a bill has fallen due, a proportional payment has been made and the bill has been renewed. No failures of any importance have occurred. The local banks, although they naturally had to restrict credit, have continued to afford to their clients such support as they could justifiably give. Merchants are now only importing what is strictly necessary.

British goods have to meet with an ever-growing competition. Printed cotton handkerchiefs come chiefly from Austria-Hungary and Germany. Although the quality is inferior, the goods are well finished and suit the public taste in such things. Grey cloths are imported in considerable quantities from Austria-Hungary and Italy. Although of a lower quality than the British-made article, the goods are highly finished. The native purchaser looks almost entirely to finish and not to quality. He considers that a cloth heavy and stiff with the "dressing" in it is the best.

The Austro-Hungarian and Italian manufacturers give credits of from three to six months. This enables the wholesale dealer in Trebizond who is trading on a system of long credit with merchants in the smaller towns to get back at least a certain proportion of his money before having to settle with the foreign manufacturer. Local dealers who buy chiefly British cotton goods, paid for in cash, deal also in Italian or Austro-Hungarian goods, either direct or through Constantinople, to get the benefit of the credit.

As regards yarns, the Austro-Hungarian article is going ahead. It is said to be a good yarn with more "size" in it than the British article. A stiffer and apparently stronger cloth is the result. The credit given is three months. A considerable amount of Italian yarn, which is said in some cases to be short-reeled, is also imported. Three months' credit is usually given.

In woollen goods Belgium is said to be gaining ground rapidly. I am informed that not much more than 5 per cent. of the suitings sold here are of British origin, these being the superior qualities. The Belgian travellers who visit Trebizond book small orders from different tailors, which, in the end, taken together, make a fair-sized one. Three months' credit is given, and also, in case of need, facilities in payment are accorded, *e.g.*, if a bill cannot be met in full when due, as large a payment as is possible is accepted, a new order is booked and the balance due on the old bill is added to the new one drawn for the fresh goods.

In copper serious competition from Russia has to be met. It is stated that in 1912 200 tons of copper were imported from Russia as compared with 120 tons from the United Kingdom. The price is from 2 to 5 per cent. less than that of the British article. Some copper has also been imported from Germany. It is said to be 30 paras ($1\frac{1}{2}d.$) per oke ($2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.) less than British copper.

In tin there is also German competition at prices said to be $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less than that of the British article.

In general it may be said that the most important question in this market is that of credit. British manufacturers doubtless know where their best interests lie. On the other hand, foreign manufacturers undoubtedly do find it to their advantage to grant credits, in some cases considerable ones. Naturally it must be done with discrimination.

The native purchaser never at the best of times has too much money. What he requires is a cheap and showy article. English is not understood as a rule, and French is the best language for use. C.i.f. quotations should be given whenever possible. Foreign manufacturers, for whom the matter is facilitated by the existence of combined rail and steamship rates, usually seem to quote thus; the local buyer naturally greatly prefers such quotations, as he is able to work out to a nicety the cost of the goods to himself. If British commercial travellers visit Trebizond, it is hoped that they will call at the Consulate.

Shipping and navigation.—The figures for 1912 show a considerable decrease, both as regards vessels and tonnage, as compared with those for 1911. If the Tireboli figures, which were not given in the 1911 table, be deducted from the total for the year 1912, the decrease becomes one of 950 vessels and 471,298 tons. The explanation is that, owing to the various wars in which the Ottoman Empire has latterly been involved, the Italian flag practically disappeared during the period under review, while there was a very considerable reduction in the number of the Turkish and Roumanian steamers which called at the various ports of the Trebizond vilayet.

British shipping at Trebizond is a practically negligible quantity.

Only three British steamers touched at the port in 1912. These all belonged to one company, which has, it is understood, now sold its four ships which used to call here to a German firm, so that, as far as this port is concerned, British shipping will henceforth be non-existent.

As regards shipping under foreign flags, Austro-Hungarian and German shipping was much as usual, while both French and Ottoman shipping showed a falling-off and Russian an increase. It may be noted that the boats of the Russian company now keep very much better time.

Public works.—Very little actual work was done by the French company engaged on the repair of the Trebizond—Erzerum road, but all necessary surveys and plans were made. It appears that the delay in commencing the work has been due to the central authorities at Constantinople, who have constantly modified and returned for alteration the plans made by the engineers on the spot. However, it appears that the central authorities have now changed their attitude and that they desire, for strategic reasons if for no other, the early completion of the work. It therefore seems as if the work will be taken up in earnest during 1913. There may be, owing to the war, some difficulty in finding the labour required. A considerable amount of new road will be constructed, especially at the Zigana and Kop passes, which will be crossed by new and, it is expected, easier routes.

The road from Kerasund to Kara Hissar is also to be repaired by the French company.

From Trebizond there are short distances of road, parallel with the coast, to Platana on the west and to Yomura on the east. The original intention was to continue the latter road as far as Rizeh, but for some time it has stopped short at Yomura, to which place there was until recently a motor car service. As usually happens to modern machinery in a place like Trebizond, the car has broken down, and there seems to be no one on the spot capable of repairing it.

Some two and a-half years ago work was begun on the Samsoun-Sivas railway, the enterprise being undertaken by the Ottoman Government itself. Up to the present some 22 miles of earthworks have been constructed. The work was let out to two sub-contractors, one taking a length of $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles and the other one of $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The tunnels and bridges on this first section of 22 miles have not yet been finished. The work has met with various interruptions, firstly owing to the expulsion of the Italian workmen employed, and latterly owing to the Balkan war and consequent lack of funds. It seems probable that if the work is ever to be seriously undertaken, a concession for the construction of the line will have to be given to some foreign group.

The re-making of the Samsoun-Sivas road has also been entrusted to the French *Entreprise Générale des Routes de l'Empire Ottoman*. Although its engineers have been in Samsoun for three and a-half years, the net result so far is 6 kiloms. of road and the plans. Owing to lack of funds the engineers have been obliged to expend their energies in the making of plans and surveys.

During the year surveys with a view to the construction of ports at Trebizond and Samsoun were carried out by a British firm of contractors on behalf of the National Bank of Turkey. Up to the time of writing nothing further has transpired. A decision on this important matter will, however, probably soon be taken.

Agriculture.—This is rather a misleading heading, as, strictly speaking, the vilayet of Trebizond is not an agricultural district. The natural configuration of the country, which, with the exception of an occasional strip of land on the coast, is mountainous, is partly the cause of this, while the superior advantages offered by the cultivation of tobacco result in the land on the coast being given over to this crop to a large extent. A certain amount of grain is grown, but the yield of a normal harvest only provides enough grain for four months. Maize is grown to a larger extent, but even so the yield of the local harvest only suffices for eight months. As, owing to the absence of means of communication, the large supplies which could be furnished by the interior cannot be made use of, the balance has to be imported. Wheat for food is in the form of flour, but maize is imported in bulk. Straw for fodder is also imported, so that the price is high. At the present moment the retail prices of barley and chopped straw are the same, viz., $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per $2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

Methods of working the land are still very primitive. The plough seems to be but little used, and most of the work is done by hand. A heavy, two-pronged fork is used by men, or women, who work in gangs and turn the soil to a considerably greater depth than would be done by the use of a native plough, which does little more than scratch the surface of the ground.

Artificial manures are being increasingly used for tobacco and other crops, and there is a fair demand for cheap barbed wire for fencing purposes.

Tobacco.—This is largely cultivated, the chief centres being Trebizond and Platana. The following are the details of the tobacco crops for the years 1911 and 1912 :—

	1911.	1912.
	Kilos.	Kilos.
Trebizond	340,000	350,000
Platana	1,900,000	2,165,000
Ordou	140,000	200,000
Total	<u>2,380,000</u>	<u>2,715,000</u>

NOTE.—1 kilo. = 2·2 lbs.

The 1912 crop thus exceeded by 335,000 kilos. that of the preceding year. The increase was due to a wet summer, which, while increasing the quantity, diminished the quality.

The exports of the 1911 crop, which came on the market in 1912, were as follows :—

From—	Kilos.
Trebizond	421,912
Platana	1,264,181
Ordou	15,472
Total	<u>1,701,565</u>

Of this total 1,077,094 kilos. were exported to Alexandria, 379,854 kilos. to the Netherlands (Rotterdam and Amsterdam), 175,572 kilos. to Germany (Hamburg, Dresden and Berlin), 46,679 kilos. to the United Kingdom and British colonies (London, Aden and Cyprus) and 22,366 kilos. to other countries (Samos, Trieste and New York).

Smuggling is very prevalent and contraband tobacco is openly sold everywhere except in the town of Trebizond. It is believed that the amount of tobacco smuggled into the interior is not far short of that exported lawfully.

It is unlikely that the 1913 crop will be affected by the war, as much of the work is normally done by the women, who are still available. The yield will be chiefly influenced, as usual, by the weather.

Filberts.—After tobacco, hazel-nuts form the most important crop in the district. Their cultivation is extensively carried on in the coast region, within a distance of 30 miles from the sea, from Khopa, on the Russian frontier, to Fatsa, just east of Unieh. The actual yield during 1912 was 605,000 kantars (34,251,700 kilos.), of which 250,000 kantars were grown in the Kerasund district. The combined crops of the Ordou, Sharli-Fol and Tripoli-Elevi districts amounted to 220,000 kantars and those of Trebizond and the region as far as Lazestan totalled some 135,000 kantars.

There are three kinds of these nuts: the long, pointed ones, which grow from Ordou to Sharli-Fol; the round, which are found everywhere; and the large round, locally known as *fotcha*. Prices, which were high, ran as follows:—Pointed, 170 to 215 pias. per kantar; round, 165 to 185 pias. per kantar; and *fotch*as, about 200 pias. For shelled nuts the prices averaged $8\frac{3}{4}$ to $9\frac{3}{4}$ pias. per oke ($2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.).

At the end of 1912 the stocks in hand on the coast from Ordou to the Russian frontier were estimated as being about 85,000 to 90,000 kantars.

About 48 per cent. of the nuts exported go to Germany, while Austria-Hungary takes about 22 per cent. Exports to the United Kingdom average about 14 per cent. of the total. Exports to Russia have practically ceased, as the nuts are grown successfully from Batoum to Soukhoum Kaleh. In the future Trebizond will probably have to face Russian competition in this article.

Persian transit trade.—During the year 1912 15,158 cases, including 562 cases of matches, arrived at Trebizond in transit, for Persia. The stock remaining at the end of 1911 was 2,620 cases, the total being thus 17,778 cases. Of these, 15,499 cases were sent off during 1912, the stock remaining on December 31, 1912, amounting to 2,279 cases. Although the figures given in the last report of this Consulate, viz., 22,968 cases, being for a period of 14 months, do not form a fair basis for comparison, there appears to be a falling-off as compared with 1910, mentioned as a bad year, when 19,640 cases were transported. A real increase can only be hoped for as the result of greater tranquillity in Persia. Even with an improvement in the transport facilities to the Persian frontier this trade would receive an impetus, but, apart from the repair of the Trebizond-Erzerum road already referred to, any chance of a railway being constructed appears to be rather remote.

Transport rates.—During 1912 freights, per kantar of 230 kilos., from Trebizond to Tabriz varied from 300 to 350 krans (say 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*). The highest charges ruled from July to November, viz., 325 to 350 krans. The average price was 315½ krans. These charges were for bales. Cases paid about 50 krans (18*s.* 9*d.*) more.

Local industries.—Hitherto there has hardly been anything worthy of the name. Such minor industries as exist are generally on a small and primitive scale. The chief of these industries is the production of a hand-woven linen cloth at Rizeh and also to a smaller extent at Trebizond. This is chiefly exported to Syria, viâ Alexandria, where it is used for making shirts.

A weaving mill has been erected by some British subjects in which cotton and woollen cloths which have hitherto been imported will be produced on the spot. At present the mill contains some 50 looms, but it is hoped eventually to increase the number considerably. Such enterprises enjoy special privileges in the way of exemption from customs duty of material and machinery for a certain period. If, as seems probable, a sufficient supply of labour at a reasonable rate is forthcoming, the undertaking may prove to be a success.

Table 1.—RETURN of the Shipping of the Principal Ports of the Trebizond Vilayet during the Year 1912.

Nationality.	Trebizond.		Samsoun.		Kerasund.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Steam—						
British	3	5,196	1	1,738	...	...
Austro-Hungarian ...	104	191,520	105	190,683	103	189,613
French	88	232,032	85	230,897	35	93,504
German	33	56,268	37	60,310	18	29,259
Greek	3	1,835	5	2,907	2	1,182
Italian	1	2,065	2	3,671	3	5,954
Ottoman	251	411,903	193	401,022	158	319,037
Persian	2	1,084	2	1,084	1	542
Roumanian	3	1,542	1	681	1	470
Russian	287	169,535	110	92,908	166	119,194
Total... ..	775	1,072,980	541	985,901	487	758,755
Sailing—						
Ottoman	5,717	25,036	1,255	11,670	3,728	12,331
Russian	5	113	17	240	13	280
Greek ... ..	...	...	3	144	4	192
Total... ..	5,722	25,149	1,275	12,054	3,745	12,803

RETURN of the Shipping of the Principal Ports of the Trebizond
Vilayet during the Year 1912—continued.

Nationality.	Ordou.		Rizeh.		Platana.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Steam—						
Austro-Hungarian ...	26	48,777	101	176,180	1	1,969
French	39	103,216	...	...	4	11,174
German	6	8,272	...	...	7	10,067
Greek	2	1,063	1	689	2	1,182
Ottoman	164	342,436	180	204,634	13	19,011
Persian	1	542	...	...	1	542
Roumanian ... ..	...	...	2	940	3	1,261
Russian	172	118,511	285	160,623	27	18,338
Total... ..	410	622,817	569	543,066	58	63,544
Sailing—						
Ottoman	2,441	6,640	1,749	9,908	1,813	16,559
Russian	2	116	26	364	4	78
Greek ... ..	...	...	1	389	...	...
Total... ..	2,443	6,756	1,776	10,661	1,817	16,637

Nationality.	Tireboli.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Steam—				
British ... ..	...	...	4	6,934
Austro-Hungarian ... ..	...	...	440	798,742
French ... ..	...	...	251	670,823
German ... ..	...	...	101	164,176
Greek ... ..	...	...	15	8,858
Italian ... ..	...	...	6	11,690
Ottoman	45	80,576	1,004	1,778,619
Persian ... ..	...	...	7	3,794
Roumanian ... ..	...	...	10	4,894
Russian	118	76,465	1,165	755,574
Total	163	157,041	3,003	4,204,104
Sailing—				
Ottoman	2,932	10,095	19,635	92,239
Russian ... ..	...	...	67	1,191
Greek ... ..	...	...	8	725
Total	2,932	10,095	19,710	94,155

Table 2.—Imports and Exports of the Trebizond Vilayet during the Year 1912.

Country.	Trebizond.		Samsoun.		Kerasound.		Rizeh.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom	226,410	25,700	159,110	51,550	18,260	38,720	12,250	...
Austria-Hungary	193,420	110,150	198,620	310,290	42,950	178,050	12,210	...
France	172,350	124,370	102,760	198,720	20,920	80,370	350	120
Germany	76,260	126,320	57,210	125,350	12,760	50,230	420	...
Belgium	55,380	730	30,420	11,360	6,250	260	430	3,620
Italy	35,120	13,260	37,980	7,620	14,460	1,790	200	2,120
Russia	187,350	7,460	107,520	23,680	23,200	158,320	84,320	1,150
United States	2,570	52,110	26,580	603,200	4,780	...	...	...
Other countries	33,690	76,260	5,210	36,420	3,170	4,350	150	360
Total from foreign countries	982,550	536,360	725,410	1,368,190	146,750	512,090	110,330	7,370
Turkey	559,180	107,980	364,070	331,340	179,050	46,830	41,930	11,750
Grand total	1,541,730	644,340	1,089,480	1,699,530	325,800	550,920	152,260	19,120

Country.	Ordu.		Tireboli.		Total.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom	9,110	2,100	570	...	425,710	118,070
Austria-Hungary	7,290	50,100	...	...	454,490	648,590
France	2,160	20,670	...	...	298,540	424,250
Germany	2,000	2,090	...	...	148,650	303,990

IMPORTS and Exports of the Trebizond Vilayet during the Year 1912—continued.

Country.	Ordu.		Treboli.		Total.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Belgium ...	£ 1,020	£ 1,530	£ 210	£ ...	£ 93,710	£ 17,500
Italy ...	3,590	3,400	...	270	91,350	28,460
Russia ...	6,720	6,380	20,360	17,960	429,470	214,950
United States ...	...	...	...	...	33,930	655,310
Other countries ...	650	2,620	5,360	3,820	48,230	123,830
Total from foreign countries ...	32,540	88,890	26,500	22,050	2,024,080	2,534,950
Turkey ...	108,930	42,850	12,420	8,000	1,265,580	548,750
Grand total ...	141,470	131,740	38,920	30,050	3,289,660	3,083,700

Table 3.—IMPORTS into the Trebizond Vilayet during the Year 1912.

Articles.	Trebizond.			Samsoun.			Kerasund.			Rizeh.		
	United Kingdom.	Other Countries.	£	United Kingdom.	Other Countries.	£	United Kingdom.	Other Countries.	£	United Kingdom.	Other Countries.	£
Candles ...	300	6,500	...	...	2,370	...	...	420	...	...	310	...
Carpets and rugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	...
Chemicals and drugs... ..	2,250	3,280	1,870	10,350	1,390	1,420	...	...	...	50	160	...
Cotton goods and yarns ...	152,320	300,270	12,420	116,430	1,760	52,700	...	...	...	3,460	23,770	...
Coffee ...	...	40,780	...	18,210	...	5,300	...	...	...	...	360	...
Crockery and glassware ...	320	12,550	650	4,300	...	200	...	...	...	...	300	...
Fire-arms ...	...	2,320	...	...	...	840	...	...	...	...	1,530	...
Flour ...	...	91,000	...	21,340	...	41,660	...	...	...	...	11,620	...
Fruits, vegetables, nuts ...	...	1,930	...	6,230	...	2,120	...	...	...	...	330	...

Haberdashery...	5,280	...	460	...	230	...	...
Hardware and iron	56,250	76,580	84,270	320	6,580	2,330	...
Hides and skins	2,120	210	54,360	...	14,350	1,620	...
Leather and shoes	1,200	...	17,200	...	9,290	...	...
Sewing machines	1,320	280	920	70	620	110	...
Metals (copper and zinc)	7,200	24,790	12,760	580	2,720	420	...
Olives and olive oil	...	...	27,240	...	8,230	350	...
Petroleum	24,000	...	56,480	...	6,270	5,000	...
Preserved provisions...	7,350	790	18,260	200	7,700	730	...
Rice	21,520	1,870	6,220	1,760	5,920	2,760	...
Sacks, canvas and waxcloth	3,670	5,080	17,250	5,650	...	160	...
Salt	10,300	...	22,920	...	7,500	...	...
Silks and velvets	12,380	...	3,620	50	4,520	...	...
Soap	16,860	...	19,280	...	6,820	380	...
Spirits, wines and beer	12,500	320	7,530	...	2,690	150	...
Sugar	127,650	...	52,630	...	19,980	5,000	...
Tea	2,120	1,560	...	280	...	...	...
Wheat, barley and maize	51,000	...	1,650	...	40,000	62,300	...
Cement and lime	12,000	...	10,300	...	520	...	...
Tobacco	11,000	...	2,000	...	3,800	1,300	...
Clothing (ready-made)	4,240	...	1,220	...	470	...	...
" (second-hand)	8,720	...	3,470	...	240	...	...
Nails and wire	10,000	...	8,270	...	910	...	...
Barbed wire	4,360	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiles and bricks	3,850	...	2,300	...	2,000	...	...
Woollen goods and yarns	32,000	28,000	122,700	5,570	6,230	1,600	...
Watches and jewellery	8,390	...	3,270	...	1,580	800	...
Paper	11,000	...	6,200	...	220	120	...
Goloshes	8,880	...	5,380	...	3,200	1,200	...
Agricultural implements	3,000	...	4,700	...	...	...	...
Fezzes	6,550	...	4,350	...	2,120	850	...
Matches	20,030	...	18,000	...	3,010	2,100	...
Timber	22,180	...	17,160	...	10,000	3,200	...

IMPORTS into the Trebizond Vilayet during the Year 1912—continued.

Articles.	Trebizond.		Samsoun.		Kerasound.		Rizeh.	
	United Kingdom.	Other Countries.	United Kingdom.	Other Countries.	United Kingdom.	Other Countries.	United Kingdom.	Other Countries.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Perfumery ...	200	630	...	720	...	370	...	80
Other articles ...	3,460	239,420	4,690	136,580	430	22,370	...	8,350
Total ...	226,410	1,315,320	159,110	930,370	18,260	307,540	12,250	140,010

Articles.	Ordu.		Tireboli.		Total.		Grand Total.
	United Kingdom.	Other Countries.	United Kingdom.	Other Countries.	United Kingdom.	Other Countries.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Candles	150	...	...	300	9,750	10,050
Carpets and rugs	420	420
Chemicals and drugs ...	130	570	...	...	5,690	15,780	21,470
Cotton goods and yarns ...	6,190	65,320	170	4,150	176,320	562,640	738,960
Coffee	1,120	...	...	...	65,770	65,770
Crockery and glassware	310	...	...	1,170	20,150	21,320
Fire-arms	4,690	4,690
Flour	7,630	...	2,120	...	175,370	175,370
Fruits, vegetables, nuts	520	...	80	...	11,210	11,210
Haberdashery	5,970	5,970
Hardware and iron	4,360	...	200	81,170	153,990	235,160
Hides and skins	2,120	...	1,110	2,330	80,790	83,120
Leather and shoes	1,200	64,790	65,990
Sewing machines	150	...	...	1,670	6,950	8,620
Metals (copper and zinc) ...	180	2,210	...	...	32,800	39,350	72,150

Olives and olive oil	...	...	...	...	110	...	66,980	66,980
Petroleum	...	...	...	...	650	...	94,270	94,270
Preserved provisions	...	...	...	...	200	4,630	35,180	39,810
Rice	2,020	...	...	...	...	12,340	41,380	53,720
Sacks, canvas and waxcloth	160	...	...	...	...	23,410	21,080	44,490
Salt	...	...	...	...	8,760	...	54,870	54,870
Silks and velvets	...	...	...	...	...	680	20,520	21,200
Soap	...	...	...	...	...	140	46,470	46,610
Spirits, wines and beer	...	...	...	...	...	320	23,550	23,870
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	...	211,390	211,390
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	25,210	2,200	27,410
Wheat, barley and maize	...	...	...	...	16,520	...	174,030	174,030
Cement and lime	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,820	22,820
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	680	...	19,980	19,980
Clothing (ready-made)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,930	5,930
" (second-hand)	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,430	12,430
Nails and wire	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,630	19,630
Barbed wire	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,360	4,360
Tiles and bricks	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,930	8,930
Woolen goods and yarns	...	...	...	...	620	47,550	164,180	211,730
Watches and jewellery	430	...	...	400	...	...	14,040	14,040
Paper	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,680	17,680
Goloshes	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,600	19,600
Agricultural implements	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,700	7,700
Fezzes	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,830	14,830
Matches	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	47,140	47,140
Timber	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	55,960	55,960
Perfumery	...	...	...	...	...	200	1,840	2,040
Other articles	...	...	...	...	950	8,580	417,360	425,940
Total	9,110	132,360	570	38,350	425,710	2,863,950	3,289,660	

Table 4.—Exports from the Vilayet of Trebizond during the Year 1912.

Articles.	Trebizond.		Samsoun.		Kerasund.		Rizeh.	
	United Kingdom.	Other Countries.	United Kingdom.	Other Countries.	United Kingdom.	Other Countries.	United Kingdom.	Other Countries.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Beans	...	24,660	...	...	...	1,270	1,560	...
Bones	...	380	...	530	...	90	...	...
Carpets and rugs	3,730	9,520	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cereals	1,580	...	...	...	...	...
Cocoons	29,370	...	620	...	...
Eggs	...	32,150	380	20,150	...	5,420	...	...
Filberts	13,700	212,100	...	130,560	...	468,210	...	...
Fish, cured	...	4,130	...	...	...	1,070	280	...
Flour	40,120	...	...	...	...
Fruits, nuts, vegetables	...	15,580	3,150	53,620	3,360	4,430	2,120	...
Gums	...	4,350	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guts	...	5,830	...	5,120	...	590	...	...
Hemp and linseed	...	690	1,020	30,560	...	150	...	...
Hides and skins	6,950	13,780	...	82,350	...	13,100	220	...
Mahaleb	1,860	...	...	...	...
Manufactures, native	...	7,380	...	43,150	...	...	11,240	...
Opium	4,170	97,350	...	...	...	...
Porpoise oil	...	4,170	...	...	...	6,120	320	...
Provisions, jerked beef, &c.	...	20,180	...	9,260	...	220	720	...
Sheep and cattle	...	82,190	...	...	...	2,530	...	...
Tobacco	...	140,000	40,360	1,026,370	...	...	...	...
Wax	...	2,720	...	...	...	...	40	...
Wool and mohair	...	2,570	520	45,370	...	2,000	90	...
Yellow berries	5,720	...	...	...	...
Teherish (shoemakers' paste)	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other articles	1,320	30,260	370	26,520	...	6,380	1,920	...
Total...	25,700	618,640	51,550	1,647,980	38,720	512,200	19,120	...

EXPORTS from the Vilayet of Trebizond during the Year 1912—continued.

Articles.	Ordu.		Treboli.		Total.		Grand Total.
	United Kingdom.	Other Countries.	United Kingdom.	Other Countries.	United Kingdom.	Other Countries.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Beans	1,370	410	..	..	29,270	29,270
Bones	1,000	1,000
Carpets and rugs	3,730	9,520	13,250
Cereals	1,580	29,370	30,950
Cocoons	20,770	20,770
Eggs	12,300	..	380	..	180,430	180,810
Filberts	2,100	94,900	26,000	809,210	51,160	860,370	860,370
Fish, cured	120	50	..	..	5,650	5,650
Flour	40,120	40,120
Fruits, nuts, vegetables	4,100	80	..	6,510	79,930	86,440
Gums	4,350	4,350
Guts	11,540	11,540
Hemp and linseed	530	..	..	1,020	31,930	32,950
Hides and skins	420	1,270	..	6,950	111,140	118,090
Mahaleb	1,860	1,860
Manufactures, native	61,770	61,770
Opium	4,170	97,350	101,520
Porpoise oil...	430	160	..	..	11,200	11,200
Provisions, jerked beef, &c.	60	..	..	..	30,440	30,440
Sheep and cattle	540	..	..	..	85,260	85,260
Tobacco	1,050	..	..	40,360	1,167,420	1,207,780
Wax	1,530	520	..	..	6,810	6,810
Wool and mohair	10,370	..	..	520	58,400	58,920
Yellow berries	5,720	5,720
Toherish (shoemakers' paste)	6,000	6,000
Other articles	2,530	1,560	..	1,690	69,170	70,860
Total	2,100	129,640	30,050	..	118,070	2,965,630	3,083,700

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