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DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPORTS.

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TURKEY.

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REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1912

ON THE

TRADE AND COMMERCE OF BEIRUT AND THE  
COAST OF SYRIA.

EDITED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE AND THE BOARD OF TRADE.

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REFERENCE TO PREVIOUS REPORT, Annual Series No. 4863.

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*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty,  
AUGUST, 1913.*

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LONDON:

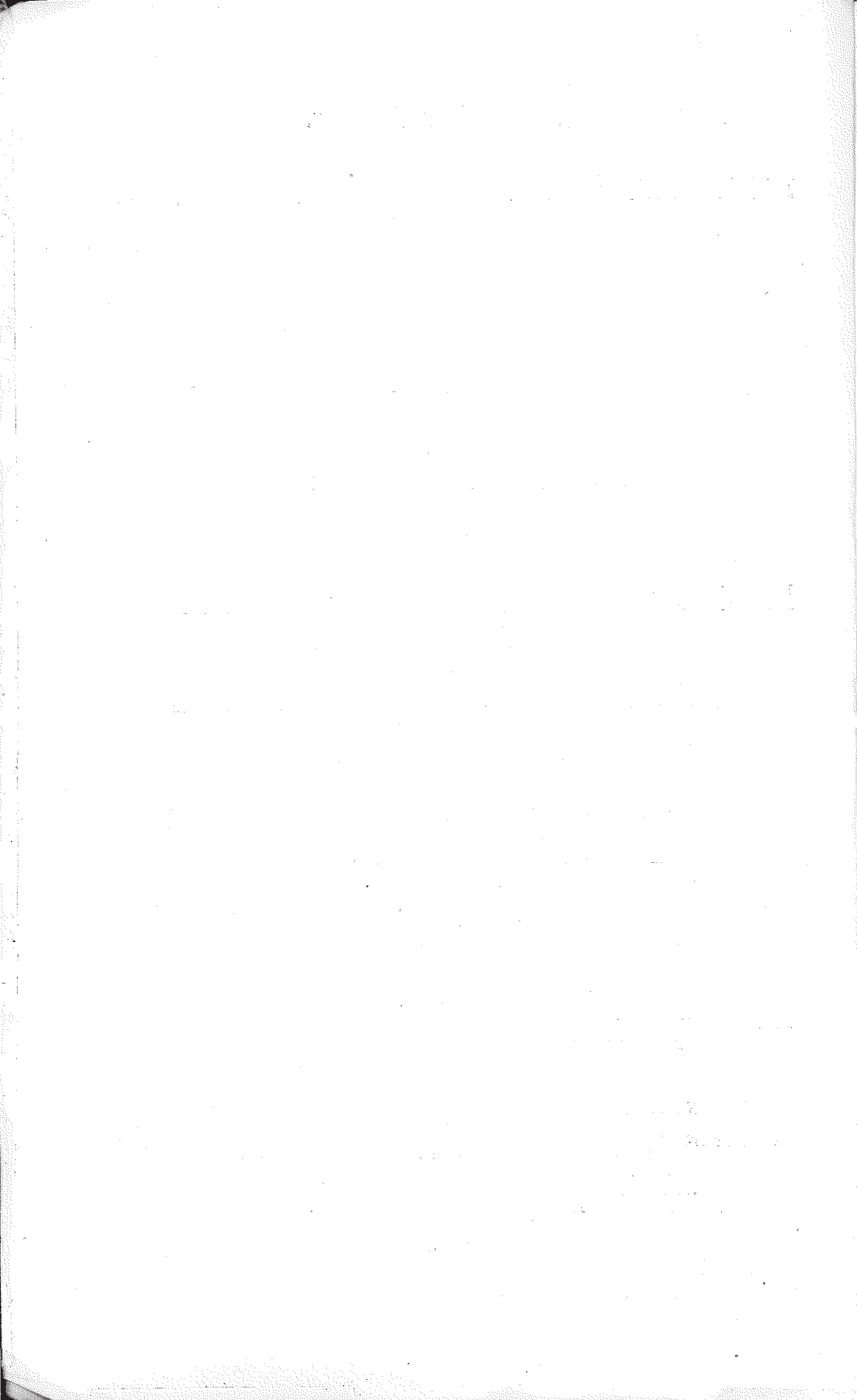
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NOTE.—The figures given in the tables relating to British shipping in the Consular reports are exclusive of vessels arriving at the port to which the tables relate from other ports in the same country, unless they landed cargo at that port from another country; and similarly of vessels departing for other ports in the same country, unless they loaded cargo for another country. The figures differ in consequence in some cases from the figures given in the tables relating to shipping of all nationalities, which are based on the local shipping returns.

## CURRENCY.

Rate of exchange per *l.*—

	Piastres.
Minimum ... ..	136
Maximum ... ..	136·30
Average—	
Purchase ... ..	136·70
Sale ... ..	137·25

## WEIGHTS and Measures.

*Weights.*—

1 ukia (once) ... ..	= 0·4688 lb.
6 ukia (onces) 1 oke ... ..	2·82 lbs.
2 okes (1 rotl.) ... ..	5·64 „
200 okes (100 rotls.) 1 kantar ... ..	564 „

*Linear measures.*—

1 draa or pic ... ..	= 29·83 inches
1,600 square land draas ... ..	1 denum
4½ denums ... ..	1 acre

*Measures of capacity.*—

1 kileh (wheat) ... ..	= 53 lbs.
1 kileh (barley) ... ..	40 „

## POPULATION.

Vilayet of Beirut	...	...	...	533,500
Mount Lebanon	...	...	...	200,000

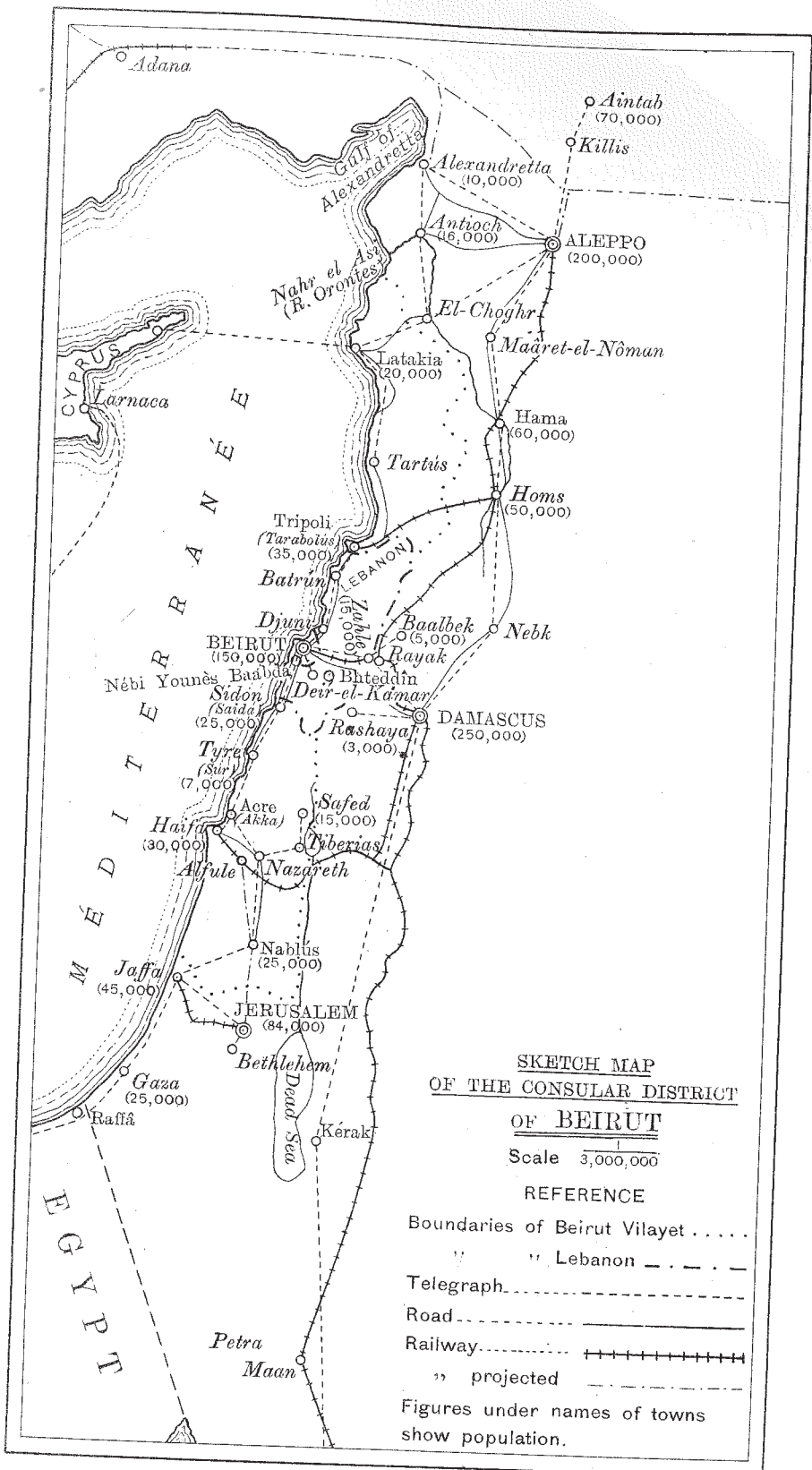
NOTE.—Population of towns inserted in map.

*Principal industries.*—Silk thread, wine, olive oil.

*Chief agricultural products.*—Olives, oranges, lemons, water melons, dari seed, sesame, tobacco, eggs, grapes, vegetables of all sorts. Large plantations of mulberry trees exist near towns and villages to supply leaves for the silkworms, but with the decline of the silk industry they are gradually being converted into orange groves, especially between Beirut and Tripoli.

*Principal ports in order of importance.*—Beirut, Haifa, Tripoli, Latakia, Sidon.

Djuni was recently opened as the port of the northern portion of the Lebanon and Nebi Younis of the southern.





*Reference to previous Report, Annual Series No. 4863.*

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*Report on the Trade and Commerce of Beirut and the Coast of Syria  
for the Year 1912*

By MR. CONSUL-GENERAL CUMBERBATCH.

*General remarks.*—The market of Beirut suffered greatly from the general depression caused by the war in European Turkey, and imports fell from 216,000 tons in 1911 to 145,000 tons in 1912, whilst exports remained stationary at about 52,926 tons.

The want of confidence arising out of this state of things considerably restricted credit on the part of the banks, and the draining of the country of the male population in connection with enforced military service added to the prevailing dullness and stagnation in every branch of trade.

All through the year the bazaars, usually gay with life and activity, had the appearance associated with holiday time, and many shops put up their shutters at night without having had a single customer during the day.

In these circumstances it is a matter for congratulation that the crisis was not more acute, and the comparatively small number of failures must be placed to the credit of the principal banks, led by the Imperial Ottoman Bank, for giving support to the firms that required it.

The two successive bad crops of 1911 and 1912 in the grain producing districts of Syria caused great suffering. Prices of every commodity rose to hitherto unknown rates, and had it not been for arrivals of Russian and Roumanian flour at Beirut there would have been no bread procurable.

*Imports.*—British goods held the first place in 1912, as before, with a slight increase, mainly in Manchester manufactures.

*Textiles.*—The complete stoppage of Italian textiles during the war with Italy gave cheap Manchester-made shirtings, madapolams and yarn a chance of replacing them and of showing that British manufacturers can supply cheaper articles. This suggests the inference that if preference is given to the Italian article it must be due to the more favourable terms of credit.

In textile goods it is the "Zephyr" materials that are the most largely imported from Italy, Austria-Hungary and Germany, but the United Kingdom has been successfully holding her own in the lighter stuffs of this class of goods, 25 per cent. of which came from the United Kingdom.

In woollen stuffs the foreign competition comes from France, Austria-Hungary and Italy; in hosiery (of which only one-third comes from the United Kingdom) and in "Oxfords" from Austria-Hungary.

The British goods are still destined mainly for the Damascus market, but the Aleppo market is now being supplied through Tripoli of Syria in yearly increasing quantities owing to the new railway facilities between that seaport and Aleppo, via Homs.

*Iron and steel imports.*—The steady increase in the importation of iron is due, firstly, to a greater demand for iron girders generally and especially in connection with the reconstruction of houses and shops burnt down in a great conflagration at Damascus, and secondly, to purchases by speculators in anticipation of a rise in the near future.

Belgium still stands first in iron girders, tubes and bars, but the United Kingdom holds her own in galvanised sheets and tin plates, whilst France and Germany share with Belgium the iron girder imports, which are nearly all shipped at Antwerp.

TABLE of Iron and Steel Imports to Beirut during the Year 1912.

Articles.	Country.	Quantity.	Price per Ton.	
			£	s.
		Tons.		
Girders ... ..	Belgium ... ..	3,800	7	0
	Germany ... ..	1,200	7	5
	France ... ..	900	7	10
Bars ... ..	Belgium ... ..	1,100	6	15
	Sweden ... ..	150	11	0
Galvanised sheets ... ..	United Kingdom ... ..	300	17	0
	Germany ... ..	140	30	0
Zinc in sheets ... ..	France ... ..	80	12	0
Barbed wire ... ..	United Kingdom ... ..	200	12	10
Bottomed sheets ... ..	Belgium ... ..	110	11	5
	Germany ... ..	230	65	0
Copper ... ..	United Kingdom ... ..	120	70	0
	Germany ... ..	70	18	15
Tin plates ... ..	United Kingdom ... ..	700	...	*
Iron pipes and tubes...	Germany ... ..	400	...	*
	United Kingdom ... ..			

\* Prices differ according to dimensions.

*Steel.*—The steel from Austria-Hungary fetches an average price of 11. 18s. per 100 kilos. The French steel is of a lower quality and is sold at 11. 10s. per 100 kilos.

*Pumps.*—American pumps imported in 1912 exceeded those brought from Belgium and were sold at 15 to 20 per cent. less than the Belgian article.

*Coal.*—Owing to high freights and war risks the coal business suffered, and prices for patent fuel and coal rose considerably.

TABLE showing Imports of Coal at Beirut in 1912.

Country.	Quality.	Quantity.	Price
		Tons.	per Ton.
United Kingdom ...	Patent fuel (Cardiff) ... ..	11,510	£ s. 2 0
	„ (Swansea)... ..	9,000	1 15
	Anthracite ... ..	560	2 5
	Coal (Cardiff) ... ..	1,250	1 18
Germany ... ..	Patent fuel ... ..	1,750	2 0
	Coal ... ..	150	1 15
Heraclea (Turkey) ...	Gas coal ... ..	7,000	1 10

*Imports from Ireland.*—Except for a small quantity of whisky, imports from Ireland were insignificant in 1912.

*Exports.*—Two successive bad crops in the important Hama and Hauran districts account for a marked decrease in the grain exports from Beirut in 1912.

*Silk thread.*—In the silk thread trade there was a decrease in 1912 of about 200 bales; prices at Lyons averaged 40 fr. per kilo. (14s. 6d. per lb.).

The silk industry in Syria appears, however, to be doomed to disappear gradually owing to its inability to compete with China and Japan, and the transformation of mulberry plantations into orange groves goes on steadily.

An interesting book on the silk industry of Syria has been recently published under the title of “L’Industrie de la Soie en Syrie” par Gaston Ducouso—(Librairie Maritime et Coloniale, 17, Rue Jacob, Paris).

*Wool.*—The shipments of wool from Aleppo and Homs through the port of Beirut have been diverted to Tripoli by the new Homs-Tripoli Railway, and in 1912 the shipments from Beirut showed a marked falling-off.

*Shipping.*—On account of the withdrawal of Ottoman, Italian and Greek tonnage and to general trade depression, the Beirut shipping returns show a notable decrease in 1912.

*Emigration.*—An unusual impetus to emigration, principally to South America, was given in 1912, by the strict enforcement of compulsory military service and by the very bad state of business in general.

It is estimated that over 10,000 emigrants (chiefly Lebanese) embarked at Beirut alone in 1912 and an equal number from Tripoli and other Syrian ports.

*Customs.*—Considerable improvements have been effected at the Beirut custom-house in the course of the last 12 months.

Not only has there been a considerable increase of covered warehouse space but overhead rails and powerful winches, worked by electricity, have been added, so that the manipulation of goods both inside and outside the custom-house is greatly facilitated. The former long unnecessary delay in delivery to the consignees is now a thing of the past, as the charge of the warehousing operations

and the full control of the customs porters have been taken over by the French Port Company.

These improvements insure facilities for the admission of goods direct from the ship's side into the customs warehouses, thus obviating the former long delays in unprotected lighters or on uncovered and unprotected quays, which gave rise to serious complaints on account of damage by exposure and of pilferage.

TABLE showing Total Value of all Articles Exported from and Imported into Beirut during the Years 1911-12.

Country.	Exports.		Imports.	
	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	41,000	31,500	902,000	748,500
India ... ..	...	...	31,000	23,000
Turkey ... ..	19,000	10,000	78,000	47,000
Austria-Hungary ...	1,500	1,300	172,500	134,500
Germany ... ..	1,000	1,000	145,000	129,000
France ... ..	431,500	423,800	130,000	121,000
Switzerland ... ..	...	...	14,000	11,000
Italy ... ..	2,200	...	190,000	47,500
Belgium ... ..	1,100	1,000	55,000	71,000
Russia ... ..	4,200	3,500	76,000	62,000
Egypt ... ..	22,000	23,000	23,000	29,500
Spain ... ..	...	...	1,500	...
Roumania ... ..	...	...	72,000	48,000
Netherlands ... ..	...	...	1,200	2,500
United States ... ..	17,000	21,000	15,750	11,000
Other countries ...	10,000	9,500	13,500	12,000
Total ... ..	550,500	525,600	1,920,450	1,497,500

RETURN of Shipping of all Nationalities which Entered and Cleared in the Foreign Trade of the Port of Beirut, Syria, during the Year 1912.

(a) STEAM Vessels.

ENTERED (with Cargo).

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
British ... ..	241	323,677
German ... ..	51	67,965
United States ... ..	56	38,206
Austro-Hungarian ... ..	89	180,130
Belgian ... ..	2	2,415
French ... ..	141	354,052
Greek ... ..	27	17,335
Dutch ... ..	4	3,979
Italian ... ..	17	36,164
Ottoman ... ..	19	2,099
Roumanian ... ..	11	10,445
Russian ... ..	111	188,005
Norwegian ... ..	4	2,821
Danish ... ..	1	976
Swedish ... ..	1	1,723
Samian ... ..	2	2,539
Finnish ... ..	1	775

## CLEARED.

Nationality,	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
British ... ..	236	310,800	5	12,877	241	323,677
German... ..	51	67,965	...	...	51	67,965
United States ... ..	56	38,206	...	...	56	38,206
Austro-Hungarian ... ..	89	180,130	...	...	89	180,130
Belgian ... ..	2	2,415	...	...	2	2,415
French ... ..	141	354,052	...	...	141	354,052
Greek ... ..	24	15,435	3	1,900	27	17,335
Dutch ... ..	4	3,979	...	...	4	3,979
Italian ... ..	17	36,164	...	...	17	36,164
Ottoman ... ..	19	2,099	...	...	19	2,099
Roumanian ... ..	11	10,445	...	...	11	10,445
Russian ... ..	111	188,005	...	...	111	188,005
Norwegian ... ..	...	...	4	2,821	4	2,821
Danish ... ..	1	976	...	...	1	976
Swedish ... ..	1	1,723	...	...	1	1,723
Samian... ..	...	...	2	2,539	2	2,539
Finnish ... ..	1	775	...	...	1	775

## (b) SAILING Vessels.

## ENTERED (with Cargo).

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Greek... ..	1	155
Ottoman ... ..	1,909	40,027
Egyptian ... ..	7	395

## CLEARED.

Nationality.	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Greek ... ..	1	155	...	...	1	155
Ottoman ... ..	969	24,225	940	15,802	1,909	40,027
Egyptian ... ..	2	110	5	285	7	395

RETURN of British Shipping which Entered and Cleared in the Foreign Trade of the Port of Beirut, Syria, during the Year 1912.

## STEAM Vessels.

## ENTERED.

From—	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessel.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom ... ..	31	70,567	...	...	31	70,567
Egypt ... ..	112	142,570	1	503	113	143,073
Belgium ... ..	5	8,280	...	...	5	8,280
India ... ..	2	5,825	...	...	2	5,825

## CLEARED.

To—	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom ... ..	22	53,073	5	12,877	27	65,950
Egypt ... ..	96	139,920	2	1,903	98	141,823
Belgium ... ..	5	8,280	...	...	5	8,280
Russia ... ..	...	...	6	10,340	6	10,340

## HAIFA.

Mr. Vice-Consul P. Abela reports as follows :—

*General remarks.*—In spite of the financial crisis, which has existed since the declaration of the Turco-Italian war, the figures of both imports and exports at the port of Haifa during 1912 show that the commercial development of the port has been uninterrupted and steady.

*Imports.*—A great portion of the imports at Haifa went to Damascus and Medina. Now that the Hedjaz line has been connected with Jenine and the railway authorities have assumed responsibility for pilferage on the line, a steady increase of the import trade at Haifa is certain.

*Exports.*—The important increase in the value of exports is due to the exportation in 1912 of a large portion of the crop of 1911 and to the high prices of cereals.

A native company was formed three years ago to prosecute mining researches on the eastern side of the Jordan, in the Ajloun district of the Hauran. They succeeded in finding a British company willing to take up the work, and three engineers arrived at Haifa this year (February, 1913) to bore for petroleum.

*Shipping.*—The state of war had no sensible effect on the shipping returns.

RETURN of Shipping of all Nationalities which Entered and Cleared in the Foreign Trade of the Port of Haifa during the Year 1912.

## (a) STEAM Vessels.

## ENTERED (with Cargo).

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
British ... ..	130	201,197
German... ..	19	29,848
American ... ..	4	2,732
Austro-Hungarian ... ..	103	207,149
Belgian ... ..	1	712
French ... ..	19	43,725
Greek ... ..	18	16,281
Italian ... ..	4	12,032
Norwegian ... ..	3	3,299
Roumanian ... ..	2	953
Russian... ..	100	166,441
Danish ... ..	1	976

## CLEARED.

Nationality.	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
British ... ..	126	193,975	4	7,219	130	201,194
German ... ..	19	29,848	...	...	19	29,848
American ... ..	4	2,732	...	...	4	2,732
Austro-Hungarian ... ..	103	207,149	...	...	103	207,149
Belgian ... ..	1	712	...	...	1	712
French ... ..	19	43,725	...	...	19	43,725
Greek ... ..	16	11,981	2	4,300	18	16,281
Italian ... ..	4	12,032	...	...	4	12,032
Norwegian ... ..	1	446	2	2,853	3	3,299
Roumanian ... ..	2	953	...	...	2	953
Russian... ..	100	166,441	...	...	100	166,441
Danish ... ..	1	976	...	...	1	976

## (b) SAILING Vessels.

## ENTERED and Cleared (with Cargo).

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Ottoman ... ..	470	11,684

RETURN of British Shipping which Entered and Cleared in the Foreign Trade of the Port of Haifa during the Year 1912.

## STEAM Vessels.

## ENTERED (with Cargo).

From—	Vessels.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom... ..	21	33,229

## CLEARED.

To—	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom ... ..	15	24,247	4	7,219	19	31,466
France ... ..	2	1,763	...	...	2	1,763

## TRIPOLI (SYRIA).

Mr. Vice-Consul Catzeffis reports as follows :—

*General remarks.*—The war caused the banks at Tripoli to restrict credit and, in some instances, to bring pressure to bear on their debtors, with a view to bringing about a settlement of their outstanding accounts. This naturally caused a tightness of money which influenced the general transactions of this city.

This unsatisfactory state of affairs still prevails here, and public confidence is not yet restored.

Fortunately, American money, in the shape of drafts on Paris and London amounting to about 700,000*l.* to 800,000*l.* annually, continues to be regularly sent by the Syrian emigrants established in America to their parents, relatives and friends here.

Owing to this economic factor, no failure is to be recorded here, and the crisis will no doubt disappear with the cessation of hostilities.

The three banks represented in Tripoli are : the Ottoman Bank, the Deutsche-Palastina Bank and the Salonica Bank.

*Imports.*—Thanks to the new railway which connects it with the interior, Tripoli has regained its former position as the natural outlet for Homs, Hama and, temporarily, of Aleppo. The increase in imports of nearly 580,000*l.* in 1912, as compared with the year 1911, is due to this factor. The local consumption of this city itself has, however, decreased by 120,000*l.* to 150,000*l.*, owing to the general unsatisfactory situation.

The United Kingdom's participation in Tripoli's imports is estimated at nearly 300,000*l.*, which represents about one-third of the whole imports.

The attention of British manufacturers is drawn to the following articles which might be imported from the United Kingdom :—

(a) *Incandescent lamps for gasoline, benzine or petroleum.*—These lamps must be of the simplest kind, otherwise it would be difficult, if not impossible, to handle them, and this would certainly prevent their sale.

(b) *Building materials and accessories.*—Cement (Portland)—this article is now supplied by France (Marseilles) in large barrels of 200 kilos. and small barrels of 100 kilos.

(c) *Soft iron.*—Supplied by Belgium, quality No. 2-3. The usual terms of payment granted by Belgian firms shipping soft iron to this market are : Payment on arrival of goods against documents presented through a bank in Tripoli, 3 per cent. discount being allowed ; no payment in advance is required. 1 per cent. commission is paid to the agent.

(d) *Iron girders.*—This article is now equally supplied by Belgium and France on the above-mentioned terms.

The consumption of building materials is steadily increasing, owing to a more modern system having been adopted in the erection of new buildings, a far greater proportion of soft iron and iron girders being now used than formerly. Tripoli should therefore prove a good opening for British iron manufacturers.

(e) *Wood for making orange boxes.*—This article is now supplied by Austria-Hungary ; it is an important item seeing that some 200,000 to 300,000 cases of oranges and lemons are annually shipped from this port.

(f) *Zinc in sheets.*—Supplied almost exclusively by Belgium. No. 8 to 14, in barrels of 250 kilos., or nearly 5 cwts. Terms allowed by the Belgian firms same as for soft iron.

(g) *Nails.*—Supplied by France, Belgium and the United States on the same terms.

(h) *Hardware.*—These articles are now supplied on a large scale by Germany. The United Kingdom competes successfully.

*General considerations.*—For some time past German, Austro-Hungarian and Belgian firms have been displaying more and more activity in this market.

The following essential points are recommended to British firms :—

(a) To have a direct agent at Tripoli. It is not sufficient to appoint a general agent at Beirut, who would only be entitled to collect orders here. British firms are inclined to adopt this latter course in their transactions with Syria, but it is a wrong one, and traders of long experience ascribe the success of German and other competitors in the introduction of their articles into the Syrian markets to the appointment of direct local agents.

(b) To send commercial travellers as often as possible, as Germany, Austria-Hungary and Belgium are doing now.

(c) To always quote prices c.i.f. Tripoli.

(d) To get into a closer touch with the needs of this market, and to adapt the goods to purchasers' requirements.

(e) Not to require cash in advance, provided the references furnished and the local trade conditions of the place are satisfactory.

*Exports.*—The total exports during 1912 show a decrease of nearly 50,000*l.* in 1911. In reality, this decrease is far greater, and may be estimated at nearly 120,000*l.*, seeing that some important articles, such as hides, wool, liquorice root, cotton, &c., were previous to the opening of the Tripoli-Homs Railway sent to Alexandretta, or to Beirut, whence they were forwarded to their respective markets.

The orange, lemon, olive and cereal crops were much smaller, mainly owing to atmospheric conditions.

The United Kingdom's share of Tripoli's exports during 1912 was only 35,000*l.* to 40,000*l.*, out of a total of 360,000*l.*

*Silk and cocoons.*—The yield of cocoons for 1912 was estimated at nearly 1,200,000 lbs. of cocoons against nearly 1,666,666 lbs. for 1911.

At the beginning prospects were satisfactory and the yield promised to be the largest on record, but towards the middle of May there was a sudden change, and the same prospects were no longer held out, the silkworm having been weakened by a long period of excessive heat. The quality of the eggs imported from France was also not quite satisfactory.

The prices of silk on the French market (Marseilles and Lyons) having fluctuated from 14*s.* to 14*s.* 6*d.* per lb., we may calculate the total value of the 1912 crop at about 85,000*l.* to 90,000*l.*, against 100,000*l.* to 110,000*l.* for the year 1911 and 136,000*l.* to 140,000*l.* for the year 1910. The average price of cocoons during 1912 was 11*d.* per lb.

Silk and cocoons have ceased to be the object of a large manipulation as previously on this market.

*Oranges and lemons.*—The crop of 1912 was estimated at about 180,000 cases against 360,000 cases for 1911, atmospheric conditions being accountable for this decrease. Prices abroad were not so good as in 1911, in which year cases each containing 300 lemons and weighing nearly 70 to 75 lbs. were sold at Odessa at from 9*s.* to 11*s.*, and at Constantinople at 7*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.*, and cases containing 200 oranges

and weighing nearly 60 to 65 lbs. were sold on the said markets at 8s. and 7s. 6d. respectively. During the year 1912 the prices did not exceed 6s. to 6s. 6d. for lemons and 5s. to 5s. 6d. for oranges.

Some 15,000 to 20,000 cases were sent to Homs, Hama and Aleppo by the new French railway.

*Artificial manure.*—At Tripoli natural manure is still used. It is very costly and absorbs a great part of the profits, whereas in Jaffa and other parts of Syria where orange trees are cultivated, artificial manure imported from Europe (Germany especially) is used.

British manufacturers of chemical fertilisers should consider whether Tripoli may be considered a profitable market for their goods, on account of the immense gardens which surround this city on all sides.

*Shipping.*—There is an increase of 63,900 tons in favour of 1912 as compared with 1911, the British share being 5,256 tons.

RETURN of Shipping of all Nationalities which Entered and Cleared in the Foreign Trade of the Port of Tripoli, Syria, during the Year 1912.

## (a) STEAM Vessels.

## ENTERED (with Cargo).

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
British ... ..	157	204,591
Austro-Hungarian ... ..	109	216,806
French ... ..	52	133,716
Russian ... ..	100	168,383
German ... ..	48	70,618
United States ... ..	30	20,364
Ottoman ... ..	24	1,702
Greek ... ..	18	12,251
Italian ... ..	8	17,502
Roumanian ... ..	6	5,376
Samian ... ..	2	2,652
Belgian ... ..	2	2,056
Dutch ... ..	1	1,443
Swedish... ..	1	1,723

## CLEARED.

Nationality.	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
British ... ..	157	204,591	...	...	157	204,591
Austro-Hungarian ... ..	109	216,806	...	...	109	216,806
French ... ..	52	133,716	...	...	52	133,716
Russian ... ..	100	168,383	...	...	100	168,383
German ... ..	45	67,228	3	3,390	48	70,618
United States ... ..	30	20,364	...	...	30	20,364
Ottoman ... ..	24	1,702	...	...	24	1,702
Greek ... ..	18	12,251	...	...	18	12,251
Italian ... ..	8	17,502	...	...	8	17,502
Roumanian ... ..	6	5,376	...	...	6	5,376
Samian ... ..	1	1,252	1	1,400	2	2,652
Belgian ... ..	...	...	2	2,056	2	2,056
Dutch ... ..	...	...	1	1,443	1	1,443
Swedish ... ..	...	...	1	1,723	1	1,723

## (b) SAILING Vessels.

## ENTERED (with Cargo).

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Ottoman ... ..	1,948	24,416
Egyptian ... ..	17	885
Greek ... ..	3	823

## CLEARED.

Nationality.	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Ottoman ... ..	1,150	15,638	798	8,778	1,948	24,416
Egyptian ... ..	17	885	...	...	17	885
Greek ... ..	3	823	...	...	3	823

## RETURN of British Shipping which Entered and Cleared in the Foreign Trade of the Port of Tripoli, Syria, during the Year 1912.

## STEAM Vessels.

## ENTERED and Cleared (with Cargo).

From and to—	Vessels.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom ... ..	2	2,571

## LATAKIA.

Mr. Vice-Consul Vitale reports as follows :—

*General remarks.*—Owing to the war, the calling out of reserves, cholera and quarantine measures, business suffered and credit was very restricted, bringing about general financial embarrassment and dearth of living.

*Imports.*—The decrease in imports in 1912 is accounted for by the withdrawal from the Latakia market of the requirements of districts tapped by the new railway from Tripoli to Homs, which has made Aleppo more accessible than Latakia to those markets. The imports are now confined to the local wants of Latakia itself.

*Exports.*—The exports were kept up to the average owing to large stocks of 1911 produce having been held back for shipment in 1912.

*Tobacco.*—The dark tobacco leaf called " Abu-Riha " was, as usual, shipped exclusively to the United Kingdom. An increased cultivation of tobacco is expected.

*Olives.*—Owing to the development of business in green olives and olive oil with the United States, the olive plantations in this district are extending.

*Shipping.*—The fortnightly service of the French Messageries Maritimes Company and the weekly visits of the Khedivial Steamship

Company continue, but other companies only send their vessels when there is sufficient freight to make it worth while to call.

*Public works.*—The important road between Djebélé and Latakia, including a large bridge over the River Nahr el Rousse, is in course of construction.

*Emigration.*—The emigration to North and South America was greater in 1912 owing to the desire to evade military conscription, and owing to the general unsatisfactory state of the country.

RETURN of Shipping of all Nationalities which Entered and Cleared in the Foreign Trade of the Port of Latakia, Syria, during the Year 1912.

(a) STEAM Vessels.

ENTERED.

Nationality.	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
British ... ..	41	67,383	1	2,017	42	69,400
Austro-Hungarian ... ..	1	1,992	...	...	1	1,992
Dutch ... ..	1	730	...	...	1	730
French ... ..	19	36,806	...	...	19	36,806
German ... ..	2	3,621	2	3,502	4	7,123
Greek ... ..	4	2,123	...	...	4	2,123
Ottoman ... ..	6	750	...	...	6	750
Roumanian ... ..	1	1,774	...	...	1	1,774
United States ... ..	11	7,449	...	...	11	7,449
Total... ..	86	122,628	3	5,519	89	128,147

CLEARED.

Nationality.	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessel.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
British ... ..	42	69,400	...	...	42	69,400
Austro-Hungarian ... ..	1	1,992	...	...	1	1,992
Dutch ... ..	1	730	...	...	1	730
French ... ..	19	36,806	...	...	19	36,806
German ... ..	4	7,123	...	...	4	7,123
Greek ... ..	4	2,123	...	...	4	2,123
Ottoman ... ..	6	750	...	...	6	750
Roumanian ... ..	...	...	1	1,774	1	1,774
United States ... ..	11	7,449	...	...	11	7,449
Total... ..	88	126,373	1	1,774	89	128,147

## (b) SAILING Vessels.

## ENTERED.

Nationality.	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Greek ... ..	1	145	...	...	1	145
Ottoman ... ..	283	2,574	717	8,962	1,000	11,536
Total... ..	284	2,719	717	8,962	1,001	11,681

## CLEARED.

Nationality.	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessel.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Greek ... ..	...	...	1	145	1	145
Ottoman ... ..	1,000	11,536	...	...	1,000	11,536
Total... ..	1,000	11,536	1	145	1,001	11,681

RETURN of British Shipping which Entered and Cleared in the Foreign Trade of the Port of Latakia, Syria, during the Year 1912.

## STEAM Vessels.

## ENTERED.

From—	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom ... ..	2	3,419	1	2,017	3	5,436
Egypt ... ..	27	45,355	12	18,609	39	63,964

## CLEARED (with Cargo).

To—		Vessels.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom ... ..	...	3	5,436
Egypt ... ..	...	39	63,964

## SIDON.

Mr. Vice-Consul F. Abela reports as follows :—

*Imports.*—Imports in 1912 were much smaller than in 1911 owing to the nervousness of merchants and to the rise in prices. Usually Egypt is the chief supplier but owing to the enforced idleness of the local fleet of sailing vessels during the war, goods had to be brought from Beirut overland.

*Chemical manure.*—There is a growing demand for chemical manure in the place of goats' dung exclusively used so far but which, it is now admitted, costs more in the long run than chemical manure. The article in use is described as a combined chemical manure and is imported from Greece. British exporters can obtain particulars as to prices, &c., from this Vice-Consulate.

*Machinery.*—In spite of hints and suggestions made in previous reports no machine of British make was sold in Sidon in 1912, whereas over 12 German petroleum engines were imported through agencies established in the larger towns in the district with repair shops attached.

With the abatement of the commercial crisis and the consequent lowering in the price of petroleum it is expected that the demand for these engines will increase.

*Exports.*—Notwithstanding the comparative failure of the 1912 crops, necessitating large imports of wheat from Anatolia, the export business was fairly good.

The more regular calls of the Khedivial steamers were taken advantage of by some dealers to re-open the suspended shipments to the United Kingdom of oranges and lemons, but the prices offered were lower than those of Constantinople and Odessa.

*Tobacco.*—The 1912 crop of tobacco was estimated at 150 tons, the greater part of which was held back in hopes of a rise in prices owing to the war effects in the tobacco growing districts of European Turkey. Trial shipments were made to Hamburg, Mexico and Cyprus, and the results were satisfactory enough to encourage more extended sowings in 1913.

*Orange-flower water.*—The orange-flower water formerly exported to Egypt and elsewhere has been diverted to a large perfume factory near Beirut to which place most of the locally produced thyme was likewise sent.

*Shipping.*—In December, 1912, the steamers of the Khedivial Steamship Company (British) commenced a weekly service which will help in reviving trade.

*Banking facilities.*—The Imperial Ottoman Bank opened a branch office at Sidon in the spring of 1912 and it proved of valuable assistance to local tradesmen during the war crisis.

RETURN of British Shipping which Entered and Cleared in the Foreign Trade of the Port of Sidon, Syria, during the Year 1912.

## STEAM Vessels.

## ENTERED.

From—	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Belgium ... ..	1	1,998	...	...	1	1,998
Greece ... ..	...	...	1	1,637	1	1,637
Egypt ... ..	1	125	1	1,958	2	2,083
Total... ..	2	2,123	2	3,595	4	5,718

## CLEARED.

To—	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessel.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom ...	2	3,595	...	...	2	3,595
Egypt ... ..	1	125	1	1,998	2	2,123
Total... ..	3	3,720	1	1,998	4	5,718

RETURN of Shipping of all Nationalities which Entered and Cleared in the Foreign Trade of the Port of Sidon, Syria, during the Year 1912.

## (a) STEAM Vessels.

## ENTERED.

Nationality.	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
British ... ..	2	2,123	2	3,595	4	5,718
Greek ... ..	6	2,555	1	906	7	3,461
Roumanian ... ..	2	940	...	...	2	940
Russian ... ..	...	...	7	13,761	7	13,761
United States ... ..	...	...	3	2,045	3	2,045
Total... ..	10	5,618	13	20,307	23	25,925

## CLEARED.

Nationality.	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
British ... ..	3	3,720	1	1,998	4	5,718
Greek ... ..	2	1,325	5	2,136	7	3,461
Roumanian ... ..	...	...	2	940	2	940
Russian ... ..	7	13,761	...	...	7	13,761
United States ... ..	3	2,045	...	...	3	2,045
Total... ..	15	20,851	8	5,074	23	25,925

(b) SAILING VESSELS.  
ENTERED.

Nationality.	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Egyptian ... ..	1	50	...	...	1	50
Greek ... ..	4	855	...	...	4	855
Ottoman ... ..	31	1,157	15	257	46	1,414
Total... ..	36	2,062	15	257	51	2,319

## CLEARED.

Nationality.	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Egyptian ... ..	1	50	...	...	1	50
Greek ... ..	...	...	4	855	4	855
Ottoman ... ..	24	833	22	581	46	1,414
Total... ..	25	883	26	1,436	51	2,319

## SAFED.

Mr. Vice-Consul Miklasiewicz reports as follows :—

*General remarks.*—No events have ever had such a disastrous effect on the trade of the Safed district as the present war. The peasantry, who form the bulk of the population, were hard pressed for war contributions of various kinds, including the heavy military exoneration tax, and the whole business of the place was affected.

*Imports.*—For the foregoing reasons, added to restricted credit, imports were limited to strict necessities. The articles of importation that suffered most were cloth and hardware goods. The only line in which there was any increase was building materials such as timber, cement, tiles, iron girders, for new Jewish settlements.

*Exports.*—The exportation of agricultural produce also suffered from the decreased demand and inferior prices.

*Agricultural produce.*—The harvests of 1912 were below the average, the tithes having fetched 8,331*l.* or 1,403*l.* less than in 1911.

*Cereals.*—In order of importance the crops were wheat, 60 per cent. of the whole harvest, barley, maize, lentils, peas, vetches and beans.

*Olives and grapes.*—The olive and grape crops were both 25 per cent. inferior to 1911 results.

*Almonds.*—The special variety of the "Princess" almond suffered from bad weather, but local prices were maintained at 7*d.* per lb. (*non concassé*).

*Emigration.*—Emigration to the American continent was if anything on a larger scale than in 1911, 400 young men having emigrated from Safed and its vicinity alone.

COMPARATIVE Table of the Principal Imports at the Principal Ports of the Consular District of Beirut during the Years 1910-12.

Articles.	Port.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Increase or Decrease		Character of Trade.
					in 1912 compared with—	1911.	
Alcohol ...	Beirut	800,000	1,600	26,000	-	774,000	From Russia.
	Haifa	5,300	4,700	7,300	+	2,000	
	Beirut	370	310	220	-	150	Clocks and valuable jewellery, mostly from France; smaller quantities of clocks from Switzerland; cheap and common jewellery from Germany
Cloth and ready-made clothes	Beirut	2,500	2,320	1,650	-	850	Cloth for native dresses from Austria-Hungary; and for European styles from the United Kingdom, Germany and Belgium
	Haifa	1,386	932	982	+	404	
Coal and patent fuel...	Beirut	51,135	38,800	32,165	-	18,970	Mainly from the United Kingdom; about 7,000 tons for the gas works at Beirut from Heraclea (Turkey). Haifa imports chiefly for Hejaz Railway
	Haifa	21,516	15,900	33,000	+	11,484	
	Tripoli	2,400	8,300	4,500	+	2,100	
Coffee ...	Beirut	11,300	10,600	8,200	-	3,100	Continuance of high prices in Brazil was the cause of less imports during 1912
	Tripoli	2,175	3,440	4,500	+	2,325	
	Sidon	312	340	125	-	197	
	Haifa	1,893	857	2,507	+	614	
Caustic soda, alum and coppers	Beirut	4,860	3,950	3,500	-	1,360	Belgium and the United Kingdom supply caustic soda in equal proportions; alum and coppers are imported from the United Kingdom
	Tripoli	5,700	8,956	4,200	-	1,500	

COMPARATIVE Table of the Principal Imports at the Principal Ports of the Consular District of Beirut during the Years 1910-12—continued.

Articles.	Port.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Increase or Decrease in 1912 compared with—		Character of Trade.
					1910.	1911.	
Copper and brass	Beirut	530	340	253	-	277	87
	Tripoli	62	180	175	+	113	5
Cotton and woollen goods	Beirut	10,860	12,000	9,750	-	1,110	2,250
	Tripoli	1,676	3,650	2,150	+	474	1,500
	Haifa	1,925	2,937	3,598	+	1,673	661
	Latakia	850	...	460	-	390	460
Dates	Beirut	36,000	51,200	22,500	-	13,500	28,700
	Tripoli	2,960	9,177	3,500	+	540	5,677
Drugs and medicines	Beirut	4,290	5,500	4,175	-	115	1,325
	Haifa	1,510	640	1,211	-	299	571
	Tripoli	470	433	250	-	220	183

Mainly from Hamburg, about one-third from the United Kingdom. Brass chiefly shipped from Antwerp consists of bolts and nails. The high cost of copper in the European markets prevented merchants here from importing larger quantities. About two-thirds of the cotton and other textile goods were imported from the United Kingdom. Austria-Hungary and Germany have supplied an increased quantity of woollen goods owing to the Turco-Italian war. It was only quite at the end of the year that Italy could send its textile goods. From Bussorah. Most of these dates are sent by rail to Damascus and Aleppo. Chiefly from France; about one-third is shared between the United Kingdom and Germany; also from Italy and the United States.

Fezzes	...	Beirut	...	520	560	510	-	10	-	50	Exclusively from Austria-Hungary
Flour	...	Beirut	...	90,760	52,290	28,500	-	62,260	-	23,790	Flour imports were during last
	...	Haifa	...	19,886	21,670	6,667	-	13,219	+	15,003	year chiefly from Marseilles and
	...	Latakia	...	15,000	...	20,500	+	4,500	+	20,500	Russia. Most of the flour for
	...	Safed...	...	...	...	1,500	+	1,500	+	1,500	local consumption is imported by
	...		...	...	...						train from Damascus and from
	...		...	...	...						flour mills established at Beirut,
	...		...	...	...						and consequently not included in
	...		...	...	...						this report
Earthenware	...	Beirut	Casks and cases	4,050	3,500	3,850	-	200	+	350	Chiefly from Austria-Hungary; the
	...	Tripoli	"	878	530	150	-	728	-	380	best qualities from France. Some
	...		...	...	...						common earthenware was im-
	...		...	...	...						ported from Italy during the latter
	...		...	...	...						part of 1912
Glass and china	...	Beirut	...	3,500	2,650	1,970	-	1,530	-	680	Most of the glass and china imports
	...	Haifa	...	1,250	1,187	1,395	+	145	+	208	are from Bohemia; superior
	...	Tripoli	...	1,050	3,258	1,500	+	450	-	1,758	qualities from France; window
	...		...	...	...						glass from Belgium
Haricot beans	...	Beirut	...	...	...	2,375	...	...	...	...	Haricot beans are chiefly imported
	...		...	...	...						from Russia and Roumania. A
	...		...	...	...						small quantity from France
Hardware and iron-	...	Beirut	...	8,870	11,200	8,350	-	520	-	2,850	Chiefly from Belgium and Germany,
mongery	...	Tripoli	...	2,003	1,855	3,500	+	1,497	+	1,645	best hardware from the United
	...	Haifa	...	1,160	1,073	3,039	+	1,879	+	1,966	Kingdom and France; pumps
	...		...	...	...						from the United States
Hides	...	Beirut	...	1,850	3,520	2,575	+	725	-	945	Fresh hides from Colombo and
	...	Tripoli	...	980	390	...	-	980	-	390	dry hides from Singapore
	...	Beirut	...	7,200	4,300	4,700	-	2,500	+	400	Hosiery is imported from the United
Hosiery, laces and	...	Tripoli	...	560	390	100	-	460	+	290	Kingdom and Austria-Hungary;
hats	...		...	...	...						best qualities from France. Laces
	...		...	...	...						mostly from the United Kingdom
	...		...	...	...						and hats from Germany, Italy and
	...		...	...	...						France

COMPARATIVE Table of the Principal Imports at the Principal Ports of the Consular District of Beirut during the Years 1910-12—continued.

Articles.	Port.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Increase or Decrease in 1912 compared with—		Character of Trade.
					1910.	1911.	
Iron and steel	Beirut	7,600	8,250	9,050	+	1,450	Galvanised sheets mainly from the United Kingdom; iron bars from Belgium. Steel from Austria-Hungary and France. Iron girders from Belgium, Germany and France. Iron tubes from the United Kingdom and Germany
	Tripoli	3,600	900	1,250	-	2,350	
	Haifa	1,543	1,792	1,413	-	130	
	Sidon	122	104	134	+	12	
	Safed	...	...	120	+	120	
Leather	Beirut	4,515	6,200	7,350	+	2,835	Varnished leather and leather for the making of carriages, from Austria-Hungary and Germany; tanned leather from France and Italy; box-calf and kid from Austria-Hungary
	Tripoli	2,980	3,380	500	-	2,480	
	Latakia	...	...	575	+	575	
Marble...	Beirut	2,995	2,520	230	-	2,765	Mainly from Italy. Heavy decrease due to Turco-Italian war
	Tripoli	1,230	325	200	-	1,030	
Matches	Beirut	2,990	2,440	2,350	-	640	Wood matches chiefly from the United Kingdom and Sweden. Austria-Hungary and Italy have supplied about one-third of the imports consisting chiefly of wax matches
	Tripoli	980	4,450	3,200	+	1,220	
	Latakia	950	...	620	-	330	
Nails	Beirut	8,700	2,100	2,300	-	6,400	Nails which in former years were imported from France are now brought from Belgium. The
	Tripoli	...	...	550	+	550	

Paper and stationery...	Beirut Tripoli Haifa	... ... ...	... Tons ... " ... "	1,015 120 75	975 150 83	1,100 100 230	+	85 20 155	+	125 50 147	United States sent some quantities during 1909 and 1910
Cigarette paper	Beirut Tripoli	... ...	... " ... "	72	59 15	77 5	+	5 5	+	18 10	From France, Constantinople and Austria-Hungary
Paint and linseed oil...	Beirut Tripoli Haifa	... ... ...	Barrels " "	5,100 2,560 2,400	5,310 648 2,000	2,730 ... 1,733	- - -	2,370 2,560 667	- - -	2,580 648 267	Linseed oil and paint mainly from Liverpool; terebenthine oil, white zinc paint and dry colours from Belgium; varnish from the United Kingdom, France and Belgium
Petroleum ...	Beirut Tripoli Haifa	... ... ...	... Cases ... " ... "	419,000 84,000 80,500	318,200 165,000 85,179	153,700 120,000 60,146	- - -	265,300 36,000 20,354	- - -	164,500 45,000 25,033	About one-third from America, and the remainder from Batoum, with about 20,000 cases from Galatz (Roumania)
Preserved goods	Sidon Latakia Beirut Haifa Tripoli	... ... Cases and barrels " "	... " ... " ... " ... " ... "	55,000 20,500 8,900 3,343 ...	58,100 ... 7,400 2,678 4,816	23,400 12,800 5,750 3,928 1,500	- - + + +	31,600 7,700 3,150 585 1,500	+	34,700 12,800 1,650 1,250 3,316	Provisions such as tinned meat, fish and pickles mainly from the United Kingdom. Chocolate from the United Kingdom, France, Switzerland and Italy. Sardines from France
Portland cement and hydraulic lime	Beirut Tripoli Haifa Sidon	... ... ... ...	Bags and barrels " " "	104,500 51,540 10,410 5,230	214,500 21,000 16,630 3,200	110,390 14,250 15,966 3,800	+	5,890 37,290 5,555 1,430	-	104,110 7,350 664 600	Mainly from Marseilles; a small quantity of Portland cement from Antwerp

COMPARATIVE Table of the Principal Imports at the Principal Ports of the Consular District of Beirut during the Years 1910-12—continued.

Articles.	Port.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Increase or Decrease in 1912 compared with— 1910.	1911.	Character of Trade.
Rice ... ..	Beirut	101,000	63,000	44,500	-	56,500	18,500
	Haifa	36,158	27,960	17,130	-	19,028	10,830
	Tripoli	32,550	41,700	8,000	-	24,550	33,700
	Sidon	19,000	12,600	5,600	-	13,400	7,900
Ropes and steel wire	Beirut	27	16	12	-	15	4
Silk stuffs and linen ...	Beirut	4,015	3,650	3,100	-	915	550
	Tripoli	...	...	2,150	+	2,150	2,150
	Beirut	6,850	13,400	8,200	+	1,350	5,200
Spirits, wine and beer	Beirut	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sulphur	Beirut	775	770	360	-	415	410
Sugar ... ..	Beirut	96,500	101,000	48,100	-	48,400	52,900
	Tripoli	24,010	28,900	13,000	-	11,010	15,900
	Sidon	7,000	8,330	3,800	-	3,200	4,530
	Haifa	41,540	51,610	23,107	-	18,433	28,503

About two-thirds from Egypt and one-third from Raangoon

Liverpool and Marseilles

Best silk stuffs from France; linen from the United Kingdom and Italy; inferior qualities of mixed silk stuffs from Germany and Italy

Bottled beer, chiefly from Germany and the United States; about 250 barrels from Germany. A small quantity of bottled beer from the United Kingdom. Spirits chiefly from France and Greece; some 120 cases of whisky from the United Kingdom

Exclusively from Italy

Mainly from Austria-Hungary, consisting chiefly of crushed sugar. About 20 per cent. powdered sugar from Russia. Small quantities of loaf and crushed sugar from Marseilles

Tobacco	...	Beirut	...	...	4,300	4,200	5,100	+	800	+	900	From Constantinople for the " Régie Ottomanne des Tabacs ",
Tumbéki	...	Beirut	...	...	5,100	3,225	2,700	-	2,400	-	525	From Persia <i>en régie</i>
Sacks and sacking,	...	Beirut	...	...	1,423	1,100	820	-	603	-	280	Continued decrease in demand on
Hessian and jute	...	Haifa	...	...	565	350	564	-	1	-	214	account of poor crops
cloth	...	Tripoli	...	...	1,080	1,050	375	-	705	-	675	
Tiles and flooring	...	Beirut	...	Number	1,510,000	900,000	720,000	-	790,000	-	180,000	Exclusively from Marseilles
	...	Tripoli	...	"	720,000	257,000	100,000	-	620,000	-	157,000	
	...	Sidon	...	"	410,000	320,000	120,000	-	290,000	-	200,000	
Timber	...	Beirut	...	Tons	16,950	17,580	12,260	-	4,690	-	5,320	Soft wood from Galatz; hard wood,
	...	Tripoli	...	"	11,670	2,986	2,000	-	9,670	-	986	consisting of about one-third of
	...	Haifa	...	"	2,560	3,050	1,155	-	1,405	-	1,895	the total imports, came from
	...	Sidon	...	"	1,600	1,310	1,200	-	400	-	110	Caramania (Turkey). There were
	...		...	"				-		-		about 600 tons of walnut wood
	...		...	"				-		-		for the making of furniture
Yarn and thread	...	Beirut	...	Bales and cases	5,350	3,800	2,930	-	2,420	-	870	Best qualities of yarn from Man-
	...	Tripoli	...	"	3,050	4,290	2,300	-	750	-	1,990	chester and amounting last year
	...	Haifa	...	"	940	611	592	-	348	-	19	to about 75 per cent. of the total
	...		...	"				-		-		imports; coarser yarn from Italy,
	...		...	"				-		-		but on account of the Turco-
	...		...	"				-		-		Italian war there were no arrivals
	...		...	"				-		-		until the later part of the year.
	...		...	"				-		-		A few bales of Indian yarn
	...		...	"				-		-		were also imported

COMPARATIVE Table of the Principal Exports from the Principal Ports of the Consular District of Beirut during the Years 1910-12.

Articles.	Port.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Increase or Decrease in 1912 compared with— 1910.	1911.	Character of Trade.
Apricots (dried)	Beirut ...	3,130	5,800	4,400	+	1,270	Marseilles and Egypt
	Tripoli ...	1,300	1,050	...	-	1,300	
	Beirut ...	...	3,401,850	2,832,000	+	2,832,000	
Apricot paste	...	...	...	...	...	...	The apricot paste which is made at Damascus is chiefly shipped through Beirut to Egypt
Barley	Beirut ...	3,794	1,670	3,440	-	354	The continuance of the poor crops is the cause of these small exports
	Haifa ...	790	478	270	-	520	
	Sidon ...	...	...	135	+	135	
Beans, lentils and peas	Beirut ...	2,150	685	480	-	1,670	Owing to bad crops the exports were insignificant from Beirut, which is the shipping port for Damascus and the plains of the Bekaaah. The crops were better in the Homs and Hama districts, which are shipped through Tripoli, and the Hauran district, shipment via Hedjaz Railway through Haifa
	Tripoli ...	4,200	160	2,200	-	2,000	
	Haifa ...	5,370	3,525	6,550	+	1,180	
	Latakia ...	450	1,395	897	+	449	
	Sidon ...	373	90	40	-	333	
Dari seed	Latakia ...	...	964	1,538	+	1,538	The raisins are chiefly sent to France and Egypt and in smaller quantities to Germany, but owing
	Tripoli ...	...	...	1,850	+	1,850	
	Beirut ...	4,350	5,015	2,278	-	2,072	
Dried fruits (figs and raisins)	Sidon ...	7,000	4,070	3,130	-	3,870	
	Latakia ...	...	665	597	+	597	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	

	Tripoli ...	... Bags	...	850	+	850	+	850	+	850	to severer frost in the Lebanon there was a very poor crop and very high prices were paid Exclusively to Marseilles
Cocoons and waste silk	Beirut ...	... Bales	2,240	1,800	-	1,260	-	980	-	540	
	Tripoli ...	... Bales	2,835	2,197	-	1,500	-	1,335	-	697	
Eggs and albumen	Beirut ...	... Cases	820	780	-	465	-	355	-	315	Albumen to France and eggs to Constantinople and Egypt. Tripoli and Latakia are the chief ports at which the albumen and eggs are shipped
	Sidon ...	... "	1,100	900	-	400	-	700	-	500	
	Tripoli ...	... "	1,560	2,560	+	4,200	+	2,640	+	1,640	
	Latakia ...	... "	...	11,900	+	11,390	+	11,390	-	510	
Hides and skins	Beirut ...	... Bales	1,560	3,350	+	2,850	+	1,290	-	500	Turkey, Greece and France
	Tripoli ...	... "	2,405	1,975	+	2,500	+	95	+	525	
Olive oil	Beirut ...	... Barrels	1,200	1,560	-	1,160	-	40	-	400	To Egypt and Marseilles; small quantities to New York. The olive crop was a bad one in 1912 Chiefly to New York
	Sidon ...	... "	2,000	2,800	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	1,800	
	Latakia ...	... "	1,100	...	-	450	-	650	+	450	
Liquorice root	Beirut ...	... Bales	4,120	7,190	+	4,800	+	680	-	2,390	
	Tripoli ...	... "	...	...	+	11,670	+	11,670	+	11,670	
Oranges and lemons	Beirut Barrels and cases	... "	1,200	4,800	-	1,860	-	660	-	2,940	Lemons to Constantinople and Russia. Oranges to Egypt and the United Kingdom
	Tripoli "	... "	218,000	135,000	-	140,000	-	78,000	+	5,000	
	Sidon "	... "	125,000	70,000	-	79,600	-	35,400	+	9,600	
Sesame	Haifa ...	... Libs.	11,620,000	15,264,000	+	18,209,000	+	6,589,000	+	2,945,000	To Marseilles and Havre
Silk materials (including silk and cotton mixtures)	Beirut ...	... Bales	1,230	950	+	620	+	610	+	330	Egypt, Caramania and Constantinople
	Tripoli ...	... "	1,190	1,976	+	3,000	+	1,810	+	1,024	
Silk thread	Beirut ...	... "	4,200	2,670	-	2,455	-	1,745	-	215	Exclusively to France
	Tripoli ...	... "	955	230	-	250	-	705	+	20	
Soap	Beirut ...	... Cases	3,850	5,050	-	910	-	2,940	-	4,140	Chiefly to Egypt
	Tripoli ...	... "	11,700	11,780	-	11,100	-	600	-	680	
Tobacco	Beirut ...	... Tons	204	214	+	231	+	27	+	17	The United Kingdom, Egypt and Malta
	Latakia ...	... "	...	165	+	120	+	120	-	45	
	Sidon ...	... "	120	150	-	58	-	62	-	92	
Tumbéki	Latakia ...	... "	...	160	+	262	+	262	+	102	

COMPARATIVE Table of the Principal Exports from the Principal Ports of the Consular District of Beirut during the Years 1910-12—continued.

Articles.	Port.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Increase or Decrease in 1912 compared with— 1910. 1911.	Character of Trade.
Wheat	Beirut ...	2,100	1,870	1,900	200 +	To Turkish ports Egypt and the United Kingdom The washed wool, which amounts to about one-third of the total exports, is shipped to Liverpool and the unwashed wool to the United States and Italy
	Tripoli ...	3,200	2,250	...	3,200 -	
	Haifa ...	33,540	24,800	70,820	37,280 +	
Wine ...	Beirut ...	360,000	292,100	330,000	30,000 +	
	Beirut ...	3,400	5,275	2,750	650 -	
Wool ...	Tripoli ...	1,011	4,748	8,000	6,989 +	
	Beirut ...				30 +	
	Tripoli ...				2,250 -	
	Haifa ...				46,020 +	
	Beirut ...				37,900 +	



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