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A thorough Index of Daily Consular and Trade Reports for the three months October 1 to December 31, 1910, may be obtained for 10 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington. Subscriptions will also be entered at 40 cents for the four quarterly indexes for 1911. Bound volumes of the Daily for the current three months may also be obtained at \$1.50 from the Superintendent of Documents.

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN AMOY.

[From Consul Julean H. Arnold, Amoy, China.]

This office maintains a library of trade catalogues of American publications, in which are filed all trade catalogues and other commercial literature received from American concerns, and which is properly indexed and kept in up-to-date shape. Each year a revised catalogue of all the publications in the library is published and copies sent to each of the merchants in this port. Every possible assistance is accorded to those who make inquiry at this consulate concerning the catalogues or other trade publications on file. While it is the man behind the catalogue who can obtain business in the most effective manner, this commercial library has been found of considerable use to the American trade interests. It has resulted in bringing a number of the merchants of this district into correspondence with American firms and business has resulted therefrom.

For the benefit of American merchants resident in Shanghai, this office mails, from time to time, to the consul-general in Shanghai for distribution among those merchants all items of trade interest. Since this is an outpost, and its business is not sufficiently large to warrant the establishment of agencies here, by sending these Amoy trade notes to the American merchants in Shanghai this consulate is able to keep them in touch with trade conditions here and give them the benefit of all opportunities that may arise for business.

Opportunities Neglected by Merchants in Philippines.

This office has made an effort to furnish to American merchants resident in the Philippine Islands information similar to that sent to the American merchants resident in Shanghai, but in order to do this

effectively and in such a manner as to place this office beyond a position of being criticized for showing favoritism to individual firms, it is necessary that there be some organization in Manila through which this office may transmit any items of interest to the American merchants resident there. Last December I visited Manila and made special efforts to induce the American merchants in that city to form some such organization through which this office might transmit items of trade interest. Further efforts were made by correspondence, but it appears that the American merchants in the Philippine Islands are unable to effect a harmonious organization.

Naturally with direct steamship connections between this port and the Philippine Islands there should be a splendid opportunity for the American merchants carrying large stocks in the Philippines to establish profitable business connections in Amoy and other China coast ports. These merchants will not even send their catalogues to this office so that they may be filed in our commercial library for the use of the public, even after they have been requested to do so upon a number of occasions. It would appear from the fruitless efforts which this office has made in trying to place the American merchants in the Philippine Islands in touch with the business opportunities along the China coast that they are not awake to the advantages of establishing themselves now in a market which certainly can be made very profitable for them as China develops.

Suggestion to Pacific Coast Firms—Facts About Amoy.

It is suggested that the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast have directories printed including the names, addresses, and, if possible, financial ratings of all of the exporting firms within their jurisdictions. This office has had several inquiries for the names of dealers on the Pacific coast and the business directories in our library include but few Pacific coast firms. It would be to their interest to have a directory such as suggested, especially if a new edition is printed every year.

There is maintained in Amoy a school known as the Tung Wen Institute, which is probably the only secular American-Chinese school in China. It was erected in 1898 at a cost of \$14,000 gold, the money having been contributed by the Chinese. Since its erection it has been supported entirely by Chinese subscriptions, and recently at a dinner given by the American consul the sum of \$9,500 gold was raised by the Chinese interested, to go toward an endowment fund. The superintendent and assistant superintendent are Americans, and the American consul is, ex officio, chairman of the board of directors. This school naturally does much to assist American prestige at this port.

When the American fleet was making its cruise around the world in 1908, Amoy was the only port in China visited, and the Chinese Government spent here the sum of \$600,000 gold upon the reception to this fleet. On one of the large bowlders in the Nan Pu To temple grounds, which are in proximity to the place where the fleet was entertained, an inscription has been engraved commemorating the visit of the fleet to this port and also recording the presentation by Admiral Hubbard of the loving cup from the American Navy to the Chinese Navy in the spring of 1910. A similar record is to be made upon one of the bowlders within these grounds of the visit of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast to this port on October 19, 1910.

Amoy Chinese in the Philippines.

Of the 65,000 Chinese in the Philippine Islands, 75 per cent are natives of Amoy, and Amoy is the only port in China having a direct steamship service with the Philippine Islands.

In regard to the Chinese in the Philippine Islands, it may be of interest to know that 75 per cent of the business done in the islands is carried on by Chinese—at least, Chinese pay 75 per cent of all of the internal-revenue taxes in the islands. It is approximated that the 8,000 merchants (Chinese) in business in the Philippine Islands have an aggregate of about 50,000,000 pesos (\$25,000,000 gold) invested in business. Of the 25 leading Chinese firms in the Philippine Islands, 23 are made up of natives of Amoy. There is a constant passenger traffic between this port and the Philippine Islands. In order that the traffic may not be interrupted and to insure that the passengers will not carry disease into the islands, there are maintained here two adequate and complete disinfecting plants, one on a floating barge, which may be towed alongside the vessel, and the other upon shore. About 5,000 domiciled Philippine Chinese are going to and fro each year. The Amoy Chinese state that immigration from this port began over three hundred years ago. There are registered at this consulate about 60 Chinese citizens of the Philippine Islands.

Trade of the Port.

The exports from this port to the Philippine Islands aggregate about \$50,000 gold a year, but are continually increasing.

There is located in Amoy but one American firm, the Standard Oil Company. It has a large tank installed at this port. The consular register shows 57 Americans registered in this district.

From the trade point of view, in the sum total of its import and export trade Amoy ranks sixteenth among the 45 treaty ports. The total trade of this port is about \$12,000,000 gold a year, its imports being about \$6,000,000 in excess of its exports. The balance is paid by the Amoy immigrants engaged in mercantile pursuits in Singapore, Straits Settlements, Rangoon, Formosa, and the Philippine Islands, who remit money to their families, who remain in Amoy. There is a passenger traffic between this port and the southern colonies of about 60,000 going and coming each year. Nine hundred steamships call at this port each year and but one of these is American.

Of the American trade with this port the only export is lily bulbs, about 3,000,000 of which are sent each year to Pacific coast ports. Of the American import trade, flour and kerosene constitute the bulk. The import of American flour to this port has suffered severely on account of the high prices of American wheat during the last few years and also on account of the increased production of native flour in Shanghai, which is now finding its way to southern ports. A few years ago the imports of American flour averaged about 250,000 barrels a year. Last year they dropped to 70,000 barrels. Although there has been a slight recovery this year, it is hardly expected that the trade will assume the position of importance it held some years ago.

Consul Julean H. Arnold reports that wealthy Chinese at Amoy are getting interested in Philippine hard woods for interior work in large new residences. One of this class, about to erect a \$100,000 residence, seems decided on using Philippine woods.

GAS VERSUS ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

EUROPEAN CITIES.

[From Consul Frank W. Mahin, Amsterdam.]

An Amsterdam newspaper publishes comparative statistics showing the consumption of gas in Amsterdam and the large German cities in 1908 and the consumption of gas and electricity for street lighting in the same cities during the same years, from which the following statement has been compiled:

Cities.	Population.	Gas consumption.		Street lighting.	
		Total.	Per capita.	Gas.	Electricity.
Berlin.....	2,107,000	<i>Cubic meters.</i> 267,990,000	<i>Cu. meters</i> 127	<i>Cubic meters.</i> 18,161,152	<i>Kilowatts.</i> 1,788,055
Hamburg.....	877,000	92,099,000	105	12,419,728	524,801
Amsterdam.....	566,000	82,654,000	146	3,528,956	322,668
Dresden.....	564,000	51,163,000	96	4,585,068	376,795
Charlottenburg.....	269,000	49,172,000	183	3,147,161	760,000
Cologne.....	473,000	46,884,000	99	6,428,536	651,210
Total.....	4,856,000	589,962,000	121.5	48,270,601	4,423,529

In noting the comparatively large consumption of gas and electricity in Charlottenburg it must be remembered that it is a residential suburb of Berlin, inhabited by an opulent class of people, living in large houses of many rooms, who can afford to use more illuminants than the dwellers in crowded cities. Besides, the houses are farther apart and the streets of proportional length, requiring more gas and electricity for their lighting than in compact cities of equal population.

The same statistics give the prices for household gas in the different cities, showing Amsterdam the lowest, being 7 Dutch cents (2.8 American cents) per cubic meter (35.314 cubic feet). It is expected that this price will be reduced when the proposed additional gas plant is in operation. The Amsterdam gasworks are owned and conducted by the city.

The number of cases in which machinery is run by gas is as follows: Berlin, 530; Hamburg, 399; Amsterdam, 238; Dresden, 651; Charlottenburg, 41; and Cologne, 538.

GERMANY.

[From Consul-General Frank Dillingham, Coburg.]

The following information concerning the manner in which the city of Coburg, the capital of the Duchy of Saxe Coburg, is lighted has been prepared in answer to many inquiries.

Coburg, with about 25,000 inhabitants, is for the most part lighted by gas of fairly good quality. Both the gas and electric works are owned and managed by the city. The city is lighted by 534 street lamps, which is considered sufficient for a place of its size; 185 of these lamps are placed at street crossings and dangerous curves and burn all night; the rest are turned out at 11 p. m. When there is a full moon and the sky is clear the latter are not lighted, but the corner lights burn every night in the year. All but 25 of these 534 street lamps have single burners. The cost of the gas used last year was \$5,093. The amount paid for incandescent mantels, glass cylinders,

PREPARING AND GATHERING SAGE LEAVES.

[From Consul-General Robert P. Skinner, Hamburg, Germany.]

Until within the last ten years almost the entire export business in dried sage leaves was carried on at Hamburg, but more recently it has been transferred to Trieste, and from this port the principal American markets, Chicago and Milwaukee, are supplied. The chief American consumption is in the northern cities.

While the sage plant grows very generally in southern Europe, the export market depends chiefly upon Dalmatia and, to a much less extent, upon the Levant, in both of which regions the sage grows wild.

The crop is gathered in July and August, beginning at the end of July and continuing until the first of September, and shipments are made, ordinarily, through the month of September. If the weather is warm and dry, the first shipments can be made somewhat earlier, but this is unusual. The most active movement occurs toward the end of September, and no part of the current year's crop was shipped before that time.

The crops of 1909 and 1910 were of good quality, the difference between them being exceedingly small. Sage leaves can be purchased throughout the entire year in Dalmatia.

It requires fourteen to twenty-one days to cure the leaves sufficiently for shipment, according to the weather. It happens at times that dealers who have made early contracts ship from the crop of the previous year, when the crop is not ready; but of course this is not done by first-class firms.

NOVA SCOTIA LOBSTER-CANNING INDUSTRY.

[From Consul Alfred J. Fleming, Yarmouth.]

There are in Nova Scotia, in round numbers, 240 canneries, and they employ during the season over 2,000 people in the factories. The value of the lobster plants is given at \$230,000. There are more than 650,000 traps, valued at \$450,000, and the average year's output is valued at \$1,150,000.

The 20 lobster canneries in the Yarmouth consular district canned during the 1909-10 season 26,000 cases of lobsters, valued at over \$300,000, of which 75 per cent went to Europe, the other 25 per cent, with the exception of what was consumed here, going to the United States. In addition to the foregoing, more than 22,000 crates of live lobsters were shipped from Yarmouth to Boston. The live are larger than the 9-inch canned lobsters.

These 20 factories employed 200 people during the season, principally women and girls, at wages ranging from \$3 to \$4 per week for the latter, and \$9 per week for men. There are no canned lobsters now on hand, and the canners are already preparing for the 1910-11 season.

Establishment of Russo-Asiatic Bank.

Consul William P. Kent, of Newchwang, reports that the Russo-Chinese Bank and the Bank du Nord have been amalgamated under the name of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, and the combination has been approved by the competent authorities. The Russo-Asiatic Bank will continue the business of the two concerns and undertakes to assume the responsibility of their active and standing engagements.

LIVING CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA.

[From Consul-General John H. Snodgrass, Moscow.]

The Loans and Savings Association of St. Petersburg has prepared a report upon the living conditions in the principal capitals in Europe as compared with those in the two principal cities of Russia—Moscow and St. Petersburg.

According to this report the number of dwellers in a house averages 8 in London, 48 in Vienna, 50 in Berlin, and about 52 in Moscow and St. Petersburg. The number of inhabitants of a flat or apartment averages 4 in Berlin, 4.4 in Vienna, 4.5 in London, 7.5 in St. Petersburg, and 8 in Moscow.

The lowest rents in western Europe prevail in Belgium, and the highest in Berlin. The average rent in Berlin for a lodging consisting of two living rooms is \$90 per year, while it is \$128 in Moscow and St. Petersburg; and those containing three to five rooms are \$193 and \$227, respectively.

Contrary to western Europe, Russia has almost no building associations and improvement companies, and those existing are either associations building houses for members exclusively, or for rental to the people at large, and building and loan associations, the latter predominating.

IMPROVEMENTS FOR PORTUGUESE AFRICA.

[From Consul General Louis H. Aymé, Lisbon.]

The Minister of Marine and Colonies of the Portuguese Provisional Government expects soon to try and float a loan of about \$5,000,000 to be used in harbor improvements at Lourenco Marques, railway extension, and other improvements in the colony.

The loan will run for 60 years and will be guaranteed by the works and improvements and also, very probably, by national guaranty. The interest to be offered is not yet decided, but will not be less than 4 per cent. The bonds when issued will be offered to the Transvaal Government, but it is possible that American capital might desire to take up this loan.

It is the intention of the present Government of Portugal to encourage as much as possible improvements in its African colonies, and there are probabilities in the near future of a large market for American manufactures of various kinds and particularly for railroad and port works of considerable magnitude. Should loans be floated in the United States it would, of course, be more easy for American capital to secure many of these concessions or contracts.

Moth Extermination by Electric Light.

A report concerning the destruction of forest moths by electric lights and certain machines, as conducted in Zittau, Saxony, in August, 1910, has been received from Consul-General T. St. John Gaffney, of Dresden. A full description of the efforts in the same direction and at the same place, prepared by Consul Thomas H. Norton, of Chemnitz, was published in the Daily Consular and Trade Reports for August 24, 1909. In concluding his report Consul-General Gaffney says that the destruction of the moths by electric lights, as conducted at Zittau, can not be recommended as a complete success.

IMPORTS OF PAPER STOCK.

[From the Paper Trade Journal.]

During ten months from January to October, included, there was more pulp wood brought into this country by 52,999 cords than during the corresponding period of 1909, and more by 89,832 cords than was brought in during the same ten months of 1908. This is one indication of increased demand for paper in this country. The domestic cut at least equaled that of a year ago.

During the ten months there were brought into this country 804,408,459 pounds of wood pulp, valued at \$10,695,008, as compared with 574,479,019 pounds, valued at \$8,135,794, during the corresponding period of 1909, and 368,147,171 pounds, valued at \$5,294,341, in 1908. The increase during the 1910 period over 1909 was most substantial, aggregating 229,929,440 pounds, and if the comparison is carried back another year an astonishing increase in the imports is shown of 436,261,288 pounds, or considerably more than 100 per cent. But 1908 was a year of great general business depression.

The per pound value of imported wood pulp without the duty in 1910 was, according to the Government gross figures, a trifle over 1.32 cents, as compared with 1.42 cents the year previous, and 1.44 cents in 1908. It will be seen, therefore, that paper makers have benefited by a decrease in the cost of imported pulp during the present year.

During the ten months from January 1 the foreign shipment of rags to this country aggregated 145,086,190 pounds, valued at \$1,850,510, as compared with 125,107,025 pounds, valued at \$1,527,617, during the corresponding period of 1909, and 73,646,372 pounds, valued at \$1,029,747, in 1908. The increase during the ten months ended October 31, 1910, over the like period of the two previous years, 1909 and 1908, was, respectively, 19,879,165 in pounds and in value \$322,893, in the former case, and 71,439,818 in pounds and \$820,763 in value in the latter. Paper stock other than rags was imported during the period under review to the value of \$2,609,202, as against \$1,935,673 during the corresponding period of 1909, and \$1,383,501 during the like ten months of 1908. It will therefore be seen that there has been a steady increase in the consumption of foreign stock, a fair indication, if need be, that the production of paper in the United States has been subject to a like increase.

JAPANESE COMMENT ON SOUTH AMERICAN MARKETS.

[From Consul-General Thomas Sammons, Yokohama.]

The chief of the Japanese Mercantile Marine Bureau, in a statement commenting on South America as a treasure house of natural wealth, refers to the success of European immigration to the Atlantic seaboard of that part of the world and concludes as follows:

When the Panama Canal is completed and the union of Atlantic and Pacific is accomplished, this Atlantic coast civilization will gradually extend to the Pacific shores, and with the whole continent under the influence of this civilization South America will be in a position to enter into the race for the world's commerce and all the world's eyes will be turned upon this place.

Japan must sooner or later come to realize that South America is the economic market place for her products. In ready access to the eastern shores of this wonderful land at the present moment, when the Panama Canal is completed Japan's commercial forces must capture the western shores also, and open the path to industrial and commercial expansion in this region.

LEMON CROP OF SICILY.

[From Consul Arthur Garrels, Catania, Italy.]

It is considered that the lemon crop in the Provinces of Messina, Catania, and Siracusa, in Sicily, for the season 1910-11 will be about the same as last season, estimated at 3,000,000 boxes of fresh fruit, exported, also 700 metric tons of lemon oil and 6,200 tons citrate of lime.

Prima Fiori (First Flower), the only fruit in the market up to the end of November, was selling at 10 lire (\$1.93) per box for average quality.

HOME TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

[No further particulars are available in the Bureau of Manufactures regarding these projects, except where indicated. In such cases refer to file number when applying to this Bureau for addresses.]

No. 89. Navy Department supplies.—Proposals will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock a. m., January 3, 1911, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, for furnishing the following supplies:

(1) Proposals to furnish at the navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Schedule 3201: Manganese bronze in ingots.—Schedule 3212: Bronze plates and shapes. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, Portsmouth, N. H., or to the Bureau.

(2) Proposals to furnish at the navy-yard, Boston, Mass., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Schedule 3196: White and yellow pine, white oak, spruce.—Schedule 3197: Hardware, steel drums.—Schedule 3199: Beef tallow, sal ammoniac.—Schedule 3200: Galvanized sheet steel, medium steel angles.—Schedule 3201: Naval brass, sheet brass, sheet copper, steel pipe.—Schedule 3202: Chloride and phosphide of calcium. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, Boston, Mass., or to the Bureau.

(3) Proposals to furnish at the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., a quantity of cherry, oak, spruce, and white pine. Applications for proposals should refer to schedule 3194. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, Newport, R. I., or to the Bureau.

(4) Proposals to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Schedule 3193, white pine.—Schedule 3195, fire hose.—Schedule 3197, flax canvas.—Schedule 3198, convertible fans. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N. Y., or to the Bureau.

(5) Proposals to furnish at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Schedule 3196: Yellow pine.—Schedule 3202: Ventilating sets, night-signal sets.—Schedule 3203: Lead pencils, blank books. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, Philadelphia, Pa., or to the Bureau.

(6) Proposals to furnish at the navy yard, Washington, D. C., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Schedule 3190: Drilling machinery.—Schedule 3194: White oak.—Schedule 3195: Steel tubes, nickel-steel forgings. Applications for proposal should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Bureau.

(7) Proposals to furnish at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Schedule 3197: Steel hull rivets.—Schedule 3199: Raw linseed oil.—Schedule 3200: Steel shapes. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, Norfolk, Va., or to the Bureau.

(8) Proposals will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock a. m., January 17, 1911, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Schedule 3188: Planer and jointer, motor headstock for speed lathe.—Schedule 3205: High-speed twist drills. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, Seattle, Wash., or to the Bureau.

(9) Proposals will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock a. m., January 17, 1911, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., a quantity of sand and broken stone. Applications for proposals should refer to Schedule 3204. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, San Francisco, Cal., or to the Bureau.

T. J. COWIE, *Paymaster-General, U. S. Navy.*