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# Levant Trade Review

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE

American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant.

(INCORPORATED)

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## AMERICAN SHIPPING IN THE LEVANT

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The United States Shipping Board's ships plying regularly between Constantinople and the United States are operated by A. H. Bull & Company, 40 West Street, New York City, and the Export Steamship Corp., 25 Broadway, New York City. Another Shipping Board line serves Constantinople when cargo offers from Gulf ports in the United States. This is operated by Messrs. Trosdal, Plant & La Fonta of New Orleans, Louisiana.

Both the Bull Line and the Export Steamship Corporation operate a fortnightly service direct to Constantinople. The Export Steamship Corporation's vessels sail regularly on the 10th and 25th of each month for Constantinople, Greece and Egypt. A. H. Bull & Company's ships leave New York on the 5th and 20th of each month for Constantinople and all Black Sea ports. Vessels of these lines accept cargo for all North Atlantic ports when returning to the United States.

The Constantinople agents for the Export Steamship Corporation are Messrs. Rizopoulos and Araboglou, 46 Galata Quay, Constantinople. The agents for A. H. Bull & Company are Messrs. C. & G. Vuccino, 21 Cité Francaise, Galata, Constantinople. The agents for Messrs. Trosdal, Plant & La Fonta are the Export Transportation Company (Near East Branch), 21 Cité Francaise, Galata.

The ships of the direct services average nineteen days in their passage from New York to Constantinople. This is superior to competing lines owing to the fact that the American vessels are all oil burners whose most economical operations are achieved when they are running at full speed.

The personal care and attention which is given to the cargo carried on Shipping Board vessels is responsible in no small degree



for the popularity which these ships enjoy in Levant commercial circles and the successful record for service which they have achieved. "Ship by Bull or Export" has become a frequent direction from consignees when opening bank credits.

Another point on which the American vessels have built up their reputation is the condition of the cargo upon delivery. This is evidenced by the small number of claims presented. In the course of more than a year, the combined claims have not reached the sum of \$500, although the ships carried over 140,000 tons of cargo. During the entire period, not a single general average was declared on any of the ships of the regular lines, serving Constantinople.

## The Southern Cotton Oil Company and its Products

What the olive is to the countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea the cotton seed is to the United States of America.

In normal years a crop of twelve million bales of cotton produces six million tons of cotton seed, of which four and one half million tons go to the oil mills. Three and one half million barrels of oil and two and one quarter million tons of cake and meal are produced. They furnish the most concentrated stock food on the market.

From the seed before crushing, is obtained a large quantity of short staple cotton, called linters. According to its quality it is worked into textiles, cotton batting, absorbent cotton, paper stock, celluloid, artificial silk, upholstery, mattresses, etc.

About half of the seed and oil is handled by three large companies, the rest being divided among many smaller organizations.

The Southern Cotton Oil Company, which operates several of the largest refineries and about seventy-five oil mills, was organized in 1888. It started with eight large mills and four

small refineries. In 1897 the Company built a modern refinery at Savannah, Ga., and in 1900 started refining its oil by the Wesson Process, which easily gave the Company the lead at home and abroad. This lead has been maintained ever since.

The "Wesson 44" brand of butter oil has been the standard for margarine oils throughout Europe for the last twenty years, while for the manufacture of lard substitutes or vegetable shortenings, "Wesson 88" has been the leader. The latter is a white, odorless, tasteless oil, of wonderful purity, especially adapted to all kinds of culinary use.

"Wesson 77" oil is a winter oil and is largely used for salads in place of olive oil. It is milder in flavor than olive oil, being practically tasteless. Its color is that of the choicest Italian oils, with which it blends perfectly.

Another popular brand is "Wesson 22". This is used for the same purposes as "Wesson 44", but being made from a lower grade of crude oil does not go into the same quality of margarine. It is a fine flavored oil and can also be used in lard substitutes where a very white color is not required.

The Southern Cotton Oil Company does not confine its activities to



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cottonseed oil but handles also maize oil under the "Louisa Winter" brand. This is popular as a salad oil in some localities, as it has a very low cold test. The flavor is bland and neutral as it is produced by the Wesson Process. Another product is arachide oil, likewise made by the Wesson Process. This is almost water white and tasteless and a choice material for salads or lard substitutes, and is sold under the "Aracholi" brand of peanut oil.

In the refining of oil a certain amount of soap stock is produced. This is refined and distilled, making a white soap grease, called "betafat"; containing not less than 98% of fatty acids having a titre of 33° to 38°. It is recommended as an economical material for the manufacture of soaps, where it is cheaper to use soda ash instead of caustic soda.

The Company does a large business in the United States in "Wesson Oil" which is used for salads, frying and all domestic cooking, also in "Snowdrift" which is a pure vegetable shortening, taking the place of lard and butter.

"Scoco", another pure vegetable shortening, is sold in bulk and is used to a large extent by bakers. Like "Snowdrift", it is a pure vegetable shortening, white in color and neutral in flavor.

All the products of the Company are strictly vegetable, and can be recommended to those people whose religion prohibits animal food or the fat of the swine.

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## International Chamber of Commerce

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The second general meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce will be held in Rome, Italy, beginning March 18th and continuing for one week. A group of 200 to 300

representative American business men will comprise the American delegation to this meeting. A certain number of these are resident abroad but the majority will sail on the S. S. «Coronia» from New York, February 10, on a Mediterranean cruise arranged by the American Express Company especially for the delegation. The party will be in Constantinople March 3rd to 5th, and arrangements are being made for their reception.

The program of the week's work at Rome comprises group sessions and general sessions, alternating for the discussion and adoption of the various decisions and resolutions. The group meetings will be directed by committees composed of specialists representing the national committees (two for each member country), and all delegates will be entitled to be present at the group sessions and to take part in the discussions.

A provisory agenda has been prepared, comprising the subjects to be discussed, although this is subject to the approval of the council, which will hold a meeting in Paris on January 20. In its main lines this will be as follows:—

Finance: Reparations, Inter-allied debts. Other financial measures necessary in the restoration of international trade. Possible supplementary questions: Bills of exchange, Double taxation.

Industry and Trade: Obstacles to import and export trade: (a) Equitable treatment of trade as regards customs formalities and analogous questions (basis of program of the Customs Conference of the League of Nations to be held in May or June, 1923); (b) Measures to prevent new import duties introduced by the different governments from affecting goods shipped or contracted for before the date of application of such duties. Pos-



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sible supplementary questions: Commercial arbitration, Protection of Industrial property, Statistics.

Transportation: (a) National restrictions on maritime transportation; (b) Air transportation: question of the coordination of the air services of the different countries and facilities for international communication to be established; (c) Improvement in railway communications; (d) That the settlement of general average should take place not at the port of embarkation, at New York or London, as at present, but rather at the port of destination, as was customary before the war. Possible supplementary questions: Bills of lading, Trade terms, Passports.

### Rumania's Oil Production

Rumania produced about one and a third million tons of oil in 1922, which was 20% in excess of 1921.

The 1922 production showed an increase in all regions. Of the Prahova fields, Moreni alone contributed 456,478 tons during the first 9 months, or 50% of the country's total production.

The October 1922 production obtained by the leading Companies was as follows;

Astra Romana (Shell group) 35887

tons, a great proportion of which comes from flowing wells in Moreni; Steana Romana (Rumanian-British-French) 19962 tons; Romano-Americana (Standard Oil) 15553 tons; Colombia (French) 7664 tons; Concordia (Dutch-Belgian) 6942 tons; Creditul Minier (Rumanian) 6956 tons; the Orion (Dutch-British) 4001 tons; Phoenix Oil & Transport Co., Ltq. (British) 3869 tons; the Internationala (Belgian) 2989 tons; the Rumanian Consolidated Oilfields, 1686 tons.

The production is being maintained in spite of enormous difficulties. Although the supply of electric power has become nearly normal after failing for months, the transport of material is almost impossible on account of the condition of the roads and there is a great scarcity of labor

Activity on the fields practically depends upon the weather and if the roads are to be repaired, the Companies must co-operate to carry out the work themselves.

The following shows the districts and production for the first nine months of 1921 and 1922:

	Tons	Tons
Prahova .....	630,463	785,255
Dambovitza .....	116,620	125,762
Buzen .....	66,926	68,288
Bacau .....	28,521	28,859
	<u>842,530</u>	<u>1008,164</u>

*British Bulletin*

### The Situation in the United States

The Department of Commerce of the United States, which has every facility for knowing the pulse of business throughout the country, has sent the following cable as to conditions during the month of December:

"Production continues heavy. The money market is easy. The coal situation has materially improved. Commodity prices are firm, grains and cotton reaching highest points this year. Labor is scarce. Foreign loans floated during December total fourteen million dollars. Immediate prospects are favorable."

The above cable is a concise summary of the situation at



# Standard Oil Company of New York

Department of the Levant

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home. It is an official statement which gives every reason for hope that this new year is going to be one of continued progress in regaining prosperity.

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### **The Year 1922 at Constantinople**

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The year 1922 closed for Constantinople and the Levant with a business situation which can only be reviewed as the low ebb, with hopes that 1923 will bring a return of stability and prosperity. The political events of the last third of the year necessarily caused disarrangement in all the commercial life of the metropolis of the Near East and seriously affected the entire Levant. Local importers were entirely at a loss as to the future and many of the important commercial houses of Constantinople reduced their establishments, the principals moving away. Banks ceased altogether to give credits or made the conditions so difficult as to render impossible many transactions. Upon the taking over of the administration of the city in November the Angora authorities applied new customs tariffs, including duties from five to fifteen times that of the old and prohibiting the importation of many articles classified as luxuries.

For the nine months period, January to September 1922, statistica published by the Ottoman Public Debt show that Ltqs. 59,341,571 of imports entered Constantinople as against Ltqs. 85,485,357 for the same period of 1921. The decrease of over twenty six million Turkish liras shows the condition of business before the Kemalist offensive. Constantinople had lost many of its important commercial outlets and transit trade with Russia, although favorable earlier in the year, became greatly reduced through the system of taxes placed by the Russian authorities. Exports from Constantinople, January to September 1922, amounted to Ltqs. 23,554,228 as against Ltqs. 20,450,233 for the same period of 1921. The increase of over three million Turkish liras was largely due to the better prices prevailing in foreign countries for Turkish goods. America and Great Britain, with their high rates of exchange, were the chief buyers of Turkish raw materials. United States imports into Constantinople, April to September 1922, were Ltqs. 7,002,396, heading the list. Great Britain was second at Ltqs. 6,773,997. Both Germany and Italy sent imports to the value of over three million Turkish liras.



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## The Producing of Aluminum

The story of the development of aluminum ware as an item of commercial importance is one of the romances of industrial science. Aluminum is the most abundant of all metals. It is the basic component of clay and constitutes eight per cent of the earth's crust.

Aluminum was first placed on the market, selling at \$90 a pound, during the reign of Napoleon III. At the Paris exposition in 1857, aluminum was shown in various forms, selling at \$16 a pound.

Charles Martin Hall, the American discoverer of the process of manufacturing commercial aluminum at a reasonable cost, made his discovery in February 1886, six months after completing his course, at Oberlin College. The best scientists of the world had been trying in vain. The process, which was discovered in Europe by Paul Heroult almost simultaneously with Mr. Hall in

America, employed electrolysis in the manufacture of aluminum instead of chemistry.

Ores of most other metals can be separated by mechanical means, based upon the different densities of the constituent parts. Bauxite, the principal mineral from which aluminum is derived, does not contain metallic aluminum but aluminum oxide.

Even after the impurities commonly found have been eliminated and the aluminum oxide is thoroughly dried, the product is not metallic aluminum, but a fine white powder, which looks like white sand and which is known as alumina.

The Hall process for manufacturing all metallic aluminum from alumina makes use of a specially designed rectangular tank, which is lined with carbon. The alumina is put into this tank, and the metal is then held in solution by a molten fluoride bath which acts as the positive electrode. With the in-

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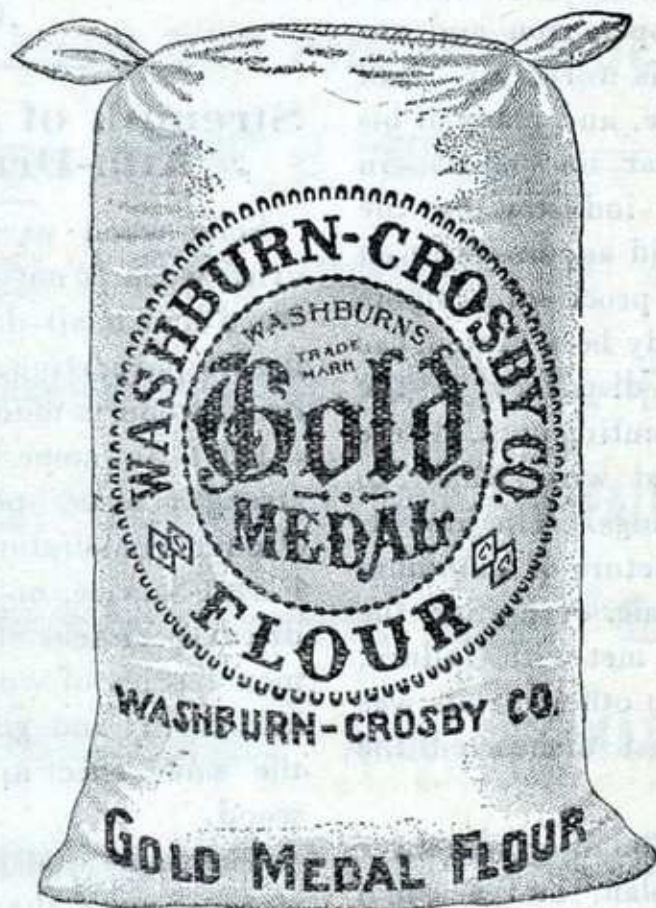
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roduction of the electricity a change takes place in which the oxygen of aluminum goes off at the positive electrode as carbon dioxide, and the reduced metal settles at the bottom of the tank and is easily tapped off and cast into "pigs".

While the effect of Mr. Hall's discovery of the process for manufacturing aluminum by electrolysis was revolutionary, it took many years before the industry could be so organized as to place it on a commercial basis and in competition with copper, iron and various metals. To this work, Mr. Hall devoted his entire life, and many of his admirers believe that his efforts in actually putting the industry on the working basis, should supersede even his discovery of the process in importance. As has already been hinted, the early years after the discovery of the process were disappointing ones. There was a lack of capital with which to finance the undertakings. The first attempts in the manufacture of aluminum on the commercial scale, even after the process was known, met with failure, and competition from other metals was so keen as to almost dishearten the inventor.

In 1889 Mr. Hall had interested three or four men in his plan, and a small plant was started in Pittsburgh. The high cost of electricity, combined with the difficulties in making the manufacturing process uniformly successful, threatened the business for some time. In an effort to reduce the expenses the plant was finally moved to Kensington, Pa., a few miles from Pittsburgh, where electricity was offered at a lower rate, and when power was first offered the public at Niagara Falls, N. Y., a second plant was established.

The effect of the discovery of the Hall process for manufacturing aluminum is perhaps best shown by the figures giving the annual production of aluminum in the United States for va-

rious years. In 1886, the year of the discovery of the process, a total of only 1.5 tons of aluminum was produced in the United States. In 1891 this had jumped to 75 tons; in 1896, 650 tons; in 1901, 3,575 tons; in 1906, 7,445 tons, and in 1911, 23,062 tons. Later figures are not available, but it is probable that the growth in production during the past few years has been just as remarkable, if not more so, than that of the first two and a half decades after the process was discovered.

*American Exporter.*

### **Strength of Air-Dried and Kiln-Dried Wood**

Some wood users claim that kiln-dried wood is not equal in strength to wood that is air-dried. Others advance figures purporting to show that kiln-dried wood is much stronger than air-dried. But some 150,000 comparative strength tests, made by the Forest Products Laboratory of the United States Forest Service, on kiln-dried and air-dried specimens of twenty-eight common species of wood show that good kiln drying and good air drying have the same effect upon the strength of wood.

The belief that kiln drying produces stronger wood than air drying is usually the result of failure to consider differences in moisture content. The moisture content of wood on leaving the kiln is generally from 2 to 6 per cent lower than that of thoroughly air-dried stock. Since wood rapidly increases in strength with loss of moisture higher strength values may be obtained from kiln-dried than from air-dried wood. Such a difference in strength has no significance since in use a piece of wood will come to practically the same moisture condition whether it is kiln-dried or air-dried.

It must be emphasized that the appearance of the dried wood is not a reliable criterion of the effect the drying



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process has had upon its strength. The strength properties may be seriously injured without visible damage to the wood. Also, it has been found that the same kiln-drying process cannot be applied with equal success to all species. To insure uninjured kiln-dried material, a knowledge of the correct kiln conditions to use with stock of a given species, grade, and thickness is necessary.

### **Building Needs in Greece**

*(From a Correspondent)*

This is the "period of reconstruction" in Greece, when building programs of all kinds are in arrears from a decade of destructive war. Railroads, tramways and roads are all in bad repair and there is need of much extension. The house shortage is everywhere acute. Water and sewage systems and power plants have become inadequate. There is not enough domestic capital to

finance all this necessary building, and Greek investors hesitate to tie up drachmas in lasting assets, in the fear that building costs as expressed in drachmas will decline. Rent laws discourage building. There is accordingly need of enormous sums of foreign capital to supplement the domestic capital.

There never was a time when conditions in Greece were so favorable to construction by Americans as at present. In this type of business, labor constitutes the principal item of outlay: and wages today, reduced to dollars, are very low. Labor troubles would be at a very minimum. Under reasonable management, an American construction company in Greece would be thoroughly insured against the striking and soldiering of laborers, provided it stands ready to raise drachma wages with the decline of the drachma and with the resulting rise in the cost of living.

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## American Foreign Investments and Foreign Policy

by Virgil Jordan

The United States is now investing more capital overseas than ever before in her history. At the beginning of the century the entire foreign investment of the United States totalled only about a half billion dollars. The greater part of American surplus capital went into the development of American railroads and her industries. Even at the outbreak of the war the United States was far behind, though in the fifteen years from 1899 to 1914 American investments, chiefly in Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Latin America and the East had increased five fold, to about three billion dollars. England, however, had put twenty billions into foreign investments, France had about eight billions and Germany five.

Today the United States has probably between eight and ten billions invested abroad: two billions is in Canada; a billion and a quarter in Mexico; about \$600,000,000 in the sugar industry and railroads in Cuba. In the West Indies and in Central and Latin America there are from \$800,000,000 to \$1,250 millions of American capital in mines, railways, oil fields, packing plants, plantations, banking and industries.

Europe has always appealed less to America as an investment field than these other regions and there has likewise been less interest exhibited in her economic and political policies which would have affected investment interests. Most of the American capital, exclusive of municipal and government securities in Europe, has been spent by such pioneer large-scale manufacturers as the American Radiator Co., the International Harvester, the Singer Sewing Machine and United States Shoe Machinery Companies and by the Standard Oil Co. Exclusive of Standard Oil investments and of developments in Ru-

mania and the Caucasus, it has been estimated that there is about half a billion dollars directly invested in industrial enterprises in Europe. Government, municipal, and industrial bonds and securities sold to American investors through American banks from January 1, 1919 to September, 1922 have been estimated at \$2,613 millions.

These are only the roughest estimates, but they indicate that, together with the war loans amounting to nearly eleven billions, American investors today are interested in foreign countries to the extent of over twenty billions of dollars. Since the security and productivity of investments are dependent upon political stability of governments and upon their internal taxation and other economic policies as well as upon their assistance to private interests competing with foreign investors, it is inevitable that the vast increase of American capital abroad has carried with it a need for fuller participation in the international political and economic developments that have taken place since the war and that are going on rapidly now. On the other hand, this growth of international economic connections carries with it the danger that foreign policy may be too strongly bound up with the questions of financial expediency, to the neglect of interests affecting the welfare of all classes and of the world at large. International peace, for example, concerns more vitally the average citizen than it does those who handle international financing, and there is increasing anxiety among the farsighted in all countries, and especially in America, that the foreign policies of the nations may be infused with broader considerations than those of purely financial importance. For this reason America is watching the Lausanne Conference with close interest in order that it may be clearly seen whether modern diplomacy is made of dollars or ideals.



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## One Apple Tree in the United States

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There is an apple tree in the state of New Jersey so valuable that a wire cage has been constructed around it. A branch from this tree, which produces a new kind of apple, was recently sold to one of the big nursery firms of the United States for a record price. The tree itself is valued at \$8,000.

The public will have to wait two years or more before it can learn much about the new apple, as it is being guarded with the greatest secrecy. All that is known is that the fruit is of exceptional size and sweetness. There is no other apple just like it in the United States, so far as horticultural experts have been able to determine.

This new variety will be subjected to the most exhaustive tests under various climatic and soil conditions throughout the United States, before the nursery firm which has bought it is willing to place it upon the market. Orchard science as applied through top budding will make it possible to produce the new fruit in quantities large enough for experimental purposes within a year or two.

The new apple is purely an accident of nature, being a freak from one of the ordinary orchard varieties. The owner of this valuable fruit noticed several years ago that one of the branches of a particular tree in his orchard was bearing an apple that was different, both in color and flavor, from the fruit from other limbs on the same tree. He watched this apple carefully for season after season. He took off some buds and started other trees. The big red apples produced were in such demand among his customers that last season he sold \$75 of apples from the original tree alone.

A representative of a nursery company learned that the New Jersey farmer had an apple that was attracting attention,

called to see him and came to an agreement by which the farmer received \$1,000 in cash and is to get \$4,000 in "royalties" at the rate of two cents for each bud that is taken from the original branch or any trees developed from it. These buds will be grafted upon stock to produce trees of the new variety.

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## La Fabrication des Barils de Papier

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Le papier promet à nouveau de remplacer une matière employée depuis les temps les plus reculés pour la fabrication d'un article très commun employé dans la vie de tous les jours. Le baril de papier est devenu un fait accompli avec l'invention d'une machine à fabriquer les barils. Elle est des plus ingénieuses dans sa méthode de fonctionnement et, comme tant de grandes inventions, est d'une construction excessivement simple.

Un des plus grands avantages qu'elle offre est le fait que tout fabricant qui livre ses produits en barils peut installer la machine dans sa propre usine et produire les barils au fur et à mesure de ses besoins. De cette façon elle devient tout aussi essentielle que les scies et machines similaires employées dans toutes les salles d'emballage. La simplicité du fonctionnement de la machine à barils de papier permet à un ouvrier inexpérimenté de s'en servir, et comme il n'est pas nécessaire d'accumuler un gros stock de barils pour la saison on réalise ainsi une grande économie d'emplacement.

La machine consiste d'un mandrin en deux pièces faites de façon à pouvoir être séparées pour produire les différentes grandeurs de barils nécessaires. Ce mandrin est actionné par force mécanique et retire des rouleaux le papier servant à la fabrication des barils. Au fur et à mesure que chaque tour s'enroule sur le mandrin il est



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enduit d'un produit adhésif. L'enroulement se fait sous tension de sorte que les couches adhèrent les unes aux autres d'une façon serrée et uniforme.

Des barils de diverses hauteurs peuvent se faire en ajustant le mandrin de façon à ce que les diverses couches de papier prennent la hauteur voulue. Il est évident que l'épaisseur du papier est entièrement sous le contrôle de l'opérateur car il peut ajouter autant de couches de papier qu'il désire pour obtenir la résistance voulue.

Pour commencer la fabrication on fait passer sur le mandrin, puis on insère dans une fente, le bout du rouleau de papier, la feuille passant au préalable sur des rouleaux de tension et sur le mécanisme qui dépose la couche de colle. On fait ensuite tourner le mandrin jusqu'à ce que le nombre de couches de papier voulues aient été enroulées, le papier est alors coupé par une lame rotative qui le divise en deux bandes égales. Les deux moitiés du mandrin sont séparées emportant chacune avec elle une bande de papier. On continue l'enroulement jusqu'à ce qu'on ait obtenu l'épaisseur voulue et si le baril doit être d'une profondeur exceptionnelle, le mandrin est séparé à une plus grande distance jusqu'à ce qu'on obtienne la hauteur nécessaire. Après cela, on enlève le dispositif à couper et la bande de papier est ramenée au centre du baril où elle est enroulée pour former la pièce qui servira de ventre.

Toutes ces opérations se font rapidement et la machine peut fonctionner vingt-quatre heures de suite, de sorte qu'on peut conserver un nombre suffisant de barils en réserve pour les grandes saisons d'activité. Une minute suffit pour faire un baril ordinaire et guère plus pour produire les barils de forme spéciale que de nombreuses maisons emploient maintenant au lieu et à la place de contenants en bois.

Le silicate de soude est le produit

adhésif qui est le plus généralement employé. Il sèche rapidement de sorte que les barils peuvent être employés peu de temps après leur fabrication, aucune période prolongée n'étant nécessaire pour le séchage.

Le papier employé est d'une nature solide et résistante et lorsqu'il est enroulé en couches, il produit un baril pouvant fournir un service analogue à celui que donnent les barils de bois. Comme on peut le voir d'après l'illustration sa résistance à la pression est considérable.

Ces barils se fournissent généralement avec fonds en bois, bien qu'on emploie également des fonds d'acier à brides s'ajustant dans le corps du baril. Le baril une fois terminé possède toutes les qualités que doit avoir un bon baril. Il est léger, solide et absolument étanche.

Les possibilités d'emploi du baril de papier sont beaucoup plus grandes que celles du baril en bois, qui en raison du manque de malléabilité de la matière qui le compose, ne peut prendre les diverses formes variées qu'il est possible de donner au baril de papier. Il est en effet possible de donner au baril de papier une forme conique, ce qui permet de les conserver en magasin les uns dans les autres.

Il semble peu probable que des changements soient apportés à la fabrication de la machine à barils car elle semble répondre à toutes les exigences. Les améliorations futures qui seront faites auront plutôt trait au finissage des barils de façon à en permettre l'usage pour le transport des acides et des autres matières exigeant des qualités exceptionnelles de protection et de résistance.

Il est fort possible que le baril de papier vienne solutionner de nombreuses difficultés ayant trait à l'expédition d'articles fragiles particulièrement lorsqu'ils sont expédiés dans des contenants doubles, le contenant inté-



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rieur étant enfermé dans une couche de matière absorbante. Il serait ainsi possible de faire le contenant intérieur en matière de texture douce et le contenant extérieur en matière solide pouvant résister aux chocs et aux à-coups de la manutention et du transport.

Les autres articles, particulièrement les poudres dont le transport exige un baril ayant une bonne garniture intérieure pourraient s'expédier dans les barils de papier sans avoir à encourir les frais nécessités par les garnitures intérieures spéciales des barils de bois. Les liquides pourront également s'expédier dans ces barils, un enduit spécial neutre intérieur étant employé pour empêcher la corrosion lorsque la nature du contenu serait susceptible d'attaquer le papier.

Au lieu d'expédier les douves de baril dans les régions où on doit procéder à l'emballage des produits, il est maintenant possible d'expédier en rouleau le papier dont les barils sont faits et de procéder à leur fabrication au point même de production. La fabrication de ces barils se fait maintenant d'une façon commerciale; les usines travaillant à leur production ayant acquis une importante clientèle composée des maisons dont les opérations sont insuffisantes pour justifier l'installation d'une machine.

Aucun procédé de vulcanisation n'entre dans la fabrication de ces barils, la simplicité et la rapidité de confection étant remarquables et assurant une grande économie.

*Export.*

### Locust Plagues to be Controlled

Locusts, grasshoppers, and katydids may no longer devour millions of dollars worth of crops as in the past if the work of two Philadelphia scientists is as effective as there is

every indication that it will be. Yearly the locust horde, in the Near East, in South Africa and other regions, is so numerous that it darkens the sky for hours, rising out of nowhere and eating to the ground thousands of miles of harvest. Even the United States has suffered from its ravages. The Rocky Mountain locust, appearing in 1870, swept down from its birth-place in Montana through the wheat states as far as Texas, devouring every growing thing in its path.

The annual cost to the world at large of locust plagues is about \$100,000,000. Last year 5,000 acres in British Columbia were stripped and in the Orient, South Africa, the Levant, and South America these insects descend on crops with deadly regularity.

In the course of the survey, begun fifteen years ago, of the insect world, American scientists have collected some 400,000 specimens of locusts, representing 40,000 separate and distinct species, the largest collection of this historic pest in the world. With the specimens, they have assembled an unparalleled store of data relating to the life history of the locust, and by means of these researches, a method of preventing the devastation of locusts has been devised and will soon be tried.

### Ford's Rule for Success

"The man who will use his skill and constructive imagination to see how much he can give for a dollar instead of how little is the man who is bound to succeed," says Henry Ford, whose daily income of six figures he considers quite incidental, a by-product of his more important work.

"The trouble with most business men," said Mr. Ford, "is the fact that they go into business to make money—to make as much as they can, as quickly as they can. They have a hard time of



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it because they are trying to get something that someone else has. The principle is wrong and even if it weren't, it would be pretty hard because there are so many of them trying to 'Get' that the competition is terrific.

"What applies to an individual applies also to the entire country. A nation grows as it serves, as its people give the most they can to others—whether in the form of labor, material or distribution. We are now in a period when this is very important. Business is doing its best to come back but we must encourage it in coming back by holding down prices, especially prices of the raw materials which go into our manufactured products.

"I have in mind coal, iron, lumber, cement, bricks, etc. It is a great mistake for manufacturers to say that they do not care what they pay as long as all other manufacturers must pay the same price. We do wrong in paying higher prices simply because other people do it too."

"Most manufacturers," continued Mr. Ford, "begin at the wrong end. They ask the production department how much it costs to make the article, then they add a selling cost and a profit. Next they call in the sales department and say, 'Here's the article and this is the price, go out and get it.' At Detroit we have always figured from the other end.

"We began with a human need; we wanted to give just as much as we could for a dollar. The product must be right; it must give service; so I experimented and tested for eleven years before we were sure the product was as good as we could build it. Then we began to figure out ways to make it more efficiently—to give more for the dollar.

"When the sales slow up we don't drive the sales force and try to force folks to buy, we cut the price; then more of them can buy and they do. When the price is cut, it is usually cut

below the cost to manufacture at the time. Then the production department has to figure out new economies, new short cuts that will deliver the same car for less money — and they've always done it.

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## American Manufacturers and Foreign Material

by O. P. Austin

*Statistician, The National City Bank of New York*

The growing disposition of the manufacturers of the United States to follow the example of their European neighbors in the liberal use of foreign raw material for production of manufactures for the foreign trade is notable in the recent records of our imports and exports.

This growing invasion of foreign markets with manufactures produced from foreign material is evidenced in several ways. First, in the steady increase in the importation of raw manufacturing material. In 1890 the importation of this class of merchandise, "crude materials for use in manufacturing," was \$170,000,000, in 1900 \$275,000,000 and in the fiscal year 1914, all of which preceded the beginning of the war, \$623,000,000. Of course, there was a big increase during the war period, due to higher prices and increased demand, but even in the calendar year 1921 — two years after the close of the war — the total was \$853,000,000, and seems likely to materially exceed a billion dollars in the calendar year 1922, or



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nearly double that of the year immediately preceding the war. In the month of August, the latest month for which we have a full record of imports, raw manufacturing material actually formed thirty-nine per cent of the entire importation of the country.

On the export side the growth in the value of manufactures sent abroad is even more striking. The total value of manufactures exported which amounted to but \$175,000,000 in 1890 had reached \$535,000,000 in 1900, \$1,100,000,000 in 1914, and was \$1,623,000,000, in the fiscal year 1922, and seems likely to reach a still higher point in the calendar year which ends with the current month. Manufactures formed twenty-three per cent of the total exports in 1890, thirty-five per cent in 1900, forty-seven per cent in 1913, and fifty-two per cent in the fiscal year 1921.

While these big gains in the importation of raw manufacturing material and exportation of manufactures indicate of itself a growing disposition to bring in raw material and transform it into finished form for the markets of the countries in which it was produced, some specific examples as shown by the latest trade figures are especially interesting and fully sustain the suggestions above outlined. Take india rubber as an example. The United States does not produce a pound of india rubber; all of the manufactures of rubber exported are produced from imported raw material, and while a certain amount of domestic merchandise enters some of the articles produced the bulk of the material used in the manufacture is imported. The value of rubber manufactures of all kinds exported from the United States in 1900 was but two and a half million dollars, advancing to twelve million in 1914, thirty-two million in 1918, and sixty million dollars in the fiscal year 1921, dropping, of course, with the fall of prices of crude rubber and the reduction of general purchasing

power abroad to thirty-one million dollars in the fiscal year 1922, but even at that abnormally low figure it was two and one-half times as much as in the year preceding the war. In many cases the manufactured goods go to the very countries from which the raw material was imported, notably in automobile tires, rubber boots and shoes, and rubber belting.

Tin plate is another example of the exportation of manufactures produced from foreign raw material, for the United States produces no tin and draws all of its supplies from abroad, chiefly the Straits Settlements, the Dutch East Indies, Hong Kong and Bolivia. The exports of tin plate which amounted to less than 1,000,000 pounds in 1900, was 129,000,000 pounds in the year before the war, and 400,000,000 pounds in 1921, 15,000,000 pounds of the 1921 exports going to the Straits Settlements from which most of the tin was exported; 12,000,000 to the Dutch East Indies, also a source of the imported material; 13,000,000 to Hong Kong, and a smaller quantity to Bolivia from which a considerable share of our crude tin is obtained. Sugar brought from Cuba and refined in the United States goes abroad in steadily increasing quantities and totaled over two billion pounds in the fiscal year 1922, of which over 1½ billion pounds went to Europe notably Great Britain, France, Germany Netherlands, and Belgium.

Exports of fiber manufactures, produced almost exclusively from material brought from abroad amounted to \$11,000,000 in the year before the war and has more than doubled since that time. Manufactures of silk produced exclusively from foreign material, which amounted to 2½ million dollars in the year prior to the war, were \$17,000,000 in the fiscal year 1921, and in the calendar year 1922 the value will approximate \$13,000,000 or five times that preceding the war.



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## America's Artificial Silk

---

Latest export figures indicate that the artificial silk hosiery sent out of the United States in the calendar year 1922 was approximately twenty million pairs as against less than half that number in the calendar year 1921. The total value of the exports of artificial silk of all grades was about 6½ million dollars in 1922 against a little more than four million dollars in 1921. Artificial silk is in fact one of the few articles which show larger export values in 1922 than in 1921.

Artificial silk making is a comparatively new industry in the United States. Prior to the war most of the world's artificial silk was produced in Europe, especially Belgium, Germany and France, but with the interruptions which the war caused in the industry, the output of artificial silk yarn in the United States grew from 1¼ million pounds in 1913 to eight millions in 1919, jumping to fifteen million in 1921, and a prospective twenty million in the year just ended.

The value of the artificial silk yarn produced in the United States in 1922 was nearly fifty million dollars and the factory value of the finished goods produced therefrom about \$75,000,000.

Even this big growth in production in American factories does not seem sufficient to satisfy the demands of the United States, for the importation from foreign countries during the year aggregated about two million pounds with a value of 3½ million dollars.

The uses of artificial silk, which is made chiefly from wood fiber, are expanding and it is now utilized in nearly all classes of knit goods as well as draperies, trimmings, and many other lines of this general character.

The rapid growth in foreign demand for this new product of the American factory is illustrated by the fact that American export figures only go back

to 1916, prior to which time the Department of Commerce did not consider artificial silk or its manufactures of sufficient importance to be included in our export figures. The total exports of all material of this kind in the calendar year 1917, the first year of record, amounted to \$1,433,000, advancing to about \$10,000,000 in 1919, dropping, however, with the reopening of European factories to about \$8,000,000 in 1920, \$4,000,000 in 1921. The growth of this new industry in the United States is illustrated by the fact that the American production of artificial silk yarn in 1922 was as great as that of the whole world in 1914.

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## United States Greatest Exporter of Domestic Products

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The exports of the United States in October, 1922, total \$372,000,000. They were not only greater than during any of the previous eighteen months but were nearly twenty per cent above those of the immediately preceding months, thirty-three per cent greater than in the opening month of the calendar year, thirty-five per cent more than in the corresponding months of the preceding year, and exceed by \$29,000,000 the total of the corresponding month of 1921. The gains in United States exports in recent months place the United States at the head of the world's list of exporters of domestic products.

The compilation of figures for imports of merchandise under the new tariff law, from September 22 to October 31, has been much delayed on account of the many and complicated changes in classification and rates of duties.

Exports during the ten months ended October totaled \$3,108,633,445, compared with \$3,894,740,764 in the corresponding period last year.

Gold imports in October amounted to



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\$20,866,156, compared with \$47,106,839 in October, 1921, and \$24,464,235 in September, 1922. Exports of this metal, however, showed a large increase, totaling \$17,591,595, compared with \$7,576,472 in the corresponding month last year and \$1,398,607 in the previous month.

Exports of merchandise during the corresponding months of 1921 and 1922 are shown in the following compilation:

Exports.	1922.	1921.
January...	\$278,848,000	\$654,271,000
February..	250,619,000	486,454,000
March.....	329,979,000	386,680,000
April... ..	378,469,000	340,464,000
May.....	307,568,000	329,709,000
June.....	335,116,000	336,898,000
July .....	301,157,000	325,181,000
August....	301,779,000	366,887,000
September..	316,093,000	324,863,000
October....	372,000,000	343,330,000
	<u>\$3,108,633,000</u>	<u>\$3,894,740,000</u>

The chief gains have occurred in manufactures in which American manufacturers and exporters are fighting to retain the share which they had in world markets during the war. The September figures of exports, the latest for which details are available, showed big increases in the exports of manufactures, which totaled \$142,000,000 in that month, against \$119,000,000 in the same month of the preceding year, and formed forty-six per cent of the domestic exports of September, 1922, against thirty-seven per cent in the same month of last year, and forty-three per cent in the corresponding month preceding the war.

Prior to the war, the United States held second rank as exporter of domestic products, the British exports of domestic products in 1913 having exceeded those of the United States by more than \$100,000,000. The domestic exports of the United States in the ten months of 1922 exceeded those of Great Britain by about \$150,000,000 and are far in excess of those of any other country.

## The Revolution in Ventilation in the United States

by Virgil Jordan

As the result of recent scientific investigations of the effect of atmospheric conditions on health and working efficiency, the current theories and practice of ventilation of homes, schools and public buildings in the United States may shortly be completely upset, with far-reaching effects upon national health, economy in the use of fuel and upon certain industries closely connected with ventilation.

The average American more than almost any other people, is deeply agitated about matters of individual and public health, and usually has violent prejudices on them. In no country are health, hygiene or physical culture fads and movements seized upon with such eagerness. The public has come to have some definite notions about the value and necessity of fresh air, and as a consequence has not only followed these in the ventilation of the home, but incorporated them in the building of homes and public institutions. These ideas have a direct relation to the heating of homes and public buildings and factories and offices, and must have an important relation to the amount of fuel used for such purposes — at present about 110 millions of tons of coal per year. On the economic side, the current principles of ventilation have led to the development of a vast industry engaged in manufacturing and installing ventilating apparatus, involving the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars each year.

The principles underlying the common ideas and practice of ventilation have never, till recently, been subjected to a careful scientific study. They have developed as a result of tradition and hearsay, reflecting on the one hand the popular notion that exposure to cold and to drafts had a valuable hardening



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effect, and on the other the dogmatic assertions of ventilating science that the air should be kept below a certain content of carbon dioxide, and that a certain volume of fresh air should be supplied at a certain rate.

There has been increasing interest in the question of the validity of the current ideas about fresh air and heating. Public health authorities had their attention drawn to it by the influenza epidemics; social relief agencies raised the question in connection with housing schemes and the problem of the health of school children; industrial managers and business executives had to deal with the problem in relation to output and efficiency of factory and office workers, particularly in certain occupations like the textile trades where special atmospheric conditions were necessary. Finally, heating and ventilating engineers were invited to reconsider the question in the face of recurring fuel shortages which made economy in heating a problem of general interest.

As a result many agencies have been and are investigating various aspects of the effect of atmospheric conditions on health and work. The New York State Commission on Ventilation, appointed in 1913 by Governor Sulzer of New York at the suggestion of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, is about to publish a report giving the results of over four years of experimental investigation of the relation between temperature, humidity, freshness and movement of the air and physiological and psychological health, and of a survey of the effects of various ventilation systems in practical use. Because of the current interest in these questions the work of this Commission, delayed by the war activities of its members, will attract the widest attention.

The significant point of the Commission's findings is that the temperature, and not the freshness or chemical com-

position of the atmosphere, is the important factor in health and efficiency. It could not find that the freshness or stagnancy of the air, its carbondioxide content or any other chemical characteristic of it had the least effect upon physiological or psychological processes. Stale air did show an unfavorable effect upon appetite for food and upon capacity for physical work, but the discomfort and unhealthful effects of living in closed rooms were found to be due rather to the tendency for the temperature and humidity in such places to rise and so to interfere with the normal discharge of heat from the body. High temperatures were found to be unfavorable to health and efficiency in that they increased the body temperature, the pulse rate, and respiration and lowered the tone of the circulatory system. Besides, they produced such effects on the mucous membranes of the nasal passages that a change to lower temperatures predisposed the individual to colds and weakened the defensive mechanism against disease. The humidity of the atmosphere was found to be important only in that it intensified the bad effects of overheating. Dryness of the air in itself was not found to have any perceptible effect upon health or particularly upon nervousness, as it had been supposed to have.

The survey by the Commission of the effectiveness of the various types of ventilating systems in use in schools, showed that, in the light of its experimental findings, ventilation by means of windows, with some means for foul air to escape naturally was superior to most types of mechanical ventilation. It tended to maintain a lower and more comfortable temperature, and to give a greater variety of air conditions, and it was found that colds and respiratory diseases were not so rapidly spread in window ventilated rooms as in rooms where the air conditions were made more uniform by mechanical ven-



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tilation. In short, the Commission found that with respect to the practice of ventilation also, the control of the temperature was the matter of prime importance, and that the thermometer was to be considered the most necessary piece of ventilating apparatus.

Since elaborate schemes of ventilation, humidification and purification of the air have been thought necessary in public buildings not only for health but for fuel economy, the results of the investigations of this Commission are likely to raise some important questions and lead to wide effects on common practice in heating and ventilation. At a time like this, when a general shortage of coal for domestic use exists all over the country, some of the principles revealed by the Commission may be profitably applied.

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## Hollywood, California

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The world's biggest moving picture centre, Hollywood, the town where all the inhabitants are either producers, directors, actors, or writers of "films", is to become a model community. It is to be a model, not only as an industrial centre, but, if Mr. Will Hays, President of the Motion Picture Producers of America, carries out his plans, the improvement brought about in the methods of motion picture production will be reflected in the atmosphere of the town, and the great moving picture centre placed far above reproach.

Better housing, improved hotels, and organized methods of caring for strangers within its gates will be part of the reforms inaugurated in the attempt to make the relations of the motion picture colony to the surrounding community as near perfect as possible.

Mr. Hays, who, when he stepped out of President Harding's cabinet, to become the executive chairman of the

Motion Picture Producers Association, sent the prestige of the motion picture industry up many degrees, outlines his plans as follows.

"We are going to make certain that everything that is possible to be done shall be done to make the activities of the motion picture business in Hollywood constitute an ideal industrial centre, with the very best possible relationships within its own ranks, between the producers themselves, between the producers and employes, between the employes themselves and between the coalesced industry and the public, with the fullest use of all the approved and recognized best methods in industrial community life, with the consequent best possible spirit, in all of which recreation facilities, community centres, dormitories, matrons, cafeterias are incidents.

"This, I hope, will be one of the steps in the development of the fullest confidence and co-operation within the industry itself, in all its branches, and between the industry and the public. There are inevitable consequent results from the development of the situation along these lines, which will be reflected in many ways, of course, including the quality of the pictures.

"The largest industry in Los Angeles County is motion pictures, which spent last year nearly \$140,000,000, with a weekly payroll of over \$500,000. This makes, of course, the motion picture industry of the very first importance there commercially, and places upon the industry a definite responsibility in the commercial and community life of that section.

"There are thousands of employes, the business is closely owned and it would seem to be possible for the industry to maintain an industrial community which would be as complete a product by way of an industrial establishment as it is at all possible to have anywhere in any business."



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## Col. Haskell Sees Russia Improving

«Although Russia has not yet turned the corner in the way of being self-sufficient in foodstuffs for her vast population, I think I may safely say that there will be no famine conditions there this winter anywhere near comparable to the immediate past.»

«Col. William N. Haskell, director in Russia of the American Relief Administration, made this hopeful prediction to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in the first formal statement he has made to the press since returning to America. He added :»

«This does not mean that there are not now or may not soon develop what amount to famine areas in Russia. For instance, although north Ukrainia produced a bumper crop, with plenty of surplus for export out of the district, the three or four governments of south Ukrainia include several famine areas, a witness to the perpetual problem of disorganized transportation in Russia.

«On the Volga there are several more famine areas, but here there is nothing like the condition of last year when the whole Volga valley and many miles on both sides of it was one great famine district.

«We are now feeding about 3,000,000 children in Russia, a very great reduction from the peak of our work last summer, which had to reach the immediate needs of 10,500,000 children. To pull these children through and also to meet what remains of our adult program we are sending to Russia monthly about 18,000 tons of foodstuffs, outside of food and clothing remittances from private sources. These supplies, we figure, will also take care of the destitute poor in the cities and will gradually bring aid to present famined districts. The Russian Government is giving us much more aid than ever before and we feel we can hold them responsible for

everything over and above this program.

«Therefore it is now pretty sure that our great adventure will come to an end early next summer ; after that we shall be justified in handing over to Russia the experiment of looking after herself, which I for one feel she will be fairly capable of doing, at least along the line of the pure necessities of life. Just now our American force is about 120, half of its last summer's complement, while the Russian auxiliary force we have cut down to about one-quarter of its former size. They will be capable, with gradual reductions, of handling the job until next summer.

«As to the present condition of Russia, when I left the country on Nov. 23, there certainly had developed an amazing amount of surface activity. I would not call it anything like prosperity but it certainly was optimism. Moscow has changed incredibly ; you can see painting, plastering and all sorts of building construction going on everywhere, the streets and markets are full of people and every retail store is now open. The open markets especially are jammed and visible activity in trade is going up by geometric progression. Of course, production is very low ; Russia cannot export because she has not yet nearly begun to make enough for her own consumption.

«To me one of the central difficulties of the recovery of Russian trade is the all but strangle hold the Government still has on foreign trade. It is too big a thing for any government to handle ; even the American Government couldn't do it. Eventually I am sure the Soviet leaders will have to give way here just as they did in retail trade and let individual initiative into its proper inheritance.

«I am not in favor of Russia's giving away her wealth to concessionnaires and profiteers but a compromise must be struck and I think Lenine and his



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assistants, who are today not nearly as black as they are painted, will be clever enough to strike it. I certainly do not agree with Bolshevist theories, but a nation of 125,000,000 people has a right to try them if it so decides and I am sure that as the inexorable laws of economics develop, the Russian leaders will learn how to yield to necessity far better than we can instruct them.»

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### Rumanian Conservation

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Discussions have taken place between the military authorities, the ministries responsible for the provisioning of the army and representatives of the Rumanian industries as to how best the Rumanian government can provide for the needs of the military so as to be as far as possible independent of foreign countries. Attention was drawn to the fact that big sums found their way into other lands which would be better employed in furthering home industries and a list was drawn up of those which would come into question. This includes those manufacturing army equipment, but also textile manufacturers and allied industries.

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### A University in Albania

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Tentative accommodations have been selected for a college in Albania by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Recommendations for the location were made by Dr. Elmer E. Jones, director of the department of education of Northwestern University, who was sent to Albania by the board to report on the feasibility of starting a college. The Albanian Government requested that he be sent. The past year has been a bad one for obtaining funds but within another year it is expected that the college will be opened.

Interest in the project was first fostered by Bishop Blake, the Methodist Bishop of Paris, whose diocese extends over France, Spain, Italy, Northern Africa, and the Balkans. During his tour through the diocese he became very much impressed with the Albanians, a peculiar, tall blond people somewhat Celtic in appearance. Different in race from any of the surrounding peoples, they have always preserved their racial integrity.

The extremity of their distress moved the Bishop and he held a conference with their Prime Minister. They are striving to maintain a new found freedom and are seeking education to preserve their Nation. In the conference the Prime Minister asked the Bishop if his church could not come to assist the Albanians in establishing an educational system. The church responded by sending Dr. Jones to study the conditions and to suggest a plan.

Dr. Jones told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the schools were as crude as possible. In most places they had only the first and second grades. In the whole country there are only six or seven high schools which really correspond to grammar schools in the United States, and there is no university. Some of the places I visited affected me greatly. I went to one little village on the top of a mountain. The head or chief of the village, who is similar to an Indian tribal chieftain, met me; he was in rags. He took me to his home for breakfast, where we had curdled goat's milk and corn bread that was eaten with wooden spoons.

«I asked him if there was a school. He answered affirmatively. I said I wanted to visit it. He was delighted and immediately took me out of the house, down the back stairs and around the mountain to a cow stable. It was a real stable, where the cows had been the night before. Forty boys were



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sitting on stools in the mangers. They jumped up and saluted when I entered.

«Their teacher was a soldier who had lost one of his legs in the Balkan war. He could understand a little English, so he asked me what I wanted the children to do. I said, «Let's have them sing». Thereupon the 40 Albanian children sang the «Star-Spangled Banner» in English. Incidentally, the Albanians are so grateful to America that everywhere I went they either could sing the «Star-Spangled Banner» or recite some original poem to America.

«In this school there were no books but the teacher had a Corona typewriter with which he provided them with reading matter. I saw groups of children bending over scraps of dirty paper.

The Albanians are making a really desperate struggle to educate their children. The conditions are deplorable all through the country, as seven armies have passed over it since 1912. Everywhere the people are trying to maintain schools and are doing their utmost to further the cause of education. There are no schoolhouses to speak of; those few they have are tumble-down. In some places, however, they are beginning to build a few new ones of stone. They are entirely home-made affairs, for they have to make their benches and such things by hand.

After Dr. Jones had traveled all over Albania, visiting every city and talking to the people and educators who are trying to do something for education, he recommended that an institution should be established which would correspond to an American state university, although not of such high academic standing. It would provide for the training of their leaders, their lawyers, teachers, statesmen, and engineers. Albania is particularly in need of engineers, for there are no wagon roads. Dr. Jones rode 1100 miles on a donkey, while he was there.

Valona is the location suggested by Dr. Jones. It is the best seaport on the Adriatic. The Italians, expecting to have a strip of land along the coast, built a hospital just outside of Valona. It will make an ideal college building Dr. Jones said. «It is the most beautiful spot for a campus I have ever seen. It is situated 700 feet above sea level with snow-capped mountains in back, streams running through the grounds, and the Adriatic stretching below. I visited one town where all the streets were planted on either side with grape vines which met overhead. The city is one solid grape arbor. The only thing needed to complete this campus is just such a planting, for the building is on the side of a mountain and the arbors are needed for shade.»

A narrow-gauge railway, now without any rolling stock, runs from Valona to Monastir. «There is no more strategic place for the location of the school as students can in time come from all the Balkans,» he said.

«The Albanians need the university to develop their own leaders in their own way instead of having their young men attend (as they have had to) universities in Austria, France, America, and other countries where they become alienated. The American college will have an American staff with Albanians to teach their own literature, yet they will not graft American civilization and ways on Albanian ways. The instructors will study the social, cultural, and industrial needs and adapt the educational work to the needs, for the board does not believe in going into another country to thrust foreign ideals down its throat. The Albanians will be taught in line with their own ideals to give them the opportunity they have so long needed. In respect to agriculture, American methods will probably be introduced as they still use wooden plows.

Dr. Jones feels that the university which will be supported by the Board of



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Foreign Missions until Albania can manage it itself will be a key to the Balkan situation. "When they have a university to which will come students from the whole Balkan region I believe the Balkan problem will be solved."

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## The Peanut

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Very little is known regarding the early history of the peanut or «American nut» as it is often termed on the Levant market. It is first mentioned 250 years ago in America with the importing of slaves, at the time of the colonization of Virginia, being used as a food on board ship. It was not until about 1870 that the peanut became of commercial importance in the United States.

In 1889 the production in the United States was 3,588,143 bushels, while in 1899 this had increased to 11,964,109 bushels, with a value of \$7,270,515. Production increased in 1909 to 19,415,816 bushels with a value of \$18,271,929, and the 1916 crop report shows that the acreage of 1909 was just doubled. The highest production occurred in 1917, with the next two years showing a slight decline. In 1920 an increase is shown, the crop being 35,960,000 bushels, valued at \$48,829,000.

While there has been a steady increase in production, the price has shown a correspondingly steady increase, due to the growing demand for this product. Although 1921 prices show a great decline, being even lower than the price for ten years previous, this has been due to economic conditions rather than over-production, for at the present time these prices are much higher.

The rapid increase in peanut production is due mainly to the development and improvement of machinery used in growing and handling the crop; to an increase in the knowledge of the value of the peanut as a food, and to the

need of a money crop to take the place of the cotton crop, as they will grow in soils not suited to other crops.

The peanut is one of the most nutritious foods known to man. Thousands of bushels are shelled annually for use in the manufacture of candies, peanut butter, peanut oil, and other food products.

To the farmer of the South in the United States the peanut plant is of three-fold value. It constitutes one of the money crops of the South, and is well adapted to be used as part of the cropping rotation, especially on cotton and tobacco lands. Run down soils which will produce not more than one-fourth of a bale of cotton can be made to yield a fair crop of peanuts at a very low price.

The peanut vine makes one of the best native hays available to the southern farmer. Analyses which have been made show it to be equal in feeding value to alfalfa, cowpeas, and red clover. In many sections where clover and other leguminous crops do not withstand the heat and drought of summer, the peanut will thrive and make an excellent growth, yielding from one to one and one-half tons of good hay to the acre.

The peanut belongs to the class of plants known as legumes which have the power to transfix nitrogen from the air into a form available for plant food, thereby increasing the nitrogen content of the soil.



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## Contre l'Incendie

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En divers pays, on s'intéresse beaucoup aux progrès accomplis en Amérique dans la production du matériel automobile contre l'incendie. Les nouvelles pompes et les nouveaux fourgons du service des pompiers de New-York et de la plupart de nos grandes villes sont très remarquables au point





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de vue des perfectionnements. A l'étranger, on s'occupe sérieusement de moderniser le matériel de ce genre, et il y a lieu de croire que l'industrie automobile américaine bénéficiera considérablement de ce fait. Il y a quelque temps, par exemple, certains officiers supérieurs du corps des sapeurs-pompiers de Paris sont venus en mission aux Etats-Unis, pour y étudier les derniers perfectionnements apportés au matériel américain. Vers cette époque, parmi les commentaires de la presse à ce sujet, on a pu remarquer le suivant :

“ A la suite de l'incendie du Printemps, tout le monde avait déploré, en France, l'insuffisance des moyens dont disposaient les pompiers de Paris pour combattre des sinistres aussi importants. La leçon, trop pénible, n'aura pas été inutile, attendu que l'on s'est appliqué à doter cette admirable troupe d'un matériel susceptible de lutter contre tout incendie aussi étendu soit-il.”

## The Foreign Born Population of the United States

by O. P. Austin

Statistician, The National City Bank of New York

The total number of immigrants entering the United States in the last hundred years is, in round numbers, 36,000,000, or about one-third the number of the present population. The number of 'emigrant aliens' who have departed in the last decade has been running at the rate of about a quarter of a million a year. The number of foreign-born persons still living in the United States in 1920, the latest census year, was, in round numbers, 14,000,000 out of a total population of 106,000,000.

As to the principal nationalities, Germany heads the list, the total number claiming Germany as their country of birth in 1920 being 1,686,000; Italy, 1,610,000; Russia, 1,400,-

000; Canada 1,196,000; Poland 1,400,000; Ireland 1,037,000; England 813,000, and Scotland 253,000. The number of representatives from the former Austro-Hungarian Empire is large but cannot be accurately stated as present political boundary lines are utilized in stating the place of birth of the individuals reporting. Thus the official figures accredits 576,000 to Austria in its present form, Hungary 362,000, Czecho-Slovakia 169,000, and 273,000 to Jugo Slavia and Rumania, which include within their political boundaries a considerable area formerly a part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The Scandinavian states have supplied over 1,000,000 persons; Sweden 626,000, Norway 364,000, and Denmark 182,000. Curiously France has an extremely small representation especially when we consider the number and density of its population, the total in 1920 of persons born in France, exclusive of Alsace Lorraine, having been but 119,000, or almost exactly the number representing Switzerland, while Netherlands has 132,000 representatives and Belgium 62,000.

The present distribution of this group of 14,000,000 persons of foreign birth is interesting. More than nine-tenths of the 14,000,000 persons of foreign birth live in the northern states, the total number in the entire south being less than 1,000,000. The great manufacturing sections, New England and the middle states, have a very large percentage of the 14,000,000 of foreign birth; New England as a whole nearly 2,000,000, and the "Middle Atlantic States," New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, 5,000,000; while the north central division, which includes all of the Upper Mississippi Valley, has another 5,000,000; the Pacific frontage a million, and the "Mountain States" a half million, these figures as to the respective sections being in round numbers.



# NISSIM TARANTO

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**SMYRNE**



The figures of residence show that the manufacturing industries claim the attention of larger percentage of the foreign born element than any other single line—mining, agriculture and transportation following in the order named. The share which persons of foreign birth formed of the population of certain states in 1920 was: Connecticut 27.4 per cent, Massachusetts 28.3 per cent, New York 27.2 per cent, New Jersey 23.5 per cent, Rhode Island 29.0 per cent, and Pennsylvania 16.0 per cent, all of the states thus far mentioned distinctly representing the manufacturing section of the country; while among the great agricultural states the foreign population forms in the case of Minnesota twenty per cent, Michigan 19.9 per cent, North Dakota 20.4 per cent, and Illinois 18.7 per cent.

---

### Significant Steps in Aviation

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(Compiled by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America)

On December, 17, 1903, Orville Wright, in a biplane designed and constructed by his brother Wilbur and himself, equipped with a 16 h. p. motor, also of their design and construction, made the first successful flight in a motor driven flying craft—12 sec., at 30 to 35 miles an hour.

Orville Wright, an American, was the first man in the world to fly in a heavier-than-air machine. In the calendar year 1921, in the United States alone, nearly a quarter of a million people were carried by air.

On November 13, 1908, Wilbur Wright established what was then a world's altitude record of 82 feet.

On September 28, 1921, Lieut. J. Macready U. S. Air Service, in an American designed and constructed biplane, equipped with a 400 h. p. Liberty motor, ascended 35,563 feet over Dayton, Ohio.

On September 21, 1908, Wilbur Wright, in France, established a world's speed record of 27.2 miles an hour.

On November 3, 1921, Bert Acosta, in a Curtiss-Navy Racer with a Curtiss C 12 motor, established a new world's record for speed on a closed circuit, at the Pulitzer race in Omaha, flying at the rate of 176.7 miles an hour the entire course of 150 miles.

Santos Dumont, in a flight in France, on November 12, 1906, astounded the world by making what was then the unparalleled duration record of 21 seconds.

Pilots Stinson and Bertaud, in a Larsen monoplane remained aloft at Roosevelt Field, Long Island, on December 30, 1921, for 26 hours and 19 minutes and 35 seconds, thus breaking all records.

The fourth world's record in aviation for the year 1921 also went to American craft and an American pilot. David McCulloch, with three passengers, climbed to 19,500 feet in a Loening monoplane air yacht, Liberty motored, at Port Washington, Long Island, on August 16, 1921.

Beginning June 21 and ending July 21, 1921, 100 miles off the Virginia Capes, airplanes of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps attacked and sank warships of the latest design, ranging in type from submarine, destroyer and light cruiser to dreadnought. The submarine went down in 16 minutes, the destroyer in 19 minutes and the light cruiser in 35 minutes from the time the first 600 pound bomb was dropped. The dreadnought sank 21½ minutes after the first 2,000 pound bomb was launched from the airplanes.

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The Tenth National Foreign Trade Convention of America will be held in New Orleans on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, April 25, 26, 27.

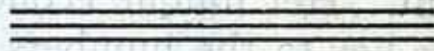



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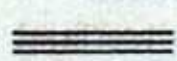
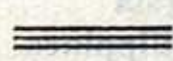
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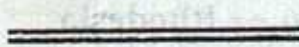
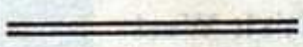
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## THE BUSINESS WEATHER MAP

*The Business Weather Map, compiled by the International Institute of Economics as of Nov. 10, 1922, shows the economic conditions in each country, compared only with itself over a period of one month, and without reference to its relation with any other country. The material is compiled along the seven basic lines of economic activity: namely—agricultural, mining, industry, trade, transportation, finance and politics.*

The continued reduction of unemployment in many, though by no means all, of the nations of Europe was a notable feature of the course of world economic developments during the month portrayed. In several of them it was reported that unemployment is virtually non-existent.

It is a striking anomaly that England, strongest of the European nations, nevertheless does not share in this improvement in employment. Her unique economic position accounts for this.

The key to the numbers on the map is as follows :

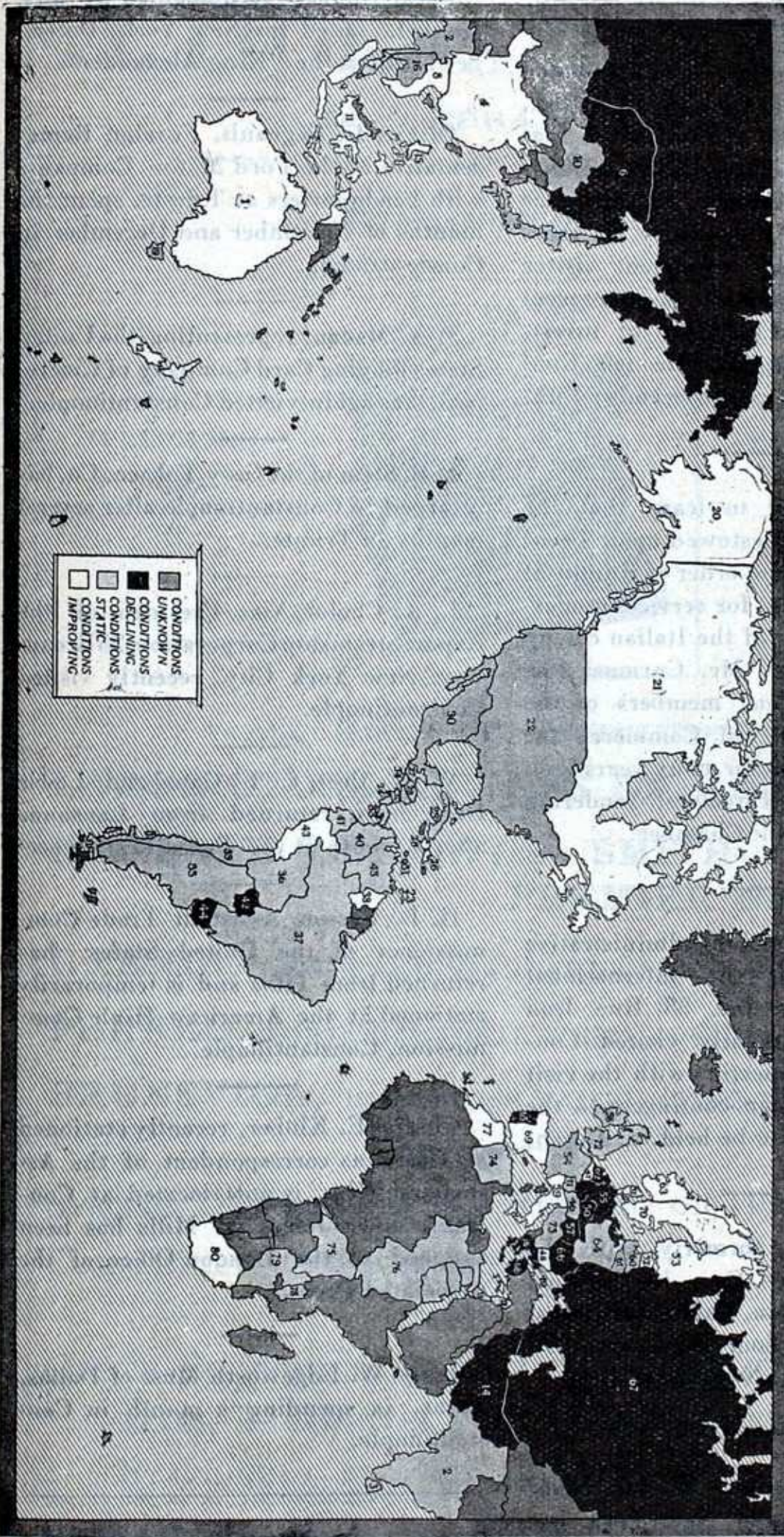
1 — Australia	27 — Guatemala	54 — France
2 — British India	28 — Haiti	55 — Germany
3 — Ceylon	29 — Honduras	56 — Greece
4 — China	30 — Mexico	57 — Hungary
5 — Cyprus	31 — Netherlands	58 — Ireland
6 — Far Eastern	West Indies	59 — Italy
Republic	32 — Nicaragua	60 — Latvia
7 — Federated	33 — Panama	61 — Lithuania
Malay States	34 — Salvador	62 — Netherlands
8 — Indo-China	35 — Argentine	63 — Norway
9 — Japan	36 — Bolivia	64 — Poland
10 — Manchuria	37 — Brazil	65 — Portugal
11 — Netherlands	38 — Br.	66 — Rumania
East Indies	Guiana	67 — Russia
12 — New Zealand	39 — Chile	68 — Smyrna-Turkey
13 — Palestine	40 — Colombia	69 — Spain
14 — Persia	41 — Ecuador	70 — Sweden
15 — Philippines	42 — Paraguay	71 — Switzerland
16 — Siam	43 — Peru	72 — United Kingdom
17 — Siberia	44 — Uruguay	73 — Yugo-Slavia
18 — Syria	45 — Venezuela	74 — Algeria
19 — Tasmania	46 — Austria	75 — Belgian Congo
20 — Alaska	47 — Belgium	76 — Egypt
21 — Canada	48 — Bulgaria	77 — Morocco
22 — U. S. A.	49 — Constantinople	78 — Nyasaland
23 — British West	50 — Czecho-Slovakia	79 — Rhodesia
Indies	51 — Denmark	80 — Union of S.
24 — Costa Rica	52 — Esthonia	Africa
25 — Cuba	53 — Finland	
26 — Dominican		



**The Business Weather Map of the World**

Prepared each month by The International Institute of Economics for the INTERNATIONAL Bulletin under the auspices of Hearst's International Magazine. By arrangement with the Bulletin this map appears also in "Amexa", published by American Manufacturers Export Association, and the house organs of the U. S. Rubber Export Company, General Motors, Inc., and Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company.

*(For key to the numbers see opposite page.)*





## PERSONALIA

We take pleasure in announcing that the Honorable Charles R. Crane, former Ambassador of the United States at Peking, has become a life member of the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant. For nearly 50 years Mr. Crane has been a frequent visitor to the Near East and he is at present occupied in one of his trips of investigation in this region. He left Constantinople for Egypt on December 13th.

We are gratified to learn that the King of Italy has bestowed upon Theodore N. Curmusi the order of Knight of the Crown of Italy, for services rendered to the interests of the Italian colony in Constantinople. Mr. Curmusi was one of the original members of the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant and has for many years been on the Board of Directors, rendering signal services to the Chamber.

Basil Miles, American Administrative Commissioner of the International Chamber of Commerce, 33 Rue Jean Goujon, Paris, recently visited Constantinople in connection with the visit here of the American contingent to the Rome Conference to be held in March.

F. L. Harley, formerly with the Washburn-Crosby Co., has opened offices in Yildiz Han, Galata, for Ernest Brewer Co., Inc., flour exporters, 510 Produce Exchange, New York City.

Albert A. Snowden of the Standard Oil Company of New York has returned to the United States after a year and a half in the Levant.

Oscar Gunkel, accompanied by Mrs. Gunkel, sailed for New York, December 11th, on the "King Alexander".

Olivier G. Regnault, Foreign Representative of the Ford Motor Company, with headquarters at Trieste, spent the months of November and December in Constantinople.

J. A. Madan, representing the United States Playing Card Company of Cincinnati, has again visited Constantinople.

F. B. Stem of the Gary Tobacco Co. has returned to Constantinople after several months in Trieste.

L. A. Cholot, Vice President of the Export Steamship Corporation, 25 Broadway, New York City, recently visited Constantinople.

W. W. Peet, C. F. Gates and Lewis Heck have returned from Lausanne after a month at the Peace Conference.

H. B. Barton, Assistant Trade Commissioner of the United States, has returned from Tiflis and is temporarily stationed at the American High Commission, Constantinople.

Charles E. Klobner, recently stationed at Vienna as correspondent of the Associated Press, is now located at Constantinople; James A. Mills has been assigned to the London Office of the Associated Press.

Judge W. Edgeworth Muse of Dallas, Texas, is spending a month in Constantinople.

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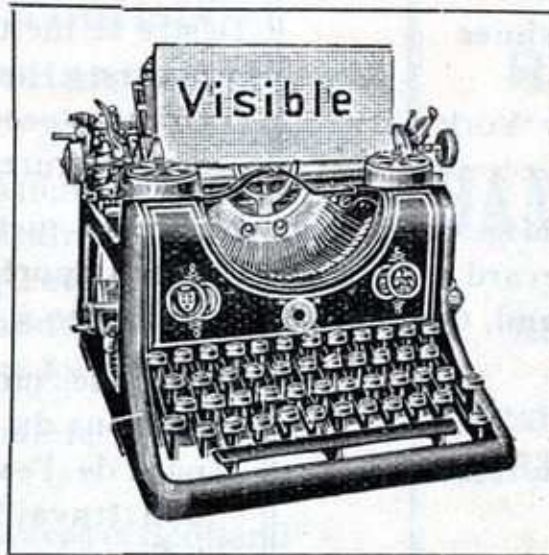


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# BULLETIN DES OFFRES COMMERCIALES

Reçues aux Consulats des États-Unis d'Amérique  
à Constantinople, Athènes et Salonique  
et à la Chambre de Commerce.

## ADRESSES des Maisons Américaines.

## Nature de l'Offre.

Messrs. Bellows & Kushner  
105 Hudson Street,  
New York City.

Désire se mettre en rapport avec des maisons importantes du Proche Orient s'occupant de l'exportation des fourrures et peaux.

Stenno Carbon Paper Mfg. Co.,  
740-746 Sandy Boulevard,  
Portland, Oregon.

Désire se mettre en communication avec importateurs de rubans pour machines à écrire et papier carbon.

Mr. William Haim  
1204-1210 Broadway,  
New York City.

Désire se mettre en rapport avec maisons du Proche Orient s'occupant de l'exportation de fourrures non travaillés et de peaux d'Anatolie.

United States Shipping Board,  
21 Cite Française,  
Galata, Constantinople.

Possédant 90,000 barils d'huile combustible emmagasinés à Durban, désirerait les céder par voie de vente ou contre échange d'autres marchandises. Les spécifications étant comme suit :

Viscosité : Moins de 300 degrés à 122 degrés Fahrenheit.

Eclat : Au dessus de 155 degrés Fahrenheit.

Résidus (déchets) et Eau : Moins de 1%.

Mr. William Rehm,  
50 Pine Street,  
New York City.

Désire se mettre en rapport avec des négociants qui voudraient exporter les marchandises suivantes : Semences de courges, Tumbeki, Helva.

William Frank & Company,  
66 Broad Street,  
New York.

Désire se mettre en rapport avec des maisons sérieuses et importantes de notre ville, qui désireraient être représentées en Amérique.

H. C. Bay Company,  
802-4 Republic Building,  
Chicago, Illinois.

Désire se mettre en communication avec des maisons de Constantinople ayant rayon de musique pour introduire sur le marché des pianos mécaniques.



Johnson Motor Company,  
South Bend, Indiana.

Désire se mettre en communication avec des maisons de commerce qui importent des V-type, multiple, cylindres, marins, et moteurs aéronautiques.

Universal Products Company,  
116 South Michigan Avenue,  
Chicago, III.

Exportateur du Doman, moteur, marin, pour transporter cargaisons lourdes.

### American Tourists at Constantinople.

More than 3000 tourists are expected to visit Constantinople within the month beginning February 12th. The schedule of ships and the management of the tours are as follows:

- Feb. 12-15 "HomeriC"—Thos. Cook & Son.  
 » 22-23 "Empress of Scotland"—Frank H. Clark.  
 March 1-4 "Caronia"—American Express Co.  
 » 3-5 "Mauretania"—American Express Co.  
 » 10-11 "Scythia"—Frank's Tours.  
 » 11-13 "Rotterdam"—Raymond & Whitcomb.  
 » 13-14 "Meteor"—Thos. Cook & Son.

### R. & O. HIRZEL

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### EXPORT:

Turkish Otto of Roses,  
Opium, Gum tragacanth, Seeds,  
Kernels, Hemp, etc.

### IMPORT:

American Oleo Oil, Cotton Seed  
Oil, Leather, etc.

CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY

## TRADE DISPUTES

The American Consulate General at Constantinople takes pleasure in announcing that all commercial houses within its territory which have outstanding unpaid claims against exporters or importers in the United States are invited to communicate to that effect with the Consulate General, which may be able to render valuable assistance in arranging for an equitable solution of such trade disputes without recourse to legal action.



## Constantinople Market Report for December.

**Exchange.** Dollar checks on New York sold at 188 piasters on December 1st, touching their lowest point on December 32rd at 166 piasters and closing at 174,

**Flour.** The flour market was dull owing to large arrivals, the decline of foreign exchange, few sales to the Caucasus and the caution of local bakers. The cereal market was also dull. Nearly 2,000 tons of wheat arrived from Bulgaria and were sold in bulk at  $14\frac{1}{2}$  piasters per oke. Rye sold at  $10\frac{1}{2}$  piasters, corn at  $9\frac{1}{2}$  piasters and barley  $11\frac{1}{2}$  piasters. Arrivals of flour were as follows :

United States	169,869 sacks
Bulgaria	14,904 »
Australia	14,625 »
Rumania	6,018 »
France	5,552 »
Anatolia	200 »
	<hr/>
	211,168 sacks

The following were the prices during the first and fourth weeks :

Turkish liras per bag of  $63\frac{1}{2}$  Kgs.

Patent	{	Soft Winter	9.80 - 9.00	»
		Hard Spring	11.00 - 10.20	»
First Clear	{	Hard Winter	10.00 - 10.30	»
		Durum	9.00	»
Clear		Durum	8.75 - 8.00	»
Second Clear	{	Hard Winter	7.75 - 7.30	»
		Hard Spring		»
Corn Flour		White		»
Local Flour	{	I	10.80 - 9.50	per 72 Kgs.
		II	8.00	»
Bulgarian	{	00 (Varna)	10.00 - 8.75	per 63 Kgs.
		0 »	9.75 - 8.50	»
		1 »	9.30	»
		Yamboli	10.00	per 68 Kgs.

**Sugar.** Over 3000 tons of sugar were received during the month but none came from the United States due to high prices prevailing there. Nineteen hundred tons of Dutch crystallized sugar were received and over 1200 tons of Dutch, Czecho-Slovak and Belgian cube.

Prices per ton in transit in pounds sterling were as follows :

Java Crystallized	Lstg. $22\frac{1}{2}$	per ton c.i.f. Constantinople.
Dutch »	» $24\frac{1}{2}$	» » » »
Dutch Cube	» 28	» » » »
Belgian Cube	» 27	» » » »
Czecho-Slovak Cube	» 27	» » » »



# KAHN BROTHERS

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**MERCHANTS & COMMISSION AGENTS**

General Importers and Exporters

**AND GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS**

IMPORT

Cotton goods

Metals

Shoeware

Leather

Rubbershoes

Autocars

Tyres

Rubber goods

Oleo Oils

Paper

Hardware & tools

etc. etc.

EXPORT

Mohairs

Wool

Skins & Hides

Silk

Opium

Kernels

Nuts

Grains

Gum Tragacanth

Otto of Roses

Tobacco

etc. etc.

**First Class Bank References**



Latest customs paid prices per 100 kilos in Turkish pounds were as follows :

American crystallized	Ltqs.	40.00
Javan	»	39.00
Dutch	»	41.50
Dutch Cube	»	47.00
Czecho-Slovak Cube	»	47.00
Belgian	»	47.00

**Coffee.** The coffee market was rather weak. Some shipments were made to Anatolia and Rumania. Prices per oke at the end of the month were as follows :

Customs paid	In transit
--------------	------------

Pinto A 112½ piasters per oke	Lstg. 64 per ton
B 108 » »	» 62 »
C 105 » »	» 60 »

**Edible Oils.** Oleo oil arrivals amounted to 980 barrels from the United States. The price at the beginning of the month c.i.f., was \$11.25 per 100 lbs. increasing to \$12.75. Oleo oil was sold in Constantinople at 85 piasters per oke at the beginning and end of December, but rose to 100 piasters during the middle of the month.

Over 1000 barrels of Soya bean oil were received, one third coming from Holland and the rest from England. No new orders have been given owing to the uncertainty of the customs tariff. About 50 barrels of cocoanut butter were received from Marseilles, selling at 85 piasters per oke.

**Alcohol.** Four hundred barrels of Dutch alcohol, originally destined for Smyrna but sidetracked in Greece, were received at Constantinople during the month. There were no other arrivals as the producing countries were wary of this market, following the reports of prohibition. Alcohol sold at \$11.00 per hundred kilos, barrels free.

**Cotton Piece Goods.** The market was active and large stocks of gingham, flannelettes and sheetings were sent to Anatolia.

Owing to the increased value of the Italian lira, Italian flannelettes have lost their exclusive market, the American product receiving recognition.

**Opium.** Constantinople sales of opium were as follows :

First fortnight 113 cases of druggist at Piasters 1350-1450 per oke  
 8 cases of soft ; 2 cases at 1400 piasters and 6 at 1600.  
 Second fortnight 40 cases of druggist at piasters 1200-1350 per oke.  
 Sales went for the most part to France for transhipment to Japan.



**TABLES OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES**

**Weights**

Turkish	English	Metric
1 oke (400 drams)	2.8264 lbs (pounds)	1.282 kilogram
1 batman (6 okes)	16.958 lbs	7.692 kgs.
1 kantar (44 okes)	124.3616 lbs	56.4 kgs.
1 tcheki (176 okes)	497.446 lbs	225.6 kgs.

English	Metric	Turkish
1 lb	.4536 kg	.3538 oke
1 cwt (112 lbs)	50.8028 kgs.	39.6263 okes
1 ton, long (2240 lbs)	1016.047 kgs.	792.527 okes

Metric	Turkish	English
1 kilogram	.78 oke	2.2046 lbs
1 quintal (100 kgs.)	77.9845 okes	1.968 cwt (hundred weight)
1000 kilos	779.845 okes	2204.6 lbs

1 muscal (attar of roses)	1 ½ drams	74.171 grains
1 ounce (oz.)—Apothecary	480 grains	31.1035 grammes ;
1 „ Avoirdupois	—	28.34954 grammes

**Linear Measures**

Turkish	English	Metric
1 endazeh, pic (silk)	25.555 inches	.64908 metre
1 arshin (cloth)	26.96 „	.68477 „
1 arshin (old, land)	29.8368 „	.7577 „
1 arshin (new)	39.3709 „	1.00 „

English	Metric	Turkish
1 yard (3 feet or 36 inches)	.91438 metre (new arshin*)	1.40868 endaze, 1.33524 arsh. cloth; 1.20672 old arsh.
1 mile (5280 feet)	1.6093 km.	2123.8272 old arsh.

Metric	Turkish	English
1 metre (new arsh.)	1.46 arsh. (cloth); 1.31978 old arsh.	39.37 ins.
1 kilometre	1,319.78 old arsh.	1.62137 mie

**Square Measures**

Turkish	English	Metric
1sq. arshin (old, land)	6.1794 sq. ft.	.5741 sq. m.
1600 sq. arshins or 1 old deunum	9887.04 sq. ft. or .2269752 acre	918.56 sq. m. or .36743 new deunum**

English	Metric	Turkish
1 sq. in.	6.4516 sq. cm.	.001123 sq. arshin
1 sq. ft. (144 sq. ins.)	.092903 sq. m.	.1618 „ „
1 sq. yard (9 sq. ft.)	.836126 sq. m.	1.4563 „ „
1 acre (4840 sq. yds.)	.40468 hectare	4.4054 old deunums
1 sq. mile (640 acres)	259.02 „	2819.456 „ „



Metric	Turkish	English
1 sq. m.	1 sq. arsh. (new)	1.74 sq. arsh. (old.)
1 are (100 sq. m.)	1 sq. evlic	10.764 sq. ft.
25 ares	1 deunum (new)	2.7216 deunum (old)
1 hectare	1 djerib	10.8864 „ „
		119.6 sq. yds.
		.61778 acre
		2.4711386 acrs

### Measures of Capacity

Turkish	English	Metric
1 kileh	1.18 bushel	43 litres
English	Turkish	Metric
1 quart (2 pints)	—	1.13586 litre
1 gallon (4 quarts)	—	4.5434 litres
1 bushel (32 quarts)	.8484 kileh	36.347 „
Metric	English	Turkish
1 litre	.88038 quart	—
1 hectolitre	2.75 bushels	2.325 kilehs

### Measures of Volume

Turkish	English	Metric
1 cubic arshin (ambar)	.5689 cu yd.	.435 cu. m.
English	Metric	Turkish
1 cubic yard	764537 cu. m.	1.7579 cu. arsh.
Metric	Turkish	English
1 cubic metre (stere)	2.2993 cu. arsh.	1.308 cu. yd.

### EGYPTIAN TABLE

**Weights and Measures.** In addition to the metric system the following local weights and measures are in use :

1 Qantar. . . . .	99.0493 lbs.
1 Rotl. . . . .	0.9905 „
1 Oke . . . . .	2.75137 „
1 Heml . . . . .	550.274 „
1 Ardeb. . . . .	} 43.255 Gallons 5.444 Bushels
1 Keila ( $\frac{1}{12}$ of 1 Ardeb). . . . .	
1 Rob ( $\frac{1}{24}$ of 1 Ardeb) . . . . .	3.63 Gallons
1 Qadah . . . . .	1.815 „
1 Feddan . . . . .	3.630 Pints
	5,024.16 Sq. Yards.

\*) Note 1—The new Turkish measures of weight, length, and surface are based on the Metric System. The new unit of length, the metre, is generally designated “yeni” arshin to distinguish it from the old unit, the “eski” arshin. In all the ministries and other government administrations in Constantinople the Metric System is today in practice, though the old measures are still used in some of the provinces of the interior. The Metric System is in use in all the Balkan States.

\*\*) Note 2—The Mining Law fixed at 15,000 new deunums or 3750 hectares, equivalent of 9266.77 acres, the maximum area for permit.



## CLASSIFIED LIST

OF

## CONSTANTINOPLE MEMBERS <sup>(1)</sup>

AMERICAN CHAMBER of COMMERCE for the LEVANT  
(INCORPORATED)

PLEASE REPORT INACCURACIES to the EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

### Advertising Agencies

Société de Publicité, Hoffer, Samanon & Houli, Kahreman Zadeh Han, Stamboul

### Agricultural Implements & Machinery

Cornfield & Goldstein, Imp., 37 Topalian Han, Stamboul.  
Edwards & Sons., Imp., Gulbenkian Han, Stamboul.  
Laughton, C., & Co., Importers, 42 Perchembé Bazaar, Galata.  
Levant Iron & Machinery Co., Ltd., Galata. 142-6 Grand'rue Mahmoudië, Galata.  
Near East Commercial Co., Minerva Han 20, Galata.  
Nowill, Sidney, & Co., Importers, Kevork Bey Han, Galata.  
Soussa, Ibrahim, & Co., Imp., Edhern Bey Han No 7 & 8, 15 Rue Mertebani, Galata

### Alcohol

Eustathopoulo, Nap. & Son, rue Kara Moustafa, Ali Ekber Han, Galata.  
Levant Trade Bureau, Agts. Transoceanic Commercial Corp. of N. Y.,  
(U. S. Food Products) Sinasson Han, No. 2, Galata.  
Levy, Marco, & Fils, Import. & Export. Ladjivert Camondo Han, Galata.  
Phouphas, Triandaphyllos M., Yeni Han, No. 8-9, Fermentedjiler, Galata

### Antiquities

Haïm, S., Musée Oriental, rue Kabristan 14, Péra.  
Sadullah, Levy & Mandil, Exprs., Mahmoud Pasha, Stamboul.

### Attorneys-at-Law

Gulmezian, L., Merkez Rihtim Han, Galata.

### Automobiles

American Foreign Trade Corporation, Mahmoudië Han, Sirkédji, Stamboul.  
Brown, Welles & Co., Yildiz Han, Galata.  
Edwards & Sons, Gulbenkian Han, Stamboul.  
Fransès, Salvator, Tchalian Han, No. 7, Rue Kurekdjilar, Galata.

(1) The present list includes the Constantinople offices of members of the American Section.



### Banks and Bankers

American Express Co., Nichastadjian Han, Rue Voivoda, Galata  
 Assayas & Co., Jossifidi Han, Stamboul.  
 Athanassiades, Bodossaki; Hovaghimian Han 2, Galata.  
 Banca Commerciale Italiana, Azarian Han, Rue Voivoda, Galata.  
 Banca Marmarosch, Blank & Co., Agopian Han, Galata.  
 Banque d'Athènes, Minerva Han, Galata.  
 Banque Hollandaise pour la Méditerranée. Rue Voivoda, Galata.  
 Banque Impériale Ottomane, Rue Voivoda, Galata.  
 Banque de Salonique, Rue Voivoda, Galata.  
 Eliasco, C., Fils; Havouzlou Han 4, Sultan Hamam, Stamboul  
 Fotiadi, Alexandre D., 21 bis Findjandjilar, Stamboul.  
 Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Yildiz Han, Galata.  
 Mitrani, Semtov, Banker, Sigorta Han, Galata.  
 Patrikios, A. S., & Co., 2 Omer Abed Han, Galata.

### Belting

Laughton, C., & Co., Imp., 42 Perchembé Bazar, Galata.

### Boots and Shoes

Cornfield & Goldstein, Imp., 37 Topalian Han, Stamboul.  
 Elkiatib, Abbas, Imp., Elkiatib Han, Stamboul.  
 Mayer, A., & Co., Galata, Rue Karakeuy, Galata.

### Butter

Near East Commercial Co., Minerva Han 29, Galata.  
 Pantsalis, A., & Fils; Zindan Kapou 4, Stamboul.

### Cameras and Photographic Supplies

C. Aura & M. Caloumenos (Photo Sport), 320 ond 391 Grand' rue de Péra.  
 Kodak, Ltd., Place du Tunnel, Péra.  
 Stock & Mountain, Phillipidès Han, Stamboul.

### Carpenters

Psalty, Geo. J., Rue Cabristan, Péra.

### Carpets and Rugs

Chasseaud, F. W., Exporter, Agopian Han, Galata.  
 Gulbenkian Bros. & Co., Exp. Gulbenkian Han, Stamboul.  
 Haïm, S., Musée Oriental, rue Kabristan 14, Péra.  
 Levi, Marco, & Fils; Ladjivert Camondo Han, Galata.  
 Mardiguian, S., Sons, Yeni Tcharshi, Mahmoud Pasha, Stamboul.  
 Mazlumian Frères, Exprs., Biraderler Han, Stamboul.  
 Merica, Th., Exp., Taptas Han, Galata.  
 Oriental Carpet Manufacturers, Exporters, Midhat Pasha Han, Sirkedii, Stamboul.  
 Roditi, A., Exporter, Turkia Han 9/10, Stamboul.  
 Sadullah, Levy & Mandil, Exprs., Mahmoud Pacha, Stamboul.  
 Yoanidès, Spiro P., Maison Louvre, Grand' rue de Péra.

### Charterers

Basiotti, Chr. R., Marine Han, Galata.  
 Lupovitz, Jacob; Rue Voivoda, Voivoda Han, Galata.  
 Metaxa, Zissi N., & Son, Merkez Richtim Han, Galata.



**Cinematograph Films.**

- C, Aura & M. Caloumenos (Photo Sport), 320 and 394 Grand'rue de Péra.  
 MacNamara & Co., Arslan Han, Galata.  
 Phouphas, Triandaphyllos M., Yéni Han, Fermentedjiler, Galata.  
 Union Ciné-Théâtrale d'Orient, Grande Rue 68, Pera

**Clothing (Ready Made)**

- Mayer, A., & Co., Rue Karakeuy, Galata.

**Coal**

- Basiotti, Chr. R., Marine Han, Galata.  
 Giraud, O., Hudavendighiar Han, Galata.  
 Foscolo, Mango & Co., Ltd., Imp., Hovaghimian Han, Galata.  
 "Intercontinentale", Seir Séfain Han, Galata  
 Levant Trade Bureau, Sinasson Han 2, Galata.  
 Manuelides, M. G. A., Bros, 19-20, Cité Française, Galata  
 Müller, Wm. H., & Cie, Merkez Richtim Han, Galata.  
 Rizopoulos, C. P. & D. G. Araboglou, 46 Rue des Quais, Galata.  
 Tagaris, T. P., Merkez Richtim Han, Galata.  
 Zia, M. K., 51 Avenue de la Sublime Porte, Stamboul

**Coffee (See sugar)****Commercial Representatives**

- Papazian, L. Duz P., Topalian Han 43, Stamboul.  
 Muller, Eftihidis & Co., Kutchuk Millet Han, Galata.

**Commission Agents.—See also General Importers and Exporters**

- Assayas & Co., Iossifidis Han, Stamboul.  
 Athanassiades, Bodossaki, Hovaghimian Han 2, Galata.  
 Balekdjian Brothers, Kutchuk Turkia Han, Stamboul.  
 Beruhel, Jacques; Bassiret Han, rue Achir Effendi, Stamboul.  
 Bolonaki, J. Brothers, & Co., Omer Abed Han, Nos. 2-3, Galata.  
 Bostandjoglou, A. & Co., 46-47 Ménaché Kanza Han, Stamboul.  
 Cornfield & Goldstein, 37 Topalian Han, Stamboul.  
 Danon & Semack, Medina Han, Hassirdjiler, Stamboul.  
 Dielmann, G., Messadet Han 12, Stamboul.  
 Gabellon, Jean Jacques; Messadet Han, 20, 21, Stamboul.  
 Galani, John A., Merkez Richtim Han, Galata.  
 Giraud, O., Hudavendighiar Han, Galata.  
 Hänni, E., Matheo Han 21, Tarakdjilar, Stamboul  
 Jossifides, Joseph M., Haviar Han No. 18, Galata.  
 Karnig Agop, Fils de, Aslan Han, Galata.  
 La Fontaine, Edward, & Sons; Allalemdji Han, Stamboul.  
 Metaxa, Zissi N., & Son, Merkez Rihtim Han, Galata.  
 Nahum & Gormezano, Buyuk Kenadjian Han 41, Stamboul.  
 Ojalvo, Vital, & Co., Xanthopoulo Han, Stamboul.  
 Pauer, E. C., & Co., Erzeroum Han, 21-22, Stamboul.  
 Papazoglou Christo, Lazari Papazoglou Han No. 5, Asma Altı, Stamboul.  
 Phouphas, Triandaphyllos M., Yeni Han 8-9, Fermentedjiler, Galata.  
 Pervanides C., & L. Hazapis, Haviar Han 91, Galata.  
 Soussa, Ibrahim, & Co., Edhern Bey Han No. 7 & 8, 15 Rue Mértébani, Galata.  
 Varterian, Nazareth; Kaissari Han 20, Stamboul.  
 Vesco, G. & G., Moumhané, Galata  
 Zellich, Henri, & Co., 21 Rue Mahmoudié, Galata.



**Corn Flour and Corn Oil**

Corn Products Refining Co. of New York, Sanassar Han, Stamboul.  
 American Company for International Commerce, Chamli Han, 33-34, Stamboul.

**Cotton Goods**

Ambarian, Nicholas, Sanassar Han, Stamboul.  
 Anthomelides. E. G., 23 Haviar Han, Galata.  
 Chasseaud, F. W., Importer, Agopian Han, Galata.  
 Cornfield & Goldstein, Imp., 37 Topalian Han, Stamboul.  
 Elkiatib, Abbas, Imp. Elkiatib Han, Stamboul.  
 Eustathopoulo, Nap. & Son, rue Kara Moustafa, Ali Ekber Han, Galata.  
 Féradian, K., Importer, Dilsizzadé Han, No. 17-19, Stamboul.  
 Fotiadi, Alexandre D., Rue Karakeuy, Galata.  
 Fransès, Salvator, Tchalian Han, Rue Kurekdjilar, Galata.  
 Hänni, E., Imp., Matheo Han 21, Stamboul.  
 Kahn Frères, Importer, Astardjian Han, Stamboul.  
 Lebet Frères & Cie., Imp. Basmadjian Han, Stamboul.  
 Mac Namara & Co. Arslan Han, Galata.  
 Mouradian, Kevork, Importer, Katirdjioglou Han, Stamboul.  
 Nahum & Gormezano, 41 Buyuk Kenadjian Han, Stamboul.  
 Nederlandsche Orient Handelsmaatschappij, Messadet Han, Stamboul.  
 Ojalvo, Vital, & Co., Xanthopoulo Han, Stamboul.  
 Sarantis Bros., Abid Han Galata.  
 Taranto, Nissim; Kenadjian Han, Stamboul.  
 Toledo & Behar, Omer Abed Han, 3rd floor, Galata.

**Cotton Seed Oil**

Amar, S., & Co., Importers, Validé Sultan Han, Stamboul.  
 Cariciopoulo, Marc C., Imp., Minerva Han, Galata.  
 Chasseaud, F. W., Importer, Agopian Han, Galata.  
 Constantinidès, Théologos, Ladoscala 6, Stamboul.  
 Danon & Semack, Imp., Medina Han, Stamboul.  
 Doptoglou Bros., 2 Zindan Capou, Stamboul.  
 Féradian, K., Importer, Dilsizzadé Han, No. 17-19, Stamboul.  
 Hirzel, R. & O., Importers, Buyuk Yeni Han, Stamboul.  
 Lebet Frères & Cie., Import., Basmadjian Han, Stamboul.  
 Nahum & Gormezano, 41 Buyuk Kenadjian Han, Stamboul.  
 Nederlandsche Orient Handelsmaatschappij, Messadet Han, Stamboul.  
 Pantsalis Frères; Zindan Kapou, Stamboul.  
 Rouso & Danon, Importers, Kendros Han, Stamboul.  
 Sarantis Frères, Importers, Abid Han, Galata,  
 Tasartez, Henri, Importer, Botton Han, Tahta Kalé, Stamboul

**Cotton Yarn**

Hänni, E., Importer, Matheo Han 21, Stamboul.  
 Mouradian, Kevork, Importer, Stamboul.

**Customs House Brokers**

Curmusi, Theo. N., Tchিনিli Richtim Han, Galata.  
 Lupovitz, Jacob; Voïvoda Han, Rue Voïvoda, Galata.  
 Pervanides C., & L. Hazapis, Haviar Han 91, Galata.  
 Schenker & Co., Keuprulu Han, Stamboul.

**Decoration (Interior)**

Psalty, Geo. J., Rue Cabristan, Péra.

**Dental Supplies**

Faraggi, Maurice, Importer, 293 Grand'Rue de Pera.



**Dextrine**

Corn Products Refining Co., Manufacturers & Exp'rs., Sanassar Han, Stamboul

**Drugs and Pharmaceutical Products**

Faraggi, Maurice, Importer, 293 Grand'Rue, Pera.

**Dry Goods**

Mayer, A., & Co., Rue Voivoda, Galata.

Taranto, Nissim; Kenadjian Han, Stamboul.

**Electrical Supplies**

Levi, Marco, & Fils; Ladjivert Camondo Han, Galata.

Nowill, Sidney, & Co., Importers, Kevork Bey Han, Galata.

**Embroideries (Oriental)**

Mardiguian, S., Sons, Yeni Tcharshi, Mahmoud Pasha, Stamboul.

Sadullah, Levy & Mandil, Exporters, Mahmoud Pasha, Stamboul.

**Engineers, Civil**

Woods, Harland C., Robert College, Roumeli Hissar

**Engineers, Electrical**

Tubini, Bernard, 47-50 Union Han, Galata.

**Exchange.**

Tcherchian, V. D., 60 Mehmed Ali Pasha Han, Galata.

**Experts**

Psychakis M., 6 Anadol Han, Stamboul.

**Exporters (See General Importers and Exporters)****Food Stuffs**

Corn Products Refining Co., Exporters, Sanassar Han, Stamboul.

**Flour**

Abazoglou, Jean; Imp., Abed Han, Galata.

American Company for International Commerce, Chamli Han 33-34, Stamboul.

Anthomelides, E. G., 23 Haviar Hau, Galata.

Asséo, Moise & Albert, Botton Han, No. 6-8, Stamboul

Barcoulis, S., Imp., Minerva Han, Galata.

Béja, Is. M., Alyanak Han, Meidandjik, Stamboul.

Bolonaki, J. Brothers, & Co., Omer Abed Han, Nos. 2-3, Galata.

Bostandjoglou, A., & Co., 46-47 Ménaché Kanza Han, Stamboul.

Calfas A., & Co., Haviar Han, No. 27, Galata.

Cariciopoulo, Marc C., Importer, Minerva Han, Galata.

Demetrius, John Ch., Macry Han, Rue Voivoda No. 2, Galata.

Eustathopoulo, Nap. & Son, rue Kara Moustafa, Ali Ekber Han, Galata.

Fransès, Salvator, Tchalian Han, Rue Kurekdjiler, Galata.

Jossifides, Joseph M., Haviar Han No. 18, Galata.

Komvopoulo, M. B. & Co., 12 Omer Abid Han, and 22 Caviar Han, Galata.

Lambrinides, J., & Co., Imp., agts. Washburn-Crosby, Omer Abid Han, Galata.

MacNamara & Co., Arslan Han, Galata.

Margaritoff, Demetri M., Arnopoulo Han, Stamboul.

Muller, Eftibidis & Co., Kutchuk Millet Han, 18-19, Galata.

Nahum & Gormezano, 41 Buyuk Kenadjian Han, Stamboul.

Nederlandsche Orient Handelsmaatschappy, Messadet Han, Stamboul.

Papazoglou, Christo, Lazari Papazoglou Han 5, Asma Alti, Stamboul.

Sarantis Frères, Imp., Abid Han, Galata.

Sitaras, Nicholas M., Couteaux Han, Galata.

The Swedish Oriental Trading Co., Ménaché Kanza Bèda Han, Stamboul.

Vesco, G. & G., Imp., Eski Sharab Iskelessi, 11-13, Galata.



**Flour Mills**

Patrikios, A. S., & Fils, Omer Abid Han, Galata.

**Forwarders**

American Express Co., Nichastadjian Han, Galata  
 Hirschcowitz, L., Hudavendighiar Han, 24-32, Galata.  
 Export Transportation Co., Cité Française, Galata  
 Sindacato Orientale Italiano, Pinto Han, Stamboul.

**Fountain Pens**

Kroubalkian, K., Importers, Sole Agent for Turkey, Conklin Pen Co. of New York.  
 Buyuk Tunnel Han, Galata.

Pervanides C., & L. Hazapis, Haviar Han, 91, Galata.

**Fruits (Dried: Almonds, Dates, Figs, Raisins, etc.)**

Arachtingi, René; Merkez Richtim Han, Galata.

Mizrahi, Oscar, Exporter, Djedid Han, Tahta Kalé, Stamboul.

**Furniture**

Kroubalkian, K., Importer, Grand Tunnel Han, Galata.

Psalty, Geo. J., Mfr. & Importer, Rue Cabristan, Péra.

**General Importers and Exporters**

Abazoglou, Jean; Abid Han 30, Galata.

Ambarian, Nicholas, Sanassar Han, Stamboul.

American Foreign Trade Corporation, Mahmoudié Han, Sirkédji, Stamboul.

Anthomelides, E. G., 23 Haviar Han, Galata.

Assayas & Co., Yossifidis Han No. 2, Stamboul.

Athanassiades, Bodossaki, Hovaghimian Han 2, Galata.

Balekdjian, Brothers, Kutchuk Turkia Han, Stamboul.

Barcoulis, S., Minerva Han, Galata.

Bejà, Is. M., Alyanak Han, Meidandjik, Stamboul.

Benda, Frederick & Cie, 30 Grand Millet Han, Galata.

Beruhiel, Jacques, Bassiret Han, Stamboul.

Bostandjoglou, A. & Co., 46-47 Ménaché Kanza Han, Stamboul.

Calfas, A. & Co., Haviar Han 27, Galata.

Calinder, A., 45 & 46 Union Han, Galata.

Camhi, Raphael & Fils, Boyadji Han, Stamboul.

Camhi, Vitalis R., Boyadji Han, Stamboul

Chasseaud, F. W., Agopian Han, Galata.

Cornfield & Goldstein, 37 Topalian Han, Stamboul.

Cosmetto, A., & Co., Omer Abid Han 10/13, Galata

Crassopoulos, Basile C., 11 Rue Smyrne, Emin Eunu, Stamboul.

Danon et Semack, Medina Han, Hassirdjiler, Stamboul.

Dielmann, G., Messadet Han Stamboul.

Demetrius, John Ch., Macry Han, Rue Voivoda 2, Galata.

Doptoglou Bros., 2 Zindan Capou, Stamboul.

Edwards & Sons, Imp., Gulbenkian Han, Stamboul.

Feradian, K., Dilsizzadé Han, Stamboul

Franses, Salvator; Tchalian Han, Rue Kurekdjiler, Galata.

Fringhian, Meg., Messadet Han, Stamboul.

Gabellon, Jean Jacques, Messadet Han 20, 21, Stamboul.

Galani, John A., Merkez Richtim Han, Galata.

Hānni, E., Matheo Han 21, Stamboul.

Hirzel, R. & O., Buyuk Yeni Han 31, Stamboul.

Josifides, Joseph M., Haviar Han No. 18, Galata.



- Kahn Frères, Astartjian Han, Stamboul.  
 Karnig Agop, Fils de, Aslan Han, Galata.  
 Komvopoulo, M. B. & Co., 21 Omer Abed Han, and 22 Haviar Han, Galata.  
 Kroubalkian, K., Grand Tunnel Han, Galata.  
 Lambrinides, J., & Co., 20 Omer Abid Han, Galata.  
 Lebet Frères & Cie., Basmadjian Han, Stamboul.  
 Levy, M., & Co., Emin Bey Han 9, Stamboul.  
 Margaritoff, Demetri, M., Arnopoulo Han, Samboul.  
 Metaxa, Zissi N., & Son, Merkez Rihtim Han, Galata,  
 Merica, Th. N., Taptas Han, Galata.  
 Mizrahi, Oscar, Djedid Han, Stamboul.  
 Müller, Wm. H. & Co., Merkez Richtim Han, Galata.  
 Nahum & Gormezano, Buyuk Kenadjian Han 41, Stamboul.  
 Near East Commercial Co., Minerva Han 29, Galata.  
 Nederlandsche Orient Handelsmaatschappy, Messadet Han, Stamboul.  
 Ojalvo, Vital, & Co., Xanthopoulo Han, Stamboul  
 Patrikios, A. S. & Fils, 2 Omer Abed Han, Galata.  
 Pauer, E. C., & Co., Erzeroum Han, 21-22, Stamboul.  
 Phouphas, Triandaphyllos M., Yéni Han, Galata.  
 Ridley, Rowell & C., 47 Union Han, Galata.  
 Roditi, A., Turkia Han 9/10, Stamboul.  
 Sachinis C., & Fils, Couteaux Han, Galata.  
 Saraslanoglou & Prodomides, Nev Chehir Han, No. 7, Stamboul.  
 Schemtob, Fils de A., Tchalian Han, Galata.  
 Sindacato Orientale Italiano, Pinto Han, Stamboul.  
 Stock & Mountain, Philippidès Han. Stamboul.  
 The Swedish Oriental Trading Co., Ménaché Kanzah Béda Han, Stamboul.  
 Toledo & Béhar, Omer Abed Han, 3rd floor, Galata.  
 Tubini, Bernard, 47-50 Union Han, Galata.  
 Whittall, J. W., & Co., Sanassar Han, Stamboul.

#### Glucose

- Corn Products Rafining Co. of New York, Sanrassar Han, Stamboul.

#### Government Contractors

- Fresco, Fils d'Aslan, Iktissad Han, 1-5, Galata.  
 Fringhian, Meg., Messadet Han, Stamboul,

#### Grain & Cereals

- Abazoglou, Jean, Exporters, Abid Han 30, Galata.  
 Balekdjian Brothers, Exp., Küтчүк Turkia Han, Stamboul.  
 Edwards & Sons, Gulbenkian Han, Stamboul  
 Margaritoff, Demetre M, Exp., Arnopoulo Han, Stamboul.  
 Müller Wm. H., & Co., Merkez Richtim Han, Galata.  
 Patrikios, A. S., & Fils, 2, Omer Abed Han, Galata.  
 Toledo & Béhar, Omer Abed Han, 3rd floor, Galata.  
 Whittall, J. W., & Co., Exp., Sanassar Han, Stamboul.

#### Groceries

- Economic Cooperative Society, Ltd. Galata.  
 Faraggi, Maurice, Importer, 293 Grand'Rue de Péra.  
 Harty's Stores, Importers, 27 Tepé Bachi, Péra.

#### Gum Tragacanth

- Gulbenkian Bros. & Co., Exporters, Gulbenkian Han, Stamboul.  
 Hirzel, R. & O., Exps., Buyuk Yeni Han 31, Stamboul.



**Guts (Sausage Casings)**

Arsen, A. G., & C., Exp., Allalemdji Han, Stamboul.

**Hardware and Tools**

Camhi, Raphael, & Fils, Boyadji Han, Stamboul.

Cariciopoulo, Marc C., Importer, Minerva Han, Galata.

Economic Cooperative Society, Ltd., Galata.

Danon & Semack, Importer, Medina Han, Stamboul.

Guessarian, Mihran, 48 Rue Tunnel, Galata.

Hirzel, R. & O. Imp., Buyuk Yeni Han, Stamboul.

Levant Iron & Machinery Co., Ltd., 142/146 Rue Mahmoudieh, Galata.

Merica, Th. N., Imp., Taptas Han, Galata.

Nowill, Sidney, & Co. Imps., Kevork Bey Han, Galata,

**Hosiery**

Douhani Zadé Fils, 25 Sultan Hamam, Stamboul.

**House Furnishings**

Franco, Lazzaro, & Fils, Importers, Findjandjiler, Stamboul.

Yoannidès, Spiro, P., Maison Louvre, Pera

**Household Utensils**

Yoannides, Spiro, P., Maison Louvre, Pera

**Importers (General)**

Amar, S., & Co., Validé Sultan Han, Stamboul.

Brown, Welles & Co., Yildiz Han, Galata.

Camhi, Vitalis R., Boyadji Han, Stamboul.

Cariciopoulo, Marc, C., Minerva Han, Galata.

Charitopoulo, A., Buyuk Aboud Eff. Han 32, Stamboul.

Cosmetto, A., & Co., Omer Abid Han 10/13, Galata.

Dielman, G., Messadet Han, Stamboul.

Hānni, E., Matheo Han 21, Stamboul.

"Intercontinentale", Seir Sefain Han, Galata,

Karnig Agop, Fils de; Aslan Han, Galata.

Laughton, C., & Co., 42 Perchembé Bazar, Galata.

Lebet Frères & Co., Basmadjian Han, Stamboul

Mill, Ernest H., Arslan Han, Galata.

Mizrahi, Oscar, 29 Djedid Han, Stamboul.

Rouso & Danon, Kendros Han, Stamboul.

**Insurance Agents**

Algranti, Moreno, Yeni Han, Sirkedji, Stamboul.

Athanassiades, Bodossaki; Hovaghimian Han, Galata.

Balekdjian Brothers, Turkia Han, Stamboul.

Brown, Welles & Co., Yildiz Han, Galata.

Compte-Calix & Saverio, G. J., «La Foncière», Galata.



Cosmetto, A., & Co. Omer Abed Han 10/13, Galata.  
 Galani, John A., Merkez Richtim Han, Galata.  
 Guerrini, Ugo E., Mgr. Am. Foreign Insurance Assn., Yildiz Han, Galata.  
 Levant Trade Bureau, Niagara Fire Ins. of N. Y., Sinasson Han, Galata.  
 La Fontaine, Edward, & Sons; Allalemdji Han, Stamboul.  
 Metaxa, Zissi N., & Son, Merkez Rihtim Han, Galata.  
 Nahum & Gormezano, Buyuk Kenadjian Han 41, Stamboul.  
 Phouphas, Triandaphyllos M., Yeni Han, No. 8-9, Fermededjiler, Galata.  
 Pervanides, C., & L, Hazapis, Haviar Han 91, Galata.  
 Saraslanoglou & Prodomides, Nev Chehir Han No. 7, Stamboul.  
 Soussa, Ibrahim, & Cie., Edhern Bey Han. No.7 & 8, 55 Rue Mertébani, Galata.  
 Schenker & Co, Keuprulu Han, Stamboul.  
 Tagaris, T. P., Merkez Richtim Han, Galata

### Iron & Steel

Guessarian, Mihran, 48 Rue Tunnel, Galata.  
 Levant Iron & Machinery Co., Ltd., Grand'Rue Mahmoudié, Galata  
 Nahum & Gormezano, 41 Buyuk Kenadjian Han, Stamboul.  
 Nemli Zadeh Frères, Nemli Zadeh Han, Sirkedji, Stamboul.  
 Roditi, A., Importers & Exporters, Turkia Han, Stamboul.

### Jewelry

Mitrani, R., & Co., 22 Kezabdjoglou Han, Stamboul.

### Laces and Embroideries.

Sadullah, Levy & Mandil, Exporters, Mahmoud Pacha, Stamboul.

### Leather

American Foreign Trade Corporation, Mahmoudié Han, Sirkédji, Stamboul.  
 Mac Namara & Co., Aslan Han, Galata.  
 Chasseaud, F. W., Importer, Agopian Han, Galata.  
 Elkiatib, Abbas, Imp., Elkiatib Han, Stamboul.  
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\*\*\*) Died Nov. 29th, 1915.

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**TRADE OPPORTUNITIES**

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL AT CONSTANTINOPLE TAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT ALL COMMERCIAL HOUSES WITHIN ITS TERRITORY DESIRING TO ESTABLISH RELATIONS WITH AMERICAN EXPORTERS OR IMPORTERS OF ANY KIND OF MERCHANDISE WHATSOEVER ARE INVITED TO COMMUNICATE TO THAT EFFECT WITH THE CONSULATE GENERAL WHICH WILL FORWARD THEIR ENQUIRIES TO INTERESTED AMERICAN HOUSES THROUGH THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE WASHINGTON.