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REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1911

ON THE

TRADE AND COMMERCE OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

EDITED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE AND THE BOARD OF TRADE.

REFERENCE TO PREVIOUS REPORT, Annual Series No. 4810.

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SEPTEMBER, 1912.

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

Currency.

	s.	d.
1 peso (100 centavos) ...	= 2	1 (nominally)

The unit of value in the Philippine Islands is the theoretical gold peso, containing 12·9 grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, representing gold value exactly equal to 50 c. United States currency. This parity is maintained by the sale of drafts in the Philippines by the Government on its redemption fund in New York and the sale of drafts in New York by the agent of the Philippine Government on the Government's redemption fund in Manila. The Government's rates of exchange are fixed and represent as nearly as practicable the cost of shipping gold bars between New York and Manila.

Weights and Measures.

Only the metric system is now permitted to be used officially except in the case of lumber, for which British measurements are retained.

Scales, steelyards and the like imported from abroad must be marked in kilos., &c., only; otherwise, if bearing any marks other than those of the metric system they will not be accepted for registration by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

The following table contains a list of the principal towns, giving the provinces, industries and products :—

Town.	Province.	Population.	Industry or Products.
Manila	...	234,409	Distributing centre
Laoag	Ilocos Norte ...	34,454	Tobacco
Batangas ...	Batangas... ...	41,102	Sugar
Cebu	Cebu	57,181	Greatest hemp port in the southern islands
Camiling ...	Tarlac	29,132	Sugar
Tabaco	Albay	22,197	Hemp and copra
Zamboanga ...	Mindanao ...	20,692	Hemp, copra, shells, almaciga and lumber
Dagupan ...	Pangasinan ...	20,357	Paddy
Iloilo	Iloilo	39,812	Sugar
Capiz	Capiz	20,800	Paddy and hemp
Aparri	Cagayan	20,138	Tobacco and maguey
Nueva Caceres ...	Ambos Camarines	12,411	Hemp and paddy
Ormoc	Leyte	30,924	Hemp
San Fernando ...	La Union ...	16,095	Maguey, sugar and tobacco
Calbayog ...	Samar	17,220	Hemp
Silay	Negros Occidental	24,597	Sugar
Vigan	Ilocos Sur ...	33,226	Maguey, sugar and tobacco
Dumaguete ...	Negros Oriental...	14,894	Sugar, hemp and tree cotton
Borongan ...	Samar	14,245	Copra
Sorsogon ...	Sorsogon... ...	13,512	Hemp
Tarlac	Tarlac	12,718	Provincial capital
Romblon ...	Romblon... ...	16,180	Hemp and copra
Lucena	Tayabas	9,375	Copra
Catbalogan ...	Samar	7,758	Hemp
Surigao	Surigao	7,749	Hemp
Cavite	Cavite	16,556	Naval station
Masbate ...	Masbate	5,237	Gold dredging
Jolo	Jolo	1,270	Hemp and shells
Legaspi... ...	Albay	27,901	Greatest hemp port

Reference to previous Report, Annual Series No. 4810.

Report on the Trade and Commerce of the Philippine Islands for the Year 1911

By Mr. Acting Vice-Consul M. Paske Smith.

General remarks.—The total volume of the trade of the Philippine Islands, according to figures kindly supplied by the Bureau of Customs, Manila, amounted to 19,294,112*l.*, of which 10,005,092*l.* represented imports and 9,289,020*l.* exports. The trade as a whole has improved by 471,649*l.*, and this improvement indicates the prosperous condition of the islands at the present time. The excess of imports over exports, which last year (1910) was 1,893,937*l.* against the islands, has this year been reduced to 716,072*l.*

The following table gives the figures of the total trade for the last five years :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1907 ...	6,344,544	6,895,385	13,239,929
1908 ...	6,080,442	6,791,890	12,872,332
1909 ...	6,475,920	7,275,903	13,751,823
1910 ...	10,358,200	8,464,263	18,822,463
1911 ...	10,005,092	9,289,020	19,294,112

The position occupied by the various countries is shown in Annex 1. As foreshadowed in last year's report the United States has acquired a still larger share of the trade. When considering the figures of the imports from the United States it must be borne in mind that the supply officers for the military forces and the Civil Government used, in former years, to declare their purchases on free entries under the provisions of the tariff law then in force, but that now large quantities of these supplies are purchased through local merchants. Accordingly these figures, which formerly were excluded from the returns, are now included.

The amount of such importations was about 1,000,000*l.* In imports the United States fell off, due largely to over-stocking in 1910 and the general depression towards the end of the year, felt throughout the islands on account of damage done to the crops by storms and typhoons, and later by drought. These conditions were reflected in the trade of foreign countries, the imports from many of

which declined. French Indo-China shows an increase, due to increased importations of rice. The same remark applies to the Dutch East Indies.

Taking into consideration the above described conditions, the export trade shows a creditable increase. The United States took over 500,000*l.* worth more than in 1910. This was due to increased purchases of copra and sugar. Exports to the United Kingdom and Italy fell off slightly, while those to Belgium and France increased owing to their larger purchases of copra. Austria-Hungary took reduced quantities of leaf tobacco. The exports to Germany and Japan show increases, principally owing to larger shipments of hemp and maguey. On the whole the slight increase of the export trade for 1911 leads one to expect that, provided conditions improve, the excess of imports over exports will soon disappear.

The main resources of the islands are still agricultural. The purchasing power depends on the yield from hemp, sugar, copra and tobacco. The year 1910 must be looked upon (especially in the case of imports) as an abnormal and experimental year. Large imports were made from the United States and much stock was held over. In 1911 the country suffered much damage from storms and typhoons, and during the last quarter a drought set in, which continued into 1912. The crops have been severely damaged, and this means a decreased purchasing power. Already the effects are being felt, notably in the cotton cloths trade. The effects, however, of the customs tariff are making themselves felt, and should internal conditions improve the islands will soon make up the setback occasioned by present weather conditions.

Imports.—The import trade in 1911 was valued at 10,005,092*l.*, a decrease of 353,108*l.* Decreases were experienced in many lines. The largest decrease was in cotton cloths. There were increases in cars and carriages, cement, iron and steel, oils, rice, silks, and wines and spirits. The disturbing factor in the imports of the islands is the large quantities of rice which in recent years it has been found necessary to import.

Animals. Cattle.—A thriving business in this trade was commenced in 1911 with Western Australia. The cattle are brought to a quarantine station specially built at Mariveles, some 20 miles from Manila, where they are held in quarantine for slaughter. Cattle continued to be imported from Pnom penh, Indo-China. The cattle trade between Hong-Kong and the Philippines, which was once flourishing, has been killed by stringent quarantine regulations. It is hoped that it will be revived in the near future.

Cottons.—The value of the imports of cotton was 1,900,924*l.*, a decrease of 283,462*l.* Over-stocking in goods from the United States accounts for some of the loss ; but the heavy drought, with storms and typhoons early in the year and the consequent damage to the crops, is also a factor. The United States held the market in prints, grey cloths and white shirtings. In other dearer lines, such as printed muslins, bleached and dyed yarns, the trade remained with the United Kingdom. Large importations of grey yarns were made from Japan. The United Kingdom will find it difficult to keep her share in this trade

against the 27 per cent. *ad valorem* duty. Orders which might have gone to the United Kingdom went to the United States. Already a further decrease is observed for 1912. The heavy drought has continued into 1912, and thus the purchasing power of the people has become much impaired. Business is now being done in the cheapest lines.

Iron and steel.—This trade was valued at 1,287,236*l.*, an increase of 129,014*l.* over 1910. The volume of this trade is an exception to the general decrease in imports, but the increase has gone to the credit of the United States. Aided by the protective tariff the United States made during 1911 still further inroads into almost every branch of the iron and steel trade. The chief exception was in rails for railways, in which the imports from the United States decreased. In bar iron and iron and steel sheets and structural material the United States dominated the market; the same remark applies to the automobile trade. European countries supplied the larger part of the trade in small tools and cutlery. In sugar machinery the United Kingdom still held her own. The United States has also entered this market during 1911. The increase in sugar machinery will continue, due to the boom in this industry which free trade in sugar with the United States has caused.

Rice.—The situation in the rice trade became so acute during 1911 that the Government were compelled to intervene and enter the market as sellers in order to keep down the rising prices, which went as high as 9 pesos 50 c. per cavan. The source of supply was, as usual, Indo-China, with smaller quantities from Java and Japan.

Wines and spirits.—This trade showed a slight improvement over 1910. Business conditions improved somewhat during the latter half of the year under review.

Coal.—As usual coal imports were divided between Australia and Japan.

Exports.—The export trade for 1911 was valued at 9,289,020*l.*, an increase of 824,757*l.* The increase is due to larger exports of sugar to the United States and of copra to Europe. Hemp and cigars show a decline.

Copra.—The year 1911 shows a still further increase in the production of copra and a corresponding decrease in the manufacture of cocoanut oil for local consumption. As in former years the largest purchaser was France. Increased shipments went to the United Kingdom, United States, Belgium, Spain and Japan. Netherlands, Mexico and Hong-Kong appeared as new buyers. Germany and Italy both took less.

The increasing price of the staple has given a great impetus to the industry, and much land is being sought for the purpose of cocoanut cultivation. The demand, however, still keeps pace with the supply.

Hemp.—The export of hemp further declined, being 146,208 tons, valued at 3,025,036*l.*, in 1911 compared to 160,595 tons, valued at 3,432,358*l.*, in 1910. The hemp situation is causing serious thought amongst both producers and merchants. Efforts are being made to improve the quality by introducing better methods of collection

and purchase in the provinces. This matter has the attention of the Hemp Association. The United States took considerably less than in 1910. Manila hemp, handicapped by the exportation tax, cannot compete with the Mexican sisal. Attempts are now being made to get this tax removed. As regards grade a certain improvement was shown, but so long as the present prices for low grade continue little increase in this line can be expected.

Kapok.—Philippine kapok was for the first time an article of export; the total quantity exported was 119 tons. The United States was the principal buyer at from 32 to 34 c. gold per lb. c.i.f. New York. In time the supply from the Philippines should increase.

Maguey.—The export of this fibre increased over 1910. The United Kingdom took an increased quantity, while other buyers were France, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain and British India.

Sugar.—The quantity exported was 205,392 tons, the highest since 1896. The largest amount went to the United States. The prices obtained were fair, averaging about 6 pesos 50 c. basis 88° Iloilos to July, when the shortage in the European beet crop put up values of all sugar, and transactions were made at 9 pesos for the said grade in August.

The quantity of sugar, however, then held was small and chiefly in the hands of the export houses and middlemen. Thus the planters did not derive much benefit from the phenomenal rise in prices.

Capital is being attracted to this industry, thus facilitating the establishment of larger sugar centrals. In general the system of cultivation and polarisation is still antiquated, and the gradual introduction of modern methods will increase both quality and output.

The year 1912 crop shows a considerable falling-off in quantity owing to the prolonged drought since last October.

Tobacco, unmanufactured.—The export in this trade increased. The bulk going to Spain as usual. Nearly all European countries, except Austria-Hungary, increased their purchases.

Cigars and cigarettes.—The trade in cigars, while showing an increase over 1909, suffered a severe setback from 1910. The reason is the over-stocking of the American market, which is easily the largest buyer. Efforts are now being made to advertise the better grades of Philippine cigars in the United States. The Tobacco Association took the matter up, and certain regulations were made as to the size and grades of tobacco to be used for the manufacture of cigars for the United States.

The trade in cigarettes shows a slight decrease all round with the exception of Hong-Kong, which colony took an increased quantity.

Agriculture.—Agricultural conditions show a decided improvement. The four main resources of the islands—sugar, cocoanuts, tobacco and hemp—are receiving much attention. Both local and foreign capitalists are investing money in sugar land and putting up modern mills. The high price now being realised for copra has added to the number of acres of land allotted to the cultivation of cocoanuts. Efforts are being made by co-operation between the Bureau of Agriculture and planters to improve the quality of tobacco, and

when improvement comes there should be a corresponding demand for Philippine tobacco.

During the latter half of 1911 severe storms and floods were experienced, and later a general drought set in, which has worked considerable harm to all crops. A tabulated statement is annexed (Annex 4) showing the crops for the fiscal year 1911, and the following are the estimates for the fiscal year 1912 :—

Rice	50	per cent. of the 1911 production
Abaca (hemp) ...	95	,, ,, ,,
Copra	110	,, ,, ,,
Sugar	80	,, ,, ,,
Corn	70	,, ,, ,,
Tobacco	90	,, ,, ,,

The total area of the Philippines is 119,542 square miles, of which approximately 7 per cent. is given up to the above crops. Other areas cultivated are maguey, 13,366 hectares, and coffee, 1,948 hectares.

Stock raising and animals.—The campaign against rinderpest continues. The use of anti-rinderpest serum has been abandoned. The Veterinary Department have been using every effort to separate and quarantine animals known to be infected, and to effect this their attention has been confined to areas known to be badly infected. The assistance of scouts and constabulary has been enlisted to aid in effectual quarantine. Already good results have been obtained and the situation is improving. Unfortunately a fresh outbreak has occurred in the south (Island of Panay), but by applying the above methods it is hoped to have the disease soon under control. The efforts of the authorities being centred on rinderpest but little attention has been given to *surra*. This latter, however, has shown no signs of spreading. Foot-and-mouth disease has appeared occasionally amongst imported cattle from Indo-China. Pleuro-pneumonia exists amongst the cattle arriving for slaughter from Australia, but, as they are held at Sisiman, no danger exists.

NOTE.—Detailed reports on the agriculture of the islands are issued by the Bureau of Agriculture, Manila, and those interested can obtain them from the Director of that Bureau.

Forestry.—The following figures have been taken from a publication of the Bureau of Forestry, being an estimate in round numbers of the commercial forest area and the stand of the different types :—

Class.	Per Cent.	Area.		Stand, Board Feet per Acre.	Total Stand in 1,000,000 Board Feet.
		Sq. miles.	Acres.		
Dipterocash ...	75	30,000	19,200,000	10,000	192,000
Molave	10	4,000	2,560,000	3,000	2,680
Pine	5	2,000	1,280,000	2,000	2,560
Mangrove	2	800	512,000	2,000	1,024
Mountain	8	3,200	2,048,000	...*	...*
Total ...	100	40,000	25,600,000	...	...

* Purely protective forest.

During the year three concessions have been granted to lumbering companies over large areas, and providing these companies are sufficiently capitalised good results should be obtained.

The total wood produced during the fiscal year 1911 was 184,628 cubic metres. Minor forest products were produced as follows :—

Tan bark	... Kilos.	2,012,385
Dye bark	... ,,	87,229
Wood oils	... Litres	77,540
Almaciga	... Kilos.	707,732
Bejuco (bent wood)	... ,,	4,593,655
Guttapercha ...	... ,,	115,674
Rubber	... ,,	1,466

The following table shows the gum and resins actually exported :—

	Kilos.	£
Copal... ...	762,745	9,940
Rubber ...	318	60
Guttapercha...	101,478	8,200

Mining.—Mining is gradually recovering from the setback caused by storms and floods. The output of gold was considerably curtailed by destructive typhoons, which crippled mining operations in Benguet, formerly the largest producing district.

The following are figures of production for 1909–11 :—

Articles.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	£	£	£
Iron...	3,107	2,002	2,915
Gold	49,519	30,886	37,990
Copper	...	...	60
Coal...	19,718	17,625	13,000
Clay products	42,284	43,000	45,000
Salt...	37,536	38,000	35,000

Railways.—The various railway companies are gradually extending their lines. The following sections were opened in 1911:—

Line.	From—	To—	Length Opened.
			Kiloms.
Paniqui–Tayug	Cuyapo	Rosales	14,393
Noveleta–Naic	Salinas	Naic	15,600
Calamba–Santa Cruz ...	Bay	Magdalena ...	18,632
Luta–Batangas	Lipa	Batangas ...	24,940
Main line south	Luta	San Pablo ...	18,853
Total length opened...			92,418

Harbour works.—Practically no change has been made in the harbour, beyond a certain amount of dredging. The recommendation of the Collector of Customs to build additional piers has not yet been carried out, owing to lack of funds.

Shipping.—Tables showing the total foreign shipping and British shipping are annexed. The British flag still retains its place by a large margin. The transfer of two local vessels to the American flag and the extension of the run of another local line to include Iloilo and Cebu, caused a slight fall in the tonnage of the British flag; but British shipping is nevertheless on the increase and the number of freighters calling regularly has increased. Efforts are being made by local merchants to obtain direct communication with the United States, and will, no doubt, soon be successful. At the time of writing the German Lloyd European Mail Line have commenced a monthly call. It is expected that the Japanese Mail Line (Nippon Yusen Kaisha) may do the same. Other established services are to be found in last year's (1910) report.

Health, &c.—At the close of the year 1911 health conditions were most promising. The death-rate among adults compares not unfavourably with that of the United States and Europe. Efforts are now being made to deal with the great infant mortality. Owing to the prevalence of plague in China, stringent quarantine regulations were made, with the result that the disease was kept out of the islands. Cholera is non-existent. Small-pox has found but few victims, and of those the greater number were children who had not been vaccinated. The leper colony at Culion has proved a complete success, and all known cases of leprosy are segregated there.

Hotel.—The new hotel (Manila Hotel) has, at the date of writing, been finished, and guests are already being received. Other hotel accommodation has been improved.

Publicity.—The Manila Merchants' Association, to which most merchants, both native and foreign, belong, is co-operating with the Government in spreading literature on the resources of the islands. A Trade Commissioner has been appointed to represent the islands in the United States.

Exhibition and carnival.—An exhibition of Philippine products was held in February, 1912, during carnival week, and proved a complete success. Local importers took the opportunity to exhibit imports, especially machinery. The next exhibition is fixed for 1914, but no doubt a smaller one will, as usual, be held in conjunction with the carnival.

Annex 1.—TOTAL Trade of the Philippine Islands during the Years 1909–11 by Countries.

Country.	1909.		1910.		1911.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
British Empire—	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	1,134,838	1,097,578	1,347,034	1,452,525	1,165,843	1,407,021
Australasia	517,471	99,622	521,557	103,248	533,791	95,634
British East Indies	195,043	161,389	220,065	217,715	228,146	219,269
Hong-Kong	91,708	450,852	122,888	236,014	171,946	193,964
Canada	5,243	1,076	18,875	10,736	3,698	15,092
Other colonies and dependencies ...	487	3,544	694	5,216	...	...
Total, British Empire ...	1,944,790	1,814,061	2,231,113	2,025,454	2,103,424	1,930,980
United States	1,342,777	3,068,023	4,180,946	3,592,026	3,991,046	4,130,631
Austria-Hungary	20,572	35,658	28,950	64,441	40,515	11,807
Belgium	68,561	162,890	82,259	148,387	60,424	291,147
China	544,212	313,565	536,786	154,319	415,947	109,931
France	219,838	986,649	238,801	1,601,628	239,322	1,724,176
French Indo-China...	981,176	2,265	1,390,200	2,344	1,425,812	2,264
Germany	378,392	189,774	495,734	150,686	446,050	268,861
Italy	32,330	138,927	33,389	136,189	43,757	104,898
Japan	337,708	56,953	546,656	55,721	557,927	117,813
Netherlands	46,590	37,528	40,861	61,026	36,908	89,103
Dutch East Indies	91,091	9,534	54,520	11,540	79,996	8,665
Siam	31,433	2,511	23,967	3,270	95,987	1,487
Spain...	294,981	436,149	311,902	413,644	249,067	456,869
Switzerland	110,956	4,252	119,884	14,770	97,211	10,103
Other countries	30,513	17,164	42,232	28,818	121,699	30,285
Grand total	6,475,920	7,275,903	10,358,200	8,464,263	10,005,092	9,289,020

Annex 2.—IMPORTS into the Philippine Islands during the Years 1909–11.

Articles.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Animals—				£	£	£
Cattle ... Number	39,161	60,789	37,198	177,797	275,797	202,740
Horses ... ,,	386	821	397	8,444	17,823	9,773
All other	...	...	...	7,152	1,244	3,661
Total	...	...	...	193,393	294,864	216,174
Brass and manufactures thereof ...	...	...	...	36,561	50,781	44,732
Cereals and cereal products	...	...	...	333,282	497,463	405,761
Cars and carriages	...	...	...	51,153	153,600	258,737
Cement ... ... Lbs.	72,857,502	133,569,199	...	64,153	125,159	131,336
Coal ... ... Tons	220,533	532,591	...	130,488	349,853	253,963
Cotton and manufactures thereof ...	...	...	...	1,498,892	2,184,386	1,900,924
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	...	...	...	499,185	1,158,222	1,287,236
Meat and dairy products	...	...	...	444,706	594,925	593,174
Oils	...	...	...	260,126	285,017	362,031
Rice ... ... Lbs.	368,442,959	435,025,385	...	998,751	1,248,200	1,410,885
Silk and manufactures thereof	...	...	...	111,874	152,998	159,084
Spirits, wines and malt liquors... ...	...	...	...	130,777	97,614	100,610
Tobacco and manufactures thereof ...	...	...	...	16,855	46,721	36,932
Wool and manufactures thereof ...	...	...	...	29,748	67,191	63,492
All other articles	...	...	...	1,675,976	3,051,206	2,780,021
Grand total ...				6,475,920	10,358,200	10,005,092

Annex 3.—TOTAL Exports from the Philippine Islands during the Years 1909–11.

Articles.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1909.	1910.	1911.
				£	£	£
Copra ... ... Lbs.	240,374,599	265,618,602	313,378,480	1,598,514	2,216,470	2,712,409
Fibres, vegetables, textile grasses and manufactures thereof	...	...	...	27,571	119,662	18,500
Gums and resins	...	...	...	20,890	20,337	26,161
Hats	...	...	...	49,810	58,107	82,064
Hemp ... ... Tons	165,299	160,595	146,208	3,520,000	3,432,358	3,025,036
Kapok ... ... ,,	...	...	119	...	...	3,835
Maguey ... ... ,,	4,066	2,606	4,484	60,103	42,207	61,158
Oils	...	...	...	15,722	9,489	11,535
Sugar ... ... Lbs.	285,116,244	267,796,166	460,078,408	1,168,392	1,505,080	2,300,140
Tobacco, unmanufactured ... ,,	20,976,743	21,926,744	27,656,359	320,072	331,946	388,934
Cigars ... ... Number	151,457,000	184,407,000	134,830,000	365,527	574,929	396,220
Cigarettes ... ... ,,	23,337,000	35,629,000	30,170,000	4,380	8,467	6,528
All other exports...	...	...	...	124,922	145,211	256,500
Total	...	...	...	7,275,903	8,464,263	9,289,020

Annex 4.—STATISTICS on Principal Crops for Fiscal Year 1911. Compiled from the Official Reports submitted by the Executive Officers of 1 City, 716 Municipalities, 80 Townships, 22 Rancherias and 7 Settlements.

Crop.	Area Cultivated.	Product.	Amount Produced.	Approximate Average Value per Unit in Provincial Markets.	Approximate Value of Cocoanut Products in Provincial Markets.	Approximate Total Value in Provincial Markets.
	Hectares.			Pesos.	Pesos c.	Pesos c.
Rice	1,043,757	Cleaned rice ... ...Kilos.	574,842,688	0·1148	...	65,991,940 58
Abaca	404,160	Philippine hemp ... ... „	171,879,598	0·16	...	27,500,735 68
Cocoanuts	208,476	Ripe nuts, used as food Number	154,980,726	0·03	4,649,421 78	
		Copra ... ...Kilos.	118,323,114	0·15	17,748,467 10	
		Cocoanut oil ... ...Litres	6,602,966	0·30	1,980,889 80	
		Tuba (a beverage) ... ... „	37,649,880	0·05	1,882,494 0	
						26,261,272 68
Sugar cane	120,313	Crude sugar and panochas ...Kilos.	243,924,574	0·10	...	24,392,457 40
Corn	302,516	Shelled corn ... ...Litres	186,404,700	0·0468	...	8,723,739 96
Tobacco	69,015	Leaf tobacco ... ...Kilos.	25,518,132	0·27	...	6,889,895 64
Total...	2,148,237		...	...	...	159,760,041 94

NOTE.—10 pesos = 1*l.* (approximately).

Annex 5.—STATEMENT of the Number and Registered Net Tonnage of Foreign Steamers and Sailing Vessels Entered and Cleared at all Ports in the Philippine Islands during the Calendar Year 1911.

ENTERED.

STEAM Vessels.

Port.	With Cargo.		In Ballast.	
	Vessels.	Registered Tonnage.	Vessels.	Registered Tonnage.
Manila	546	1,269,427	48	122,269
Cebu	144	209,487	12	36,465
Iloilo	65	105,618	17	49,700
Jolo	14	15,562	...	...
Zamboanga ...	33	38,503	2	1,500
Balabac	22	689	...	...
Total ...	824	1,639,286	79	209,934

SAILING Vessels.

Port.	With Cargo.		In Ballast.	
	Vessels.	Registered Tonnage.	Vessel.	Registered Tonnage.
Manila	1	181	...	...
Zamboanga ...	1	34	1	40
Total ...	2	215	1	40

CLEARED.

STEAM Vessels.

Port.	With Cargo.		In Ballast.	
	Vessels.	Registered Tonnage.	Vessels.	Registered Tonnage.
Manila	400	1,012,939	218	401,322
Cebu	90	189,376	35	54,917
Iloilo	14	37,185	30	44,197
Jolo	13	13,260	1	2,302
Zamboanga ...	17	17,524	12	13,871
Balabac	20	432	2	257
Total	554	1,270,716	298	516,866

SAILING Vessels (in Ballast).

Port—	Vessels.	Registered Tonnage.
Jolo	1	34
Zamboanga ...	1	34
Total	2	68

Annex 6.—STATEMENT of British Vessels Entered and Cleared at Manila during the Year 1911.

ENTERED.

From—	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom ...	11	63,897	...	...	11	63,897
Hong-Kong	107	144,204	15	35,105	122	179,309
Australia	46	106,858	1	3,460	47	110,318
Straits Settlements ...	7	14,468	1	69	8	14,537
British India	1	3,203	...	...	1	3,203
China	48	77,123	2	6,556	50	83,679
Japan	9	24,636	12	33,768	21	58,404
Dalny	1	1,192	1	3,020	2	4,212
United States	47	183,259	...	...	47	183,259
France	1	1,041	...	...	1	1,041
French Cochin-China...	6	6,891	...	...	6	6,891
Egypt	1	3,209	...	...	1	3,209
Total	285	629,981	32	81,978	317	711,959

CLEARED.

To—	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom ...	16	77,330	...	...	16	77,330
Hong-Kong	119	160,948	17	26,158	136	187,106
Australia	9	13,147	11	24,980	20	38,127
Straits Settlements ...	1	2,896	2	2,064	3	4,960
British India	...	...	2	6,151	2	6,151
China	26	37,038	21	33,147	47	70,185
Japan	8	24,324	4	10,425	12	34,749
United States	47	187,058	...	...	47	187,058
France	23	69,413	...	...	23	69,413
French Cochin-China...	1	5,747	6	12,514	7	18,261
Italy	1	2,667	...	...	1	2,667
Java	...	...	2	6,039	2	6,039
Netherlands	1	3,020	...	...	1	3,020
Total	252	583,588	65	121,478	317	705,066

ILOILO.

Mr. Acting Vice-Consul Price reports as follows :—

Imports. Piece-goods and yarns (cotton).—The market for these goods was unusually dull in 1911. The shortage in the rice crop was in some measure to blame. The large quantities of American trouserings imported last year are being gradually worked off, but very few lines have found a permanent market. It is most likely that as soon as supplies of these goods are cleared buyers will again turn their attention to British and Continental cloths as being more suited to the climate and produced in more varied assortments. Printed cottons of the cheap standard quality are all imported from the United States of America, but some of the better class goods still come from the United Kingdom, although in small quantity. Mercerised yarns, which were formerly imported from Europe, now come almost exclusively from Japan. The quality is good and the price lower than similar yarns can be brought from Europe. White shirtings have been receiving a good deal of attention from United States' manufacturers and fair quantities have been coming to this market. In the cheaper grades it may be said that they have come to stay, and will compete strongly with qualities that formerly came from the United Kingdom.

Galvanised iron.—The demand for both plain and corrugated sheets continues good. During the past year there has been considerable activity in the building trade, both in Panay and Negros, and prospects are good for the continuance for the next few years. American sheets practically command the market, but some well-known British brands are still imported, although in decreasing quantities.

Yellow metal sheeting and copper nails.—There has been fair business doing in these articles, both British and Continental, the former having the larger consumption owing to the brands being better known. Some owners of craft are substituting plain galvanised iron for yellow metal, and claim to get satisfactory results.

All yellow metal sheetings are entitled to free entry under the present tariff arrangements.

Hollowware.—The demand is small but steady. Japanese manufactures are coming in in increasing quantities, and may ultimately cut out goods from other sources.

Linseed oil and paints are always in good demand. British productions still hold the market, although the Americans are pushing hard to get into the business.

Bar iron.—Belgian iron still holds the market, but demand is small.

Reinforcing steel bars.—There is an increasing demand owing to the erection of up-to-date concrete buildings. United States products command the market.

Wire nails.—The Americans are trying hard to control this business, but quantities continue to come from the Continent.

Machinery.—The importations into this port are principally for use in connection with sugar plantations, and consist chiefly of small three-roller sugar cane crushing mills with boilers, practically all of

which are of British manufacture; light portable tramway rails and cane wagons largely of German manufacture with a small amount of American and still less of French, with little or no British make. There were quite a number of small single furrow ploughs, all of American manufacture. A few sets of steam ploughs of British manufacture were imported.

Two small sugar factories capable of producing about 15 tons each of sugar per day of 12 hours are in course of erection, the machinery for which being all of British manufacture. These factories are for the production of 96° centrifugal sugar.

During the early part of the year there was a good demand for new British machinery, but towards the close of the year there was no demand or inquiries.

Rice.—Imports were 31,345 tons against 25,050 tons in 1910. Importations for the coming year should be heavier, as the local crop has been very light owing to scarcity of rain.

Petroleum.—Importations amounted to 170,214 cases. This is an increase of over 85,000 cases on last year's figures.

Coal.—34,994 tons were imported during the year as against 39,747 tons in 1910.

Cattle.—The importations have fallen off somewhat, 9,107 head against 14,328 head last year.

Cement shows an increase, 37,356 barrels imported during the year against 30,500 barrels in 1910.

Exports. Sugar.—The total crop for the year was 136,145 tons, showing an increase of 47,891 tons over the crop of 1910. Prices ruled higher the latter part of the year and touched 14*l.* 5*s.* per ton in August to September; the lowest price was in January, viz., 8*l.* 15*s.* per ton. During the year 136,616 tons were exported as follows :—

To—	Tons.
United States	129,750
China ...	6,866

Prospects for the coming crop are not so good owing to the drought. The estimate is 100,000 tons.

Copra.—Production shows a small increase, doubtless due to the high prices ruling. The total exports for the year were 3,022 tons.

Sapanwood.—The export has fallen off considerably, only 1,154 tons being shipped against 2,000 tons in 1910. This is chiefly due to the trouble in China, which country takes practically all the sapanwood exported from this port.

Shipping shows a further increase, 200 vessels having entered the port with a net tonnage of 343,789 tons against 172 vessels in 1910. The United Kingdom again heads the list with 99 steamers, Norway drops to third place and the United States now occupies the second. The increase in the American trade is due to the fact that the steamers " Zafiro " and " Rubi " (previously under the British flag), running from Hong-Kong to the Philippines, were put under the American flag during the latter part of last year.

RETURN of Principal Articles of Import at Iloilo during the Year 1911.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	From—
		£	
Rice ... ... Tons	31,345	376,197	Saigon and Hong-Kong
Petroleum ... Cases	21,000	5,468	Sumatra
	149,214	41,797	United States
Coal ... Tons	19,086	23,858	Australia
	7,226	6,503	Borneo
	8,682	8,682	Japan
Cattle and carabaos (water buffaloes) Head	9,107	104,730	Cochin-China
Cement ... Casks	37,356	18,678	Hong-Kong chiefly
Flour ... Sacks	138,000	32,344	United States and Australia
Milk ... Cases	10,686	11,687	United Kingdom, United States and Switzerland

RETURN of Principal Articles of Export from Iloilo during the Year 1911.

	Tons.	£
Raw sugar	136,616	1,536,900
Copra ...	3,022	56,672
Sapanwood	1,154	2,020

RETURN of all Shipping at the Port of Iloilo during the Year 1911.

ENTERED.

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
British ...	99	181,685
United States	35	56,665
Spanish ...	13	31,303
Norwegian	22	24,009
German	12	23,993
Japanese	7	14,886
French	7	7,203
Chinese	5	4,045
Total...	200	343,789

CLEARED.

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
British	101	185,509
United States ...	34	55,046
Spanish	13	31,303
Norwegian	22	24,009
German	12	23,993
Japanese	6	13,136
French	7	7,203
Chinese	5	4,045
Total...	200	344,244

NOTE.—The British steamships "Strathgyle," of 2,837 tons, and "Kaifong," of 987 tons, were in port on the evening of December 31, 1910, and were cleared in 1911. The Japanese steamship "Shinmei Maru," of 1,750 tons, and the United States steamship "Zafiro," of 1,619 tons, were in port on the evening of December 31, 1911, uncleared.

RETURN of British Vessels Entered and Cleared at the Port of Iloilo, with their Net Tonnage.

ENTERED.

From—	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Hong-Kong	50	60,997	6	18,153	56	79,150
Newcastle, New South Wales	7	18,241	...	...	7	18,241
United States	6	17,384	...	...	6	17,384
China	3	3,648	3	7,708	6	11,356
Cochin-China	5	4,603	...	...	5	4,603
Singapore	3	3,142	1	2,932	4	6,074
Borneo	1	1,227	...	...	1	1,227
Japan	...	...	5	15,871	5	15,871
Total	75	109,242	15	44,664	90	153,906

CLEARED.

To—	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Hong-Kong	28	34,356	...	...	28	34,356
United States	25	76,470	...	...	25	76,470
China	2	2,444	1	3,005	3	5,449
Marseilles	1	3,124	...	...	1	3,124
Newcastle, New South Wales	...	...	3	8,292	3	8,292
Cochin-China	...	...	6	5,830	6	5,830
Total	56	116,394	10	17,127	66	133,521

CEBU.

Mr. Vice-Consul Knowles reports as follows :—

Imports.—The feature of the year has again been the large increase in importations from the United States of America as a result of favourable tariff legislation, referred to in last report, but there has also been a marked increase in import trade generally. The United Kingdom obtained little share of the increase, but the total value of importations of cotton goods from the United Kingdom is slightly in excess of that of the previous year.

Business in the early part of the year was bad, with stocks in first and second hands heavy and unwieldy, partly as a result of too free importations from the United States and too free purchases by dealers of new goods, which later proved unsuitable for native trade in the shops.

A fire which destroyed property to the value of 100,000*l.*—mostly covered by insurance—occurred in the Chinese business section in the month of July.

Prices for both hemp and copra, which had ruled low during the early part of the year, improved from June onwards, and the improvement was soon reflected in the import market, business in the latter half of the year being somewhat over normal.

White shirtings.—United States manufacturers are steadily improving the finish of their goods, and while they have still much to do in this respect to meet native ideas, yet it seems certain that they will eventually capture the trade in low and medium qualities. The trade in fine cloths is still almost confined to Manchester goods.

White drills.—American goods have made some headway during the year, but Manchester goods are still superior, and most of the old-established marks continue to find a ready sale. American coloured drills and coverts are replacing these goods as suiting cloths to some extent in native favour.

Grey drills, grey sheetings.—Supplies are drawn entirely from the United States of America, where manufacturers have readily met the requirements of the trade.

Prints.—United States manufacturers are gradually monopolising the trade in both plain and fancy goods.

Printed muslins, lawns, &c.—British goods still keep their hold on the market, and so far American competition has been little felt. For printed muslins especially there is a large outlet for attractive designs.

Yarns.—For British white and Turkey-red yarns there is a steady outlet, and they continue to hold their position in the market. There is a small outlet for fancy, coloured yarns, also of British manufacture.

Iron and steel.—United States manufacturers have strengthened their hold on this business during the year, the total importations of sheets and plates into the islands from the United States having increased from 6,674,469 kilos. in 1910 to 9,307,335 kilos. in 1911. Importations from all sources for 1911 were 11,000,000 kilos. against 8,000,000 kilos. for the previous year, of which British manufacturers supplied 1,799,731 kilos. in 1911 against 1,571,870 kilos. in 1910. Only a few of the best known British marks of galvanised iron sheets are now inquired for.

Bar iron.—British and Belgian manufacturers have secured the bulk of this trade during the year.

Wire nails.—There has been no change in the position during the year. United States manufacturers continue to do the bulk of the business, the total value of importation from the United Kingdom into the islands only amounting to 1,944 dol. against 55,926 dol. from the United States of America.

Paints.—Well known British brands have held their place in the market during the period under review, and importations from the United Kingdom show a slight increase over those of the previous year.

Oil, linseed.—More than 50 per cent. of the total importations came from the United Kingdom. Importations from British India were second in point of quantity.

Glassware.—Importations from the United Kingdom show a falling-off.

Tools.—The United States of America is now the largest exporter to this market, but importations from the United Kingdom show no diminution as compared with those of the previous year.

Earthenware, &c.—While total importations into the islands from the United Kingdom increased during the year, those from Germany show a still larger increase and exceeded British importations in value.

Petroleum.—Imports during the year amounted to 212,000 cases as compared to 190,838 cases during 1910.

Coal.—Imports amounted to 38,670 tons, an increase of 3,195 tons as compared to 1910; 34,044 tons came from Newcastle, New South Wales, and the balance came from Japanese mines.

Rice.—Importations amounted to 41,143 tons as compared to 50,800 tons in 1910, the falling-off being due entirely to the British and French Governments prohibiting exportation from Rangoon and Saigon during the latter part of the year.

Exports. Hemp.—There had been a falling-off in production during 1911 as compared to 1910, the figures being 42,300 and 45,296 tons respectively. Prices varied comparatively little during the 12 months and were never sufficiently good to encourage planters, consequently estates have been gradually abandoned, or where the land is suitable the trees have been cut down and cocoanuts planted in their place. It appears probable that the production during next year will show a further considerable falling-off through this cause.

High-grade hemp, owing to the low prices ruling, has become very scarce, medium to low grades forming fully 90 per cent. of the total production. The very coarse hemp, so greatly in evidence in 1910, has to a great extent been eliminated.

Total shipments amounted to 42,102 tons against 45,705 tons in 1910, the distribution being as follows :—

	1910. Tons.	1911. Tons.
United States ...	26,620	23,229
United Kingdom	7,005	7,443
Continent ...	602	780
Japan	292	99
Manila	11,186	10,551

Practically all the hemp shipped to Manila was transhipped to the United Kingdom and Continental ports.

Maguey production has suffered greatly, owing to the low prices ruling throughout the year, and many plantations have been cleared in order to utilise the ground for more remunerative products.

Exports only amount to 9,029 bales as compared to 10,958 bales during 1910. The prospects for 1912 are still less favourable.

Sugar.—The prices ruled comparatively high during the year, and a great impetus has been given to this branch of the trade owing to the sugar having free entry into America. The crop was about 6,500 tons, which is greatly in excess of the crops for some years past. The 1912 crop is expected to be almost double that of 1911.

Copra.—The production shows a steady increase, the exports amounting to 38,080 tons against 32,507 tons in 1910. A great deal of land has been put to the cultivation of cocoanuts, and in the course of five or six years there is little doubt that this industry will take first place in rank of importance in the export trade of this port.

Harbour works.—An extension is now being made to the wharf, which will enable vessels of not exceeding 30 feet draught to load alongside with perfect safety. The work is expected to be finished by December next.

Water system.—The work was completed in November, and will be opened to the public soon.

The reservoir holds 400,000,000 gallons, which feeds into a distribution tank holding 4,000,000 gallons, situated 6 kiloms. from Cebu, at a height of 80 metres above the city.

The source of supply is impounded rainwater.

COMPARATIVE Table showing Exports from Cebu during the Years 1901 and 1911.

		1901.	1911.
Sugar	... Piculs	128,650	82,336
Hemp	... „	125,968	336,813
Copra	... „	45,263	597,282
Maguey	... Bales	...	9,029

IMPORTS of Rice, Coal and Petroleum during the Year 1911.

From—	Rice.	Coal.	Petroleum.
	Bags.	Tons.	Cases.
Saigon...	735,841	...	...
Australia	...	34,044	...
Japan	...	4,626	...
United States ...	...	...	157,000
Sumatra	...	...	55,000
Total	735,841	38,670	212,000

COMPARATIVE List of Shipments of Hemp, Copra and Sugar during the last Five Years.

Year.	Hemp.			Copra.			Sugar.	
	United Kingdom.	United States.	Various.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Various.	China.	United States.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
1907	80,530	107,701	7,253	25,712	...	239,776	48,010	...
1908	94,680	153,432	31,120	8,800	12,176	298,464	66,011	...
1909	91,280	231,568	41,384	17,600	...	381,528	20,332	...
1910	56,043	212,962	96,638	44,800	5,200	470,121	468	26,064
1911	59,545	185,822	91,446	35,200	38,000	536,082	...	82,336

COMPARATIVE Note of Tonnage Arrived in Cebu during the Year 1911.

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
British ...	121	237,319
United States	38	52,744
German ...	7	12,526
Norwegian	4	3,562
French ...	3	3,267
Japanese ...	4	10,956
Total...	177	320,374

REPORTS of the Annual Series have been recently issued from His Majesty's Diplomatic and Consular Officers at the following places, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title-page:—

			Price
ABYSSINIA	4893	Harrar. Trade, 1911–12	1d
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	4785	Buenos Ayres. Trade, &c., 1910	2½d
	4790	Rosario. Trade, 1910	4d
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY	4878	Hungary. Trade, &c., 1911	2d
	4923	Dalmatia. Commerce, &c., 1910–11	4d
	4992	Bohemia. Trade, 1911	1d
	4993	Austria-Hungary. Foreign trade, 1911	2d
BELGIUM	4807	Belgium. Trade, &c., 1910 and first half of 1911	3d
	4840	Antwerp Trade, 1911	2½d
BOLIVIA	4888	Bolivia. Trade, 1911	6½d
BRAZIL	4803	Santa Catharina. Trade, &c., 1910	1d
	4876	Bahia. Trade, 1911	3d
	4900	São Paulo. Trade, 1911	4½d
	4918	Pernambuco. Trade, 1911	4d
BULGARIA	4817	Bulgaria. Trade, 1910	3½d
CHILE	4842	Antofagasta. Trade, 1911	½d
	4843	Coquimbo. Trade, &c., 1911	2½d
	4952	Iquique. Trade, 1911	4½d
CHINA	4930	Ningpo. Trade, 1911	3½d
	4933	Chungking. Trade, &c., 1911	3d
	4934	Teng Yueh. Trade, 1911	1d
	4935	Tsinan and Tsingtau. Trade, 1911	1d
	4950	Mengtsz, &c. Trade, 1911	4½d
	4951	Kiukiang. Trade, 1911	3½d
	4963	Wuchow. Trade, 1911	3d
	4966	Shanghai. Trade, 1911	2d
	4967	Chefoo. Trade, 1911	1d
	4973	Wuhu. Trade, 1911	3d
	4979	China. Trade, 1911	3d
COLOMBIA	4788	Cartagena. Trade, &c., 1910	1d
	4904	Antioquia. Trade, 1911	½d
CONGO	4924	Katanga. Trade, 1911	1d
COREA	4899	Corea. Trade, 1911	3d
COSTA RICA	4919	Costa Rica. Trade, &c., 1911	4d
CRETE	4982	Crete. Trade, &c., 1911	4½d
CUBA	4905	Cuba. Trade, &c., ended June 30, 1911	5½d
DENMARK	4845	St. Thomas and St. Croix. Trade, 1911	½d
	4962	Denmark. Finances, 1911–13	1d
	4977	Faroe Islands. Trade, &c., 1911	2½d
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	4890	San Pedro de Macoris. Trade, 1911	1d
ECUADOR	4831	Ecuador. Trade, &c., 1910	1d
EGYPT	4938	Alexandria. Trade, &c., 1911	5½d
	4970	Port Said. Trade, 1911	6d
FRANCE	4883	Cochin-China. Trade, &c., 1911	1d
	4884	Rouen. Trade, &c., 1911	7d
	4889	Calais. Trade, 1911	4d
	4895	Lyons. Trade, &c., 1911	6d
	4906	Corsica. Trade, 1911	2½d
	4948	Nice. Trade, 1911	1½d
	4954	Madagascar. Trade, 1911	3d
	4961	Society Islands. Trade, &c., 1911	1d
	4987	New Caledonia. Trade, 1911	2½d
	4989	Marseilles. Trade, &c., 1911	5½d
GERMANY	4852	Dresden. Trade, &c., 1911	1d
	4913	Mannheim. Trade, &c., 1911	4½d
	4915	German South-West Africa. Trade, 1911	3½d
	4939	Düsseldorf. Trade, &c., 1911	3½d
	4947	Samoa. Trade, 1911	1d
	4949	Stettin, &c. Trade, &c., 1911	2½d
	4990	Bavaria. Trade, &c., 1911	9d
GREECE	4870	Patras, &c. Trade, 1911	2½d
	4882	The Cyclades. Trade, 1911	4d
	4887	Corfu. Trade, &c., 1911	2d
	4926	Thessaly. Trade, &c., 1911	4½d
GUATEMALA	4832	Guatemala. Trade, &c., 1910	2½d
HAYTI & SANTO DOMINGO	4638	Hayti and Santo Domingo. Trade, 1910	4d
HONDURAS	4960	Honduras. Trade, 1911	4d
ITALY	4836	Italy. Trade, 1910	2d
	4839	Italy. Finances, 1911	1½d
	4858	Genoa. Trade, 1911	5½d
	4871	Sicily. Trade, &c., 1911	5d
	4920	Rome. Trade, 1911	1½d
	4944	Naples. Trade, 1911	4d
	4988	Milan. Trade, 1911	4d
JAPAN	4931	Nagasaki. Trade, 1911	3½d
	4932	Japan. Trade, 1911	5d
	4971	Yokohama. Trade, 1911	4½d
	4972	Hakodate. Trade, 1911	4½d
	4975	Kobe. Trade, &c., 1911	6d
	4996	Formosa. Trade, 1911	4½d
MEXICO	4864	Yucatan. Trade, 1911	½d
	4873	Vera Cruz. Trade, &c., 1911	2d
	4880	Colima. Trade, 1911	3d
	4917	Salina Cruz. Trade, 1911	1d
	4943	Tampico. Trade, &c., 1911	3d
	4976	Mexico. Trade, &c., 1911	4d
MOROCCO	4833	Morocco. Trade, 1910	5½d
MUSCAT	4922	Muscat. Trade, 1911–12	5d
NETHERLANDS	4879	Netherlands. Commerce, &c., 1910–11	1½d
	4925	Java, &c. Trade, &c., 1911	7d
	4956	Curaçoa. Trade, &c., 1911	5½d
NICARAGUA	4859	Nicaragua. Trade, 1910	2½d
NORWAY	4830	Norway (Supplementary). Trade, &c., 1910	2d
	4983	Norway. Trade, &c., 1911	1½d
PANAMA	4978	Panama. Trade, &c., 1911	3d
PARAGUAY	4815	Paraguay. Trade, 1910	3d
PERSIA	4838	Ispahan and Yezd. Trade for the year ending March 20, 1911	4½d
	4955	Persia. Trade, 1910–11	1½d
	4986	Kerman. Trade, 1911–12	3d
	4991	Khorasan. Trade, 1911–12	3½d
	4994	Kermanshah. Trade for the year ending March 20, 1912	3d
PERSIAN GULF	4820	Bahrein Islands. Trade, 1910–11	3d
PERU	4867	Iquitos. Trade, 1911	4½d
PORTUGAL	4874	Azores. Trade, &c., 1911	2d
	4881	East African Possessions. Trade, 1911	4½d
	4903	Angola. Trade, 1911	3d
	4908	Chinde. Trade, &c., 1911	4d
	4916	Madeira. Trade, 1911	2d
	4927	Lisbon. Trade, 1911	4d
	4937	Oporto. Trade, 1911	4½d
RUSSIA	4849	Batoum. Trade, 1911	3½d
	4910	Helsingfors. Trade, 1911	4½d
	4965	Odessa. Trade, &c., 1911	7½d
	4968	Russian Foreign Commerce and Trade of St. Petersburg, 1911	5½d
	4984	Poland, &c. Trade, &c., 1911	5½d
SERVIA	4945	Servia. Finances, 1912	1d
SIAM	4814	Senggora. Trade, &c., 1910 and part of 1911	2d
	4824	Bangkok. Trade, 1910–11	4d
	4974	Chiengmai. Trade, &c., 1911	3½d
SPAIN	4862	Canary Islands. Trade, &c., 1911	3d
	4866	Corunna, &c. Trade, &c., 1911	4½d
	4907	Barcelona. Trade, &c., 1911	5d
	4921	Seville. Trade, &c., 1911	5d
	4946	Bilbao. Trade, 1911	5½d
	4981	Spain. Industries, &c., 1911	3½d
	4995	Malaga. Trade, 1911	3d
SWEDEN	4837	Swedish Budget, 1913	½d
	4957	Gothenburg. Trade, &c., 1911	4½d
SWITZERLAND	4911	Switzerland. Trade, 1911	2½d
TUNIS	4795	Tunis. Trade, 1910	3d
TURKEY	4835	Constantinople. Trade, 1910–11	8d
	4850	Jerusalem. Trade, 1911	2½d
	4863	Beirut, &c. Trade, &c., 1911	3d
	4885	Mosul. Trade, 1911	½d
	4886	Jeddah. Trade, &c., 1908–10	3d
	4942	Aleppo. Trade, 1911	3½d
	4980	Basra. Trade, 1911	2½d
	4985	Erzeroum. Trade, 1911	1d
UNITED STATES	4936	St. Louis. Trade, 1911	5d
	4940	Hawaii. Trade, &c., 1909–11	4d
	4941	San Francisco. Trade, 1911	4d
	4953	Galveston. Trade, &c., 1911	2½d
	4958	Portland, &c. Trade, &c., 1911	6½d
	4959	New Orleans. Trade, &c., 1911	1½d
	4969	Savannah. Trade, 1911	5½d
VENEZUELA	4875	Ciudad Bolivar. Trade, &c., 1911	2½d
	4964	Venezuela and Caracas Trade, 1910–11	5d

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