

inches and upwards in diameter. The wood is required for cutting veneers, and quotations must be at a very low figure.

132. A Paris house ask to be placed in touch with large exporters from Canada of spruce wood and yellow pine.

133. A metal and mineral broker at Swansea wishes to correspond with firms in the Dominion desiring representation in that city. He is prepared to accept agencies for goods suitable to the local market, and is in a position to place minerals and look after sellers' interest in weighing and sampling.

GAS ENGINES WANTED IN GREECE.

There is a good demand for gas engines in Greece. Hitherto Messrs. Tangey, of England, have had a good deal of this particular trade. There is a really capital opening for engines of this description, as the gas company at Athens and Piræus is taking a very low price for gas used for motive power. There is, further, a good opening for mining machinery. British speculators have followed the example of various French companies and are developing the mineral resources of the country. Among the articles that exporters could supply are the following: Pit cages, pulley belting, mine hammers, portable lamps, safety fuses and caps. It would be best for any firm wishing to compete to send a smart representative who could see the kind of tools and machinery to which the Greek miner is accustomed, and could then adapt the supply to local requirements.

WIND ENGINES WANTED IN GREECE.

Makers of windmills will be interested in knowing that there is a chance of doing business in Greece. Mr. Edward Hogg, at Athens, would probably be open to enter into correspondence with responsible makers of windmills. Many of the land proprietors in Greece would be willing to consider the question of erecting a windmill on their land if the matter were properly represented to them. A mill that will work either in a light or strong wind is needed, and would be made more salable if it could perform various other services in addition to drawing water, such as grinding corn, etc.

WIRE GAUZE IN SYRIA.

Wire gauze is now coming into demand; the kinds suitable for making sieves and window-blinds being chiefly required. Trellises for fences, aviaries, etc., are also sure of sale.—Belgian Consulate at Aleppo.

WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY IN ROUMANIA.

One has been so long accustomed to look upon Roumania as a land producing nothing but wheat, maize and petroleum—that its industrial development has been almost entirely overlooked. Perhaps no section of its manufactures makes such progress or prosperous development as does its wood-working industry. Gradually a number of factories have worked themselves into prominence. Most noticeable among these are perhaps the bent wood furniture works, twelve of which are now in full swing. Besides these other forms of furniture are strongly represented. Household and kitchen furniture as well as wooden articles needed in agricultural pursuits, and other forms of turnery, favorably compare with the articles hitherto imported from Western Europe. As this industry is in a flourishing condition, it is strange that it has been overlooked by the makers of our excellent wood-working machinery, who have left the entire field to Germany.—The Manufacturer.

HARVESTING MACHINERY IN URUGUAY.

Almost all the combined string-binders and mowing machines are of American origin, excepting the English "Hornsey" make which competes with them. It is hard to say which is the best of the "McCormick," "Deering," "Buckeye," "Toronto," or other makes imported here, all of them being in practical use. These machines cost from 130 to 140

piastres put down here, and are sold at from 180 to 195 piastres apiece.—French Official Report from Montevideo.

AUTOMOBILES IN JAVA.

This is the very finest kind of a country for automobiles, as the roads are good, and, owing to the bad climate, the wear and tear on horseflesh is very great. At present there are only two in the island—of what make I do not know. I am convinced that it would pay to introduce them. Power is cheap here, as water is abundant and fuel and labor reasonable in price.—United States Consul at Batavia.

MUST BE BY METRIC SYSTEM.

It should be borne in mind that scales imported into the Ottoman Empire must be marked on the metric system. All scales, etc., marked with the old weights and measures (cike, etc.), are confiscated by the Customs.—French Consul-General at Beyrout.

WHISKY IN THE MAURITIUS.

The cognacs and brandies sold here have been entirely replaced by whisky, which, although almost unknown ten years ago, is now sold in the proportion of nine-tenths of the whole trade in spirits. These whiskies are quoted at rates which would not allow of their being sold in Europe at more than 6s. to 8s. per case of 12 bottles, f.o.b. port of shipment.—French Chamber of Commerce at Port Louis.

THAWING MACHINES IN THE KLONDIKE.

The thawing machine has proved a great labor-saving device, and is much more economical than the old method, burning far less wood. The thawing machines so far consist of a boiler of, say 10 h.p., a small engine, and piping. There will be a demand for all brought in.—United States Consul at Dawson City.

IRON GOODS WANTED IN MEXICO.

The New York Journal of Commerce states that the enquiries from Mexico for manufactured iron material show that the demand in this branch will be extensive early in the year, especially for wrought-iron pipe, galvanized corrugated sheets and other structural iron material, mining machinery, and machine-shop tools.

COOKING-STOVES IN SYRIA.

The report of the Austro-Hungarian Consul at Aleppo states that petroleum cooking-stoves are gaining ground in that district, especially as petroleum is, relatively speaking, much cheaper than charcoal. Such stoves have a good future before them in Syria. They are at present supplied almost exclusively by Germany.

A NEW USE FOR DRIED APPLES.

With characteristic ingenuity the French are using the dried apples imported from America for the production of a new beverage called "Piquette," some consignments of which have, we believe, been sent to this country. It closely resembles cider, having the same sparkling appearance and lightness, but it can be distinguished from cider by its peculiar flavor of baked or partly burnt apples. The process of manufacture is described as follows. 5 lbs. of raisins, 5 lbs. of dried sliced apples, and 5 gallons of water, are placed in an open cask and let stand for three days, after which the liquor is bottled with half a teaspoonful of sugar and a pinch of cinnamon in each bottle. In France the beverage thus produced is sold at two sous a glass. It appears to be a wholesome drink, which might be made in England from Colonial apples, for exportation to the tropics.—British Trade Journal.

Canadian fruit-growers and fruit-canners should investigate.